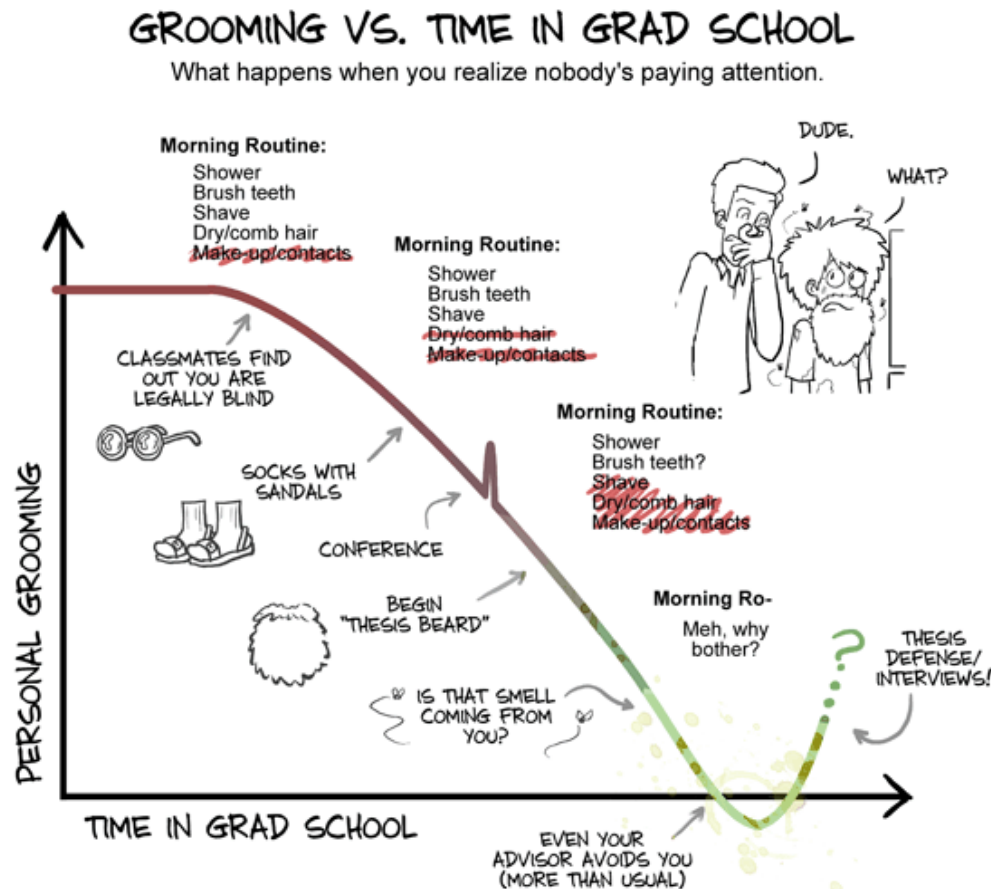


Applications of Linear Models

ENTMLGY 6702 Entomological Techniques and Data Analysis



Learning objectives

1. Understand when to conduct a simple linear regression
2. Interpret outcome of a simple linear regression
3. Evaluate assumptions of simple linear regression

Linear regression

Table 4.1 Examples of the Generalized Linear Model as a Function of Independent Variable and Response

		Responses				
		<i>Continuous DV</i>	<i>Binary DV</i>	<i>Unordered Multicategory DV</i>	<i>Ordered Categorical DV</i>	<i>Count DV</i>
Predictors	<i>Continuous IV</i>	OLS regression	Binary logistic regression	Multinomial logistic regression	Ordinal logistic regression	OLS, Poisson regression
	<i>Mixed continuous and categorical IV</i>					
	<i>Binary/ categorical IV only</i>	ANOVA and <i>t</i> -test	Log-linear models	Log-linear models		Log-linear models

ANOVA, analysis of variance; DV, dependent variable; IV, independent variable; OLS, ordinary least squares.

Chapter 4: Simple Linear Models With Continuous Dependent Variables: Simple ANOVA Analyses
 In: [Regression & Linear Modeling: Best Practices and Modern Methods](#)

Simple Linear regression

Table 4.1 Examples of the Generalized Linear Model as a Function of Independent Variable and Response

		Responses				
		<i>Continuous DV</i>	<i>Binary DV</i>	<i>Unordered Multicategory DV</i>	<i>Ordered Categorical DV</i>	<i>Count DV</i>
Predictors	<i>Continuous IV</i>	OLS regression	Binary logistic regression	Multinomial logistic regression	Ordinal logistic regression	OLS, Poisson regression
	<i>Mixed continuous and categorical IV</i>					
	<i>Binary/categorical IV only</i>	ANOVA and <i>t</i> -test	Log-linear models	Log-linear models		Log-linear models

ANOVA, analysis of variance; DV, dependent variable; IV, independent variable; OLS, ordinary least squares.

Chapter 4: Simple Linear Models With Continuous Dependent Variables: Simple ANOVA Analyses
 In: [Regression & Linear Modeling: Best Practices and Modern Methods](#)

