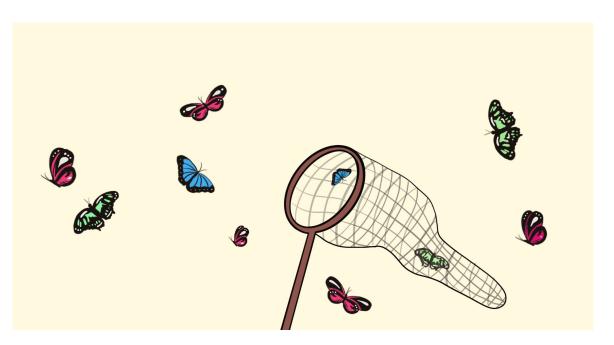
Week 5 Lecture 2: Linear regression inference

EDS 222: Statistics for Environmental Data Science



Ocean acidification

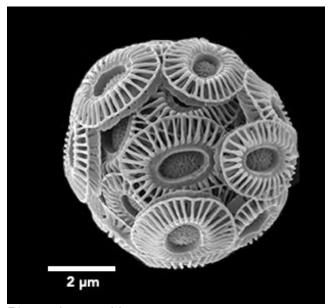
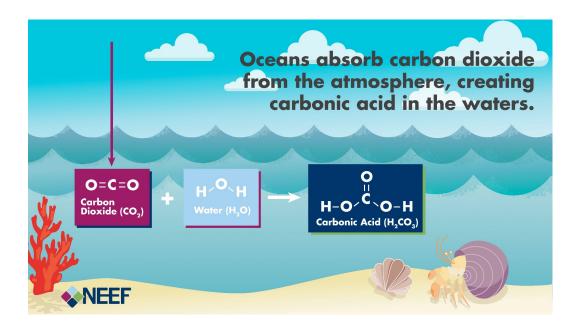


Photo: Jeremy Young



Today's agenda

- → Variation in regression
- → Hypothesis testing
- → Confidence intervals

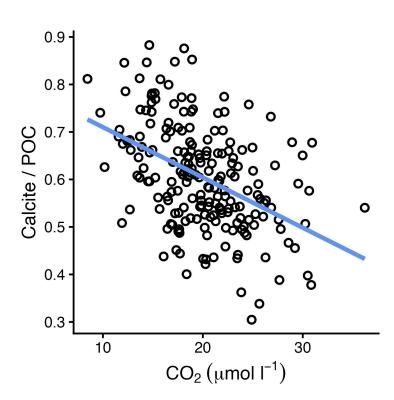


Today's agenda

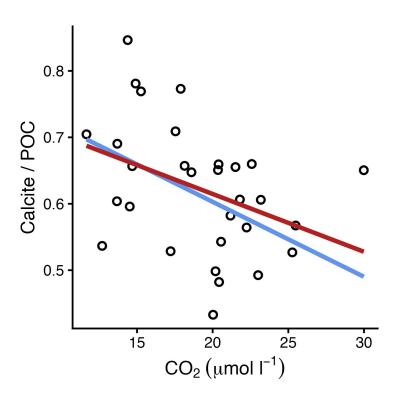
- → Variation in regression
- → Hypothesis testing
- → Confidence intervals



