Mixed effect model with interactions

Set seed

```
set.seed(10)
library(ggplot2)

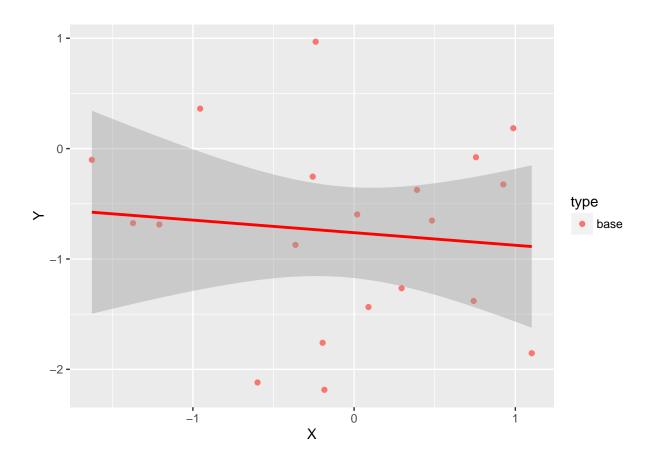
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.2.5

library(data.table)
```

Two independent random variables:

```
n <- 2e1
X <- rnorm(n)
Y <- rnorm(n)

df.data <- data.frame(X = X, Y = Y, type = "base")
ggLM <- ggplot(df.data, aes(X,Y)) + geom_point(aes(color = type)) + geom_smooth(method ggLM</pre>
```

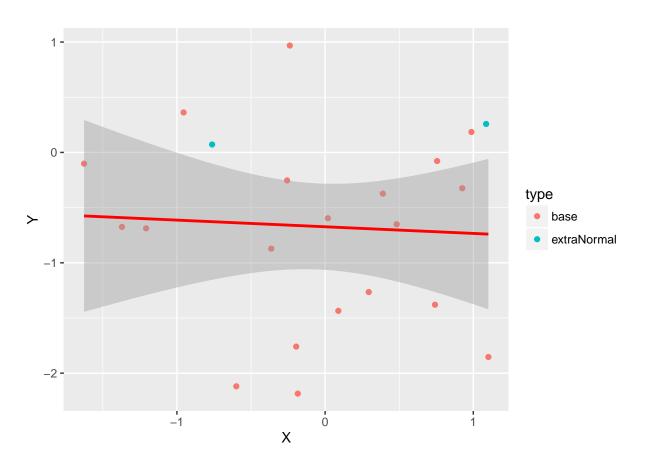


cor.test(df.data\$X,df.data\$Y)

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: df.data$X and df.data$Y
## t = -0.45534, df = 18, p-value = 0.6543
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.5244655  0.3524533
## sample estimates:
## cor
## -0.106711
```

Add 2 "normal" points where X and Y are correlated

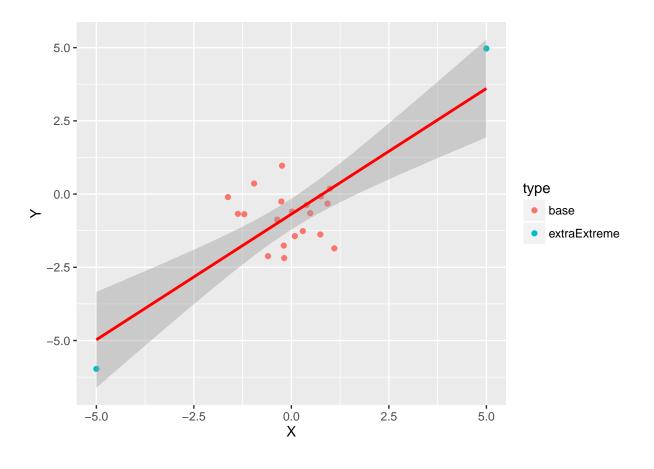
```
Xplus <- rnorm(2)
Yplus <- rnorm(2, mean = Xplus[1:2])</pre>
```



cor.test(df.data\$X,df.data\$Y)

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: df.data$X and df.data$Y
## t = -0.25691, df = 20, p-value = 0.7999
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.4676532 0.3732818
## sample estimates:
## cor
## -0.05735277
```

