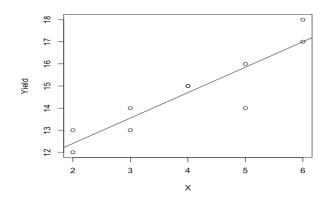
```
#Regression - Corn Example
#(Simple linear) regression is used to model the linear
relationship between
#a numerical response variable and a single numerical predictor.
#In this example, corn yield is the response and fertilizer (X)
is the predictor.
Corn <- read.csv("~/Dropbox/STAT512/Lectures/R Stuff/Corn.csv")</pre>
str(Corn)
#Scatterplot
plot(Yield ~ X, data = Corn)
#Overlay fitted regression line
abline(lm(Yield ~ X, data = Corn))
#Regression
Fit <- lm(Yield ~ X, data = Corn)
summary(Fit)
#Confidence Intervals
confint(Fit, level = 0.95)
#Diagnostic plots
plot(Fit)
```

```
> Corn <-
read.csv("~/Dropbox/STAT512/Lectures/R_Stuff/Corn.csv")
> str(Corn)
'data.frame': 10 obs. of 2 variables:
   $ Yield: int 12 13 13 14 15 15 14 16 17 18
   $ X : int 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6
> #Scatterplot
> plot(Yield ~ X, data = Corn)
> #Overlay fitted regression line
> abline(lm(Yield ~ X, data = Corn))
```



```
> #Regression
> Fit <- lm(Yield ~ X, data = Corn)
> Fit
Call:
lm(formula = Yield ~ X, data = Corn)
Coefficients:
(Intercept)
                      Χ
                  1.15
     10.10
> summary(Fit)
Call:
lm(formula = Yield ~ X, data = Corn)
Residuals:
            1Q Median
                                   Max
   Min
                            3Q
-1.8500 -0.3000 0.2250 0.4125 1.0000
Coefficients:
           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 10.1000 0.7973 12.67 1.42e-06 ***
             1.1500
                       0.1879 6.12 0.000283 ***
Χ
___
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 0.8404 on 8 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.824, Adjusted R-squared: 0.802
F-statistic: 37.45 on 1 and 8 DF, p-value: 0.0002832
> #Confidence Intervals
> confint(Fit, level = 0.95)
               2.5 % 97.5 %
(Intercept) 8.2615130 11.938487
Χ
           0.7166645 1.583336
> #Diagnostic plots
> plot(Fit)
Hit <Return> to see next plot:
```

