

Nina_sleep

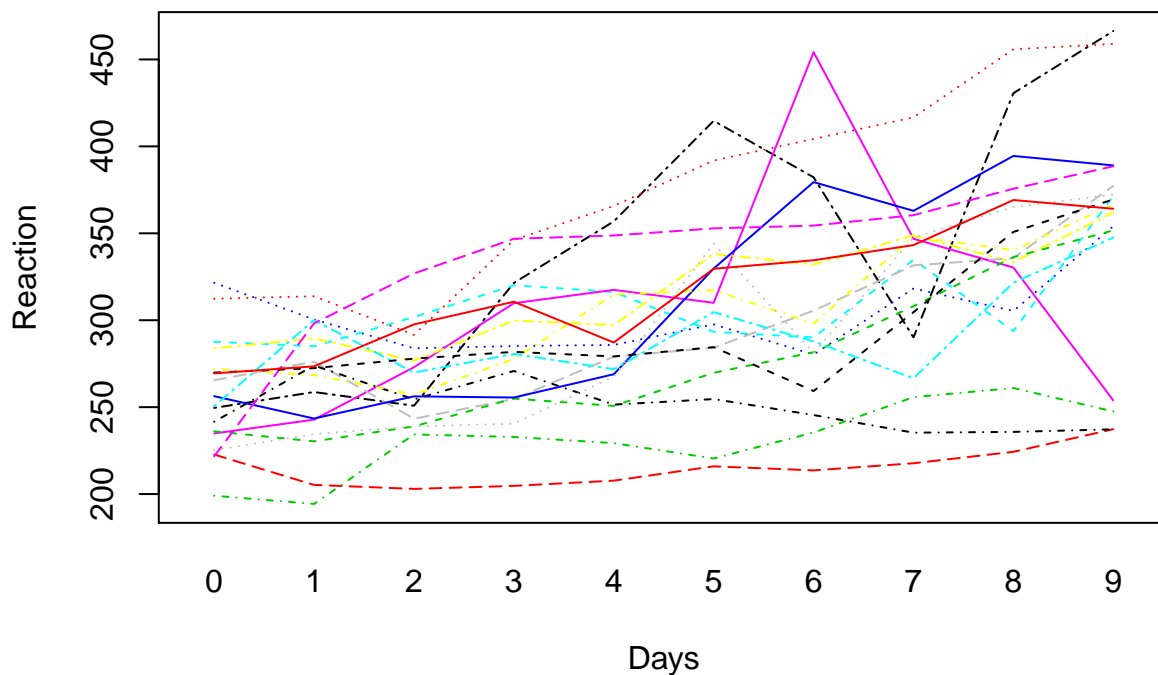
Exploratory analysis

```
sleep <- read.table('../sleep.txt')
```

Spaghetti Plot

```
n <- sleep$Subject %>% unique %>% length
interaction.plot(sleep$Days, sleep$Subject, sleep$Reaction, xlab="Days", ylab="Reaction", col=c(1:n), l
```

Spaghetti Plot



Already from this plot you can assume that the reaction time is increasing with increasing number of days of sleep deprivation.