Linear regression

$$y = b + mx$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$

Linear regression

$$y = b + mx$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$

Response variable



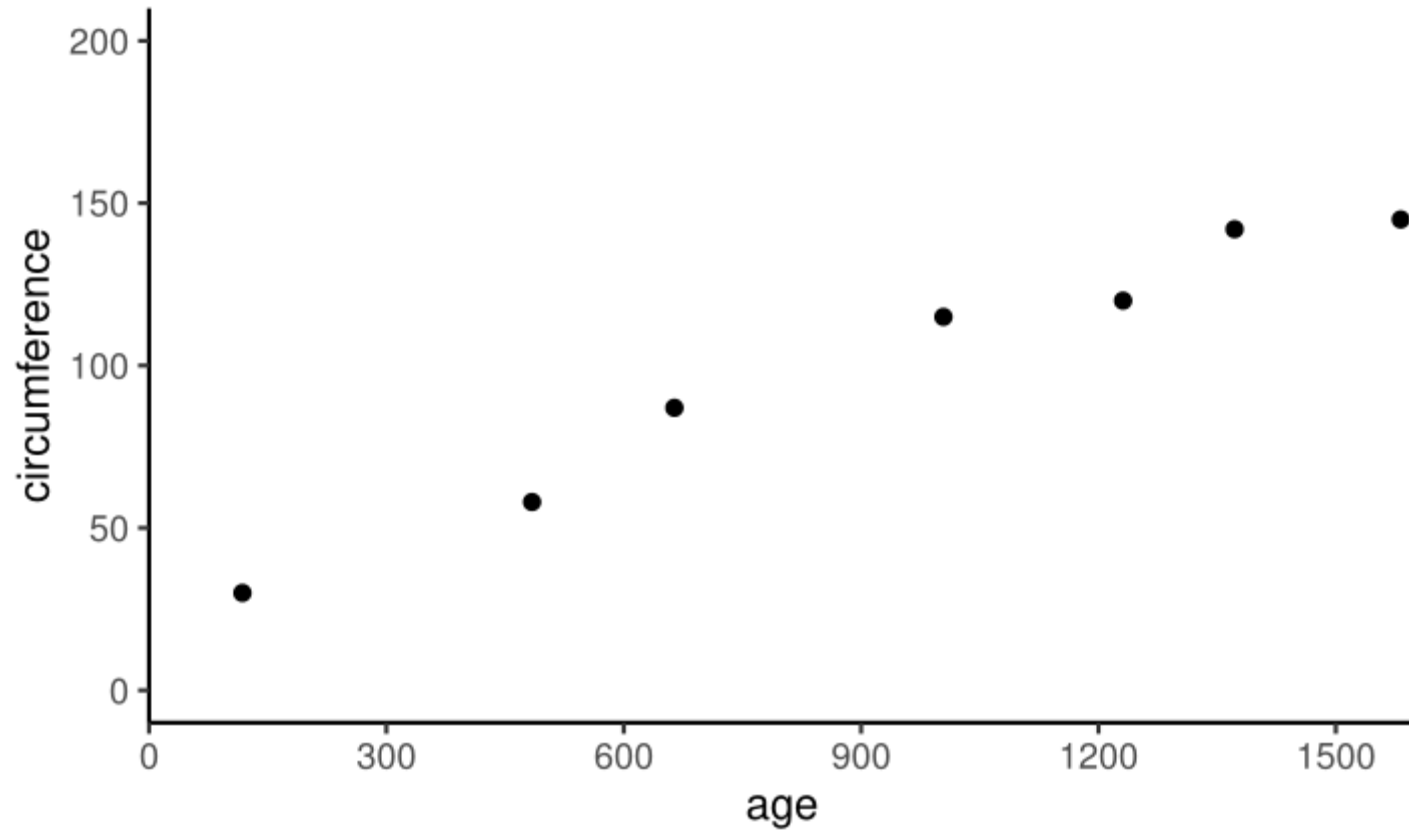
y-intercept (or the expected mean of y when $x=0$)

Slope coefficient (rise over run, or the expected change in y with a 1 unit change in x)

