Assignment 6: GLMs (Linear Regressios, ANOVA, & t-tests)

Benjamin Culberson

OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on generalized linear models.

Directions

1. Change "Student Name" on line 3 (above) with your name.
2. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
3. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
4. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
5. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to the dropbox in Sakai. Add your last name into the file name (e.g., "Fay_A06_GLMs.Rmd") prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on Monday, February 28 at 7:00 pm.

Set up your session

1. Set up your session. Check your working directory. Load the tidyverse, agricolae and other needed packages. Import the *raw* NTL-LTER raw data file for chemistry/physics (`NTL-LTER_Lake_ChemistryPhysics_Raw.csv`). Set date columns to date objects.

2. Build a ggplot theme and set it as your default theme.

```
#1
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/benculberson/Documents/Duke /Spring 2022/Environmental Data Analytics/Environmental_Data_
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.0 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.3     v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.0.5     v dplyr   1.0.3
## v tidyr   1.1.2     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.4.0     v forcats 0.5.0

## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(agricolae)
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
NTL_LTER_raw <-
  read.csv("../Data/Raw/NTL-LTER_Lake_ChemistryPhysics_Raw.csv",
           stringsAsFactors = TRUE)

NTL_LTER_raw$sampledate <- as.Date(NTL_LTER_raw$sampledate , format = "%m/%d/%y")

#2

mytheme <- theme_classic(base_size = 14) +
  theme(axis.text = element_text(color = "black"),
        legend.position = "right")

theme_set(mytheme)
```

Simple regression

Our first research question is: Does mean lake temperature recorded during July change with depth across all lakes?

3. State the null and alternative hypotheses for this question: > Answer: H0: There is no statistically significant relationship between mean lake temperature recorded in July and lake depth across all lakes. Ha: There is a statistically significant relationship between mean lake temperature recorded in July and lake depth across all lakes.

4. Wrangle your NTL-LTER dataset with a pipe function so that the records meet the following criteria:

- Only dates in July.
- Only the columns: `lakename`, `year4`, `daynum`, `depth`, `temperature_C`
- Only complete cases (i.e., remove NAs)

5. Visualize the relationship among the two continuous variables with a scatter plot of temperature by depth. Add a smoothed line showing the linear model, and limit temperature values from 0 to 35 °C. Make this plot look pretty and easy to read.

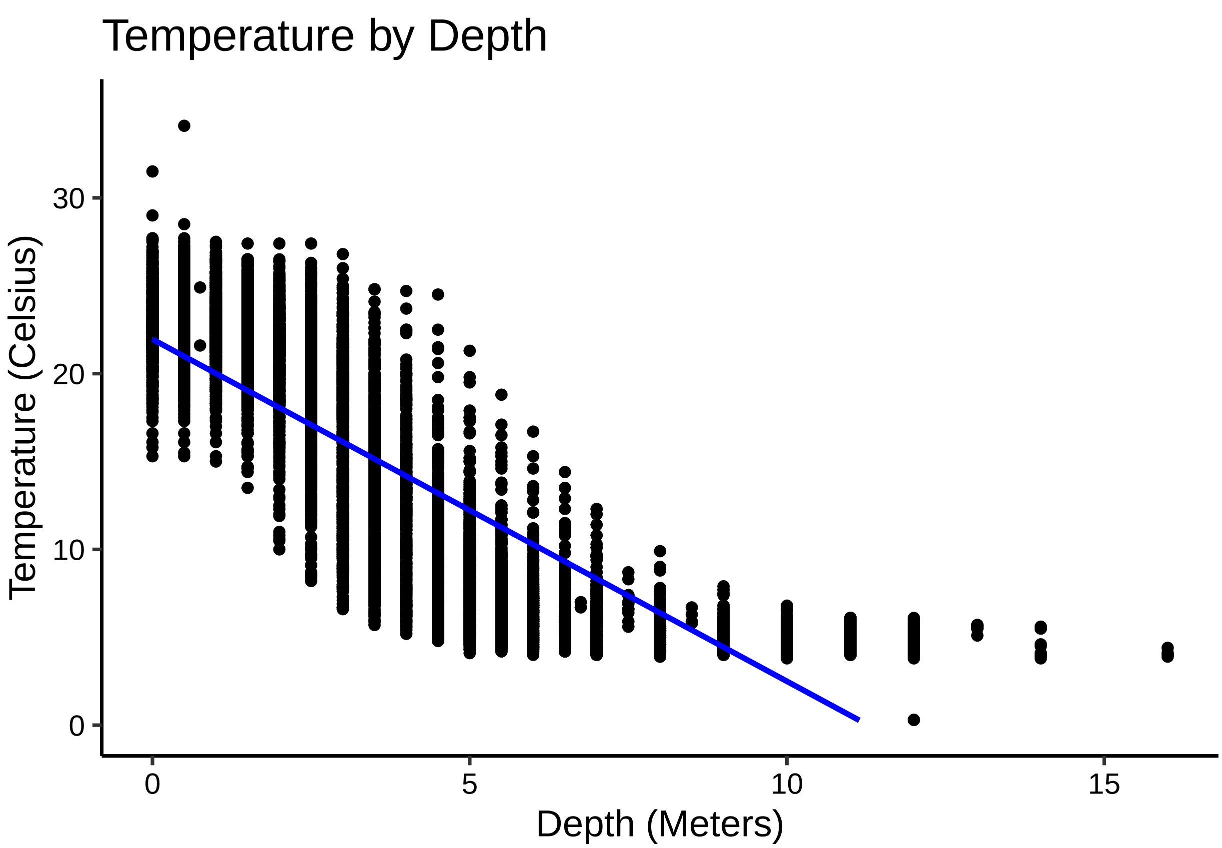
```
#4
NTL_LTER_processed <-
  NTL_LTER_raw %>%
  mutate(Month = month(sampledate)) %>%
  filter(Month == "7") %>%
  select(lakename, year4, daynum, depth, temperature_C) %>%
```

```r
  drop_na()

#5
NTL_LTER_temperature_depth <-
  ggplot(NTL_LTER_processed, aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C)) +
  geom_point() +
  ylim(0,35)+
  labs(y = "Temperature (Celsius)", x = "Depth (Meters)", title = "Temperature by Depth")+
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color = "blue")
NTL_LTER_temperature_depth
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 24 rows containing missing values (geom_smooth).
```