Descriptive Statistics

Overview

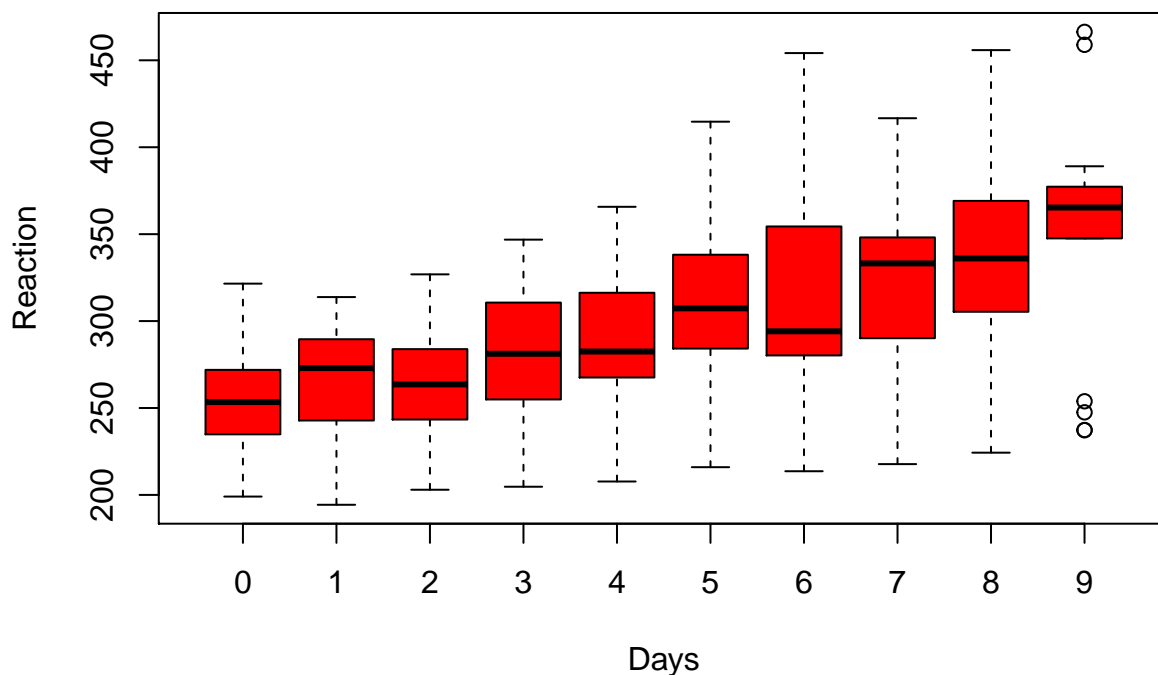
```
sleep.mean <- tapply(sleep$Reaction, list(sleep$Days), mean)
sleep.sd <- tapply(sleep$Reaction, list(sleep$Days), sd)
sleep.var <- tapply(sleep$Reaction, list(sleep$Days), var)
sleep.n <- table(sleep$Days)

overview <- cbind(c(0:9), sleep.mean, sleep.sd, sleep.var, sleep.n)
colnames(overview) <- c('Days', 'Mean', 'SD', 'Var', 'n')
round(overview, 2)
```

##	Days	Mean	SD	Var	n
## 0	0	256.65	32.13	1032.30	18
## 1	1	264.50	33.43	1117.59	18
## 2	2	265.36	29.47	868.68	18
## 3	3	282.99	38.86	1509.92	18
## 4	4	288.65	42.54	1809.47	18
## 5	5	308.52	51.77	2680.09	18
## 6	6	312.18	63.17	3990.92	18
## 7	7	318.75	50.10	2510.41	18
## 8	8	336.63	60.20	3624.01	18
## 9	9	350.85	66.99	4487.15	18

Boxplot

```
boxplot(Reaction~Days, data=sleep, xlab='Days', ylab='Reaction', col=2)
```



It seems as if there's a linear trend between the number of days of sleep deprivation and the reaction time. Also the variance of the reaction time seems to increase with increasing days of sleep deprivation. (at Day 9: 5 outliers)