Residuals

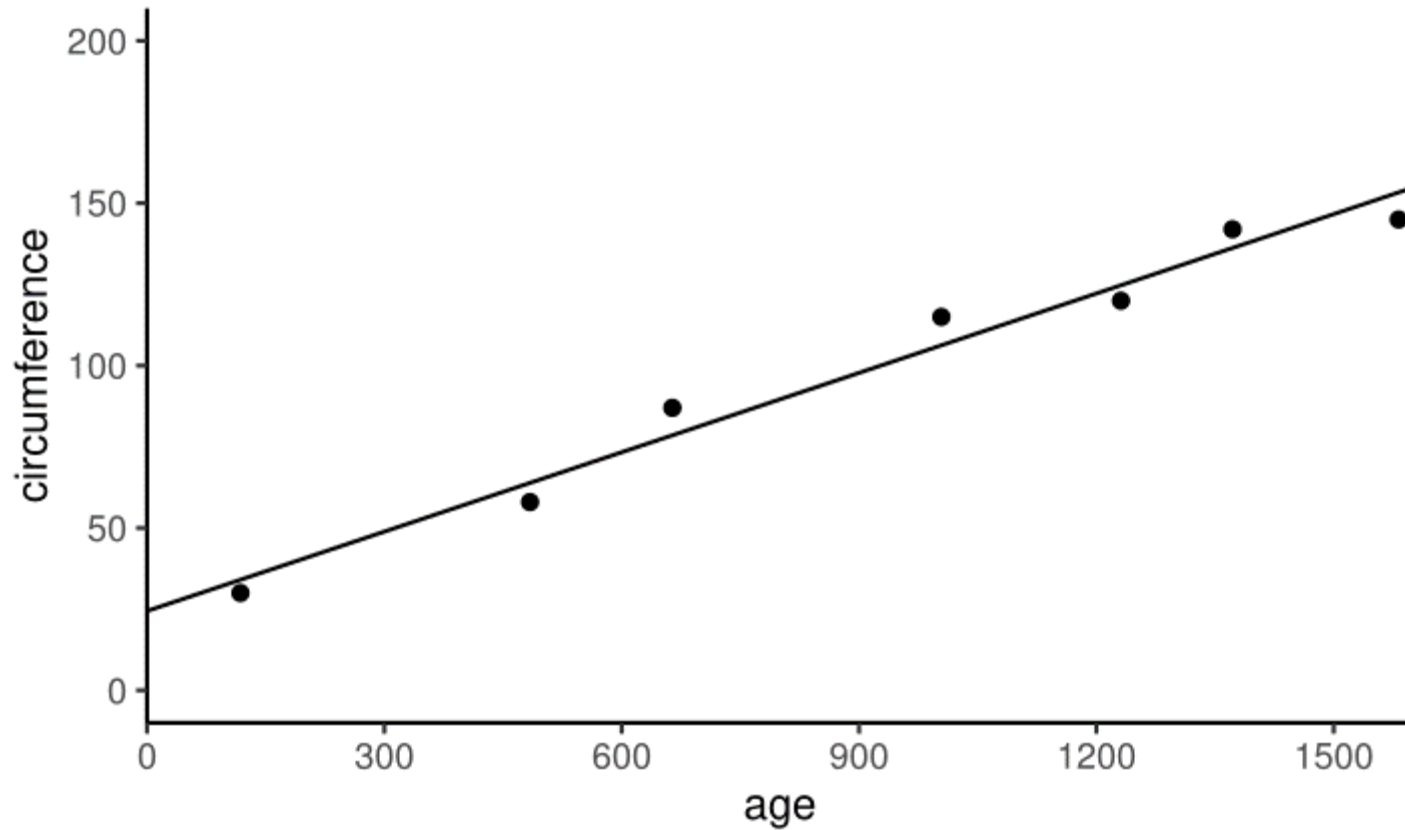
Predictor variable

Linear regression



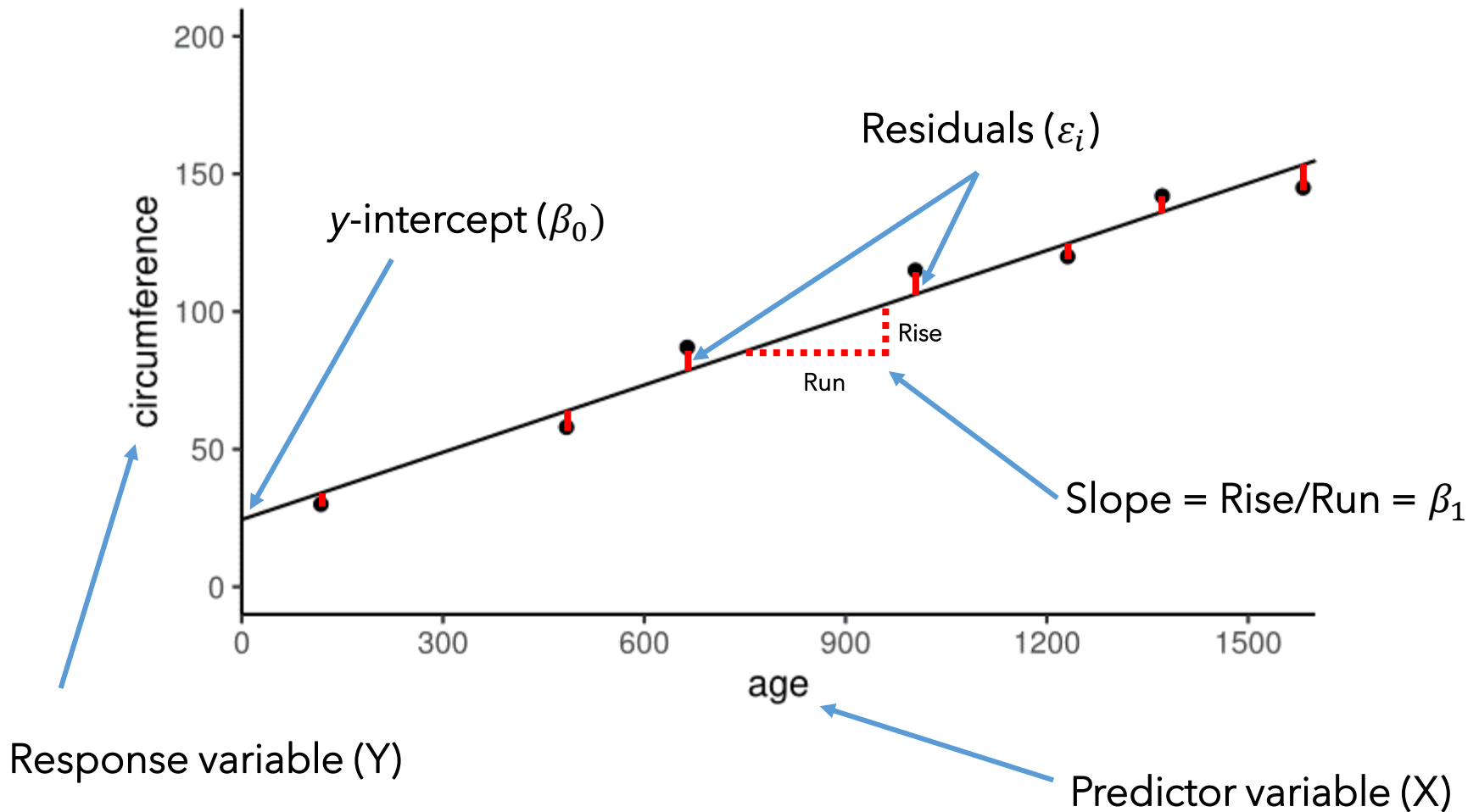
Linear regression activity

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$



Linear regression

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$



Linear regression in R

```
fit_oranges_1 <- lm(circumference~age, data=OT)
summary(fit_oranges_1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = circumference ~ age, data = OT)
##
ei ## Residuals:
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7
## -4.052 -5.873  8.461  8.759 -4.736  5.775 -8.335
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
β0 ## (Intercept) 24.437847   6.543311   3.735   0.0135 *
β1 ## age         0.081477   0.006281  12.973 4.85e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 8.056 on 5 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9711, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9654
## F-statistic: 168.3 on 1 and 5 DF,  p-value: 4.852e-05
```

