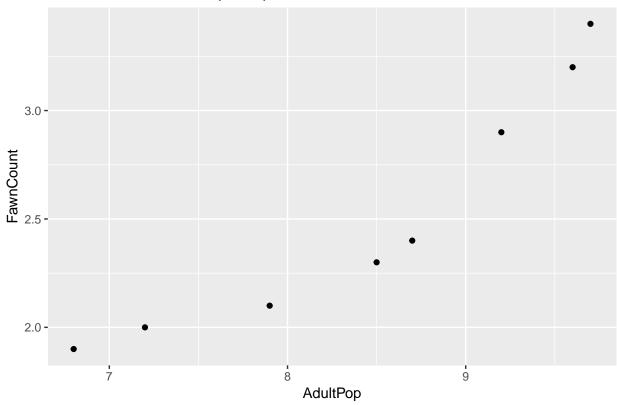
Holden Herrell IST687 HW8

```
#Step 1-2
Data<-read.xls("http://college.cengage.com/mathematics/brase/understandable_statistics/7e/students/datasets/mlr/excel/mlr01.xls")
colnames(Data)<-c("FawnCount","AdultPop","AnnualPrecip","WinterSeverity")
#Step 3
str(Data)

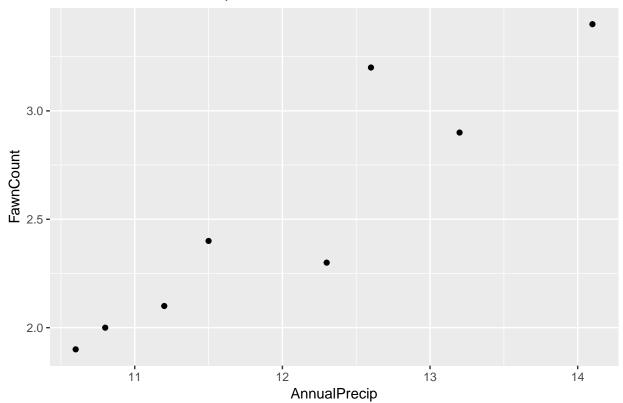
## 'data.frame': 8 obs. of 4 variables:
## $ FawnCount : num 2.9 2.4 2 2.3 3.2 ...
## $ AdultPop : num 9.2 8.7 7.2 8.5 9.6 ...
## $ AnnualPrecip : num 13.2 11.5 10.8 12.3 12.6 ...
## $ WinterSeverity: int 2 3 4 2 3 5 1 3
```

#Step 4
Plot1<-ggplot(Data,aes(x=AdultPop, y=FawnCount))+geom_point()+ggtitle("Fawns vs Adult Antelope Population")
Plot1</pre>

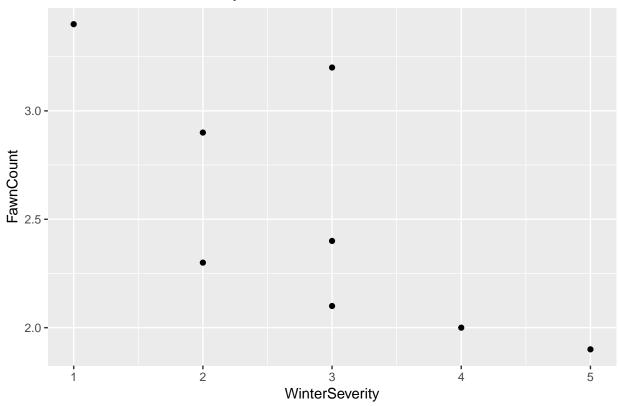
Fawns vs Adult Antelope Population



Fawns vs Annual Precipitation



Fawns vs Winter Severity



```
#Step 5
#Model 1
m1<-lm(Data$FawnCount ~ Data$WinterSeverity, data=Data)</pre>
summary(m1)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Data$FawnCount ~ Data$WinterSeverity, data = Data)
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 1Q Median
                                   3Q
                                           Max
## -0.52069 -0.20431 -0.00172 0.13017 0.71724
## Coefficients:
##
                      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                        3.4966
                                   0.3904 8.957 0.000108 ***
## Data$WinterSeverity -0.3379
                                   0.1258 -2.686 0.036263 *
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.415 on 6 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.5459, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4702
## F-statistic: 7.213 on 1 and 6 DF, p-value: 0.03626
```

```
#Model 2
m2<-lm(Data$FawnCount ~ Data$WinterSeverity+Data$AnnualPrecip, data=Data)</pre>
summary(m2)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Data$FawnCount ~ Data$WinterSeverity + Data$AnnualPrecip,
##
      data = Data)
##
## Residuals:
                    2
## -0.165458 0.188313 0.006417 -0.193358 0.289080 -0.193312 -0.010695
##
## 0.079013
##
## Coefficients:
##
                      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                      -5.7791 2.2139 -2.610 0.04765 *
## Data$WinterSeverity 0.2269 0.1490 1.522 0.18842
## Data$AnnualPrecip
                       0.6357
                               0.1511 4.207 0.00843 **
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.2133 on 5 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:
                        0.9, Adjusted R-squared:
## F-statistic: 22.49 on 2 and 5 DF, p-value: 0.003164
```

```
#Model 3
m3<-lm(Data$FawnCount ~ Data$WinterSeverity+Data$AnnualPrecip+Data$AdultPop, data=Data)
summary(m3)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Data$FawnCount ~ Data$WinterSeverity + Data$AnnualPrecip +
##
      Data$AdultPop, data = Data)
##
## Residuals:
                  2
                           3
                                            5
                                                                     8
                                                    6
## -0.11533 -0.02661 0.09882 -0.11723 0.02734 -0.04854 0.11715 0.06441
## Coefficients:
##
                      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                     -5.92201
                               1.25562 -4.716 0.0092 **
## Data$WinterSeverity 0.26295
                               0.08514 3.089 0.0366 *
## Data$AnnualPrecip 0.40150
                               0.10990 3.653 0.0217 *
## Data$AdultPop
                      0.33822
                               0.09947 3.400 0.0273 *
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.1209 on 4 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9743, Adjusted R-squared: 0.955
## F-statistic: 50.52 on 3 and 4 DF, p-value: 0.001229
```

```
#Model 3 works best because it explains ~95% of the variation in Fawn Count.
#In Model 1, Winter Severity is significant.
#In Model 2, Annual Precipitation is significant.
#In Model 3, Winter Severity, Annual Precipitation, and Adult Population were significant.
#I would use the Adult Population to predict Fawn Count (see below).
m4<-lm(Data$FawnCount ~ Data$AdultPop, data=Data)</pre>
summary(m4)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Data$FawnCount ~ Data$AdultPop, data = Data)
##
## Residuals:
       Min
                 1Q Median
                                           Max
## -0.24988 -0.17586 0.04938 0.12611 0.25309
##
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -1.67914
                          0.63422 -2.648 0.038152 *
## Data$AdultPop 0.49753 0.07453 6.676 0.000547 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.2121 on 6 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8813, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8616
## F-statistic: 44.56 on 1 and 6 DF, p-value: 0.0005471
```