

# HW2

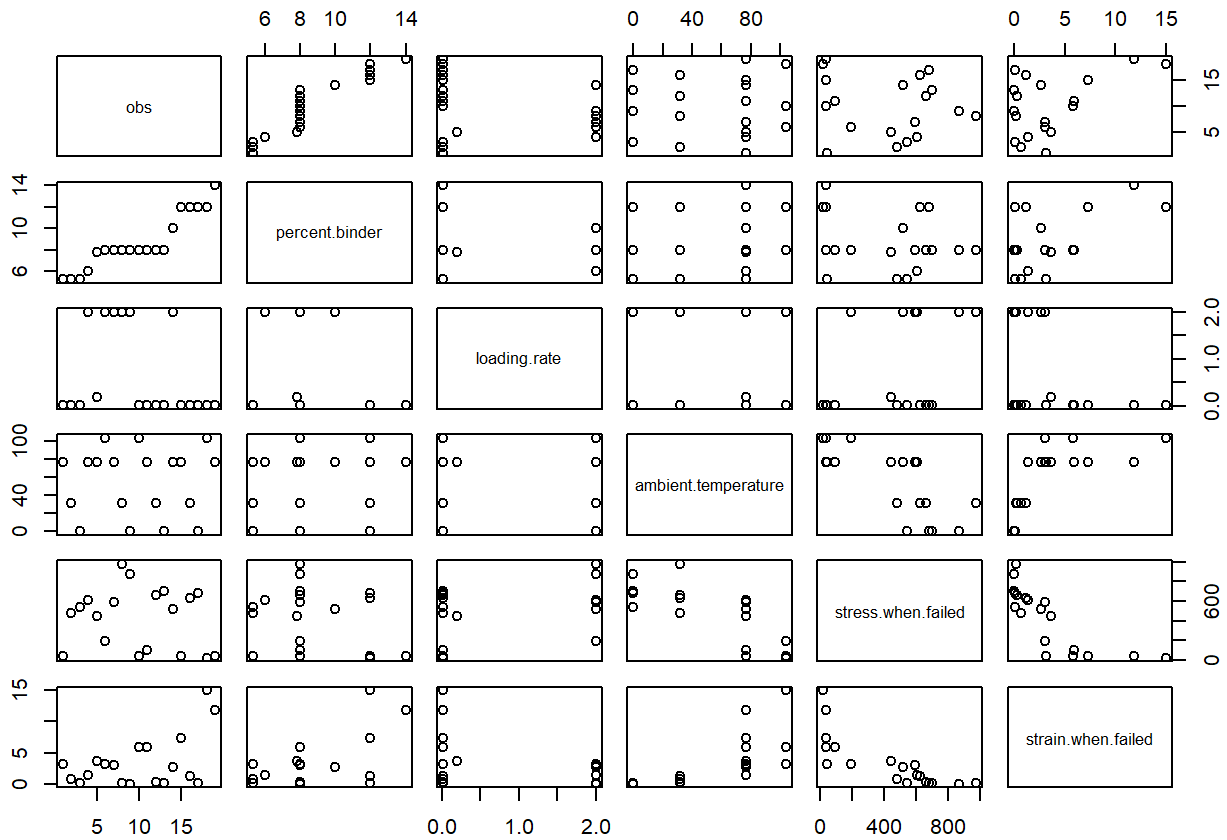
## 8.3

Here is my data to question 8, part 3,

```
link<-("C:/Users/ASEARLY/Downloads/CompanionAsset_9780128230435_DataSets (3)/Data Tables 4th e .t  
s<-read.table(link,col.names=c("obs","percent binder","loading rate","ambient temperature","stres  
head(s)
```

```
obs percent.binder loading.rate ambient.temperature stress.when.failed  
1 1 5.3 0.02 77 42  
2 2 5.3 0.02 32 481  
3 3 5.3 0.02 0 543  
4 4 6.0 2.00 77 609  
5 5 7.8 0.20 77 444  
6 6 8.0 2.00 104 194  
strain.when.failed  
1 3.20  
2 0.73  
3 0.16  
4 1.44  
5 3.68  
6 3.11
```

```
n<-nrow(s)  
plot(s)
```



```
lm_out <- lm(stress.when.failed ~ percent.binder + loading.rate + ambient.temperature, data = s)
summary(lm_out)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = stress.when.failed ~ percent.binder + loading.rate +
    ambient.temperature, data = s)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-168.380	-131.124	-0.743	74.773	235.765

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	700.6180	125.8722	5.566	5.40e-05	***
percent.binder	-1.5257	13.0242	-0.117	0.908302	
loading.rate	175.9839	35.6550	4.936	0.000179	***
ambient.temperature	-6.6971	0.8847	-7.570	1.69e-06	***

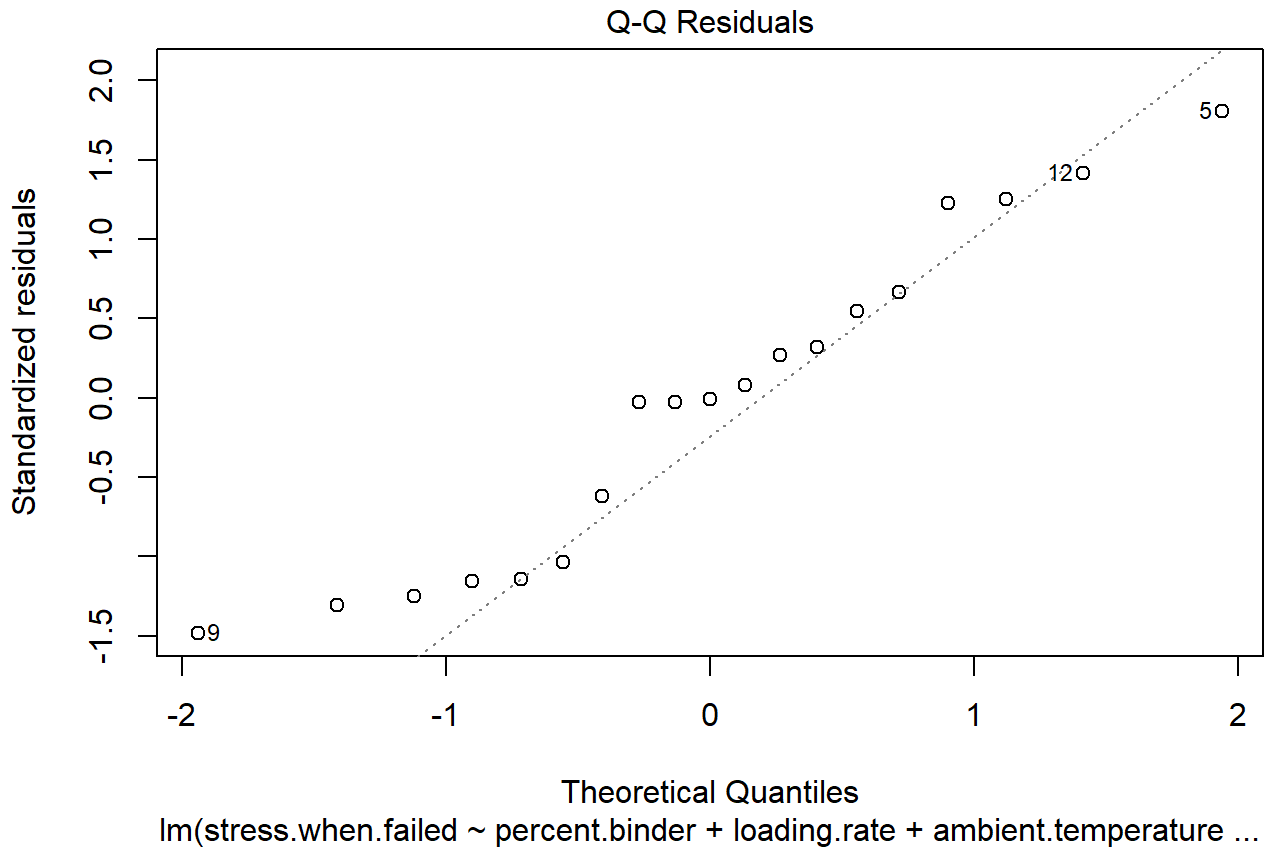
---

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

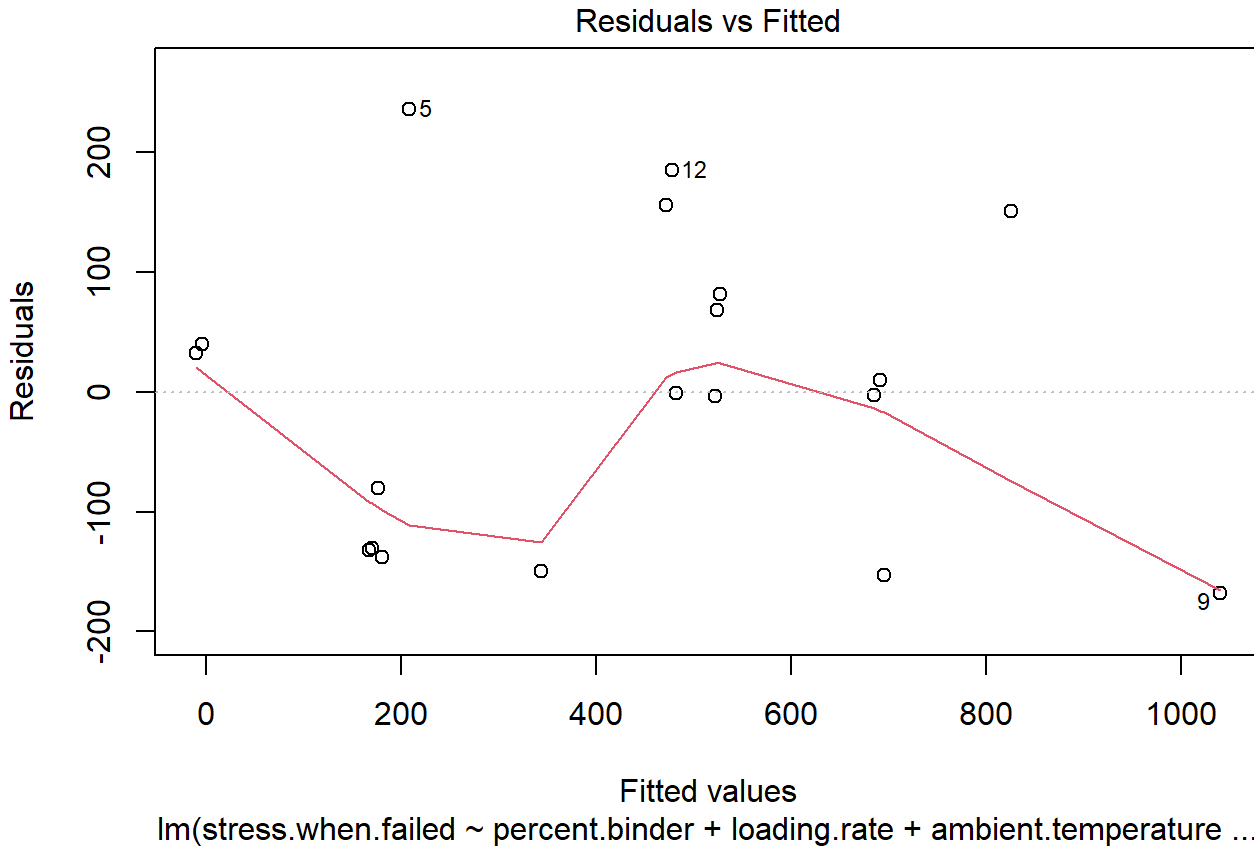