Linear regression in R

```
fit_oranges_1 <- lm(circumference~age, data=OT)
summary(fit_oranges_1)
```

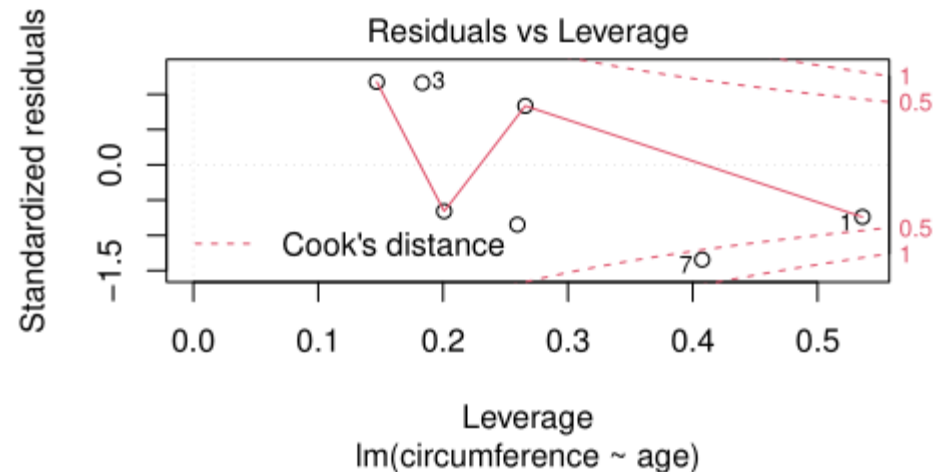
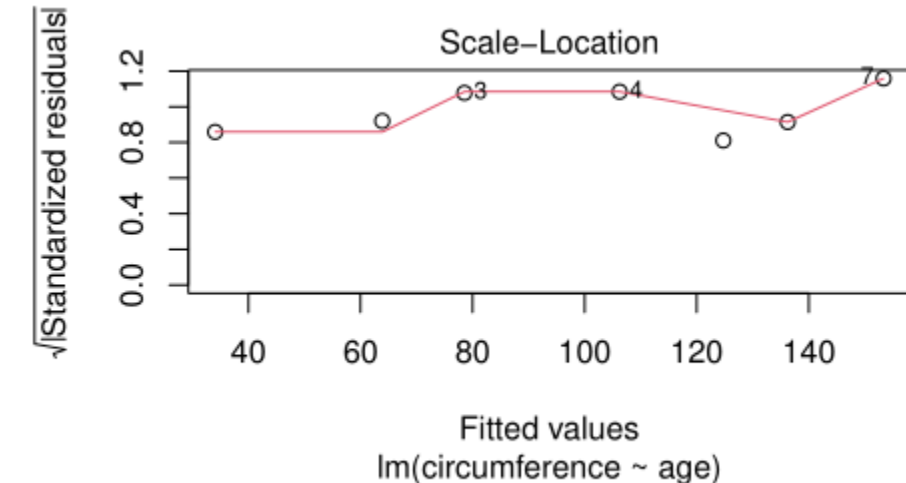
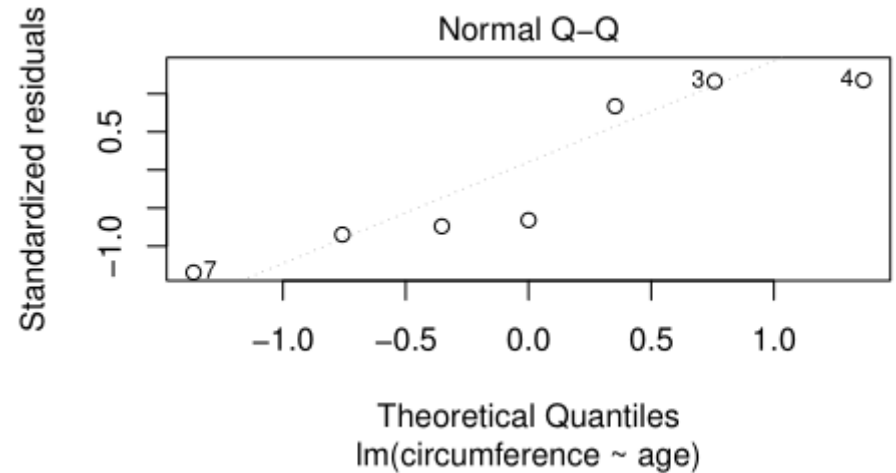
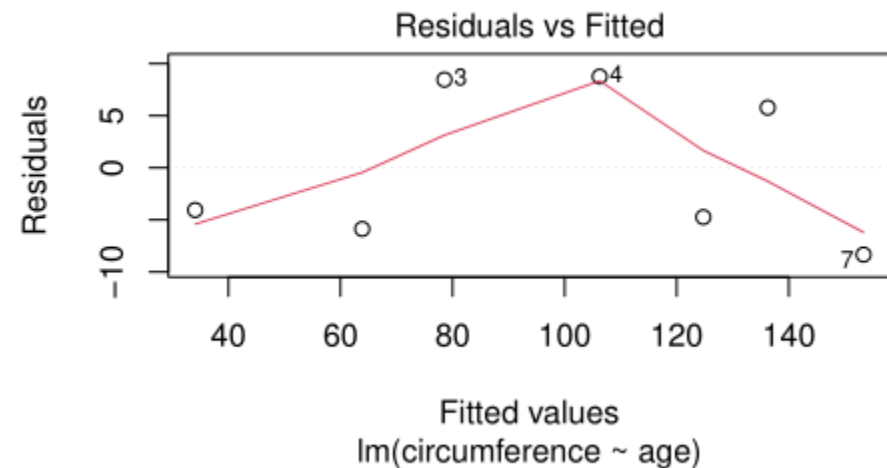
```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = circumference ~ age, data = OT)
##
 $e_i$  ## Residuals:
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7
## -4.052 -5.873  8.461  8.759 -4.736  5.775 -8.335
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
 $\beta_0$  ## (Intercept) 24.437847   6.543311   3.735   0.0135 *
 $\beta_1$  ## age          0.081477   0.006281  12.973 4.85e-05 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 8.056 on 5 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.9711, Adjusted R-squared:  0.9654
## F-statistic: 168.3 on 1 and 5 DF,  p-value: 4.852e-05
```

