Residual Analysis

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Setup data

```
coral <- read.csv("C:/Users/shado/Documents/School/Fossil Coral/data/coral 3weighted.csv")</pre>
#omit data with no response
coral <- coral[!is.na(coral$U238),]</pre>
#select three largest species
genus_trim <- c("Acropora", "Porites")</pre>
#remove coral with age > 10
coral <- coral[which(coral$Genus %in% genus_trim),] %>% dplyr::filter(Age < 10)</pre>
coral <- coral[(coral$Calcite <= 1 | is.na(coral$Calcite)),]</pre>
#clean up a nice dataframe
coral.df <- coral %>% mutate(Temperature = Temp) %>%
  select(U238,pH,TAlk,Salinity,Temperature,OmegaA,TCO2) %>%
  data.frame()
coral.df$U238 <- coral.df$U238 * 0.421</pre>
nrow(coral.df)
## [1] 700
#This is a favia, so removing favia removes it
#coral[92,]
#coral[coral$Source==74,]
##obs 92 from site 74 is an extreme outlier
#coral.df <- coral.df[-92,]
## the next two outliers are 773 and 787 in coral.df, or 774 and 788 in coral
coral[c(114,647,661),]
##
                             ID Source Calcite
                                                    U238
             Lon
                       Lat
                                                             U238sig
                                                                          Age
## 146 -157.4527
                   1.94412 2531
                                   89
                                            0.5 0.254141 0.00037562 3.916663
## 684 151.9491 -23.44794 3575
                                                              0.0039 4.477378
                                    118
                                             NA 6.564800
## 698 151.9491 -23.44794 3595
                                    118
                                             NA 5.910700
                                                              0.0071 4.927027
                                                            Place
##
       U234delta
                  Basin
                             Genus
                                                                            Location
## 146 146.2019 Pacific Porites
                                         Line Islands, Kiritimati
                                                                        Line Islands
## 684 144.6395 Pacific Acropora Great Barrier Reef, Heron Reef Great Barrier Reef
```

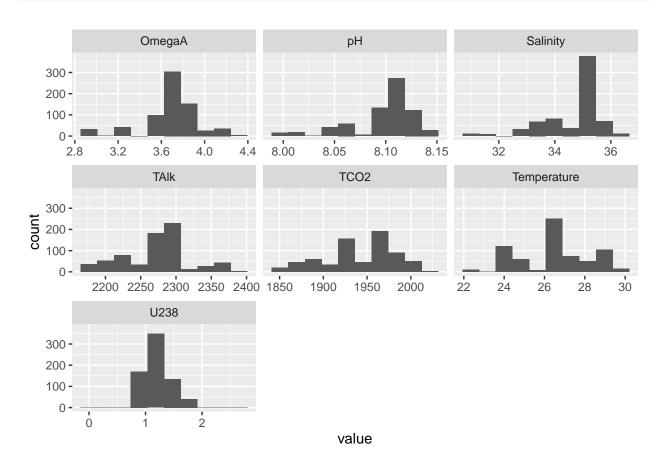
```
## 698 144.1144 Pacific Acropora Great Barrier Reef, Heron Reef Great Barrier Reef
##
             Site LabID
                            Temp Salinity
                                                        TAlk
                                                                 TC02
                                                                        OmegaA
                                                 рΗ
                      3 26.85735 35.08406 8.059197 2292.901 1985.586 3.530822
## 146 Kiritimati
                     25 24.39374 35.46241 8.099540 2301.872 1966.979 3.698729
## 684 Heron Reef
##
  698 Heron Reef
                     25 24.39374 35.46241 8.099540 2301.872 1966.979 3.698729
##
         oxygen
## 146 201.3794
## 684 219.1517
## 698 219.1517
```

```
#collected at different sites, from the same lab
```

Data Distribution

Plot the distributions of the predictors.

```
ggplot(gather(coral.df),aes(value))+
  geom_histogram(bins=10)+
  facet_wrap(~key, scales = 'free_x')
```



Residaul Analysis

Residuals vs fitted looks perfectly normal - no signs of non-linearity or heteroskedasticity.

Normal Q-Q is somewhat concerning. According the shapiro test we reject the null hypothesis and conclude the data is non-normal.

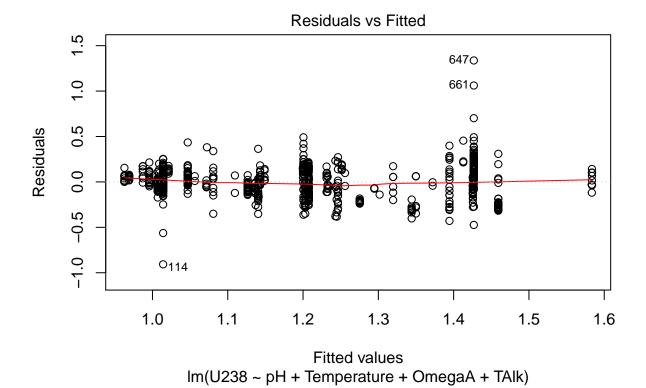
Scale-location is maybe slightly non-linear, but not to an extent that is cause for concern. We can also formally test heteroskedasticity with a Breusch-Pagan test. The null hypothesis is homoskedasticity, and we fail to reject it.