Residual standard error: 137.9 on 15 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8376, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8051  
F-statistic: 25.79 on 3 and 15 DF, p-value: 3.599e-06

```
plot(lm_out,which=2)
```



```
plot(lm_out,which=1)
```



Interpretation: When interpreting the Q-Q plot for the data in relation to stress, the graph is lightly-tailed, making it not quite normal. Additionally, based on the residual plot, there is a fairly consistent variance throughout the data as well. Additionally, since the p-value is much lower than 0.05, we should reject the null hypothesis that the means for all of the variables equals 0. Finally, the R-squared value of 0.8051 shows a strong and positive correlation between at least two of the variables.

```
lm_out <- lm(strain.when.failed ~ percent.binder + loading.rate + ambient.temperature, data = s)
summary(lm_out)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = strain.when.failed ~ percent.binder + loading.rate +
    ambient.temperature, data = s)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.5466	-1.4827	-0.1190	0.6097	5.0135

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	-5.61130	2.04575	-2.743	0.015100	*
percent.binder	0.66754	0.21168	3.154	0.006558	**
loading.rate	-1.23535	0.57949	-2.132	0.049966	*
ambient.temperature	0.07319	0.01438	5.090	0.000133	***

---

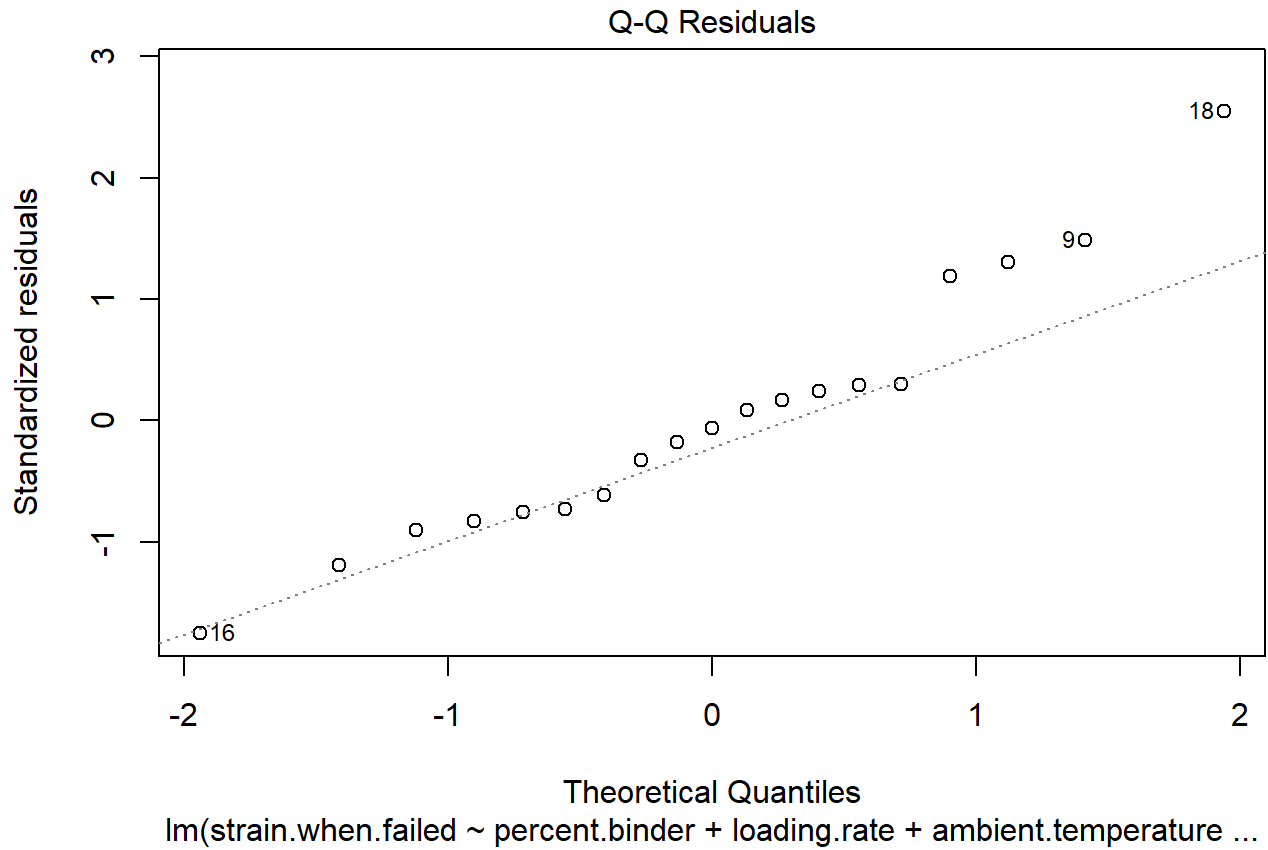
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 2.241 on 15 degrees of freedom

