Residual Analysis

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Setup data

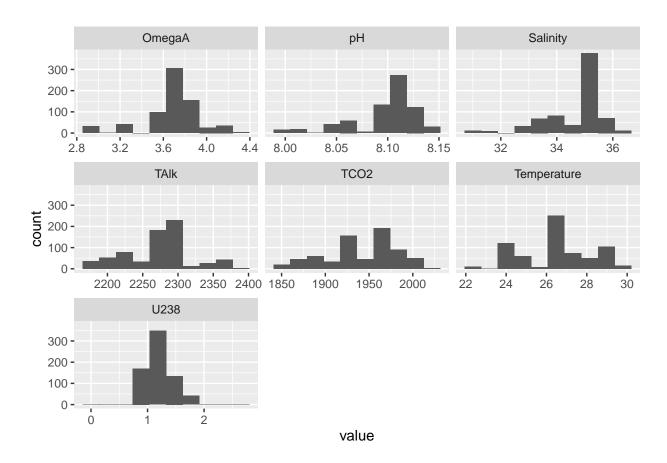
```
coral <- read.csv("C:/Users/shado/Documents/School/Fossil Coral/data/coral_3weighted.csv")</pre>
#omit data with no response
coral <- coral[!is.na(coral$U238),]</pre>
#select three largest species
genus_trim <- c("Acropora", "Porites")</pre>
#remove coral with age > 10
coral <- coral[which(coral$Genus %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, U238=U238*.421) %>%
  select(U238,pH,TAlk,Salinity,Temperature,OmegaA,TCO2) %>%
  data.frame()
nrow(coral.df)
## [1] 700
coral.summary =coral %>% mutate(Temperature = Temp, U238=U238*.421) %>%
  select(U238,Age,Calcite,U234delta,pH,TAlk,Salinity,Temperature,OmegaA,TCO2) %>%
  data.frame()
summary <- coral.summary %>%
  gather %>% group_by(key) %>%
  summarise("5%"=quantile(value,.05,na.rm=T),
            median=median(value,na.rm=T),
            mean=mean(value,na.rm=T),
            "95%"=quantile(value,.95,na.rm=T)) %>%
  as.data.frame()
cbind(c(summary[,1]),round(summary[,-1],2))
      c(summary[, 1])
##
                           5% median
                                         mean
                                                   95%
                         0.01 0.46
                                         2.40
## 1
                  Age
                                                  9.00
## 2
             Calcite 0.00
                                 0.50
                                         0.44
                                                  1.00
## 3
              OmegaA
                        3.16 3.76
                                       3.69
                                                 4.18
```

```
## 4
                    рΗ
                           8.05
                                   8.11
                                            8.10
                                                     8.13
             Salinity
## 5
                          33.05
                                  35.11
                                           34.72
                                                    35.94
## 6
                  TAlk 2180.89 2264.88 2272.45 2364.90
## 7
                  TCO2 1870.91 1953.53 1943.54 2001.25
## 8
          Temperature
                          24.29
                                  26.65
                                           26.63
                                                    29.35
## 9
             U234delta
                         141.23
                                 144.83
                                          144.66
                                                  148.51
## 10
                  U238
                           0.93
                                   1.14
                                            1.20
                                                     1.66
```

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.

As can be seen in the normal q-q plot, there is some non-normality. In the KDE plot below, and with the shapiro test we can confirm that there is some right skew. However, with a large number of samples like this analysis, linear regression is quite robust to violations of the normality assumption. Furthermore, by excluding high percent calcite samples, we are confident that the samples in this analysis are of high quality.

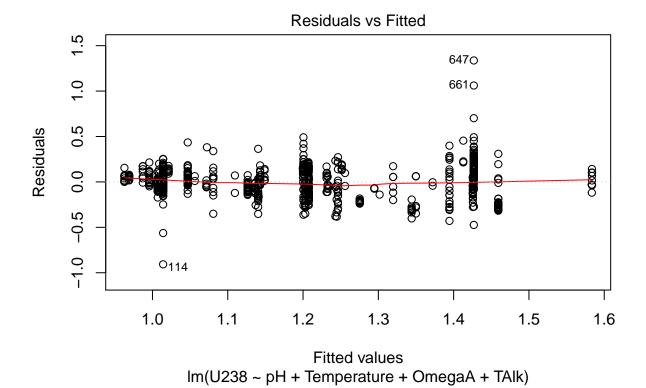
Scale-location shows that there is perhaps some slight increase in the magnitude of standardized residuals as the fitted value increases but not to an extent that is a clear violation of assumptions.