6. Interpret the figure. What does it suggest with regards to the response of temperature to depth? Do the distribution of points suggest about anything about the linearity of this trend?

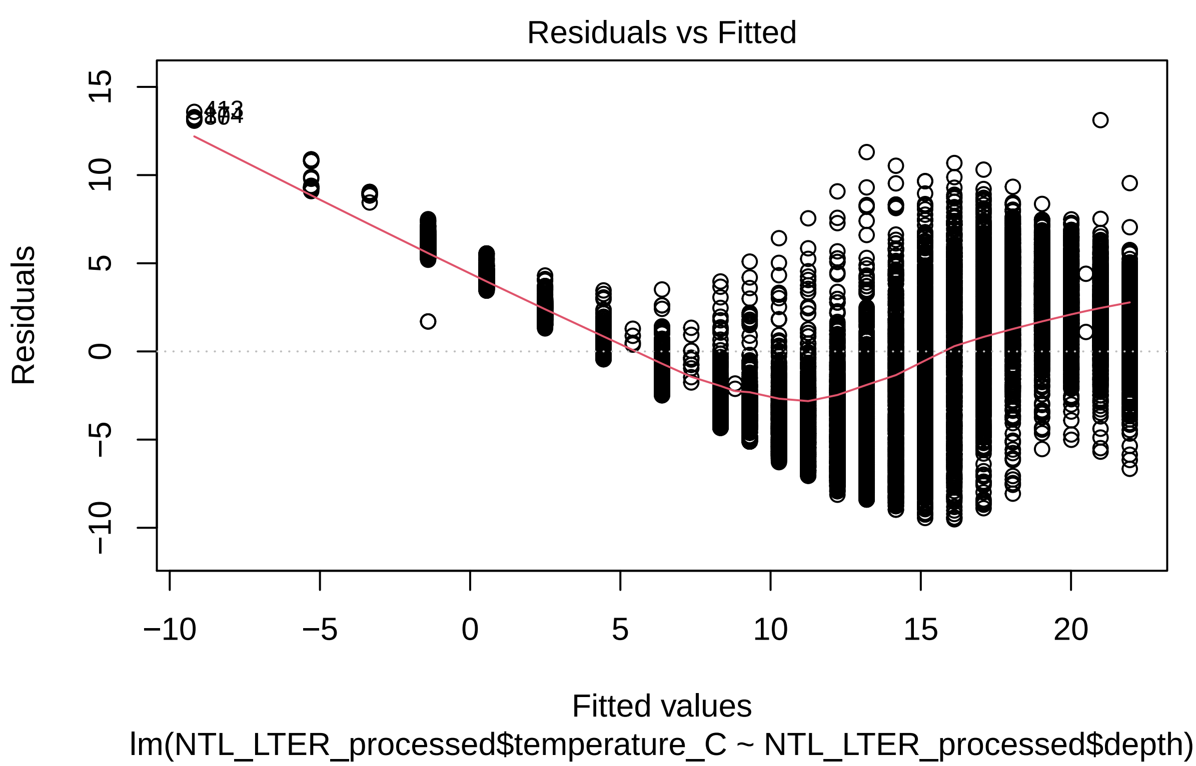
   Answer: It appears that as depth increases, temperature decreases. The distributions of these points do suggest that this trend is not perfectly linear however. As depth increases past roughly 8-9 meters, temperature appears to remain constant.