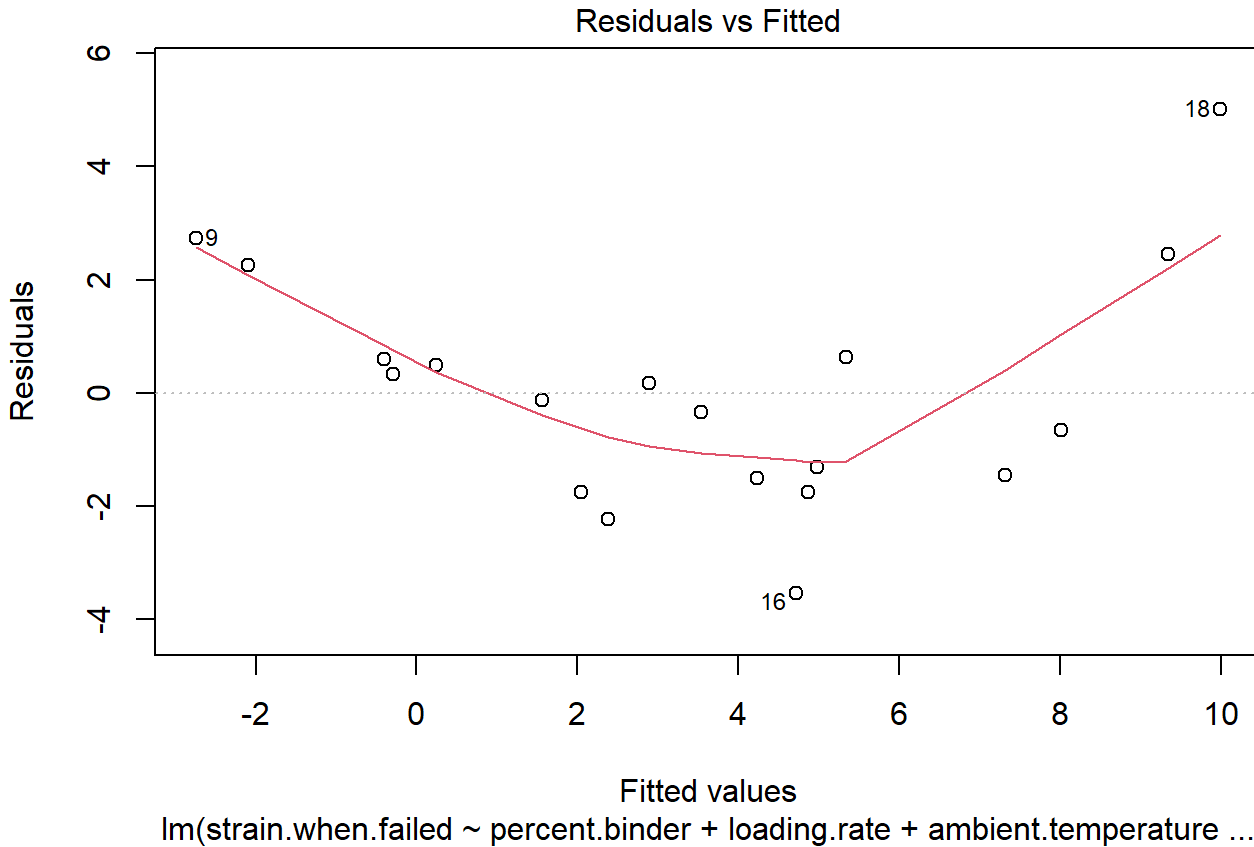
Multiple R-squared: 0.7601, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7121

F-statistic: 15.84 on 3 and 15 DF, p-value: 6.447e-05

```
plot(lm_out,which=2)
```



```
plot(lm_out,which=1)
```



Interpretation: The Q-Q plot for the data in relation to strain is lightly-tailed, making the data not quite normal. Based on the residual plot, the variance is not very consistent for the data. Additionally, since the p-value is much lower than 0.05, we should reject the null hypothesis that the means for all of the variables equals 0. Finally, the R-squared value of 0.8051 shows a strong and positive correlation between at least two of the variables. Interpretation:

## 8.5

Here is my answer to question 8.5

```
link<-("C:/Users/ASEARLY/Downloads/CompanionAsset_9780128230435_DataSets (5)/Data Tables 4th edit:
yt<-read.table(link,col.names=c("dbh","height","age","grav","weight"))
```

```
Warning in read.table(link, col.names = c("dbh", "height", "age", "grav", :
header and 'col.names' are of different lengths
```

```
head(yt)
```

```
   dbh height age  grav weight
1  5.7    34  10 0.409    174
2  8.1    68  17 0.501    745
3  8.3    70  17 0.445    814
```

```

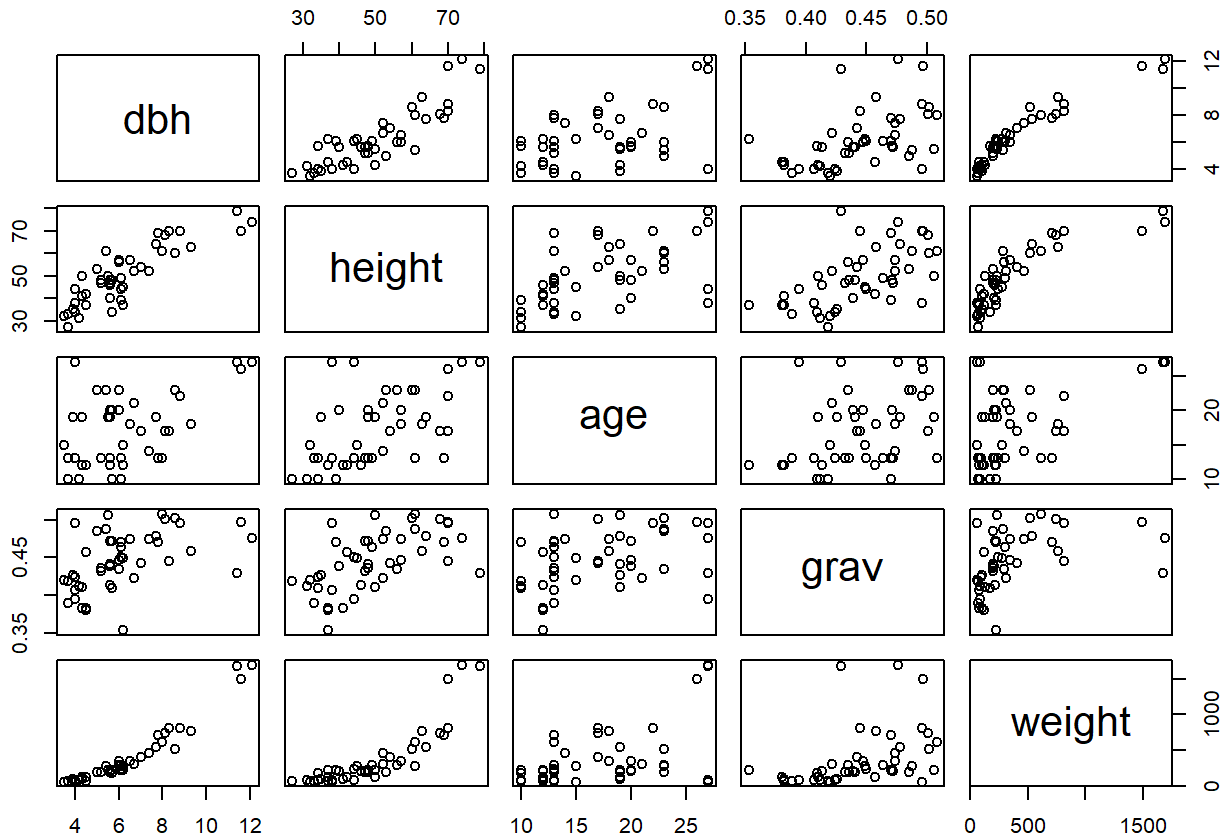
4 7.0    54 17 0.442   408
5 6.2    37 12 0.353   226
6 11.4   79 27 0.429  1675

```

```

n<-nrow(yt)
plot(yt)

```



```

lm_out <- lm(weight ~ dbh + height + age + grav, data = yt)
summary(lm_out)

```

Call:

```
lm(formula = weight ~ dbh + height + age + grav, data = yt)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-272.190	-70.956	8.219	78.582	255.427

Coefficients:

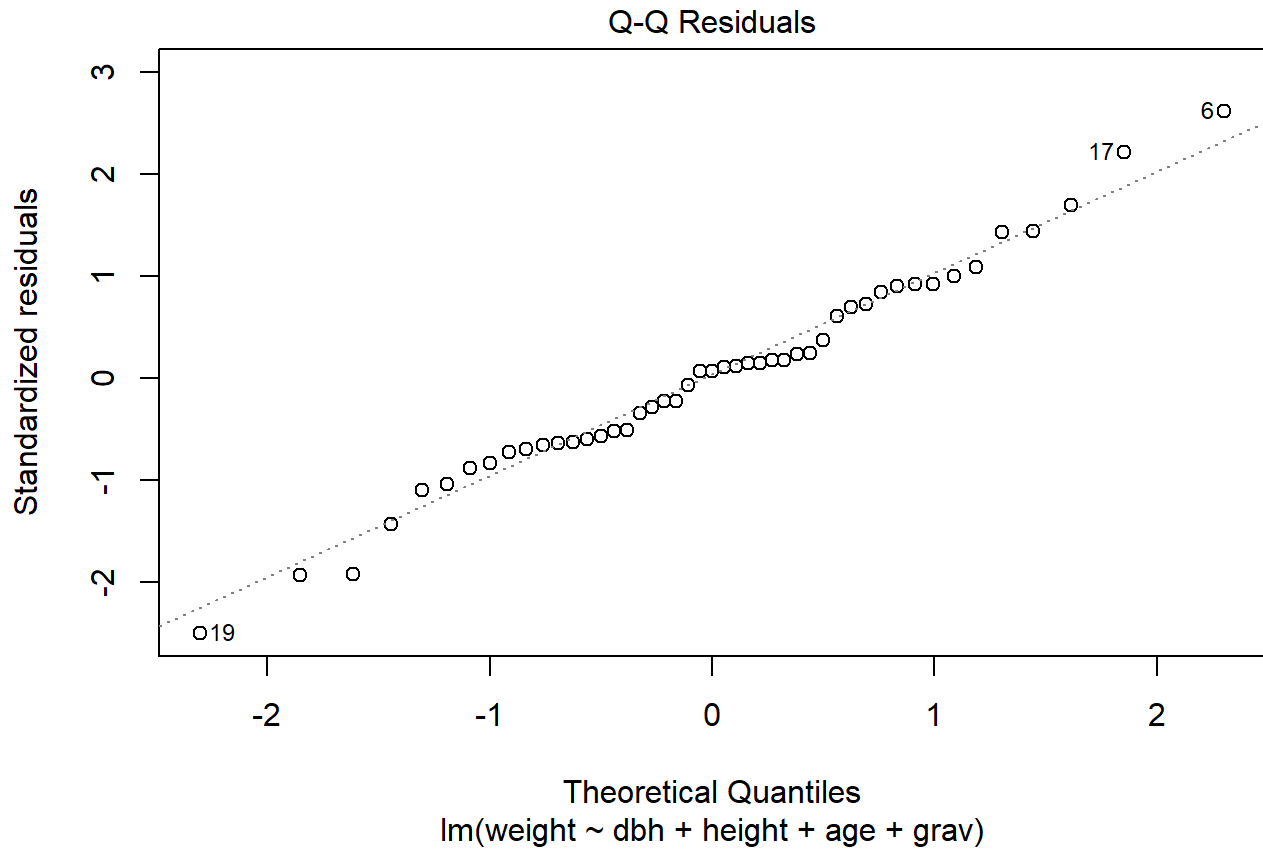
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-379.248	206.691	-1.835	0.0736 .
dbh	170.220	16.238	10.483	2.69e-13 ***
height	1.900	3.017	0.630	0.5322

