

# Sleep and Reaction

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## Import data

```
#install.packages("lme4")
data("sleepstudy", package="lme4")
summary(sleepstudy)

##      Reaction        Days       Subject
##  Min.   :194.3   Min.   :0.0   308   : 10
##  1st Qu.:255.4   1st Qu.:2.0   309   : 10
##  Median :288.7   Median :4.5   310   : 10
##  Mean   :298.5   Mean   :4.5   330   : 10
##  3rd Qu.:336.8   3rd Qu.:7.0   331   : 10
##  Max.   :466.4   Max.   :9.0   332   : 10
##                               (Other):120

library(lmerTest)

## Caricamento del pacchetto richiesto: lme4
## Caricamento del pacchetto richiesto: Matrix
##
## Caricamento pacchetto: 'lmerTest'
## Il seguente oggetto è mascherato da 'package:lme4':
```

```

##  

##      lmer  

## Il seguente oggetto è mascherato da 'package:stats':  

##  

##      step

```

## First analysis (wrong)

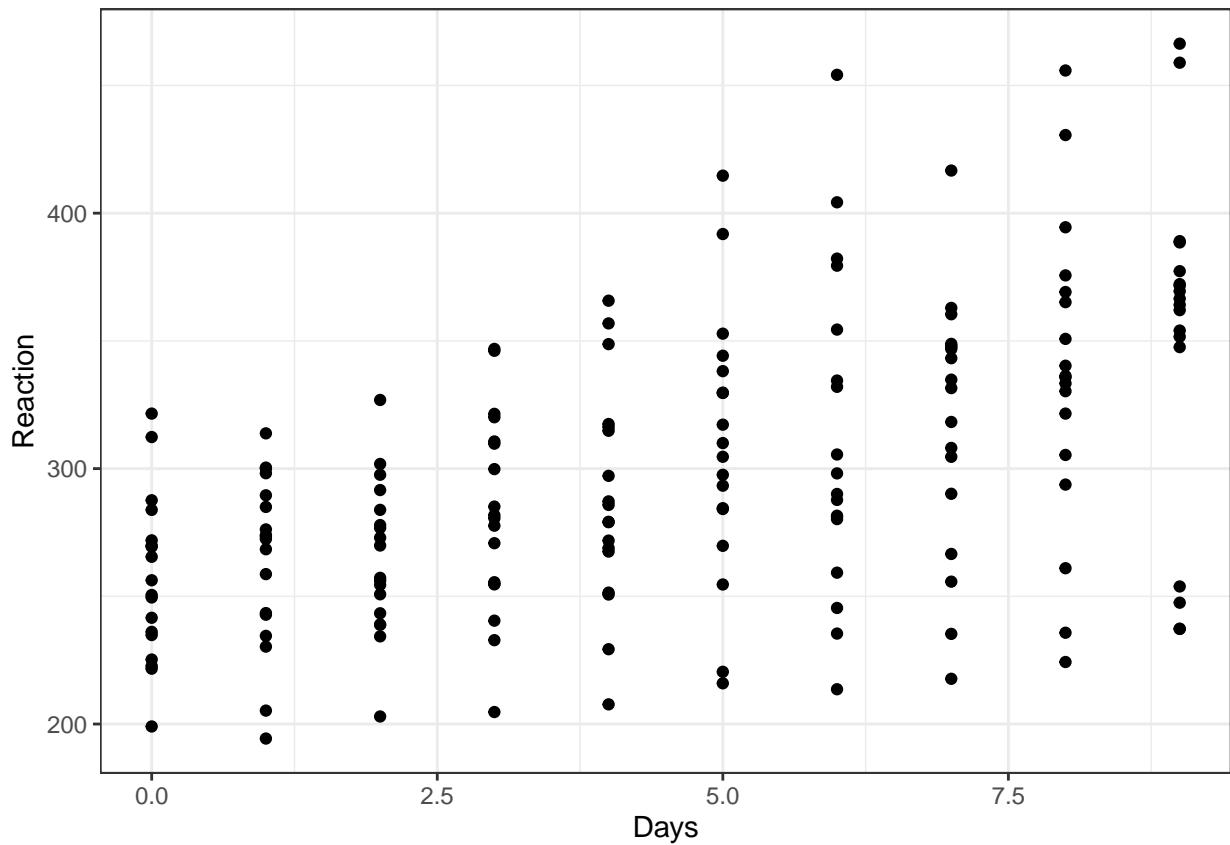
```

library(ggplot2)  

p=ggplot(sleepstudy, aes(x = Days, y = Reaction)) + geom_point() + theme_bw()  

p

```

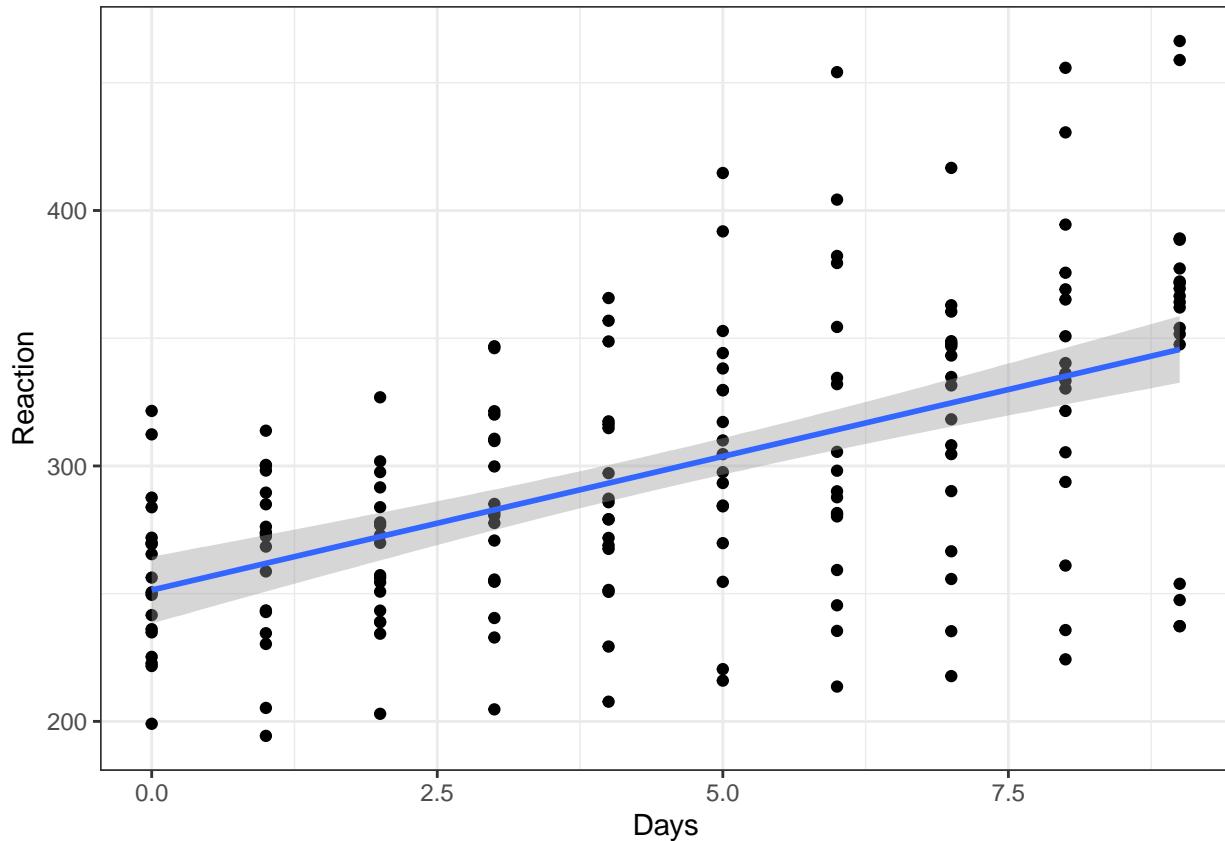


```

p+geom_smooth(method=lm)  

## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