Assumptions

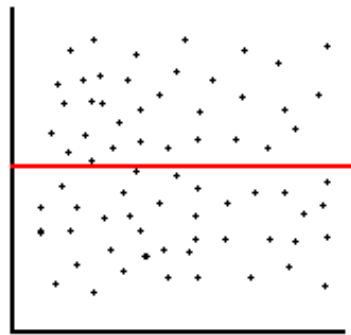
1. The relationship between response and predictor is linear
2. Residuals are independent
3. Residuals are normally distributed
4. Residuals are homoscedastic (i.e., the variance in Y does not increase or decrease as X increases or decreases)

Linear regression in R

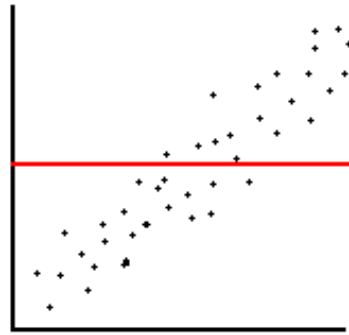
```
plot(fit_oranges_1)
```



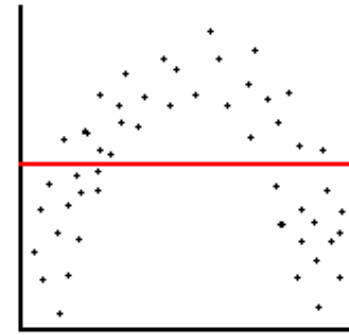
Residual plots



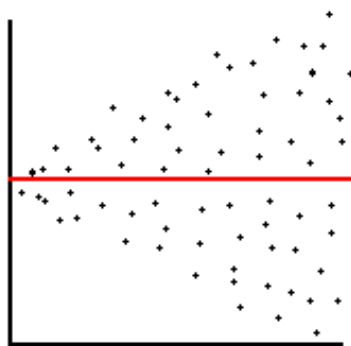
(a) Unbiased and Homoscedastic



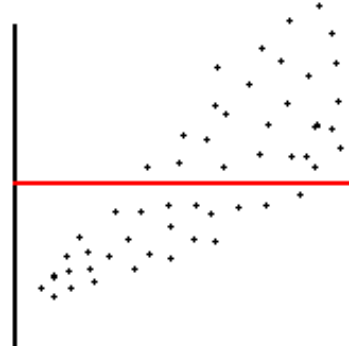
(b) Biased and Homoscedastic



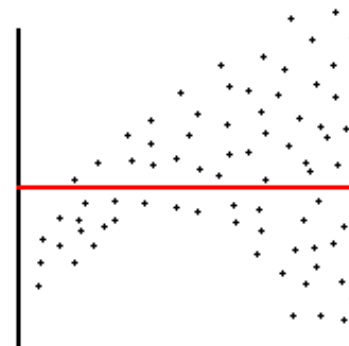
(c) Biased and Homoscedastic



(d) Unbiased and Heteroscedastic



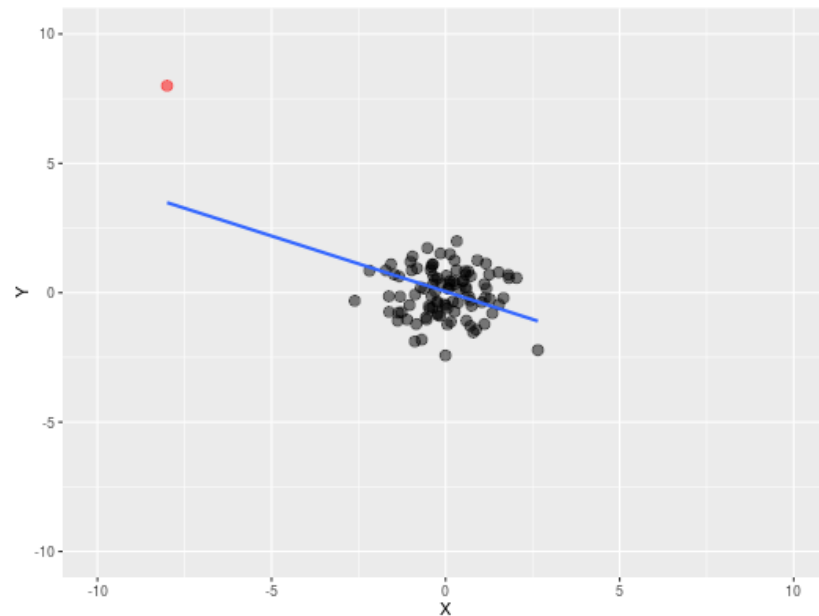
(e) Biased and Heteroscedastic



(f) Biased and Heteroscedastic

Leverage

<https://www.r-bloggers.com/2016/06/leverage-and-influence-in-a-nutshell/>



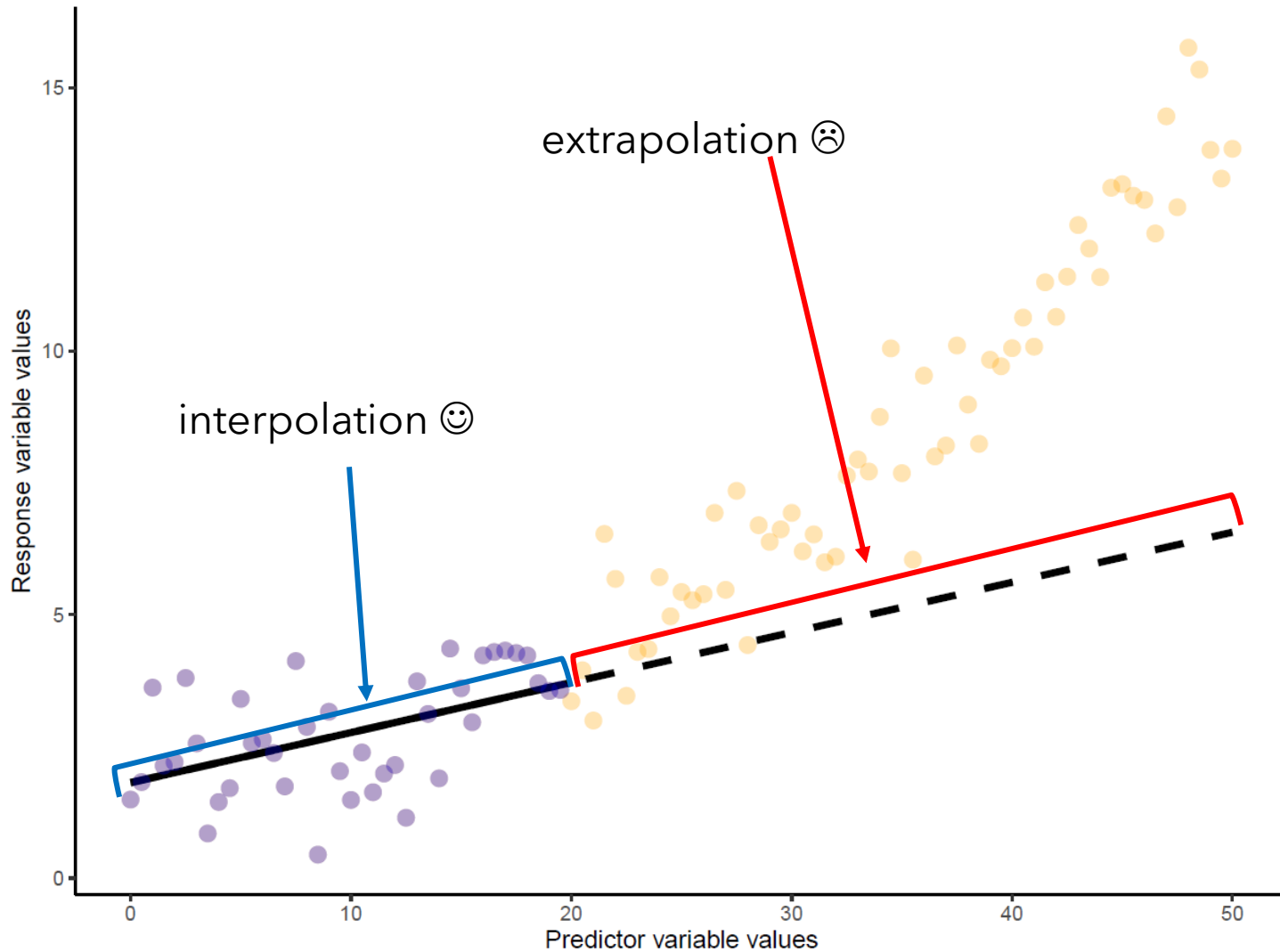
Linear regression model coefficients

	Coefficient	Value
1	Intercept	0.04516
2	Slope	-0.42981

Influence measures for the adjustable point

	Measure	Value
1	hatvalue	0.41424
2	residual	4.51638
3	dfbeta.1	0.50038
4	dfbeta.x	-5.41604

Interpolation vs. extrapolation




Evolutionary and plastic variation in larval growth and digestion reveal the complex underpinnings of size and age at maturation in dung beetles

Patrick T. Rohner  | Armin P. Moczek 

[Explore data](#)[Who we are](#)[What we do](#)[Join us](#)[Help](#)[Login](#)

Evolutionary and plastic variation in larval growth and digestion reveal the complex underpinnings of size and age at maturation in dung beetles

Rohner, Patrick T., Indiana University Bloomington,  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9840-1050>

Moczek, Armin, Indiana University Bloomington

patrick.t.rohner@gmail.com

Published Feb 16, 2023 on Dryad. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.j9kd51cdc>

Cite this dataset

Rohner, Patrick T.; Moczek, Armin (2023). Evolutionary and plastic variation in larval growth and digestion reveal the complex underpinnings of size and age at maturation in dung beetles [Dataset]. Dryad. <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.j9kd51cdc>

Abstract

Age and size at maturity are key life history components, yet the proximate underpinnings that mediate intra- and interspecific variation in life history remain poorly understood. We studied the proximate underpinnings of species differences and nutritionally plastic variation in adult size and development time in four species of

Data files

[Download dataset](#)