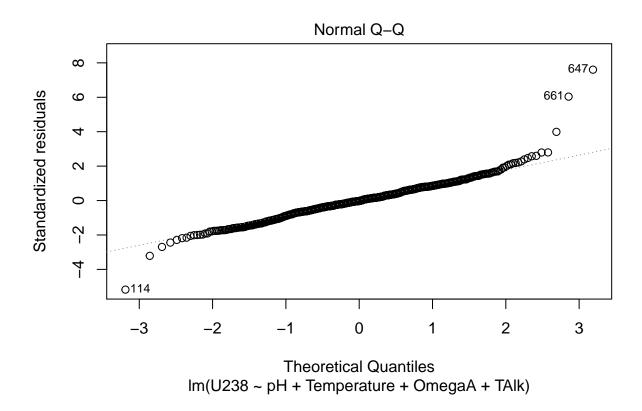
There are no conerning observations when looking at cook's distance in our residuals vs leverage plot.

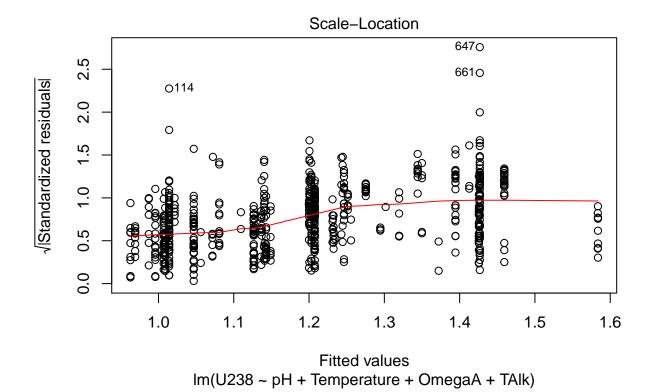
```
options(scipen=999)
final_model <- lm(U238 ~ pH + Temperature + OmegaA + TAlk, data=coral.df)
summary(final_model)</pre>
```

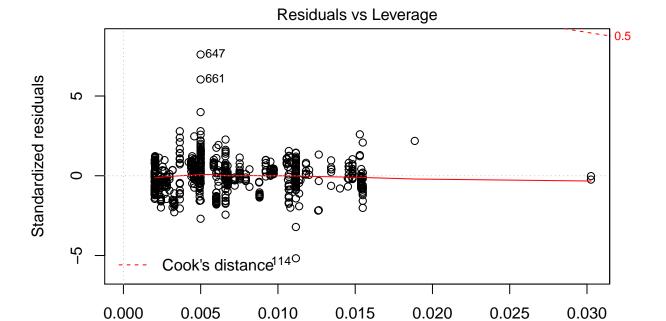
```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = U238 ~ pH + Temperature + OmegaA + TAlk, data = coral.df)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                 1Q
                      Median
                                   3Q
                                           Max
  -0.90719 -0.09916 -0.00437
                              0.10731
                                       1.33697
##
## Coefficients:
##
                 Estimate Std. Error t value
                                                         Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -84.5117096 12.9166557 -6.543 0.0000000011712163 ***
## pH
               10.4282870
                            1.5292630
                                       6.819 0.0000000001991412 ***
## Temperature
               -0.0620973
                            0.0075820 -8.190 0.0000000000000125 ***
                            0.2199593 -5.116 0.00000040502659236 ***
## OmegaA
               -1.1252224
                            0.0005718
                                       5.433 0.00000007673312738 ***
## TAlk
                0.0031065
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.1763 on 695 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.4383, Adjusted R-squared: 0.4351
## F-statistic: 135.6 on 4 and 695 DF, p-value: < 0.000000000000000022
```

```
plot(final_model)
```





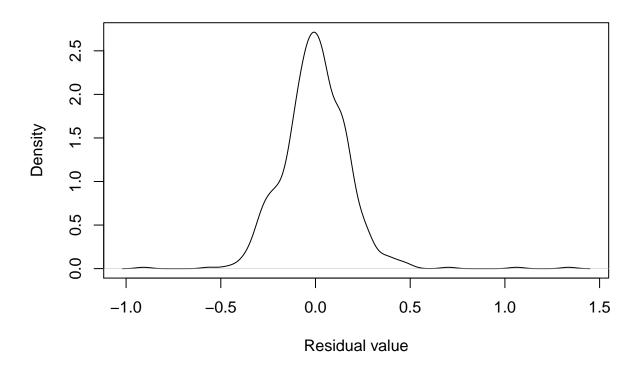




 $\label{eq:Leverage} \mbox{Im(U238} \sim \mbox{pH + Temperature + OmegaA + TAlk)}$

```
#normal Q-Q additional analysis
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
d<-density(final_model[['residuals']])
plot(d,main='Residual KDE Plot',xlab='Residual value')</pre>
```

Residual KDE Plot



```
shapiro.test(final_model[['residuals']])
```

```
##
## Shapiro-Wilk normality test
##
## data: final_model[["residuals"]]
## W = 0.94198, p-value = 0.00000000000000006668
```

```
#scale-location additional analysis
bptest(final_model)
```

```
##
## studentized Breusch-Pagan test
##
## data: final_model
## BP = 27.896, df = 4, p-value = 0.00001309
```