```



```

mod <- lm(Reaction ~ Subject + Days, sleepstudy)
summary(mod)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Reaction ~ Subject + Days, data = sleepstudy)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max 
## -100.540  -16.389  -0.341   15.215  131.159 
## 
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)    
## (Intercept) 295.0310  10.4471  28.240 < 2e-16 ***
## Subject309 -126.9008  13.8597 -9.156 2.35e-16 ***
## Subject310 -111.1326  13.8597 -8.018 2.07e-13 ***
## Subject330 -38.9124  13.8597 -2.808 0.005609 ** 
## Subject331 -32.6978  13.8597 -2.359 0.019514 *  
## Subject332 -34.8318  13.8597 -2.513 0.012949 *  
## Subject333 -25.9755  13.8597 -1.874 0.062718 .  
## Subject334 -46.8318  13.8597 -3.379 0.000913 *** 
## Subject335 -92.0638  13.8597 -6.643 4.51e-10 *** 
## Subject337  33.5872  13.8597  2.423 0.016486 *  
## Subject349 -66.2994  13.8597 -4.784 3.87e-06 *** 
## Subject350 -28.5311  13.8597 -2.059 0.041147 *  
## Subject351 -52.0361  13.8597 -3.754 0.000242 *** 
## Subject352 -4.7123   13.8597 -0.340 0.734300

```

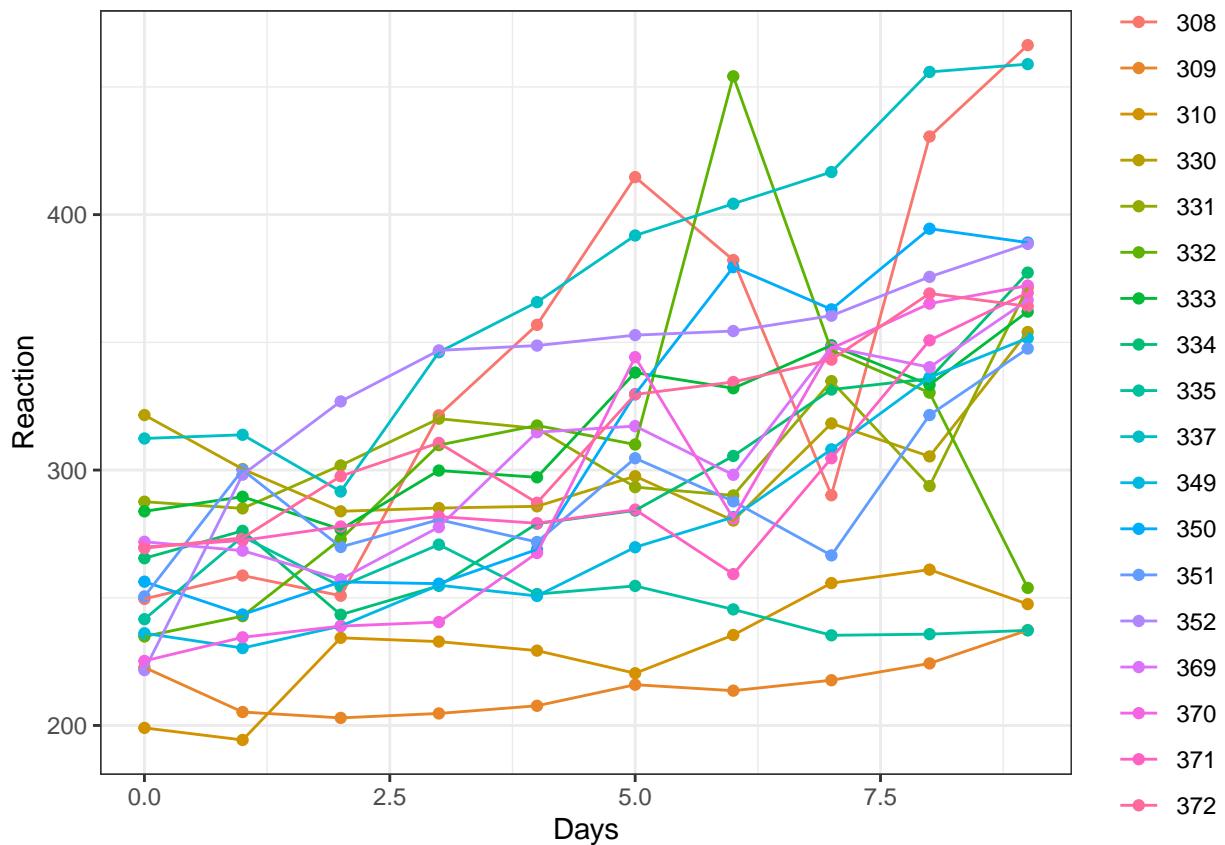
```

## Subject369 -36.0992   13.8597 -2.605 0.010059 *
## Subject370 -50.4321   13.8597 -3.639 0.000369 ***
## Subject371 -47.1498   13.8597 -3.402 0.000844 ***
## Subject372 -24.2477   13.8597 -1.750 0.082108 .
## Days        10.4673    0.8042 13.015 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 30.99 on 161 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7277, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6973
## F-statistic: 23.91 on 18 and 161 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

## Second analysis: Repeated measures ANOVA