Mean evolution

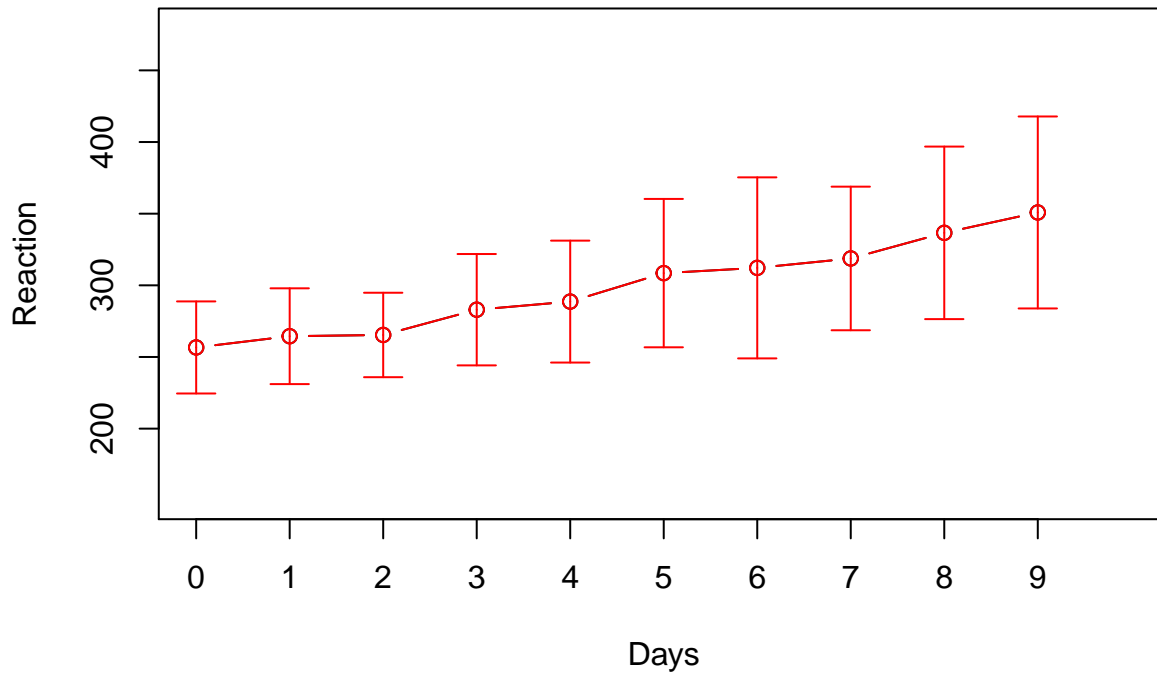
```
# General function to plot error bars
errbar=function(x,y,height,width,lty=1,col="black"){
  arrows(x,y,x,y+height,angle=90,length=width,lty=lty, col=col)
  arrows(x,y,x,y-height,angle=90,length=width,lty=lty, col=col)}

## Plotting mean evolution
plot(c(0:9), overview[,2], type="b", xlim=c(0,10), ylim=c(150,480), xlab="Days", ylab="Reaction", axes=F, mar=c(0,0,0,0))
axis(side=1, at=c(0:9), labels=c(0:9))
```

```
axis(side=2,at=seq(200,450,50))
```

```
box()
points(c(0:9), overview[,2],type="b",col="red")
errbar(c(0:9),overview[,2], sleep.sd, 0.1, col="red")
```

Mean evolution (with 1 SE intervals)



Here again you see both phenomena: The linear trend - increasing reaction time with increasing number of days. Bigger errorbars with increasing number of days.

Correlations

```
## Reshaping the data into a wide form
sleep.resh <- reshape(sleep, timevar = "Days", idvar = c("Subject"), direction = "wide")
sleep.resh
```