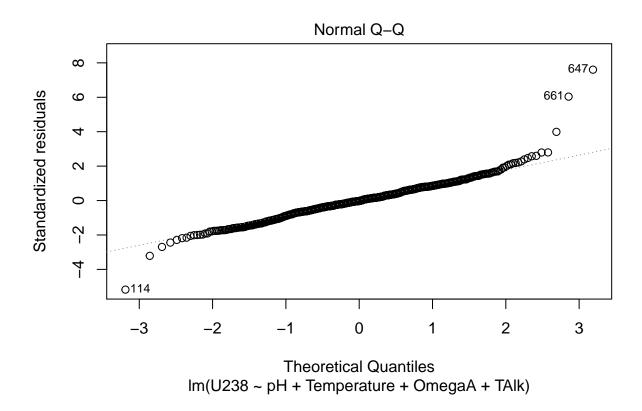
There are no conerning observations when looking at cook's distance in our residuals vs leverage plot.

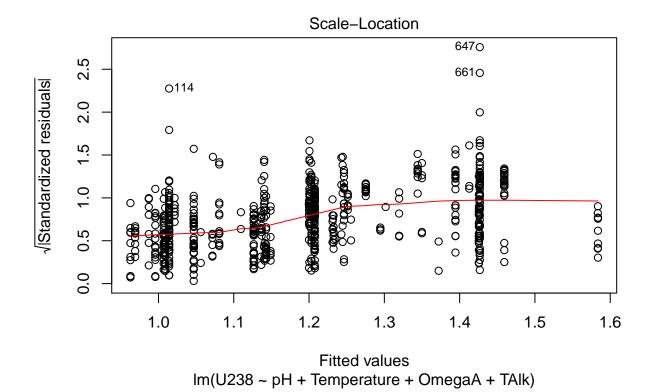
```
options(scipen=999)
final_model <- lm(U238 ~ pH + Temperature + OmegaA + TAlk, data=coral.df)
summary(final_model)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = U238 ~ pH + Temperature + OmegaA + TAlk, data = coral.df)
##
## Residuals:
                     Median
##
       Min
                                 3Q
                                        Max
                1Q
  -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 0.00000000011712163 ***
                                    6.819 0.0000000001991412 ***
## pH
              10.4282870
                         1.5292630
                          0.0075820 -8.190 0.00000000000000125 ***
## Temperature -0.0620973
## OmegaA
              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
```

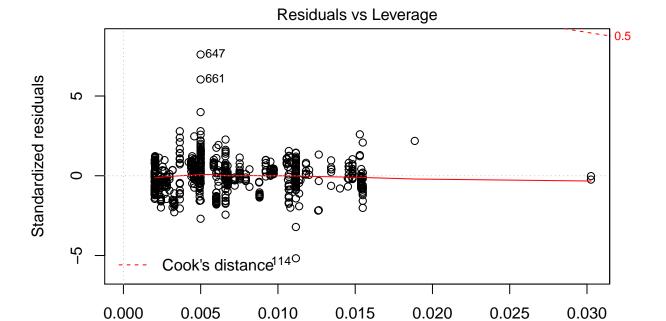
F-statistic: 135.6 on 4 and 695 DF, p-value: < 0.00000000000000022

```
plot(final_model)
```





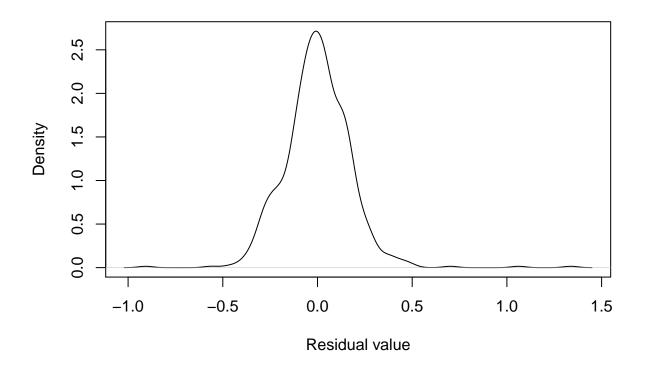




 $\label{eq:Leverage} \mbox{Im(U238} \sim \mbox{pH + Temperature + OmegaA + TAlk)}$

```
#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 = 0.0000000000000006668
```