```
p=ggplot(sleepstudy, aes(x = Days, y = Reaction, colour = Subject, group = Subject)) + geom_point() +g
```



```
# The standard way
mod=aov(Reaction ~ Days + Error(Subject/(Days)), data=sleepstudy)
summary(mod)
```

```
##
## Error: Subject
##              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## Residuals 17 250618   14742
##
## Error: Subject:Days
```

```

##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## Days      1 162703 162703  45.85 3.26e-06 ***
## Residuals 17  60322   3548
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Error: Within
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
## Residuals 144  94312   654.9

```

A better output and slightly more complete analysis (Sphericity Corrections):

```
library(ez)
```

```

## Warning: il pacchetto 'ez' è stato creato con R versione 4.5.2
mod=ezANOVA(dv=Reaction, wid=Subject, within=(Days), data=sleepstudy, type=3)

## Warning: "Days" will be treated as numeric.

## Warning: There is at least one numeric within variable, therefore aov() will be
## used for computation and no assumption checks will be obtained.

print(mod)

## $ANOVA
##   Effect DFn DFn      F      p p<.05      ges
## 1   Days     1  17 45.85301 3.263788e-06      * 0.7295277

```

## Sphericity

Sphericity is an assumption about the structure of the covariance matrix in a repeated measures design. It is not an issue in this example, but it is relevant when more than two conditions are measured within subject and compared. Assume, for example that three conditions are compared: **Condition A**, **Condition B** and **Condition C**.

Before we describe Sphericity, let's consider a simpler (but more strict) condition.

### Compound symmetry

Compound symmetry holds true when the variances within conditions are equal (this is the same as the homogeneity of variance assumption in between-group designs) but also when the covariances between pairs of conditions are roughly equal. As such, we assume that the variation within experimental conditions is fairly similar and that no two conditions are any more dependent than any other two.

Provided the observed covariances are roughly equal in our samples (and the variances are OK too) we can be pretty confident that compound symmetry is not violated.

Compound symmetry is met when the correlation between **Condition A** and **Condition B** is equal to the correlation between **Condition A** and **Condition C** and between **Condition B** and **Condition C** (and all pairwise comparisons, in general). But a more direct way to think about compound symmetry is to say that it requires that all subjects in each group change in the same way over trials. In other words the slopes of the lines regressing the dependent variable on time are the same for all subjects. Put that way it is easy to see that compound symmetry can really be an unrealistic assumption.

## Sphericity

Although compound symmetry has been shown to be a sufficient condition for conducting ANOVA on repeated measures data, it is not a necessary condition. Sphericity is a less restrictive form of compound symmetry. Sphericity refers to the equality of variances of the differences between treatment levels. If you were to take

each pair of treatment levels, and calculate the differences between each pair of scores it is necessary that these differences have equal variances.

We can check sphericity assumption using the covariance matrix, but it turns out to be fairly laborious. Remember that variance of differences can be computed as:

$$Var(x - y) = S_{x-y}^2 = S_x^2 + S_y^2 - 2S_{xy}$$

Further reading: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauchly%27s\\_sphericity\\_test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mauchly%27s_sphericity_test)

This is often an unrealistic assumption in EEG data (spatial location of channel relates to correlation between measures)

### (Further) Limitations of Repeated Measures ANOVA

- (Design and) Data must be balanced
- Repeated Measures Anova doesn't allow for missing data
- It only handle factors, no quantitative variables

Mixed model is a more flexible approach.

## Third Analysis: Mixed model

### Random intercept and slope

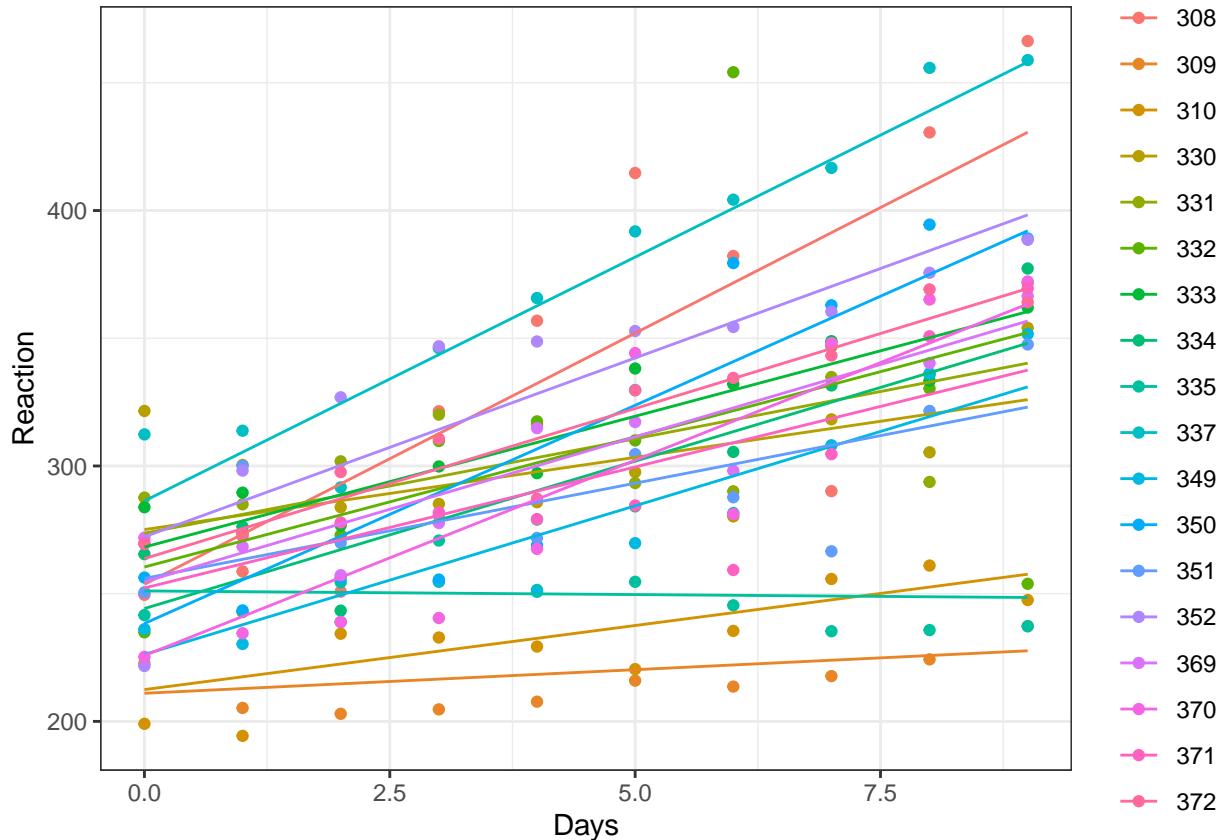
```
library(lmerTest)
mod <- lmer(Reaction ~ 1+Days + (1 + Days| Subject), data=sleepstudy)
summary(mod)

## Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
## lmerModLmerTest]
## Formula: Reaction ~ 1 + Days + (1 + Days | Subject)
##   Data: sleepstudy
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 1743.6
##
## Scaled residuals:
##       Min     1Q   Median     3Q    Max
## -3.9536 -0.4634  0.0231  0.4634  5.1793
##
## Random effects:
##   Groups   Name        Variance Std.Dev. Corr
##   Subject (Intercept) 612.10   24.741
##             Days        35.07   5.922   0.07
##   Residual           654.94  25.592
## Number of obs: 180, groups: Subject, 18
##
## Fixed effects:
##             Estimate Std. Error      df t value Pr(>|t|)    
## (Intercept) 251.405     6.825  17.000 36.838 < 2e-16 ***
## Days        10.467     1.546  17.000  6.771 3.26e-06 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##   (Intr)
```

```

## Days -0.138
sleepstudy$predicted=predict(mod)
library(ggplot2)
p=ggplot(sleepstudy, aes(x = Days, y = Reaction, colour = Subject, group = Subject)) + geom_point() + g
p+ theme_bw()

```



What if we set only the Intercept as random component?

#### Random intercept only

```

library(lmerTest)
mod <- lmer(Reaction ~ 1 + Days + (1 | Subject), data=sleepstudy)
summary(mod)

```

```

## Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
## lmerModLmerTest]
## Formula: Reaction ~ 1 + Days + (1 | Subject)
##   Data: sleepstudy
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 1786.5
##
## Scaled residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max 
## -3.2257 -0.5529  0.0109  0.5188  4.2506 
## 
## Random effects:
##   Groups   Name       Variance Std.Dev. 
##   Subject  (Intercept) 1378.2   37.12 
##   Residual             231.8    15.21 
##   Deviance: 1786.5
## 
## Fixed effects:
##   Estimate Std. Error t-value p-value
##   (Intercept) 328.750    10.442  31.34  <2e-16 
##   Days        10.428     1.299  8.00  <2e-16 
## 
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##   (Intr) Days 
##   Days -0.138