```
age          8.146      4.020    2.026    0.0491 *  
grav        -1192.868    548.927   -2.173    0.0355 *  
---
```

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

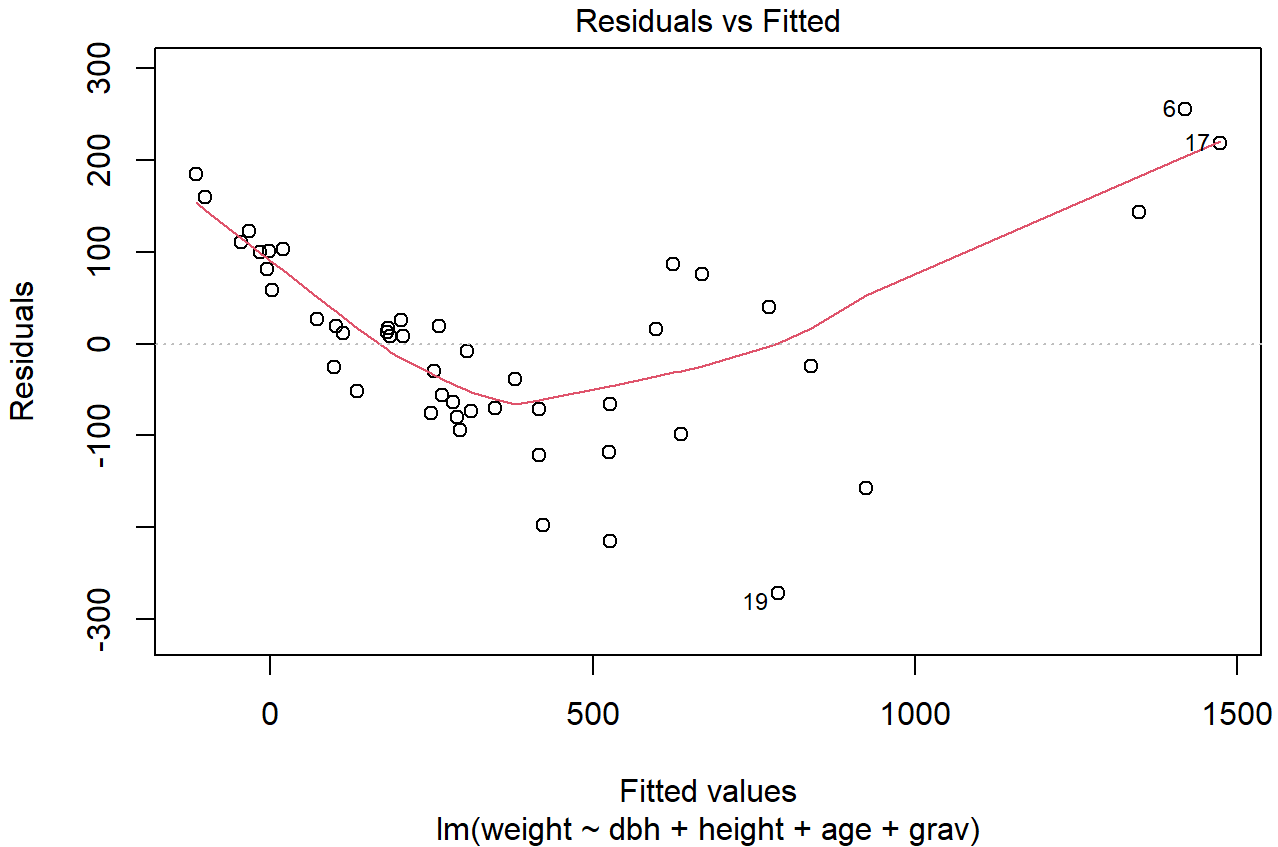
Residual standard error: 115.1 on 42 degrees of freedom  
Multiple R-squared: 0.922, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9145  
F-statistic: 124.1 on 4 and 42 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
plot(lm_out,which=2)
```



```
plot(lm_out,which=1)
```





**a**

The Q-Q plot shows that the data appears to be normal, however the residual plot shows that the variance of the data is not constant, meaning the equation may not actually be very useful. The model is not quite adequate due to the variance not being constant.

**b**

The Q-Q plot was very strong, suggesting normal data, however the variance was not constant throughout, meaning that a log transformation should be used on the data

```
pt<-lm(log(weight) ~ log(dbh) + log(height) + log(age) + log(grav), data = yt)
summary(pt)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = log(weight) ~ log(dbh) + log(height) + log(age) +
    log(grav), data = yt)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.40546	-0.05483	0.02230	0.05642	0.30638

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	-1.5582	0.5653	-2.757	0.00861	**
log(dbh)	2.1448	0.1191	18.007	< 2e-16	***
log(height)	0.9778	0.1696	5.765	8.64e-07	***
log(age)	-0.1551	0.0805	-1.927	0.06083	.
log(grav)	0.1077	0.2675	0.403	0.68910	

---

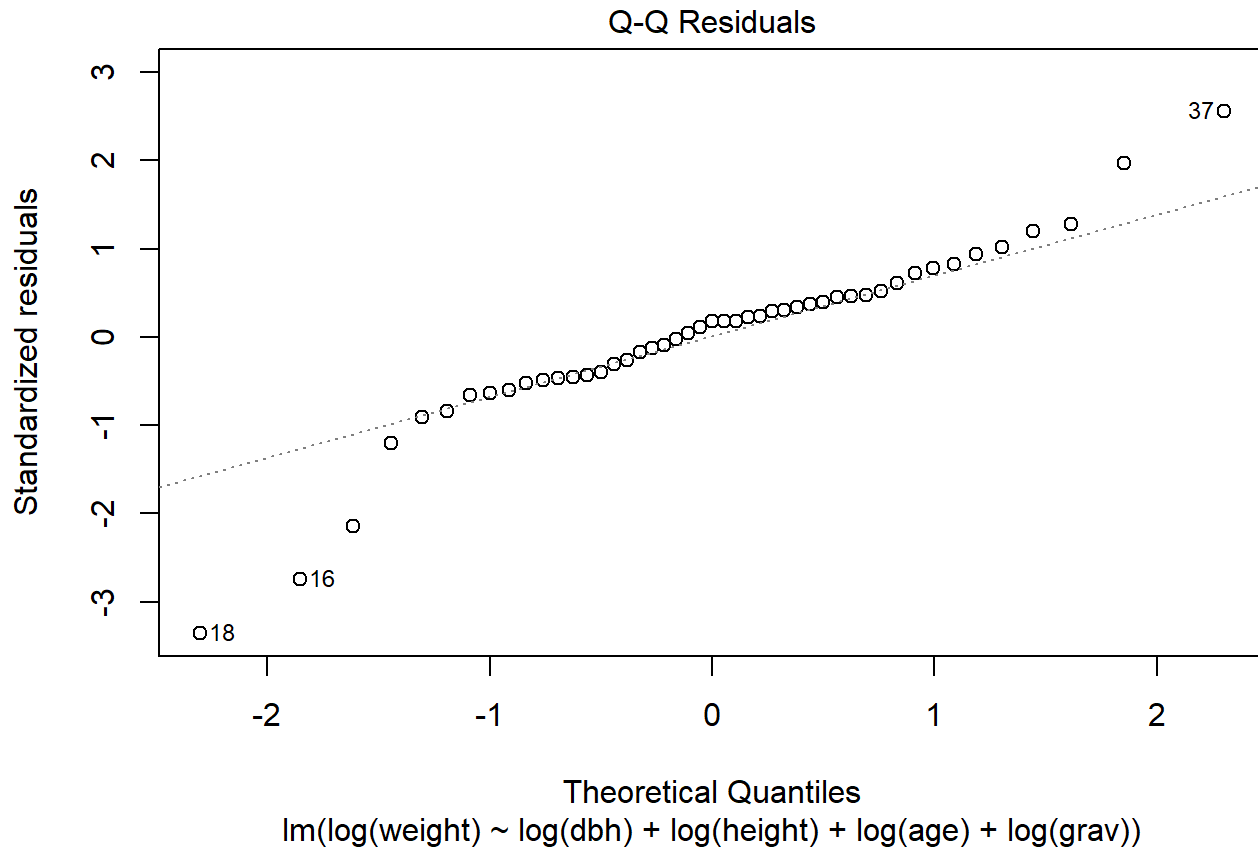
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.1264 on 42 degrees of freedom

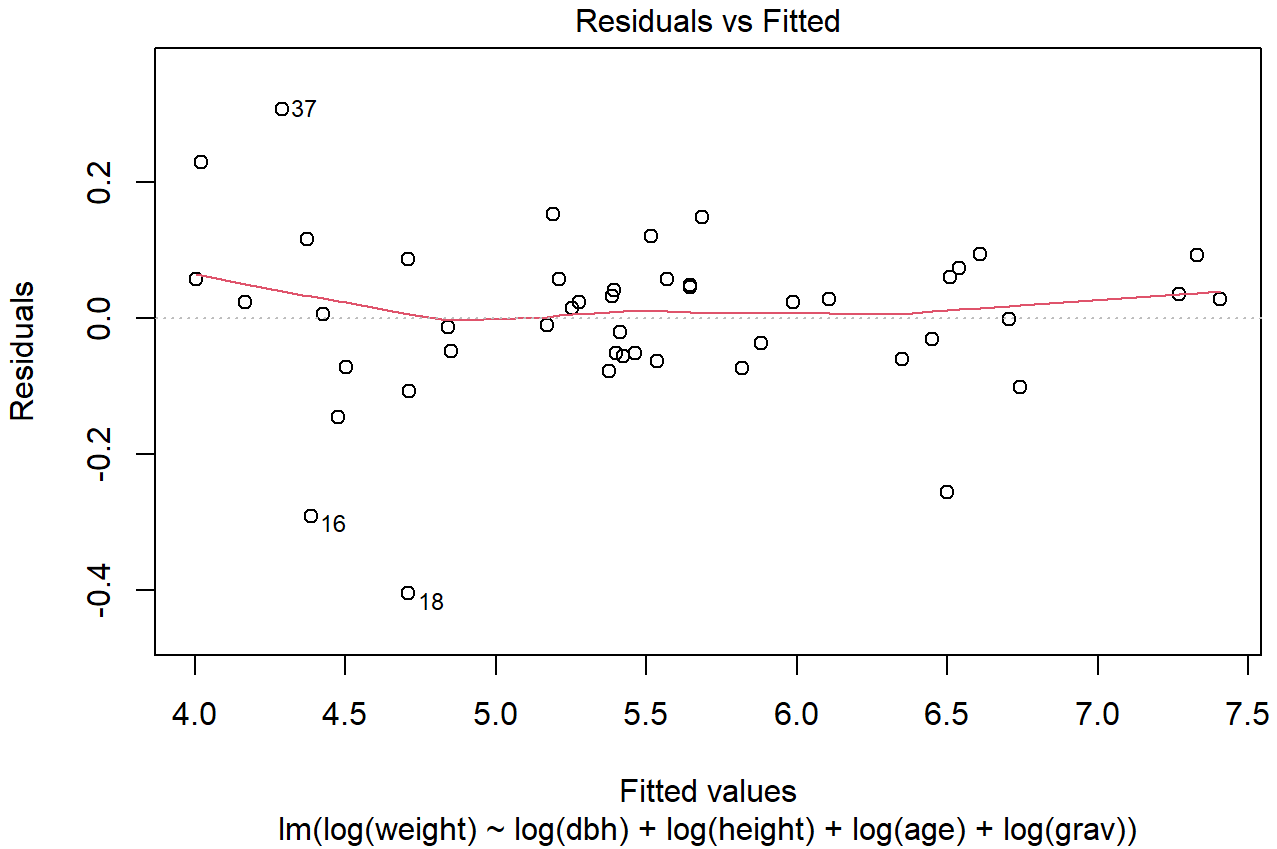
Multiple R-squared: 0.982, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9803

F-statistic: 572.9 on 4 and 42 DF, p-value: &lt; 2.2e-16