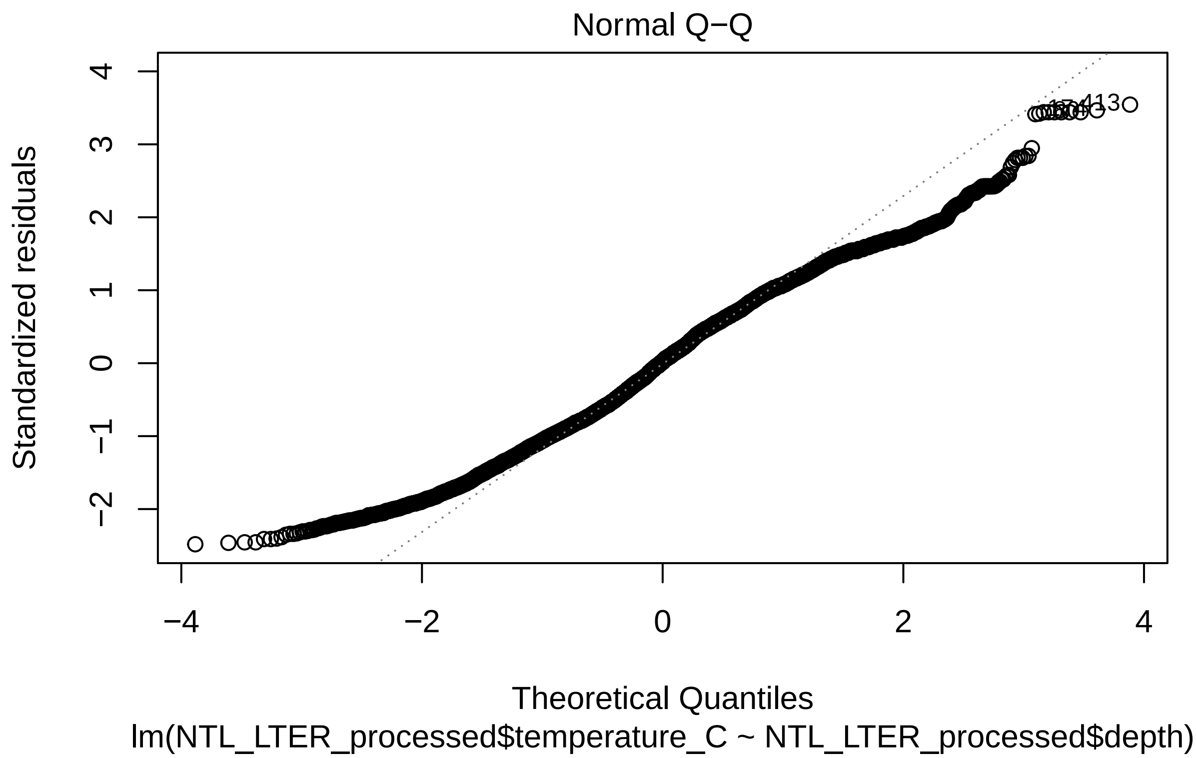
7. Perform a linear regression to test the relationship and display the results