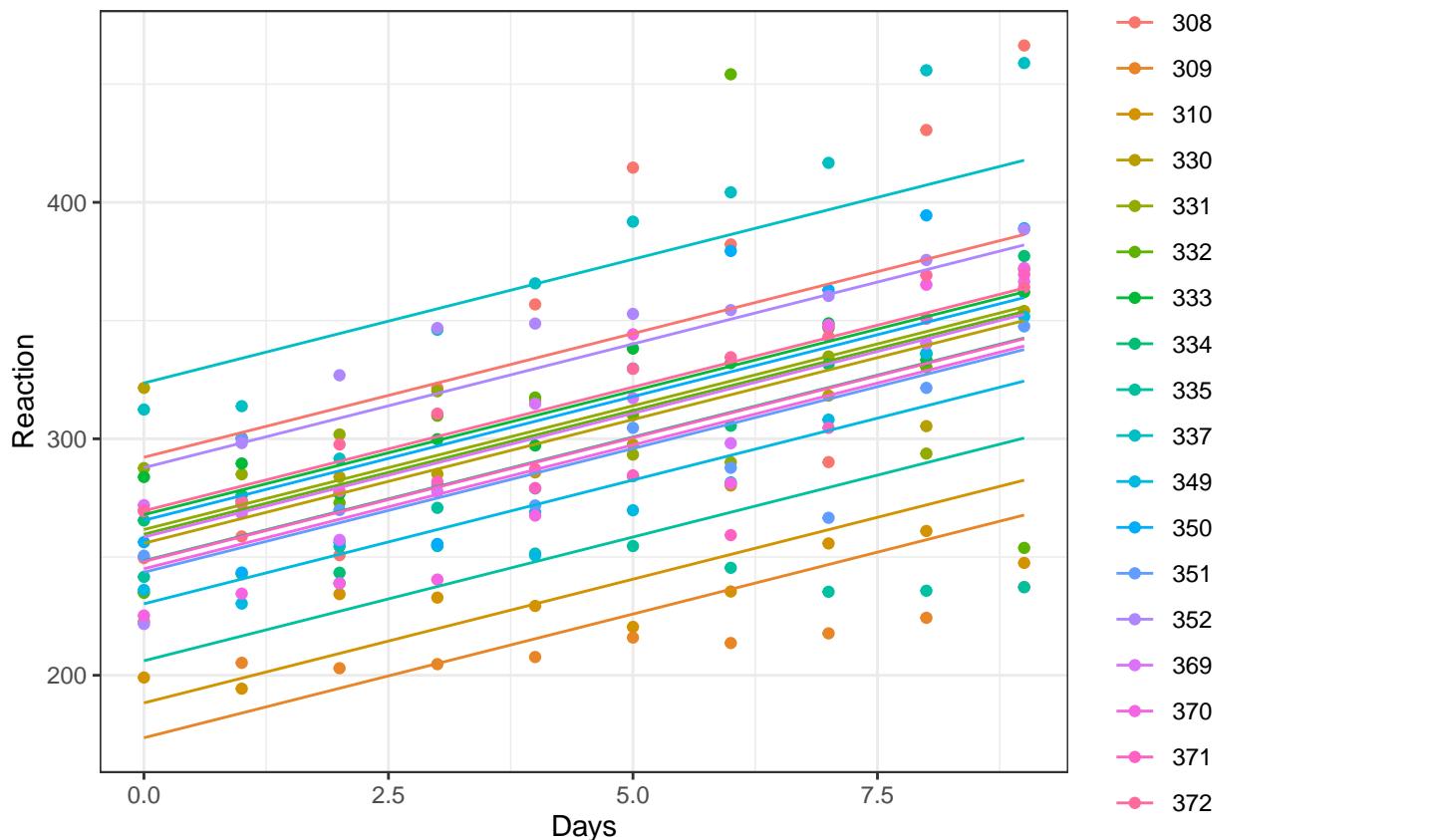
```

```

##  Residual             960.5   30.99
## Number of obs: 180, groups: Subject, 18
##
## Fixed effects:
##              Estimate Std. Error      df t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 251.4051    9.7467  22.8102   25.79 <2e-16 ***
## Days        10.4673    0.8042 161.0000   13.02 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##          (Intr)
## Days -0.371

sleepstudy$predicted=predict(mod)
library(ggplot2)
p=ggplot(sleepstudy, aes(x = Days, y = Reaction, colour = Subject, group = Subject)) + geom_point() + g
p+ theme_bw()

```



Is this model adequate? Does it adequately fit your data?

#### REMARKS:

- Mixed models require careful attention in defining random effects; for example, if we do not also include a random slope coefficient, we implicitly make the same assumptions about the sphericity of the repeated measures. There is still a lively debate today about the most appropriate way to define the random component structure in mixed models, see for example Barr et al. (2013) and Bates et al. (2015) [Barr, D. J., Levy, R., Scheepers, C., & Tily, H. J. (2013). Random effects structure for confirmatory hypothesis testing: Keep it maximal. Journal of memory and language, 68(3), 255-278.

Bates, D., Kliegl, R., Vasishth, S., & Baayen, H. (2015). Parsimonious mixed models. arXiv preprint arXiv:1506.04967].

- Regarding the lines estimated with mixed models: they are similar but not identical to those we obtain if we estimate a line for each subject; in mixed models, we impose that the coefficients come from the same (normally distributed) population, and this implies that the estimates are (a bit) biased.

## Fourth analysis: Random Coefficient Analysis (= Summary Statistics = Second-level/Group-level Analisys)

Summary statistics, one for each subject

```
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr     1.1.4     v readr     2.1.5
## v forcats   1.0.1     v stringr   1.5.2
## v lubridate  1.9.4     v tibble    3.3.0
## v purrr     1.1.0     v tidyverse  1.3.1
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x tidyrr::expand() masks Matrix::expand()
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()   masks stats::lag()
## x tidyrr::pack() masks Matrix::pack()
## x tidyrr::unpack() masks Matrix::unpack()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors

datilev=sleepstudy %>%
  group_by(Subject) %>%
  summarize(Slope=(coefficients(lm(Reaction ~ Days))[2]))

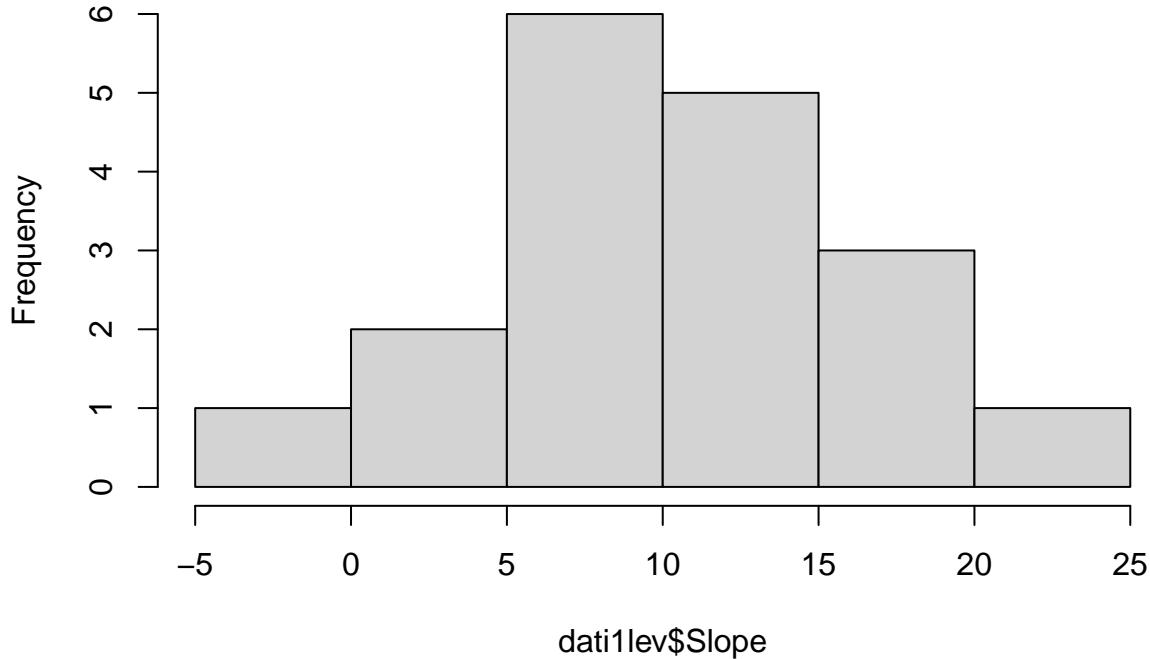
head(datilev)

## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   Subject Slope
##   <fct>    <dbl>
## 1 308     21.8
## 2 309     2.26
## 3 310     6.11
## 4 330     3.01
## 5 331     5.27
## 6 332     9.57

mean(datilev$Slope)

## [1] 10.46729
hist(datilev$Slope)
```

## Histogram of dati1lev\$Slope



## Parametric Analysis

If we are interested in testing if the sleep deprivation is associated with larger reaction times, we can simply test if the average of the slopes is equal to 0. This can be done with a simple one-sample t.test.