```
plot(pt,which=2)
```



```
plot(pt,which=1)
```



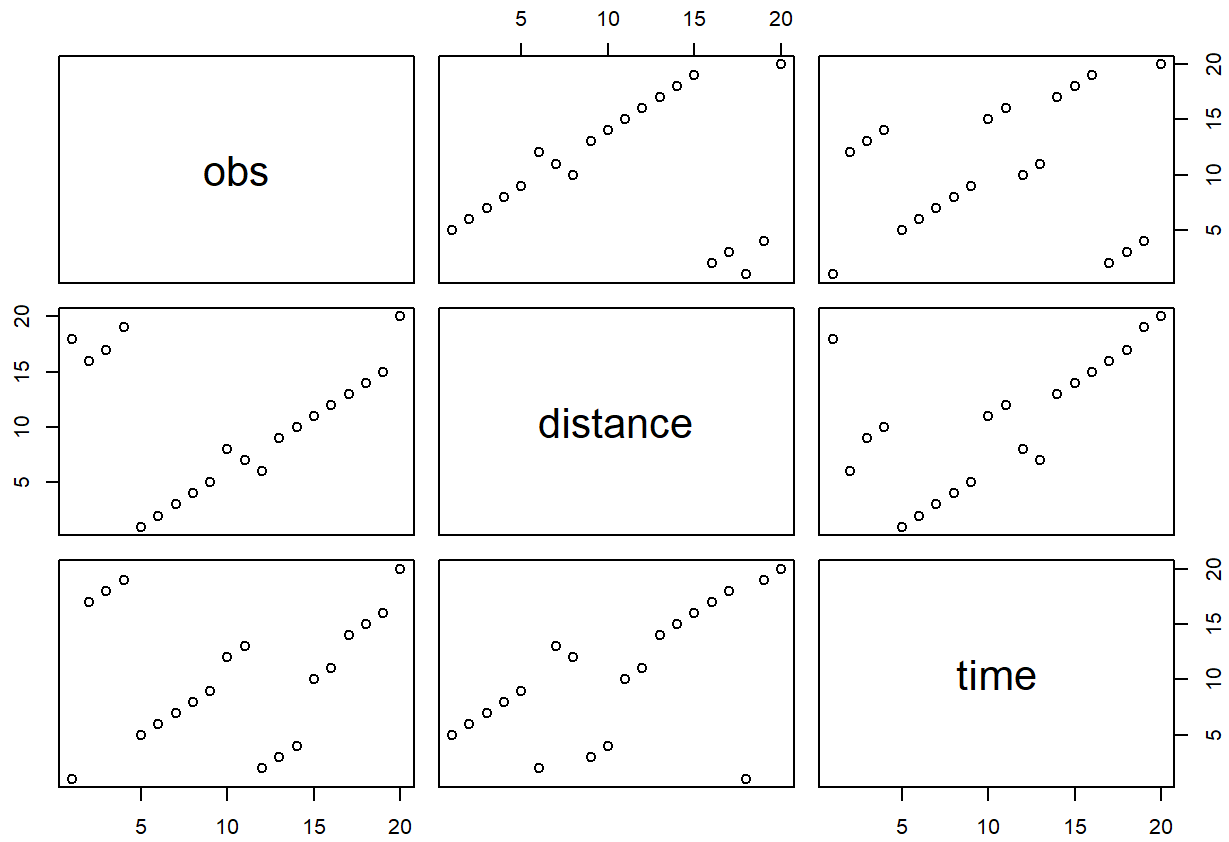
## 8.7

a.

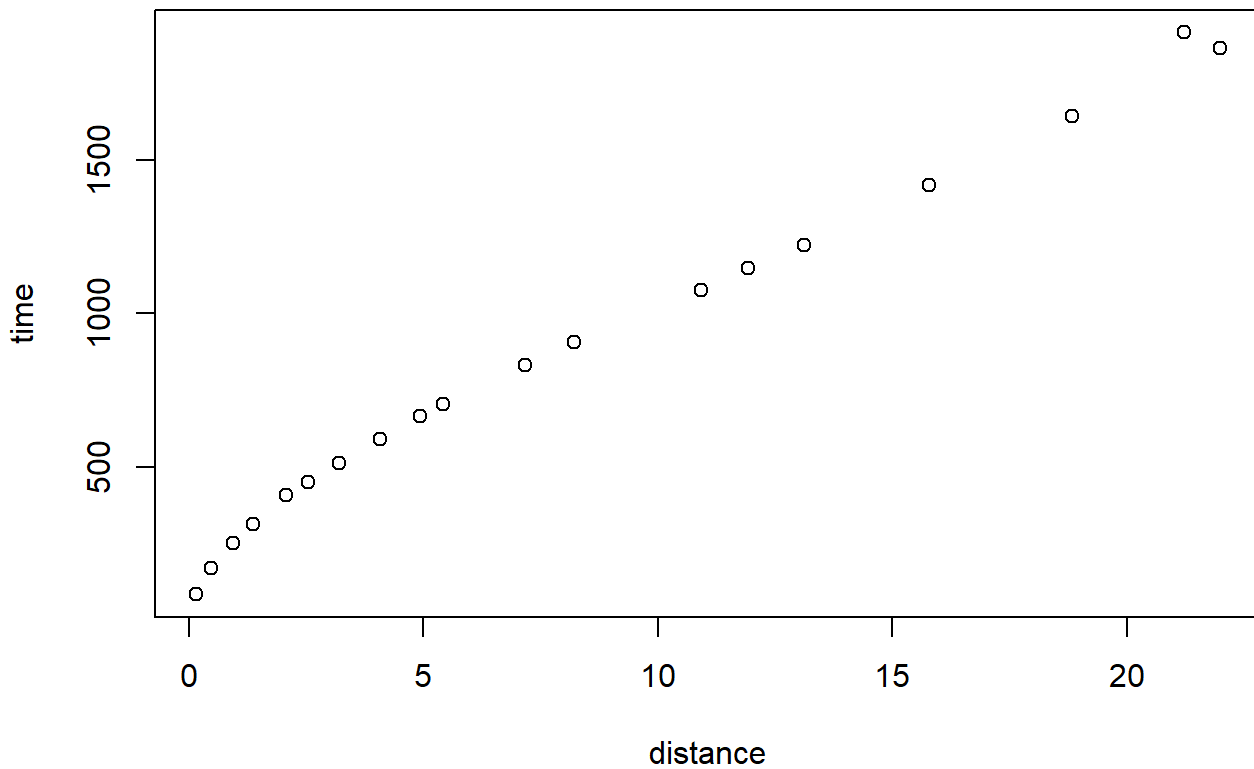
```
link<-("C:/Users/ASEARLY/Downloads/CompanionAsset_9780128230435_DataSets (5)/Data Tables 4th edit:
dbi<-read.table(link,col.names=c("obs","distance","time"))
head(dbi)
```