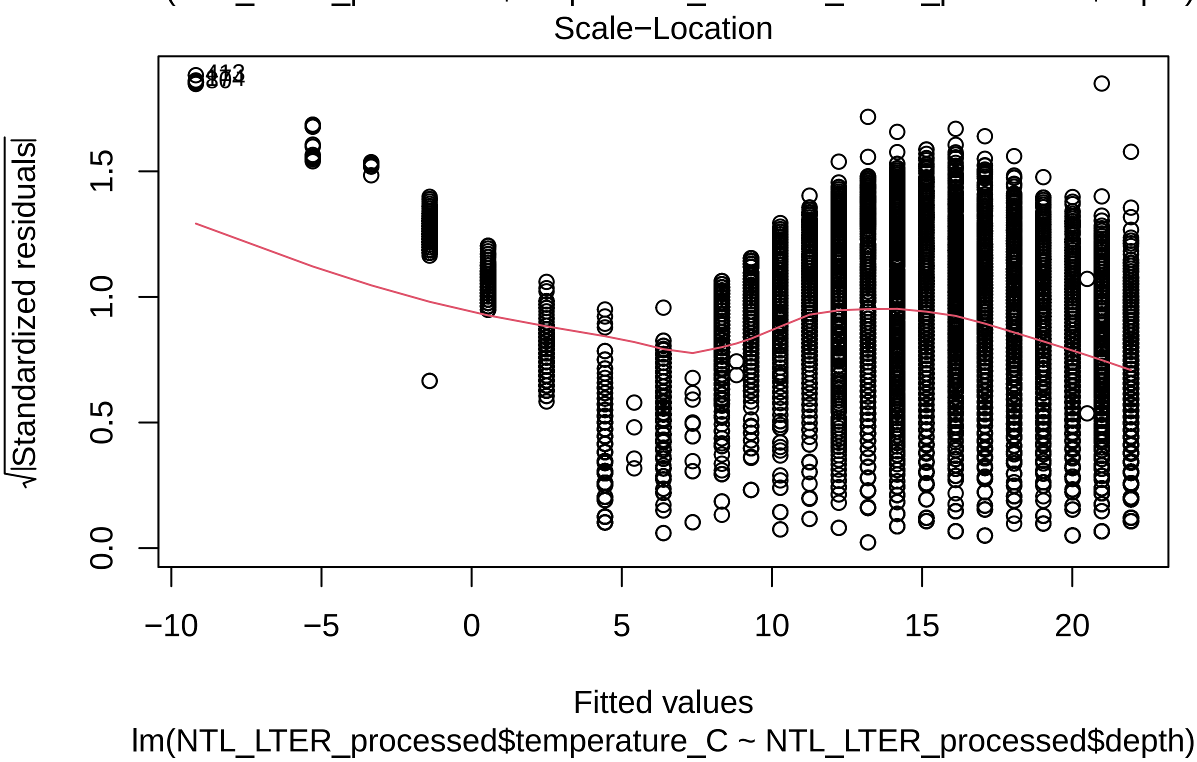
```r
#7
linear_regression_7 <- lm(NTL_LTER_processed$temperature_C ~ NTL_LTER_processed$depth)
summary(linear_regression_7)
```

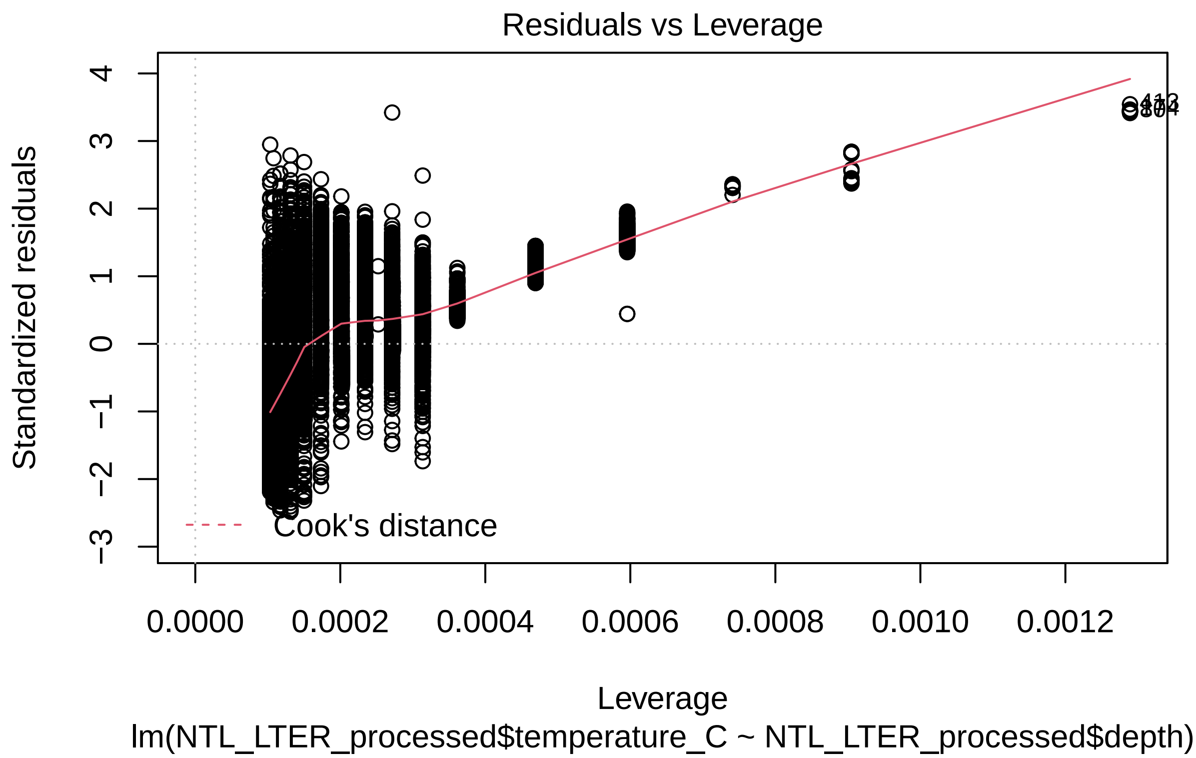
```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = NTL_LTER_processed$temperature_C ~ NTL_LTER_processed$depth)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -9.5173 -3.0192  0.0633  2.9365 13.5834
##
## Coefficients:
##                          Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)              21.95597    0.06792   323.3   <2e-16 ***
## NTL_LTER_processed$depth -1.94621    0.01174  -165.8   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.835 on 9726 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7387, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7387
## F-statistic: 2.75e+04 on 1 and 9726 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```r
plot(linear_regression_7)
```