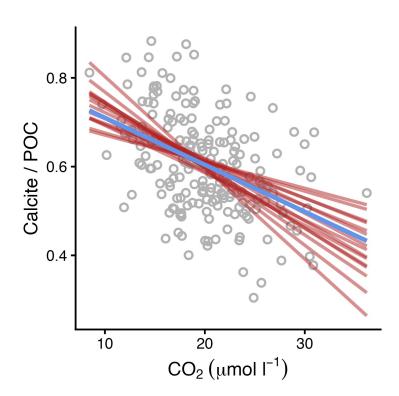
Population-level pattern



Draw a sample



Draw a sample



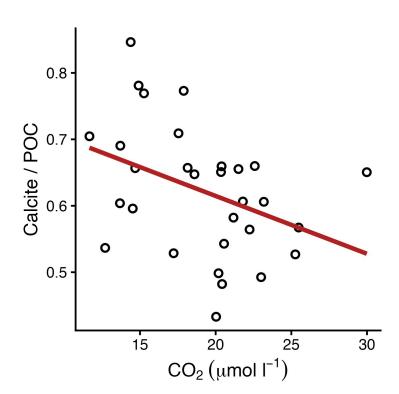
Variation in regression

Today's agenda

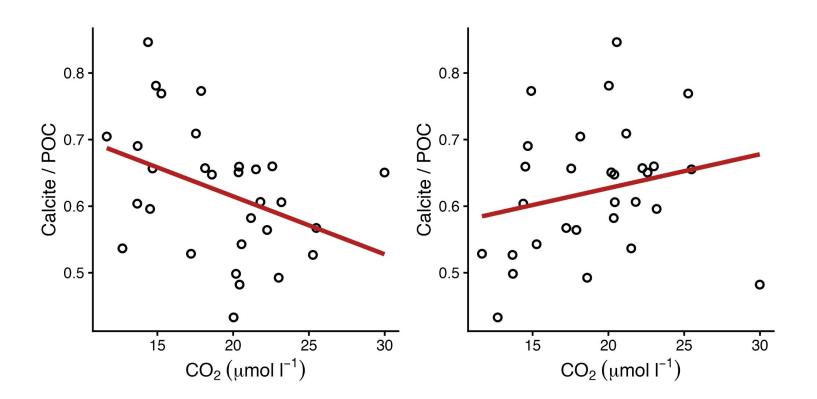
- → Variation in regression
- → Hypothesis testing
- → Confidence intervals



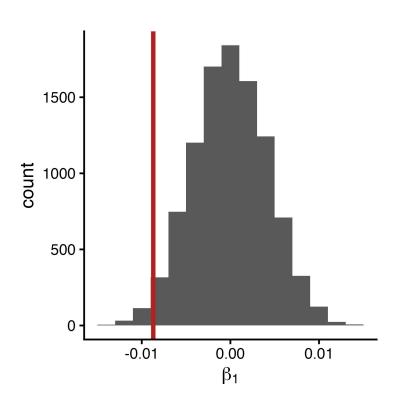
Hypothesis testing



One permutation



Distribution of permutations



Mathematical model

```
Call:
lm(formula = calcite_poc ~ co2_umol_l, data = g_huxleyi_sample)
Residuals:
    Min
              10 Median
                               30
                                       Max
-0.18155 -0.06645 0.01227 0.05223 0.18277
Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 0.788797 0.077446 10.185 6.41e-11 ***
co2 umol 1 -0.008702 0.003959 -2.198
                                        0.0364 *
Signif. codes:
0 '***, 0.001 '**, 0.01 '*, 0.05 '., 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 0.09167 on 28 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1472, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1167
F-statistic: 4.832 on 1 and 28 DF, p-value: 0.03637
```

Hypothesis testing

Today's agenda

- → Variation in regression
- → Hypothesis testing
- **→** Confidence intervals

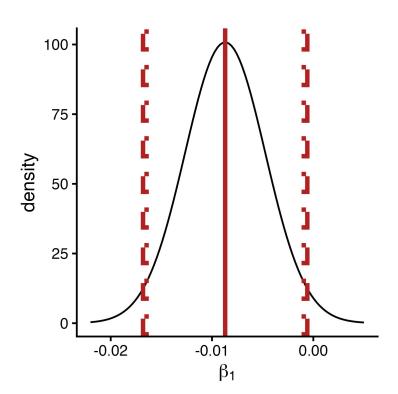


Confidence intervals

Coefficient CI

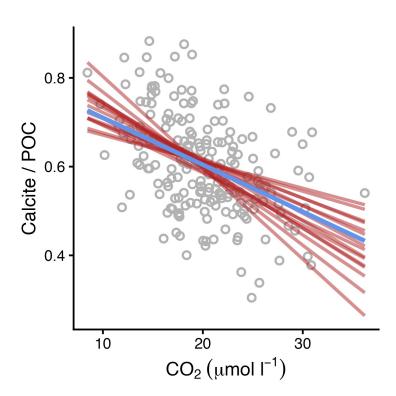
```
Call:
lm(formula = calcite_poc ~ co2_umol_l, data = g_huxleyi_sample)
Residuals:
    Min
              10 Median
                               30
                                       Max
-0.18155 -0.06645 0.01227 0.05223 0.18277
Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 0.788797 0.077446 10.185 6.41e-11 ***
co2_umol_l -0.008702  0.003959 -2.198
                                         0.0364 *
Signif. codes:
0 '***, 0.001 '**, 0.01 '*, 0.05 '., 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 0.09167 on 28 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.1472, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1167
F-statistic: 4.832 on 1 and 28 DF, p-value: 0.03637
```