> Oct 21, 2022

> Jan 21, 2023

Share



Metrics



28 views



3 downloads



0 citations

1	ID	species	nutritional treatment	weight.L1	weight.L2	weight.L3	weight.pupa	weight.adult	weight.peak
2	2	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0092	0.0558	0.1443	0.1414	0.0987	0.2645
3	4	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0104	0.0409	0.1527	0.1535	0.0992	0.2936
4	5	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0083	0.0311	0.1333	0.1172	0.0791	0.2561
5	6	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0142	0.0531	0.1529	0.1317	0.0872	0.2986
6	7	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0118	0.0318	0.1411	0.1252	0.0875	0.2547
7	8	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0089	0.0367	0.1567	0.1365	0.0958	0.296
8	9	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0078	0.0312	0.1213	0.1332	0.093	0.2499
9	10	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0089	0.0326	0.0835	0.1402	0.0945	0.2421
10	11	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0094	0.0381	0.1606	0.1613	0.1053	0.2789
11	12	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0076	0.0293	0.1062	0.1147	0.0763	0.2255
12	13	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0137	0.0287	0.1198	0.1307	0.0884	0.2796
13	14	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0139	0.0423	0.1509	0.1347	0.0925	0.2817
14	15	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.006	0.0276	0.1212	0.1218	0.0808	0.2445
15	16	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0068	0.0851	0.1127	0.1063	0.0728	0.2387
16	17	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0091	0.0313	0.1185	0.125	0.0837	0.2538
17	19	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0064	0.0315	0.14	0.1356	0.0926	0.2611
18	20	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0143	0.0528	0.1119	0.1211	0.0836	0.2512
19	21	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0104	0.0502	0.1331	0.1167	0.0797	0.2599
20	22	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0091	0.0365	0.1078	0.1355	0.0939	0.2656
21	23	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0093	0.0369	0.0886	0.1168	0.0801	0.2234
22	24	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0096	0.0601	0.1268	0.1353	0.0932	0.2546
23	25	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0068	0.0535	0.1101	0.1258	0.0841	0.2455
24	26	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0067	0.0256	0.1499	0.1223	0.0847	0.2128
25	27	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0114	0.031	0.1764	0.1619	0.0996	0.2974
26	28	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0101	0.0257	0.1113	0.1348	0.0931	0.2726
27	29	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0094	0.0364	0.1443	0.1345	0.093	0.2786
28	31	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0071	0.0308	0.1393	0.1322	0.0909	0.2701
		weight by age	weight and age by stage		variable description		⊕		

Metadata provided with dataset

1	sheet: weight by age and stage	
2	ID	unique identifier for each individual
3	nutritional treatment	high-quality = cow poop from grass-fed cows; low-quality = cow poop from hay-fed cows
4	species	species identity
5	weight.L1	larval weight at the onset of the first larval instar (L1) [g]
6	weight.L2	larval weight at the onset of the second larval instar (L2) [g]
7	weight.L3	larval weight at the onset of the third larval instar (L3) [g]
8	weight.pupa	pupal weight [g]
9	weight.adult	adult weight [g]
10	weight.peak	maximum weight in L3 [g]
11	age.L1	age at the onset of the first larval instar (L1) [days]
12	age.L2	age at the onset of the second larval instar (L2) [days]
13	age.L3	age at the onset of the third larval instar (L3) [days]
14	age.pupa	age at pupation [days]
15	age.peak	age when larvae reached their peak weight [days]
16	age.adult	age at adult emergence [days]
17	pronotum width	adult pronotum width [mm]
18	FA.tibia.shape	fluctuation asymmetry score in tibia shape
19	FA.tibia.CS	fluctuation asymmetry score in tibia centroid size
20	FA.tibia.length	fluctuation asymmetry score in tibia length
21	instantaneous.growth.rate	instantaneous growth rates
22	missing data indicated wit "n/a"	
23		
24	sheet: weight by age	
25	ID	unique identifier for each individual
26	nutritional treatment	high-quality = cow poop from grass-fed cows; low-quality = cow poop from hay-fed cows
27	species	species identity
28	mass [g]	weight measurement at the given age
<div> ◀ ▶ weight by age weight and age by stage <u>variable description</u> ⊕ </div>		

> summary(growth)

ID	species	nutritional.treatment	
Min. : 2.0	D. gazella :48	high-quality:88	
1st Qu.: 59.0	L. militaris:50	low-quality :87	
Median :122.0	O. binodis :36		
Mean :138.3	O. taurus :41		
3rd Qu.:219.5			
Max. :289.0			
weight.L3	weight.pupa	weight.adult	we
Min. :0.0305	Length:175	Length:175	Le
1st Qu.:0.0899	Class :character	Class :character	Cl
Median :0.1270	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mo
Mean :0.1240			
3rd Qu.:0.1526			
Max. :0.2560			
age.L2	age.L3	age.pupa	age
Min. :1.000	Min. : 3.000	Length:175	Length
1st Qu.:2.000	1st Qu.: 5.000	Class :character	Class
Median :3.000	Median : 7.000	Mode :character	Mode

Liatongus militaris



Genus *Liatongus*

Length 8–10 mm

Colour

brown to dark brown; distinctive black broken stripes on wing covers. Yellow 'shoulder patches' and a dark oval patch on the top and bottom of each femur.