Normal Q−Q
Standardized residuals
Theoretical Quantiles
lm(NTL_LTER_processed$temperature_C ~ NTL_LTER_processed$depth)
413


Scale−Location
√|Standardized residuals|
Fitted values
lm(NTL_LTER_processed$temperature_C ~ NTL_LTER_processed$depth)



8. Interpret your model results in words. Include how much of the variability in temperature is explained by changes in depth, the degrees of freedom on which this finding is based, and the statistical significance of the result. Also mention how much temperature is predicted to change for every 1m change in depth.

   Answer: When we perform a linear regression of 'temperature_C' on 'depth' we find that 73.87% of the variability in lake temperature is explained by lake depth with 9726 degrees of freedom. We also find a statistically significant effect of lake depth on temperature at beyond the 0.001 level. My model estimates that for every 1 additional meter of depth, the temperature of the lake's water decreases by 1.95 degrees C.

Multiple regression

Let's tackle a similar question from a different approach. Here, we want to explore what might the best set of predictors for lake temperature in July across the monitoring period at the North Temperate Lakes LTER.

9. Run an AIC to determine what set of explanatory variables (year4, daynum, depth) is best suited to predict temperature.

10. Run a multiple regression on the recommended set of variables.

```
#9
TPAIC <- lm(data = NTL_LTER_processed, temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth)

step(TPAIC)
```

```
## Start:  AIC=26065.53
## temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth
##
##          Df Sum of Sq    RSS   AIC
## <none>                 141687 26066
## - year4   1       101 141788 26070
## - daynum  1      1237 142924 26148
## - depth   1    404475 546161 39189
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth, data = NTL_LTER_processed)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)        year4       daynum        depth
##    -8.57556      0.01134      0.03978     -1.94644
```

```
#10
MRmodel <- lm(data = NTL_LTER_processed, temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth)
summary(MRmodel)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth, data = NTL_LTER_processed)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -9.6536 -3.0000  0.0902  2.9658 13.6123
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error  t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -8.575564   8.630715   -0.994  0.32044
## year4        0.011345   0.004299    2.639  0.00833 **
## daynum       0.039780   0.004317    9.215  < 2e-16 ***
## depth       -1.946437   0.011683 -166.611  < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.817 on 9724 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7412, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7411
## F-statistic:  9283 on 3 and 9724 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

11. What is the final set of explanatory variables that the AIC method suggests we use to predict temperature in our multiple regression? How much of the observed variance does this model explain? Is this an improvement over the model using only depth as the explanatory variable?

    Answer: The AIC method suggests we use all three explanatory variables to predict temperature in our multiple regression (year, day, and depth). This new multiple regression explains 74.1% of the variation in water temperature. This explained variation is a slight improvement on our linear regression that only uses depth as an explanatary variable (73.87%).

Analysis of Variance

12. Now we want to see whether the different lakes have, on average, different temperatures in the month of July. Run an ANOVA test to complete this analysis. (No need to test assumptions of normality or similar variances.) Create two sets of models: one expressed as an ANOVA models and another expressed as a linear model (as done in our lessons).