```
obs distance time
1 obs distance time
2 1      85 0.15
3 2     169 0.48
4 3     251 0.95
5 4     315 1.37
6 5     408 2.08
```

```
n<-nrow(dbi)
plot(dbi)
```



```
distance<-c(85,169,251,315,408,450,511,590,664,703,831,906,1075,1146,1222,1418,1641,1914,1864)
time<-c(.15,.48,.95,1.37,2.08,2.53,3.2,4.08,4.93,5.42,7.17,8.22,10.92,11.92,13.12,15.78,18.83,21.1)
plot(distance~time, ylab="time", xlab="distance")
```



```
lm1<-lm(distance~time)
summary(lm1)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = distance ~ time)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-145.933	-34.798	6.973	46.620	62.458

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	219.275	20.780	10.55	7e-09 ***
time	77.725	1.938	40.10	<2e-16 ***

---

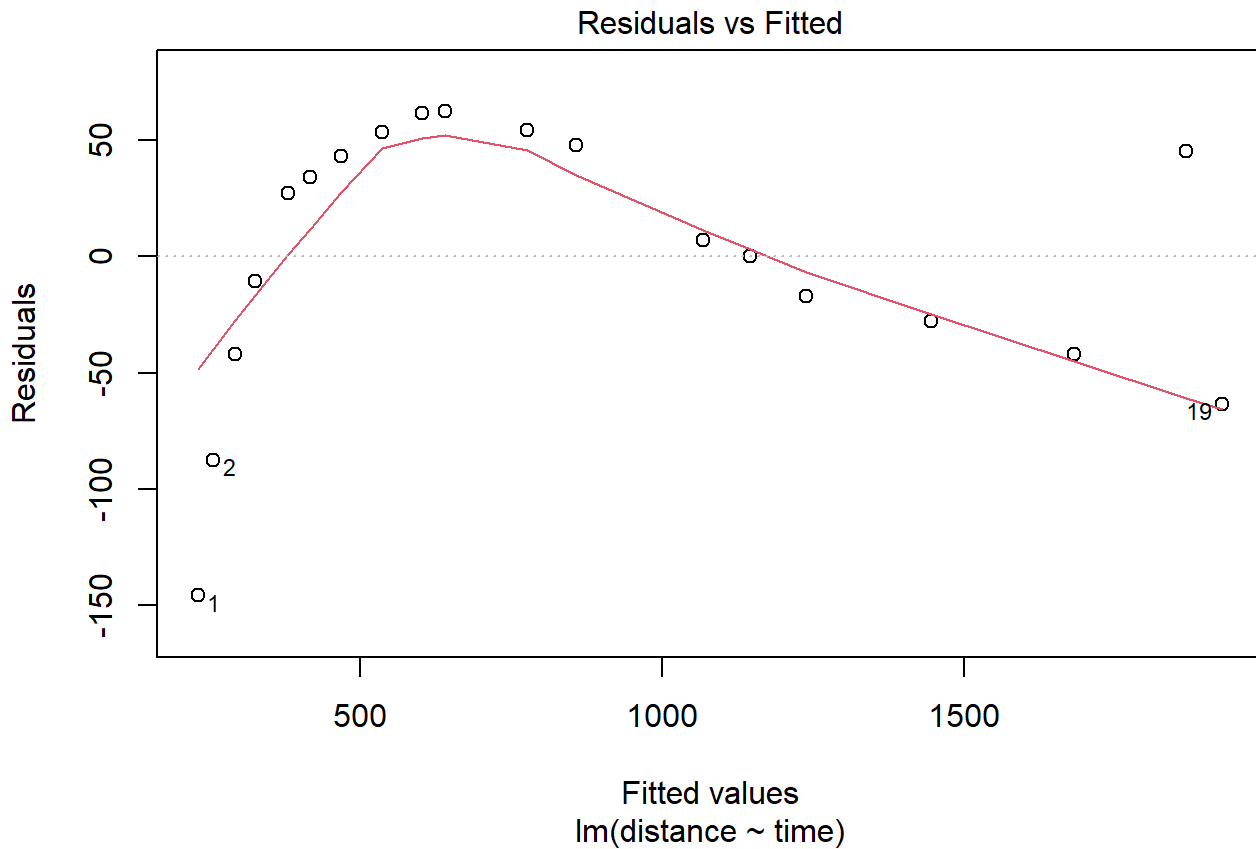
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 59.1 on 17 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9895, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9889

F-statistic: 1608 on 1 and 17 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