##	Subject	Reaction.0	Reaction.1	Reaction.2	Reaction.3	Reaction.4
## 1	308	249.5600	258.7047	250.8006	321.4398	356.8519
## 11	309	222.7339	205.2658	202.9778	204.7070	207.7161
## 21	310	199.0539	194.3322	234.3200	232.8416	229.3074
## 31	330	321.5426	300.4002	283.8565	285.1330	285.7973
## 41	331	287.6079	285.0000	301.8206	320.1153	316.2773
## 51	332	234.8606	242.8118	272.9613	309.7688	317.4629
## 61	333	283.8424	289.5550	276.7693	299.8097	297.1710
## 71	334	265.4731	276.2012	243.3647	254.6723	279.0244
## 81	335	241.6083	273.9472	254.4907	270.8021	251.4519
## 91	337	312.3666	313.8058	291.6112	346.1222	365.7324
## 101	349	236.1032	230.3167	238.9256	254.9220	250.7103
## 111	350	256.2968	243.4543	256.2046	255.5271	268.9165

```
## 121      351    250.5265    300.0576    269.8939    280.5891    271.8274
## 131      352    221.6771    298.1939    326.8785    346.8555    348.7402
## 141      369    271.9235    268.4369    257.2424    277.6566    314.8222
## 151      370    225.2640    234.5235    238.9008    240.4730    267.5373
## 161      371    269.8804    272.4428    277.8989    281.7895    279.1705
## 171      372    269.4117    273.4740    297.5968    310.6316    287.1726
##      Reaction.5 Reaction.6 Reaction.7 Reaction.8 Reaction.9
## 1      414.6901    382.2038    290.1486    430.5853    466.3535
## 11     215.9618    213.6303    217.7272    224.2957    237.3142
## 21     220.4579    235.4208    255.7511    261.0125    247.5153
## 31     297.5855    280.2396    318.2613    305.3495    354.0487
## 41     293.3187    290.0750    334.8177    293.7469    371.5811
## 51     309.9976    454.1619    346.8311    330.3003    253.8644
## 61     338.1665    332.0265    348.8399    333.3600    362.0428
## 71     284.1912    305.5248    331.5229    335.7469    377.2990
## 81     254.6362    245.4523    235.3110    235.7541    237.2466
## 91     391.8385    404.2601    416.6923    455.8643    458.9167
## 101    269.7744    281.5648    308.1020    336.2806    351.6451
## 111    329.7247    379.4445    362.9184    394.4872    389.0527
## 121    304.6336    287.7466    266.5955    321.5418    347.5655
## 131    352.8287    354.4266    360.4326    375.6406    388.5417
## 141    317.2135    298.1353    348.1229    340.2800    366.5131
## 151    344.1937    281.1481    347.5855    365.1630    372.2288
## 161    284.5120    259.2658    304.6306    350.7807    369.4692
## 171    329.6076    334.4818    343.2199    369.1417    364.1236
```

```
# check normality of variables Reaction.X
for (i in c(2:11)){
  print(shapiro.test(sleep.resh[,i]))
}
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.97667, p-value = 0.9093
##
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.94756, p-value = 0.388
##
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.98688, p-value = 0.9936
##
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.97738, p-value = 0.919
##
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.97247, p-value = 0.8427
##
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.978, p-value = 0.9271
##
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.95912, p-value = 0.5847
##
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.94648, p-value = 0.3724
##
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.97112, p-value = 0.8186
##
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data:  sleep.resh[, i]
## W = 0.86251, p-value = 0.01342
```