```r
#12
# Format ANOVA as aov
NTL_LTER_processed.anova <- aov(data = NTL_LTER_processed, temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(NTL_LTER_processed.anova)
```

```
##               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## lakename       8  21642  2705.2      50 <2e-16 ***
## Residuals   9719 525813    54.1
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
NTL_LTER_processed.anova2 <- lm(data = NTL_LTER_processed, temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(NTL_LTER_processed.anova2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = NTL_LTER_processed)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -10.769  -6.614  -2.679   7.684  23.832
##
## Coefficients:
##                          Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)               17.6664     0.6501  27.174  < 2e-16 ***
## lakenameCrampton Lake     -2.3145     0.7699  -3.006 0.002653 **
## lakenameEast Long Lake    -7.3987     0.6918 -10.695  < 2e-16 ***
## lakenameHummingbird Lake  -6.8931     0.9429  -7.311 2.87e-13 ***
## lakenamePaul Lake         -3.8522     0.6656  -5.788 7.36e-09 ***
## lakenamePeter Lake        -4.3501     0.6645  -6.547 6.17e-11 ***
## lakenameTuesday Lake      -6.5972     0.6769  -9.746  < 2e-16 ***
## lakenameWard Lake         -3.2078     0.9429  -3.402 0.000672 ***
## lakenameWest Long Lake    -6.0878     0.6895  -8.829  < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 7.355 on 9719 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.03953,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.03874
## F-statistic:    50 on 8 and 9719 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```r
summary(NTL_LTER_processed$lakename)
```

```
## Central Long Lake     Crampton Lake    East Long Lake  Hummingbird Lake
##               128               318               968               116
##         Paul Lake        Peter Lake      Tuesday Lake         Ward Lake
```

```
##              2660                2872               1524                116
##    West Long Lake
##              1026
```

13. Is there a significant difference in mean temperature among the lakes? Report your findings.

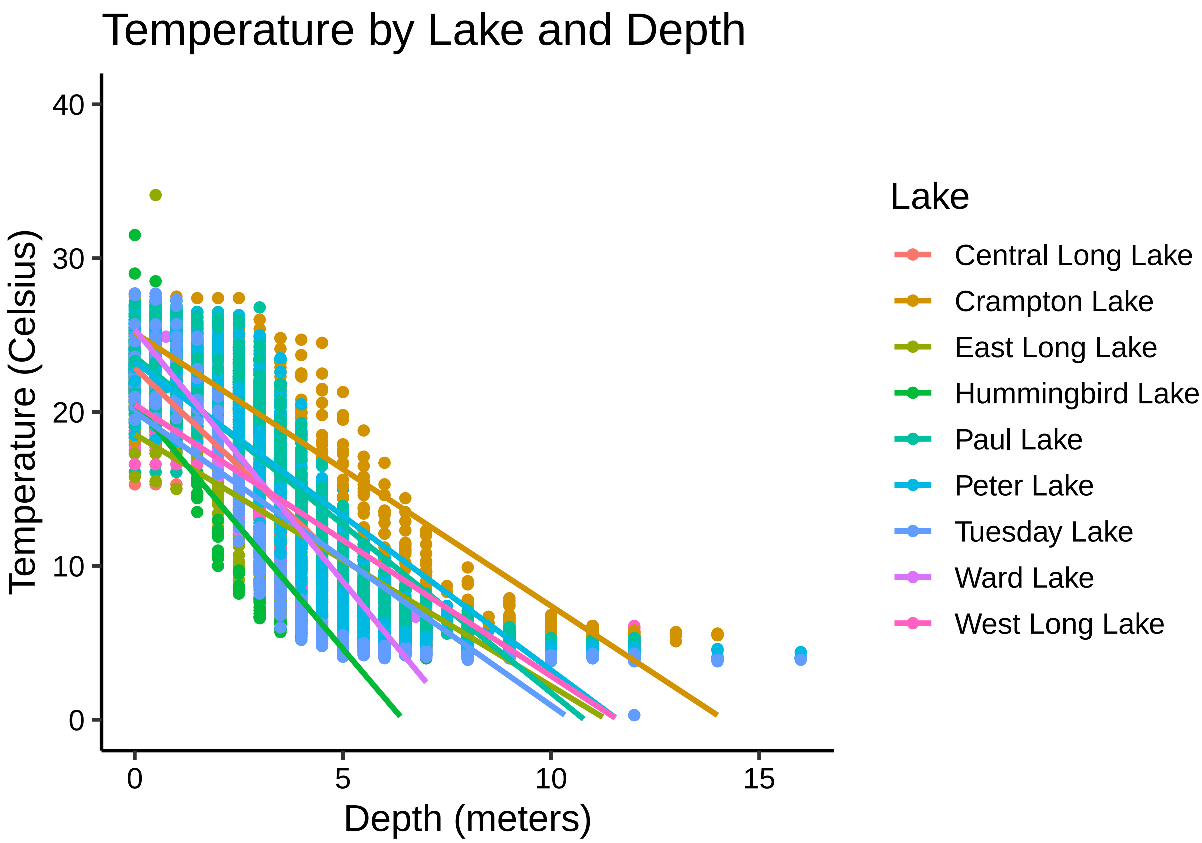
    Answer: After running an ANOVA test as both an lm() and aov() function, it appears that there is a statistically significant difference in mean temperature among the lakes. The aov() function shows that the mean temperature is statistically different among the lakes below the 0.001 level. However the aov() function does not report the breakdown of which lake is different from the mean. The lm() function does show this breakdown (with the intercept=Central Long Lake mean temperature) and all of the deviations each lake has from the intercept mean temperature. This lm() function too, shows that every single lake's mean temperature is significantly statistically different from the intercept lake's mean temperature (at beyond the 0.001 level).

14. Create a graph that depicts temperature by depth, with a separate color for each lake. Add a geom_smooth (method = "lm", se = FALSE) for each lake. Make your points 50 % transparent. Adjust your y axis limits to go from 0 to 35 degrees. Clean up your graph to make it pretty.