Horns none

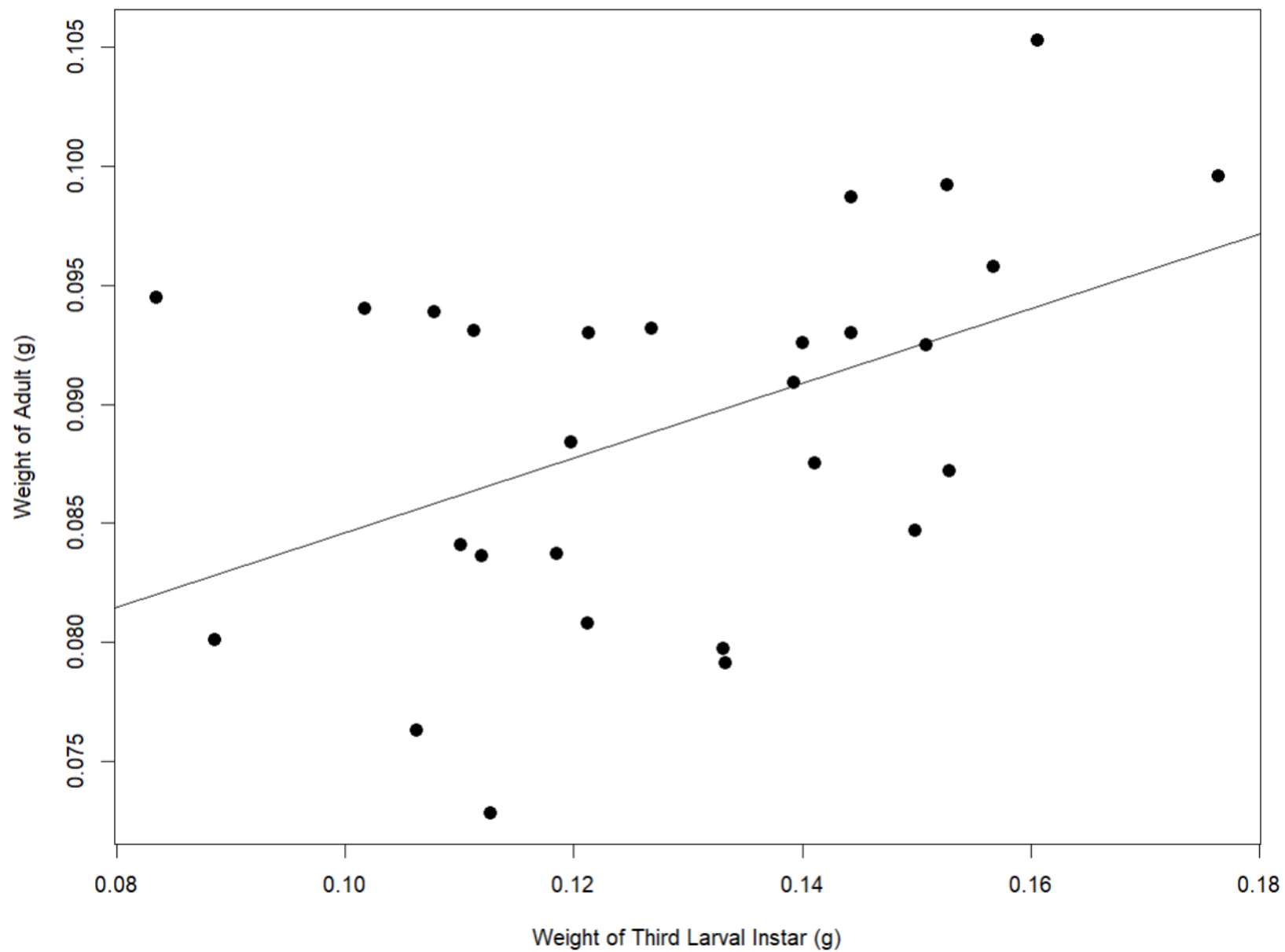
Flight time day

Yearly Activity spring to autumn

Distribution QLD, NT, northeast NSW

Similar Species Unlikely to be confused with other species.

1	ID	species	nutritional treatment	weight.L1	weight.L2	weight.L3	weight.pupa	weight.adult	weight.peak	:
2	2	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0092	0.0558	0.1443	0.1414	0.0987	0.2645	
3	4	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0104	0.0409	0.1527	0.1535	0.0992	0.2936	
4	5	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0083	0.0311	0.1333	0.1172	0.0791	0.2561	
5	6	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0142	0.0531	0.1529	0.1317	0.0872	0.2986	
6	7	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0118	0.0318	0.1411	0.1252	0.0875	0.2547	
7	8	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0089	0.0367	0.1567	0.1365	0.0958	0.296	
8	9	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0078	0.0312	0.1213	0.1332	0.093	0.2499	
9	10	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0089	0.0326	0.0835	0.1402	0.0945	0.2421	
10	11	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0094	0.0381	0.1606	0.1613	0.1053	0.2789	
11	12	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0076	0.0293	0.1062	0.1147	0.0763	0.2255	
12	13	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0137	0.0287	0.1198	0.1307	0.0884	0.2796	
13	14	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0139	0.0423	0.1509	0.1347	0.0925	0.2817	
14	15	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.006	0.0276	0.1212	0.1218	0.0808	0.2445	
15	16	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0068	0.0851	0.1127	0.1063	0.0728	0.2387	
16	17	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0091	0.0313	0.1185	0.125	0.0837	0.2538	
17	19	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0064	0.0315	0.14	0.1356	0.0926	0.2611	
18	20	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0143	0.0528	0.1119	0.1211	0.0836	0.2512	
19	21	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0104	0.0502	0.1331	0.1167	0.0797	0.2599	
20	22	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0091	0.0365	0.1078	0.1355	0.0939	0.2656	
21	23	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0093	0.0369	0.0886	0.1168	0.0801	0.2234	
22	24	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0096	0.0601	0.1268	0.1353	0.0932	0.2546	
23	25	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0068	0.0535	0.1101	0.1258	0.0841	0.2455	
24	26	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0067	0.0256	0.1499	0.1223	0.0847	0.2128	
25	27	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0114	0.031	0.1764	0.1619	0.0996	0.2974	
26	28	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0101	0.0257	0.1113	0.1348	0.0931	0.2726	
27	29	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0094	0.0364	0.1443	0.1345	0.093	0.2786	
28	31	<i>L. militaris</i>	high-quality	0.0071	0.0308	0.1393	0.1322	0.0909	0.2701	
		weight by age	weight and age by stage		variable description		⊕			



```
> summary(beetle_mod)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = weight.adult ~ weight.L3, data = beetle_high)
```

e_i → Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-0.0138056	-0.0042889	0.0004019	0.0053646	0.0124737

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
β_0 → (Intercept)	0.068932	0.007904	8.721	3.38e-09 ***
β_1 → weight.L3	0.156824	0.060297	2.601	0.0151 *

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.00711 on 26 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.2065, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1759
F-statistic: 6.764 on 1 and 26 DF, p-value: 0.01514

```
> anova(beetle_mod)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: weight.adult

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
weight.L3	1	0.00034194	0.00034194	6.7645	0.01514 *
Residuals	26	0.00131429	0.00005055		

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```
> |
```