```
t.test(dati1lev$Slope)
```

```
##  
## One Sample t-test  
##  
## data: dati1lev$Slope  
## t = 6.7715, df = 17, p-value = 3.264e-06  
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0  
## 95 percent confidence interval:  
## 7.205956 13.728615  
## sample estimates:  
## mean of x  
## 10.46729
```

What are the assumptions that are done in this approach?

1. Independence of observations (= subjects in this method): OK
2. Homoscedasticity (= same variance for each observation/subject). It implies balanced design and same variability of the measures among all subjects. OK? Always OK?
3. Normality, but with an adequate number of observations, we can invoke the Central Limit Theorem.

## Working with permutations (Resampling-based)

The lack of assumption 2 can't be (easily) solved via parametric approach. Let's consider a nonparametric permutation approach.

The simple code one can use is:

```

library(jointest)

##
## Caricamento pacchetto: 'jointest'
## Il seguente oggetto è mascherato da 'package:dplyr':
##     combine

## Il seguente oggetto è mascherato da 'package:stats':
##     p.adjust

mod=flip2sss(Reaction ~ 1 + Days,
             cluster =sleepstudy$Subject,data=sleepstudy)
summary(mod)

```

```

##          model coefficient estimate  score      se      z   pcor      p
## 1 .Intercept. (Intercept)  251.41 4525.3 1073.28 4.216 0.9938 2e-04
## 2       Days        Days    10.47  188.4   51.99 3.624 0.8541 2e-04

```

and in the following we show how this result is reached.

```

library(ggplot2)
perm=sleepstudy

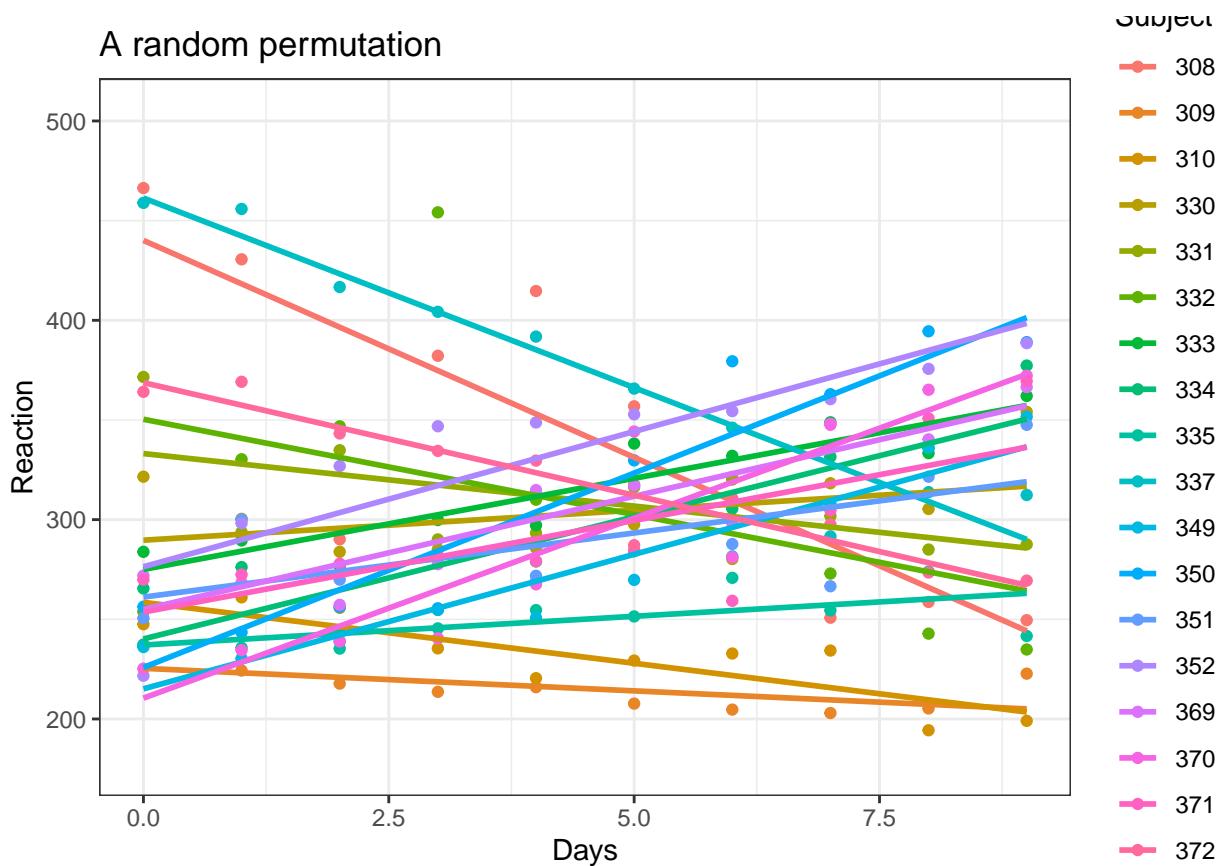
rnd=sapply((0:17)*10,function(strt) {
  if(rbinom(1,1,.5)==1)
    strt+(1:10) else
    strt+(10:1)
})
rnd=as.vector(rnd)
perm$Reaction=sleepstudy$Reaction[rnd]

p=ggplot(perm, aes(x = Days, y = Reaction, colour = Subject, group = Subject)) + geom_point() +geom_smooth()
p + ggtitle("A random permutation") + theme_bw()

## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

```

A random permutation



```
datilevperm=perm %>%
  group_by(Subject) %>%
  reframe(estim=(coefficients(lm(Reaction ~ Days))))
datilevperm$coeff=(rep(c("Intercept","Slope"),nlevels(sleepstudy$Subject)))
datilevperm=spread(datilevperm, key = coeff, value = estim)
```

```
head(datilevperm)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Subject Intercept Slope
##   <fct>     <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 308        440.  -21.8
## 2 309        225.  -2.26
## 3 310        259.  -6.11
## 4 330        290.   3.01
## 5 331        333.  -5.27
## 6 332        350.  -9.57
```