```
#14.
NTL_LTER_processed_temperature_by_depth <-
  ggplot(NTL_LTER_processed, aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C, color = lakename)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = lm, se= FALSE) +
  ylim(0,40)+
  labs(y = "Temperature (Celsius)", x = "Depth (meters)", color = "Lake",
       title = "Temperature by Lake and Depth")
print(NTL_LTER_processed_temperature_by_depth)
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 73 rows containing missing values (geom_smooth).
```



15. Use the Tukey's HSD test to determine which lakes have different means.

```
#15
TukeyHSD(NTL_LTER_processed.anova)
```

```
##   Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##     95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = NTL_LTER_processed)
##
## $lakename
##                                          diff        lwr        upr     p adj
## Crampton Lake-Central Long Lake    -2.3145195 -4.7031913  0.0741524 0.0661566
## East Long Lake-Central Long Lake   -7.3987410 -9.5449411 -5.2525408 0.0000000
## Hummingbird Lake-Central Long Lake -6.8931304 -9.8184178 -3.9678430 0.0000000
## Paul Lake-Central Long Lake        -3.8521506 -5.9170942 -1.7872070 0.0000003
## Peter Lake-Central Long Lake       -4.3501458 -6.4115874 -2.2887042 0.0000000
## Tuesday Lake-Central Long Lake     -6.5971805 -8.6971605 -4.4972005 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Central Long Lake        -3.2077856 -6.1330730 -0.2824982 0.0193405
## West Long Lake-Central Long Lake   -6.0877513 -8.2268550 -3.9486475 0.0000000
## East Long Lake-Crampton Lake       -5.0842215 -6.5591700 -3.6092730 0.0000000
## Hummingbird Lake-Crampton Lake     -4.5786109 -7.0538088 -2.1034131 0.0000004
## Paul Lake-Crampton Lake            -1.5376312 -2.8916215 -0.1836408 0.0127491
## Peter Lake-Crampton Lake           -2.0356263 -3.3842699 -0.6869828 0.0000999
## Tuesday Lake-Crampton Lake         -4.2826611 -5.6895065 -2.8758157 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Crampton Lake            -0.8932661 -3.3684639  1.5819317 0.9714459
```

