

```

> ourmodel <- lm(height ~ age, data = ageheightdata)
> summary(ourmodel)

Call:
lm(formula = height ~ age, data = ageheightdata)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-9.045 -2.104  1.646  3.201  3.557

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  126.281     11.411   11.067 3.24e-05 ***
age           2.398       0.602    3.984 0.00725 **
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 4.721 on 6 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.7257,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.6799
F-statistic: 15.87 on 1 and 6 DF,  p-value: 0.007252

```

For every increase in Age by 1, Height increases by 2.398. But of course, we know this relationship breaks down at a certain age - but for the data we have, we can fit a linear function.

```
ggplot(ageheightdata, aes(x = age, y = height)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```