Normal is pretty close

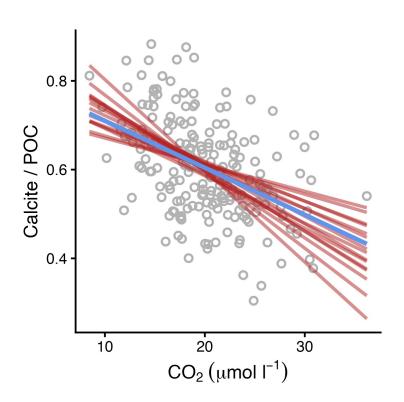


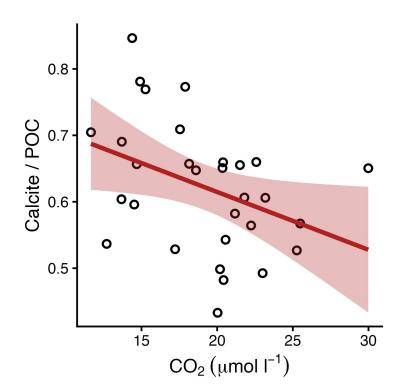
Coefficient CI

Mean response CI

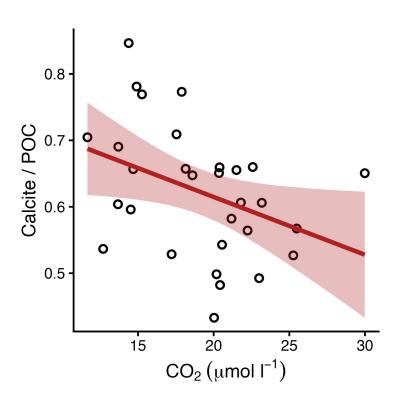


Mean response CI



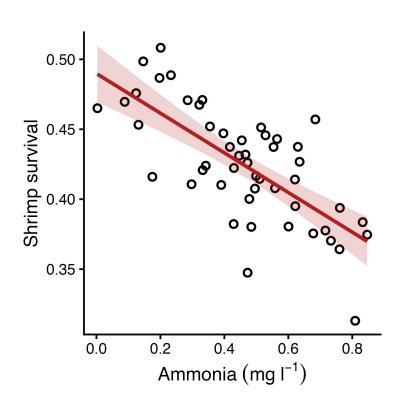


Mean response CI



Confidence intervals

Let's try it



```
> shrimp_aqua_lm <- lm(shrimp_survival ~ ammonia_mg_l, shrimp_aqua)</pre>
> summary(shrimp_aqua_lm)
Call:
lm(formula = shrimp_survival ~ ammonia_mg_l, data = shrimp_aqua)
Residuals:
     Min
                 10
                      Median
                                     3Q
                                             Max
-0.075391 -0.017970 0.003363 0.022768 0.064185
Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                        0.01004 48.798 < 2e-16 ***
(Intercept)
             0.48982
                        0.01990 -7.119 4.83e-09 ***
ammonia_mq_l - 0.14169
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 0.02875 on 48 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.5136, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5035
F-statistic: 50.68 on 1 and 48 DF, p-value: 4.827e-09
> confint(shrimp_aqua_lm)
                  2.5 %
                           97.5 %
(Intercept)
             0.4696378 0.5100018
ammonia_ma_l -0.1817002 -0.1016706
```

Let's try it

Hypothesis testing

What's H0? HA?

What's the p-value?

How do you interpret it?

Confidence intervals

What interval are you 95% confident contains the population's coefficient for ammonia?

The <u>mean</u> shrimp survival when ammonia levels are 0 mg l⁻¹ could fall in what interval?

If you collected a new data point at ammonia = 0, would you expect it to fall inside or outside the previous range?