```
## West Long Lake-Crampton Lake       -3.7732318 -5.2378351 -2.3086285 0.0000000
## Hummingbird Lake-East Long Lake     0.5056106 -1.7364925  2.7477137 0.9988050
## Paul Lake-East Long Lake            3.5465903  2.6900206  4.4031601 0.0000000
## Peter Lake-East Long Lake           3.0485952  2.2005025  3.8966879 0.0000000
## Tuesday Lake-East Long Lake         0.8015604 -0.1363286  1.7394495 0.1657485
## Ward Lake-East Long Lake            4.1909554  1.9488523  6.4330585 0.0000002
## West Long Lake-East Long Lake       1.3109897  0.2885003  2.3334791 0.0022805
## Paul Lake-Hummingbird Lake          3.0409798  0.8765299  5.2054296 0.0004495
## Peter Lake-Hummingbird Lake         2.5429846  0.3818755  4.7040937 0.0080666
## Tuesday Lake-Hummingbird Lake       0.2959499 -1.9019508  2.4938505 0.9999752
## Ward Lake-Hummingbird Lake          3.6853448  0.6889874  6.6817022 0.0043297
## West Long Lake-Hummingbird Lake     0.8053791 -1.4299320  3.0406903 0.9717297
## Peter Lake-Paul Lake               -0.4979952 -1.1120620  0.1160717 0.2241586
## Tuesday Lake-Paul Lake             -2.7450299 -3.4781416 -2.0119182 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Paul Lake                 0.6443651 -1.5200848  2.8088149 0.9916978
## West Long Lake-Paul Lake           -2.2356007 -3.0742314 -1.3969699 0.0000000
## Tuesday Lake-Peter Lake            -2.2470347 -2.9702236 -1.5238458 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Peter Lake                1.1423602 -1.0187489  3.3034693 0.7827037
## West Long Lake-Peter Lake          -1.7376055 -2.5675759 -0.9076350 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Tuesday Lake              3.3893950  1.1914943  5.5872956 0.0000609
## West Long Lake-Tuesday Lake         0.5094292 -0.4121051  1.4309636 0.7374387
## West Long Lake-Ward Lake           -2.8799657 -5.1152769 -0.6446546 0.0021080
```

```r
#Let's make it easier to judge the groups
NTL_LTER_processed.anova.groups <-
  HSD.test(NTL_LTER_processed.anova, "lakename",
           group = TRUE)
#group = TRUE means group levels that have the same mean
NTL_LTER_processed.anova.groups
```

```
## $statistics
##   MSerror   Df     Mean       CV
##   54.1016 9719 12.72087 57.82135
##
## $parameters
##    test   name.t ntr StudentizedRange alpha
##   Tukey lakename   9         4.387504  0.05
##
## $means
##                   temperature_C      std    r Min  Max    Q25   Q50    Q75
## Central Long Lake      17.66641 4.196292  128 8.9 26.8 14.400 18.40 21.000
## Crampton Lake          15.35189 7.244773  318 5.0 27.5  7.525 16.90 22.300
## East Long Lake         10.26767 6.766804  968 4.2 34.1  4.975  6.50 15.925
## Hummingbird Lake       10.77328 7.017845  116 4.0 31.5  5.200  7.00 15.625
## Paul Lake              13.81426 7.296928 2660 4.7 27.7  6.500 12.40 21.400
## Peter Lake             13.31626 7.669758 2872 4.0 27.0  5.600 11.40 21.500
## Tuesday Lake           11.06923 7.698687 1524 0.3 27.7  4.400  6.80 19.400
## Ward Lake              14.45862 7.409079  116 5.7 27.6  7.200 12.55 23.200
## West Long Lake         11.57865 6.980789 1026 4.0 25.7  5.400  8.00 18.800
##
## $comparison
## NULL
##
## $groups
```

```
##                    temperature_C groups
## Central Long Lake      17.66641      a
## Crampton Lake          15.35189     ab
## Ward Lake              14.45862     bc
## Paul Lake              13.81426      c
## Peter Lake             13.31626      c
## West Long Lake         11.57865      d
## Tuesday Lake           11.06923     de
## Hummingbird Lake       10.77328     de
## East Long Lake         10.26767      e
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "group"
```

16.From the findings above, which lakes have the same mean temperature, statistically speaking, as Peter Lake? Does any lake have a mean temperature that is statistically distinct from all the other lakes?

> Answer: Based on the findings above, it seems that Paul Lake and Ward Lake have the same mean temperature, statisticallty speaking, as Peter Lake. It also appears that there are no lakes with a mean temperature statistically distinct from all the other lakes. No matter which lake you choose, that lake has the same temperature, statistically speaking, as at least one other lake.

17. If we were just looking at Peter Lake and Paul Lake. What's another test we might explore to see whether they have distinct mean temperatures?

> Answer: We could use a two sample t-test to determine whether Peter Lake and Paul Lake have distinct temperatures, although it does assume that the variances of the two lakes' temperature is equivalent.