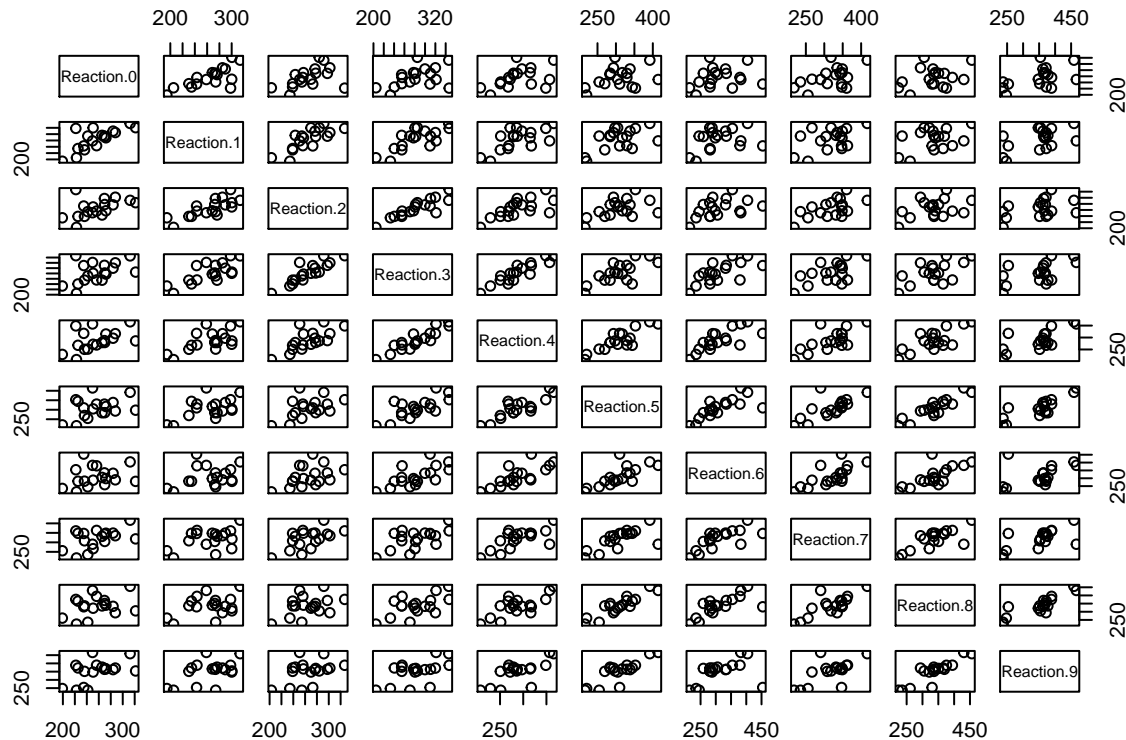
The last column (Reaction.9) is not normally distributed. So we use the 'spearman' method for correlation. (We could also use 'pearson' for all except the correlations for Reaction.9.)

```
## Correlation between the Reaction scores at different days
cor(sleep.resh[, 2:11], method='spearman')
```

```
##           Reaction.0 Reaction.1 Reaction.2 Reaction.3 Reaction.4
## Reaction.0  1.0000000  0.6594427  0.5686275  0.4179567  0.4571723
## Reaction.1  0.6594427  1.0000000  0.7461300  0.6367389  0.5562436
## Reaction.2  0.5686275  0.7461300  1.0000000  0.8534572  0.7234262
## Reaction.3  0.4179567  0.6367389  0.8534572  1.0000000  0.9133127
## Reaction.4  0.4571723  0.5562436  0.7234262  0.9133127  1.0000000
## Reaction.5  0.2239422  0.3581011  0.4344685  0.6553148  0.7296182
## Reaction.6  0.2218782  0.2920537  0.4551084  0.6759546  0.7812178
## Reaction.7  0.3457172  0.3312693  0.5087719  0.4509804  0.5789474
## Reaction.8  0.1640867  0.1496388  0.2899897  0.4654283  0.5376677
## Reaction.9  0.3106295  0.2899897  0.3168215  0.4633643  0.5933953
##           Reaction.5 Reaction.6 Reaction.7 Reaction.8 Reaction.9
## Reaction.0  0.2239422  0.2218782  0.3457172  0.1640867  0.3106295
```

```
## Reaction.1 0.3581011 0.2920537 0.3312693 0.1496388 0.2899897
## Reaction.2 0.4344685 0.4551084 0.5087719 0.2899897 0.3168215
## Reaction.3 0.6553148 0.6759546 0.4509804 0.4654283 0.4633643
## Reaction.4 0.7296182 0.7812178 0.5789474 0.5376677 0.5933953
## Reaction.5 1.0000000 0.7667699 0.7254902 0.8121775 0.7378741
## Reaction.6 0.7667699 1.0000000 0.7110423 0.6904025 0.6181631
## Reaction.7 0.7254902 0.7110423 1.0000000 0.6573787 0.6243550
## Reaction.8 0.8121775 0.6904025 0.6573787 1.0000000 0.8452012
## Reaction.9 0.7378741 0.6181631 0.6243550 0.8452012 1.0000000
```

```
pairs(sleep.resh[, 2:11])
```