```
mean(datilevperm$Slope)
```

```
## [1] 2.420932
```

```
rnd=sapply((0:17)*10,function(strt) {
  if(rbinom(1,1,.5)==1)
    strt+(1:10) else
    strt+(10:1)
})
rnd=as.vector(rnd)
```

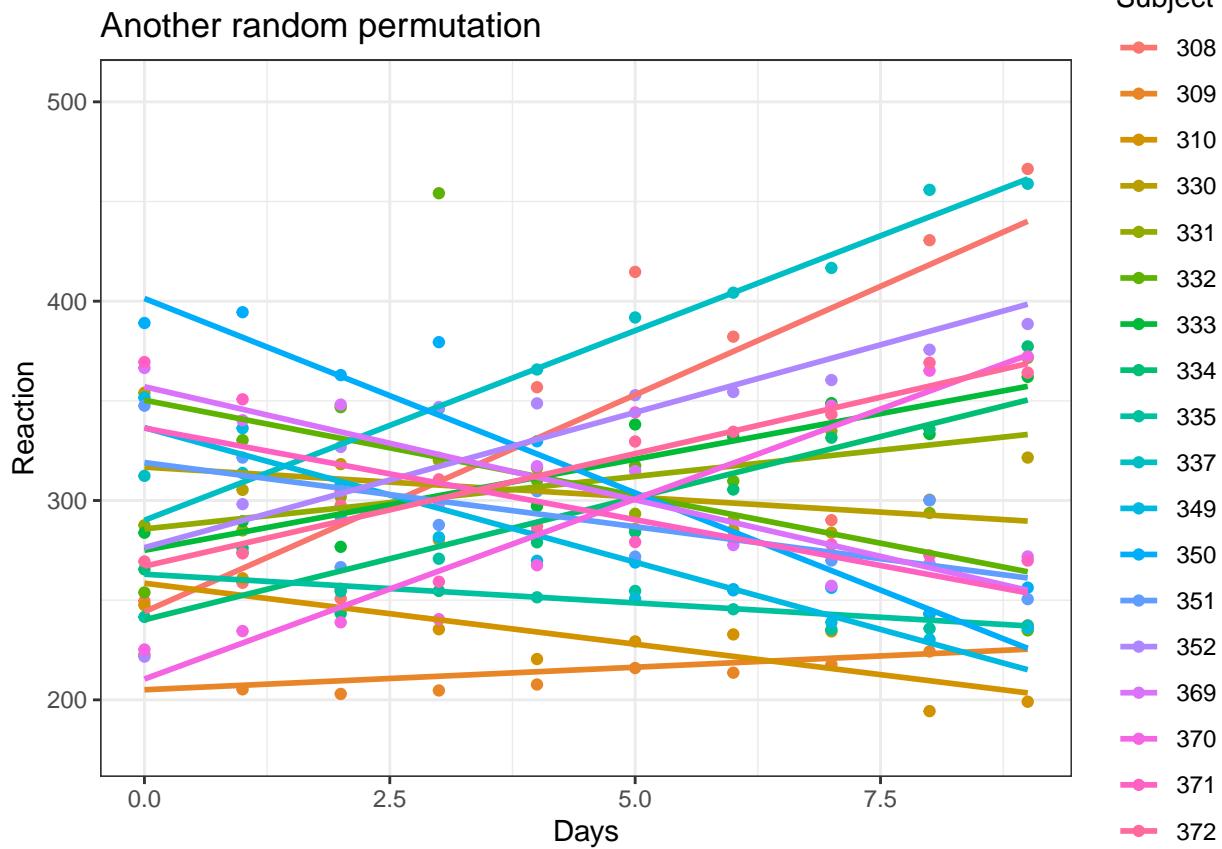
```

perm$Reaction=sleepstudy$Reaction[rnd]

p=ggplot(perm, aes(x = Days, y = Reaction, colour = Subject, group = Subject)) + geom_point() +geom_smooth()
p + gtitle("Another random permutation") + theme_bw()

## `geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'

```



```

datilevperm=perm %>%
  group_by(Subject) %>%
  summarize(estim=(coefficients(lm(Reaction ~ Days)))) 

## Warning: Returning more (or less) than 1 row per `summarise()` group was deprecated in
## dplyr 1.1.0.
## i Please use `reframe()` instead.
## i When switching from `summarise()` to `reframe()`, remember that `reframe()`-
##   always returns an ungrouped data frame and adjust accordingly.
## Call `lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()` to see where this warning was
## generated.

## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'Subject'. You can override using the
## `groups` argument.

datilevperm$coeff=(rep(c("Intercept","Slope"),nlevels(sleepstudy$Subject)))
datilevperm=spread(datilevperm, key = coeff, value = estim)

head(datilevperm)

## # A tibble: 6 x 3

```

```

## # Groups:   Subject [6]
##   Subject Interc Slope
##   <fct>    <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 308      244. 21.8
## 2 309      205.  2.26
## 3 310      259. -6.11
## 4 330      317. -3.01
## 5 331      286.  5.27
## 6 332      350. -9.57

mean(datillevperm$Slope)

## [1] 1.727537

Slopes_flips=replicate(100,{
  rnd=sapply((0:17)*10,function(strt) {
    if(rbinom(1,1,.5)==1)
      strt+(1:10) else
      strt+(10:1)
  })
  rnd=as.vector(rnd)
  perm$Reaction=sleepstudy$Reaction[rnd]
  datillevperm=perm %>%
    group_by(Subject) %>%
    summarize(Slope=(coefficients(lm(Reaction ~ Days))[2]))
  mean(datillevperm$Slope)
})

# ON OBSERVED DATA:
datillev=sleepstudy %>%
  group_by(Subject) %>%
  summarize(Slope=(coefficients(lm(Reaction ~ Days))[2]))
(Observed=mean(datillev$Slope))

