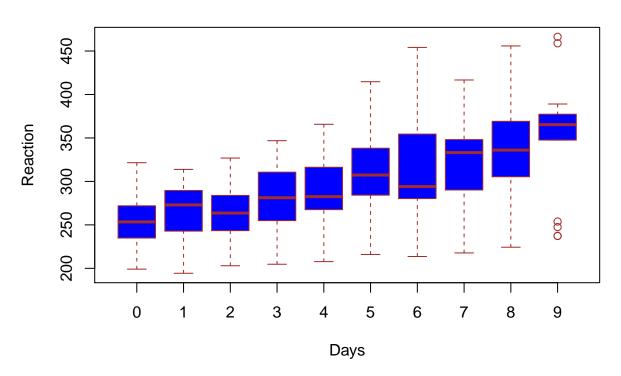
This is illustrated with the documentation example.

```
require(lme4)
boxplot(Reaction~Days, data=sleepstudy, main="Reaction by Days", xlab="Days", ylab="Reaction", col="blu
```

Reaction by Days

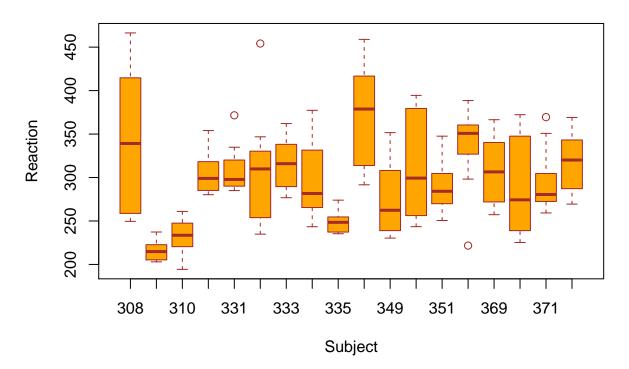


We see a trend of Reaction by Days, so it is reasonable to fit a simple linear regression,

```
1 <- lm(Reaction ~ Days, sleepstudy)</pre>
s <- summary(1)
##
## lm(formula = Reaction ~ Days, data = sleepstudy)
##
## Residuals:
##
        Min
                  1Q
                       Median
                                    3Q
                                             Max
## -110.848 -27.483
                        1.546
                                26.142 139.953
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
                             6.610 38.033 < 2e-16 ***
## (Intercept) 251.405
## Days
                                     8.454 9.89e-15 ***
                 10.467
                             1.238
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Residual standard error: 47.71 on 178 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2865, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2825
```

```
## F-statistic: 71.46 on 1 and 178 DF, p-value: 9.894e-15
names(s)
##
    [1] "call"
                         "terms"
                                          "residuals"
                                                            "coefficients"
                                          "df"
    [5] "aliased"
                         "sigma"
                                                            "r.squared"
    [9] "adj.r.squared" "fstatistic"
                                          "cov.unscaled"
class(s)
## [1] "summary.lm"
round(sqrt(s$fstatistic[1]),3)
## value
## 8.454
the F statistics is simply t^2. Maybe it is worthwhile to we examine the effect of Subject as well; from
boxplot(Reaction~Subject, data=sleepstudy, main="Reaction by Subject", xlab="Subject", ylab="Reaction",
```

Reaction by Subject



it is more approriate to fit a random effect model

```
f <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days | Subject), sleepstudy)
s <- summary(f)
s

## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: Reaction ~ Days + (Days | Subject)
## Data: sleepstudy
##</pre>
```

```
## REML criterion at convergence: 1743.6
##
## Scaled residuals:
      Min 1Q Median 3Q
##
                                      Max
## -3.9536 -0.4634 0.0231 0.4633 5.1793
##
## Random effects:
## Groups
                        Variance Std.Dev. Corr
            Name
## Subject (Intercept) 611.90 24.737
##
            Days
                         35.08
                                 5.923
                                          0.07
## Residual
                        654.94
                                 25.592
## Number of obs: 180, groups: Subject, 18
## Fixed effects:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept) 251.405 6.824 36.843
## Days
              10.467
                           1.546 6.771
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
       (Intr)
## Days -0.138
names(s)
##
  [1] "methTitle"
                      "objClass"
                                     "devcomp"
                                                    "isLmer"
  [5] "useScale"
                      "logLik"
                                     "family"
                                                    "link"
## [9] "ngrps"
                      "coefficients" "sigma"
                                                    "vcov"
## [13] "varcor"
                      "AICtab"
                                     "call"
                                                    "residuals"
## [17] "fitMsgs"
                      "optinfo"
class(with(s,coefficients))
## [1] "matrix"
t <- with(s,coefficients)[,3]
p <- 2*(pnorm(-abs(t)))</pre>
р
     (Intercept)
                         Days
## 3.851313e-297 1.281214e-11
```

Consequently the effect of \mathtt{Days} on $\mathtt{Reaction}$ became less pronounced after accounting for individual differences.