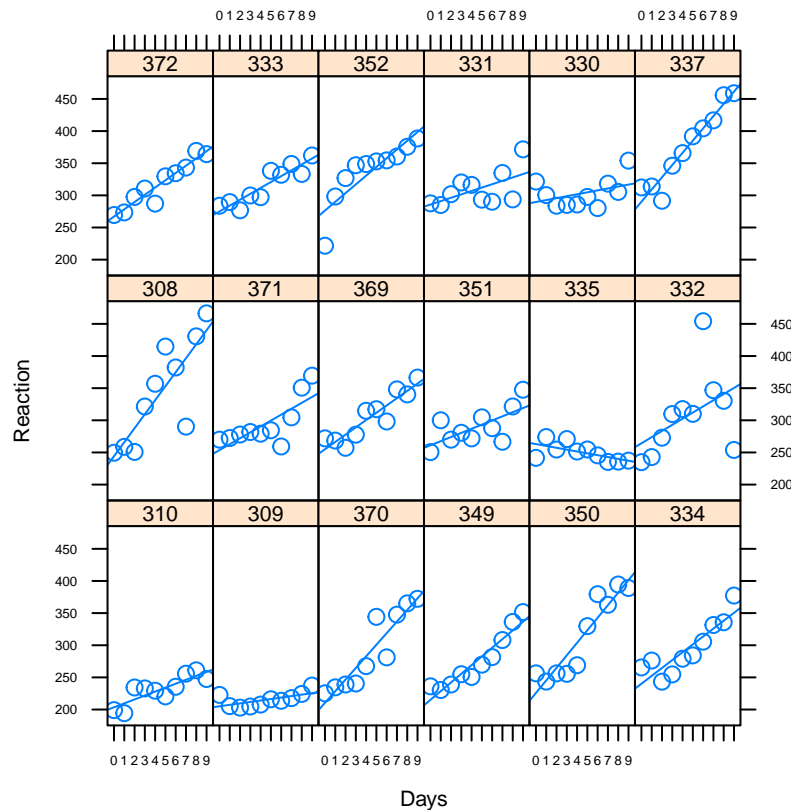
There seem to be high linear correlations between two following days (e.g. between Day 8 and 9, between Day 3 and 4, ...). The further the 'second' Days is apart, the lower the correlation (e.g. low correlation between Day 1 and Day 8). This appears quite 'logic', as we expect a linear trend between the number of Days and the reaction time.

Regression per person

```
## Trellis graph
## Displaying the linear regression per person

cf <-sapply(sleep$Subject, function(x) coef(lm(Reaction~Days, data=subset(sleep, Subject==x))))

Sx <-reorder(sleep$Subject, cf[1,])
#
xyplot(Reaction ~ Days|Sx, data=sleep, type=c('p', 'r'), auto.key=T,aspect="xy", par.settings=list(axis
```



Subjects with very low reaction time at the start seem to have bigger slopes (the reaction time increases faster with increasing days of sleep deprivation).

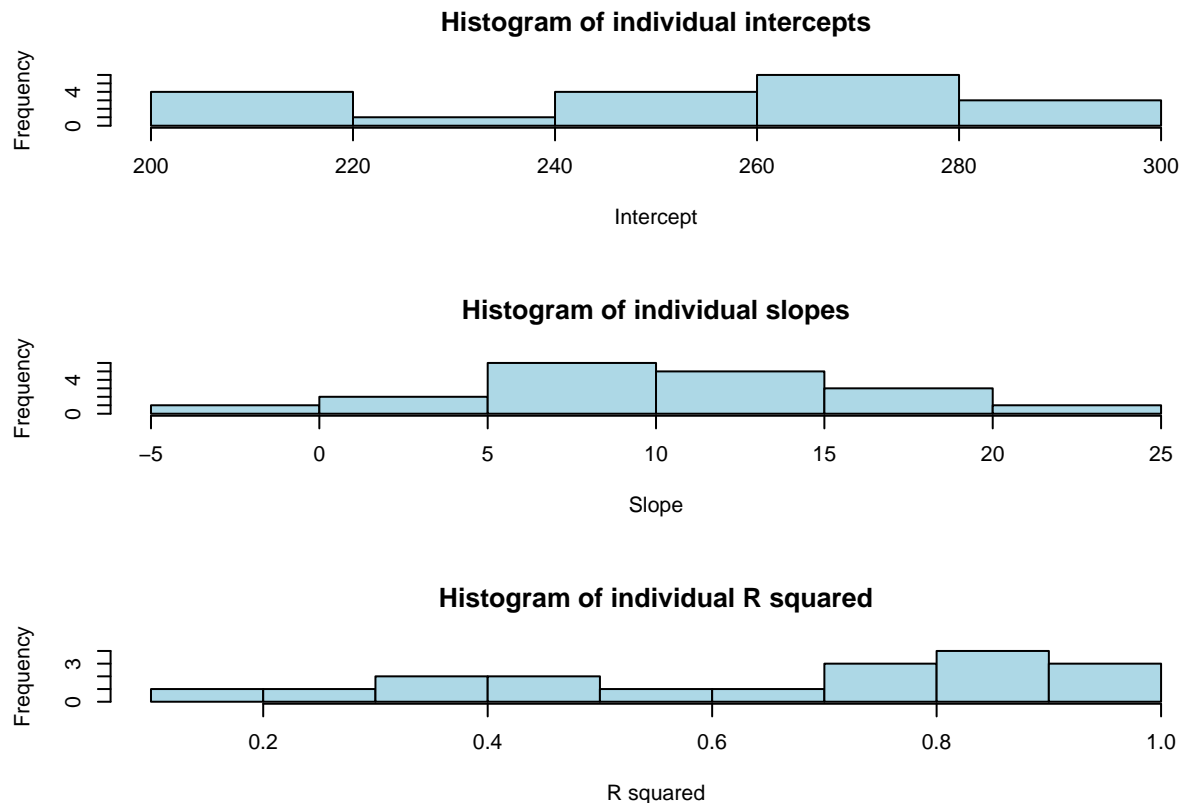
Between subject variability

```
## Linear regression per participant of Reaction on Days

## Coefficients
lin.reg.coef <- by(sleep, sleep$Subject, function(data) coef(lm(Reaction ~ Days, data=data)))
lin.reg.coef1 <- unlist(lin.reg.coef)
names(lin.reg.coef1) <- NULL
lin.reg.coef2=matrix(lin.reg.coef1,length(lin.reg.coef1)/2,2,byrow = TRUE)

## R squared
lin.reg.r.squared <- by(sleep, sleep$Subject, function(data) summary(lm(Reaction ~ Days, data=data))$r.squared)
lin.reg.r.squared1<- as.vector(unlist(lin.reg.r.squared))

## Histograms
par(mfrow=c(3,1))
hist(lin.reg.coef2[,1],xlab="Intercept",col="lightblue",main="Histogram of individual intercepts")
hist(lin.reg.coef2[,2],xlab="Slope",col="lightblue",main="Histogram of individual slopes")
hist(lin.reg.r.squared1,xlab="R squared",col="lightblue",main="Histogram of individual R squared")
```