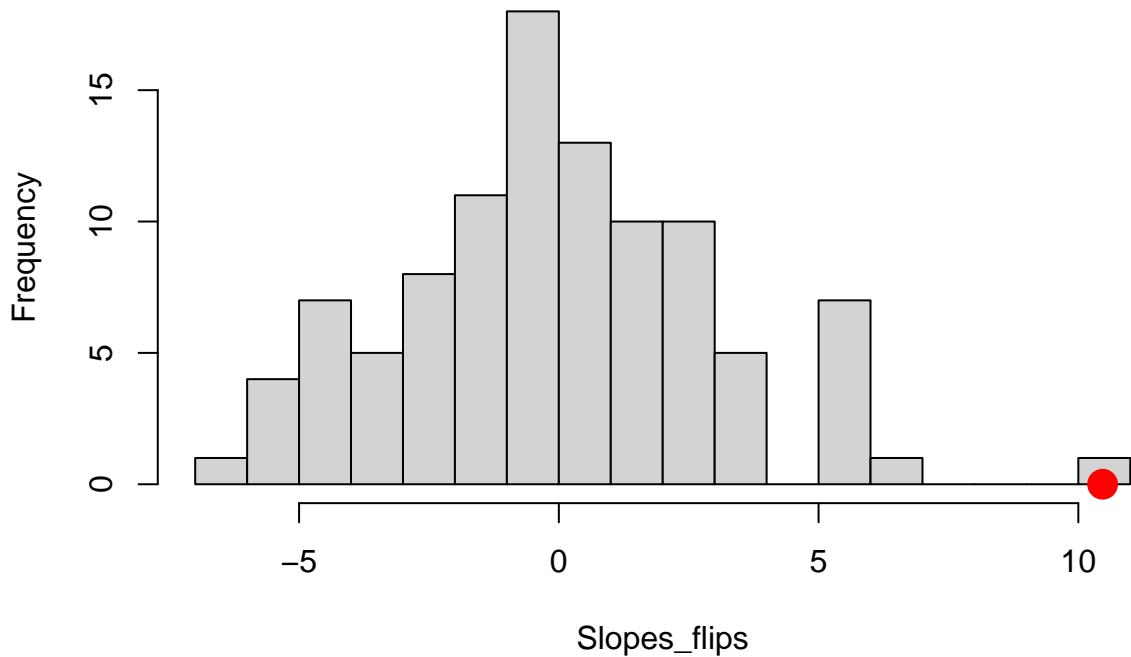
## [1] 10.46729

# ALWAYS ADD THE OBSERVED TEST STATISTIC!!! (it is one of the possible permutations)
Slopes_flips=c(Observed,Slopes_flips)

hist(Slopes_flips,20)
points(Observed,0,cex=3,col="red",pch=20)

```

## Histogram of Slopes\_flips



Computing the p-value:

```
# One sided alternative
mean(Slopes_flips >= Observed)

## [1] 0.00990099

# Two sided alternative
mean(abs(Slopes_flips) >= abs(Observed))

## [1] 0.00990099

#devtools::install_github("livioiviv/flipscores")
library(flipscores)
#effect of Days:
(res=flipscores(Slope~1,data=datiilev))

## Flip Score Test:
##      score_type = standardized , n_flips =
## Call: flipscores(formula = Slope ~ 1, data = datiilev)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)
##      10.46729
summary(res)

##
## Call:
## flipscores(formula = Slope ~ 1, data = datiilev)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate   Score Std. Error z value Part. Cor Pr(>|z|)
## 0              10.46729
```

```

## (Intercept) 10.467 188.411      51.994    3.624      0.854     2e-04 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 43.01034)
##
## Null deviance: 731.18 on 17 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 731.18 on 17 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 121.76
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2

```

## Detour

Let's work on Time 0 and 1 only, one can perform paired t-test

```

sleepstudy2=sleepstudy[sleepstudy$Days<=1,]

t.test(sleepstudy2$Reaction[sleepstudy2$Days==1] - sleepstudy2$Reaction[sleepstudy2$Days==0])

##
## One Sample t-test
##
## data: sleepstudy2$Reaction[sleepstudy2$Days == 1] - sleepstudy2$Reaction[sleepstudy2$Days == 0]
## t = 1.3972, df = 17, p-value = 0.1803
## alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -4.000254 19.688154
## sample estimates:
## mean of x
## 7.84395

```

or linear model:

```

sleepstudy2$Subject=factor(sleepstudy2$Subject)
mod <- lm(Reaction ~ Days + Subject, sleepstudy2)
summary(mod)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Reaction ~ Days + Subject, data = sleepstudy2)
##
## Residuals:
##       Min     1Q   Median     3Q    Max 
## -34.336 -5.336  0.000  5.336 34.336 
## 
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)    
## (Intercept) 250.210    12.235  20.450 2.08e-13 ***
## Days        7.844     5.614   1.397  0.18031    
## Subject309 -40.132    16.842  -2.383  0.02911 *  
## Subject310 -57.439    16.842  -3.411  0.00333 ** 
## Subject330  56.839    16.842   3.375  0.00360 ** 
## Subject331  32.172    16.842   1.910  0.07312 .  
## Subject332 -15.296    16.842  -0.908  0.37645  

```

```

## Subject333    32.566    16.842   1.934  0.06998 .
## Subject334    16.705    16.842   0.992  0.33517
## Subject335     3.645    16.842   0.216  0.83121
## Subject337    58.954    16.842   3.500  0.00274 **
## Subject349   -20.922    16.842  -1.242  0.23099
## Subject350     -4.257    16.842  -0.253  0.80349
## Subject351    21.160    16.842   1.256  0.22596
## Subject352     5.803    16.842   0.345  0.73464
## Subject369    16.048    16.842   0.953  0.35401
## Subject370   -24.239    16.842  -1.439  0.16825
## Subject371    17.029    16.842   1.011  0.32612
## Subject372    17.311    16.842   1.028  0.31843
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 16.84 on 17 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.87, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7324
## F-statistic: 6.323 on 18 and 17 DF, p-value: 0.0001954

```

or Repeated Measures:

```

mod=aov(Reaction ~ Days + Error(Subject/(Days)),data=sleepstudy)
summary(mod)

```

```

##
## Error: Subject
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## Residuals 17 250618   14742
##
## Error: Subject:Days
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## Days       1 162703  162703   45.85 3.26e-06 ***
## Residuals 17   60322    3548
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Error: Within
##          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## Residuals 144  94312   654.9

```

or Mixed model (note that we can't set a random slope when we have only two observations; the random coefficients would be not separable from the random error):

```

library(lmerTest)
mod <- lmer(Reaction ~ 1+Days + (1 | Subject), data=sleepstudy2)
summary(mod)

```

```

## Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
## lmerModLmerTest]
## Formula: Reaction ~ 1 + Days + (1 | Subject)
## Data: sleepstudy2
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 326.3
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max

```

```

## -2.04455 -0.26699 -0.01685  0.30707  2.03303
##
## Random effects:
## Groups   Name        Variance Std.Dev.
## Subject  (Intercept) 791.3    28.13
## Residual           283.6    16.84
## Number of obs: 36, groups: Subject, 18
##
## Fixed effects:
##             Estimate Std. Error      df t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 256.652     7.728  22.051 33.211 <2e-16 ***
## Days         7.844      5.614  17.000   1.397     0.18
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##          (Intr)
## Days -0.363

```

They all provide the same result!

## (minimal) Bibliography

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