Add 2 extreme points where X and Y are correlated



```
cor.test(df.data$X,df.data$Y)
```

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: df.data$X and df.data$Y
## t = 5.7735, df = 22, p-value = 8.286e-06
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
## 0.5426606 0.8982950
## sample estimates:
## cor
## 0.7761518
```

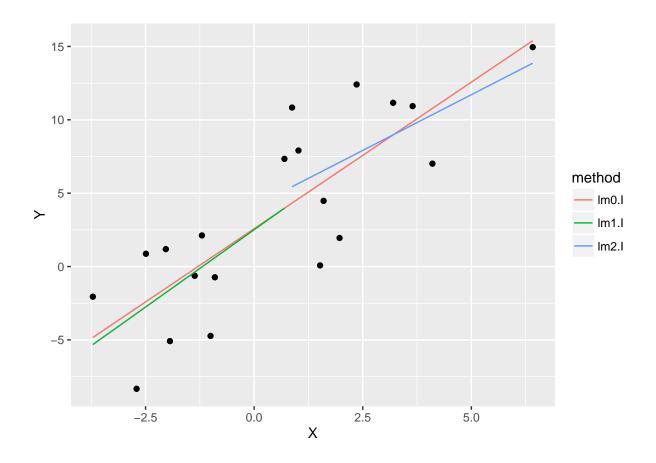
The correlation coefficient is completely driven by the correlation of 2 the extreme points.

Correlation coefficient dependent of the interval

```
n < -2e1
X \leftarrow \mathbf{rnorm}(n = n, \text{mean} = 0, \text{sd} = 3)
Y <- 3 + 2*X + rnorm(n = n, mean = 0, sd = 4)
df.data2 <- data.frame(Y = Y, X = X)</pre>
# cut at the median point
index.I1 <- which(df.data2$X<=median(df.data2$X))</pre>
index.I2 <- which(df.data2$X>median(df.data2$X))
cor.test(Y, X)
##
   Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: Y and X
## t = 5.9712, df = 18, p-value = 1.196e-05
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.5829573 0.9242830
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.8151844
cor.test(Y[index.I1], X[index.I1])
##
   Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: Y[index.I1] and X[index.I1]
## t = 2.0092, df = 8, p-value = 0.07938
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
```

95 percent confidence interval:

```
## -0.07949668 0.88576784
## sample estimates:
##
         cor
## 0.5791162
cor.test(Y[index.I2], X[index.I2])
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: Y[index.I2] and X[index.I2]
## t = 1.8245, df = 8, p-value = 0.1055
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.1329371 0.8735484
## sample estimates:
##
       cor
## 0.54206
df.res <- data.table(rbind(data.frame("Y" = df.data2$Y, "X" = df.data2$X, "fitted" = lm
                           data.frame("Y" = df.data2$Y[index.I1], "X" = df.data2$X[index
                           data.frame("Y" = df.data2$Y[index.I2], "X" = df.data2$X[index
))
setkey(df.res, method, Y)
df.res[,residuals := fitted - Y]
ggbase <- ggplot(df.res, aes(x = X))</pre>
ggbase + geom_point(aes(y = Y), alpha = 1) + geom_line(aes(col = method, group = method
```



```
print(df.res[, .(varY = var(Y), varResidual = var(residuals), R2 = 1 - var(residuals)/var
)
```

```
## method varY varResidual R2

## 1: lm0.I 42.16129 14.14404 0.6645256

## 2: lm1.I 19.24240 12.78897 0.3353756

## 3: lm2.I 22.99566 16.23887 0.2938291
```