The individual intercepts don't seem to be normally distributed. The slopes seem to follow a normal distribution. The majority of the individual models seem to fit the individual data well (high R squared), but there are also some models that don't fit the data very well.

Fitting the model - with REML

```
sleep.reml <- lmer(formula = Reaction ~ 1+Days + (1 + Days|Subject), data=sleep)
summary(sleep.reml)
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: Reaction ~ 1 + Days + (1 + Days | Subject)
## Data: sleep
##
## 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   Name                Variance Std.Dev. Corr
## 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
```

Fixed effects

$x_n \sigma \Sigma$

Testing fixed effects

```
confint(sleep.reml, par=5:6, method='Wald', oldNames=F)
```

```
##           2.5 %    97.5 %
## (Intercept) 238.030755 264.77945
## Days        7.437264  13.49731
```

```
confint(sleep.reml, method='boot', boot.type='perc', oldNames=F, nsim=500)
```

```
## Computing bootstrap confidence intervals ...
```

```
##
```

```
## 2 message(s): boundary (singular) fit: see ?isSingular
```

```
## 176 warning(s): Model failed to converge with max|grad| = 0.0020048 (tol = 0.002, component 1) (and
```

```
##           2.5 %    97.5 %
## sd_(Intercept)|Subject      12.1564045  35.6005653
## cor_Days.(Intercept)|Subject -0.4965451   0.9999935
## sd_Days|Subject             3.1799954   8.4428738
## sigma                      22.7086308  28.4618110
## (Intercept)                 237.6105652 265.1712914
## Days                        7.4440523  13.3762388
```

```
confint(sleep.reml, level=0.95, method='profile', oldNames=F)
```

```
##Computing profile confidence intervals ...
```

```
##           2.5 %    97.5 %
## sd_(Intercept)|Subject      14.3821019  37.7137452
## cor_Days.(Intercept)|Subject -0.4814998   0.6849868
## sd_Days|Subject             3.8011759   8.7540501
## sigma                      22.8982726  28.8579976
## (Intercept)                 237.6806976 265.1295138
## Days                        7.3586543  13.5759173
```