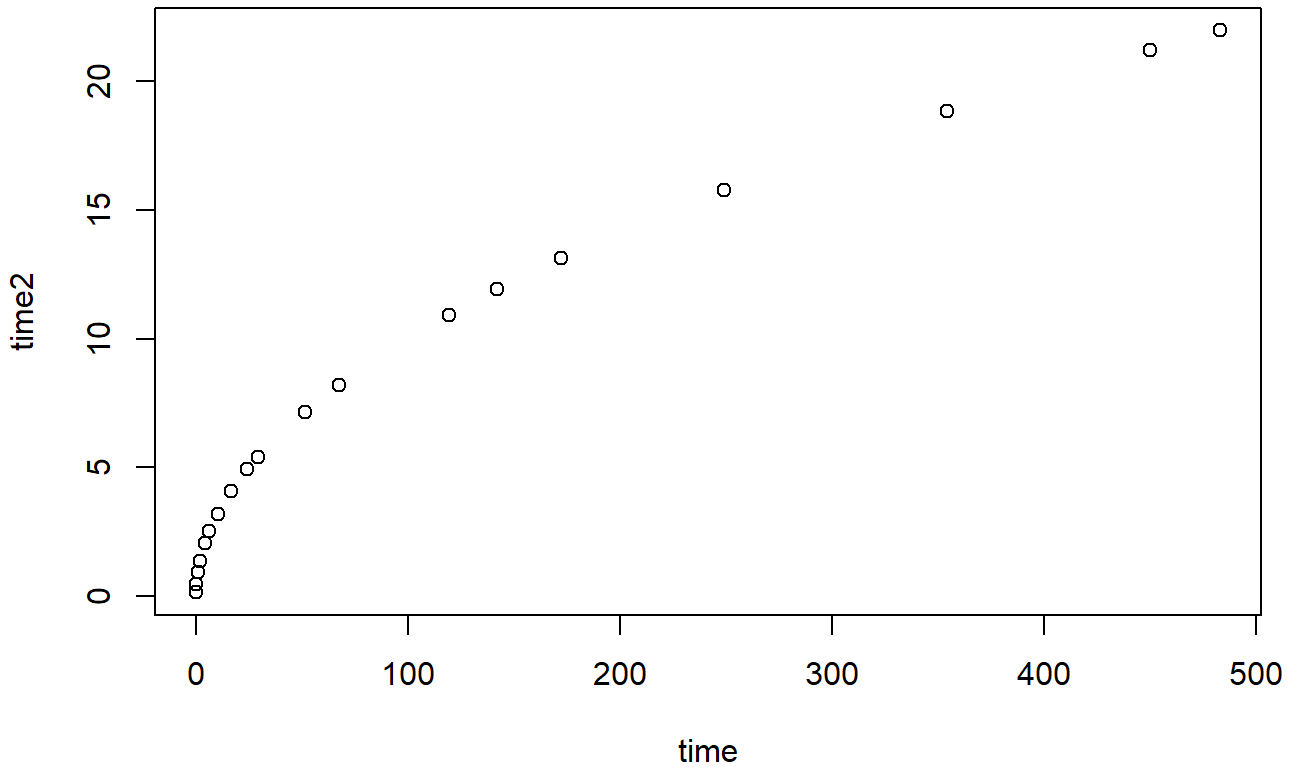
```
plot(lm1,which=1)
```



This residual plot suggests that the variances are not constant and that a linear regression model does not fit the data.

b.

```
time<-c(.15,.48,.95,1.37,2.08,2.53,3.2,4.08,4.93,5.42,7.17,8.22,10.92,11.92,13.12,15.78,18.83,21.12)
time2 <- time^2
plot(time~time2, ylab="time2", xlab="time")
```



```
summary(lm1)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = distance ~ time)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-145.933	-34.798	6.973	46.620	62.458

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	219.275	20.780	10.55	7e-09 ***
time	77.725	1.938	40.10	<2e-16 ***

---

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

Residual standard error: 59.1 on 17 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9895, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9889

F-statistic: 1608 on 1 and 17 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Based on the plot and the R-squared being 0.92, there appears to be a strong, linear relationship between time and  $\text{time}^2$ .

```
###C.
```

```
lm1<-lm(time~time2)
summary(lm1)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = time ~ time2)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.9174	-1.7193	0.1621	1.7992	2.6066

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	3.066429	0.566260	5.415	4.64e-05	***
time2	0.0444001	0.002956	14.883	3.50e-11	***

---

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

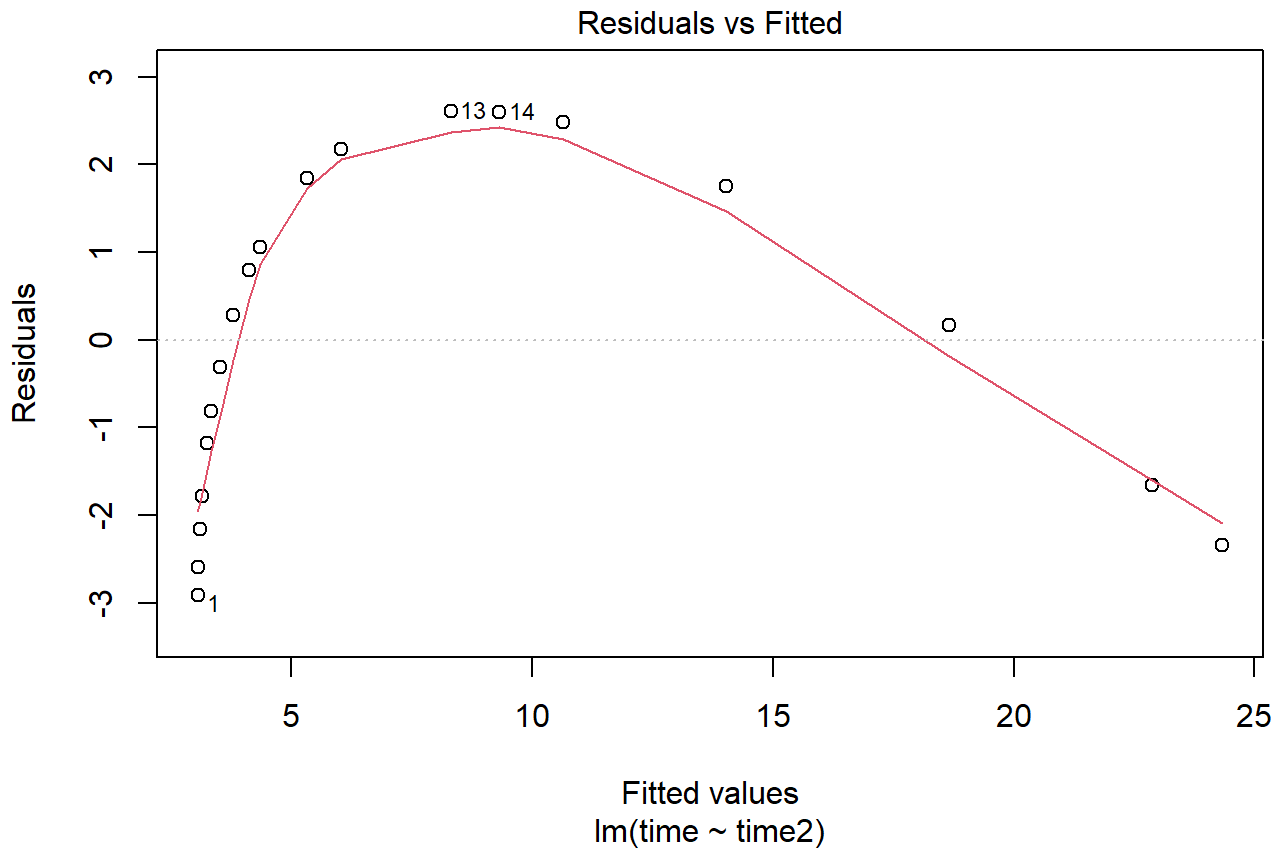
Residual standard error: 1.974 on 17 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9287, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9245

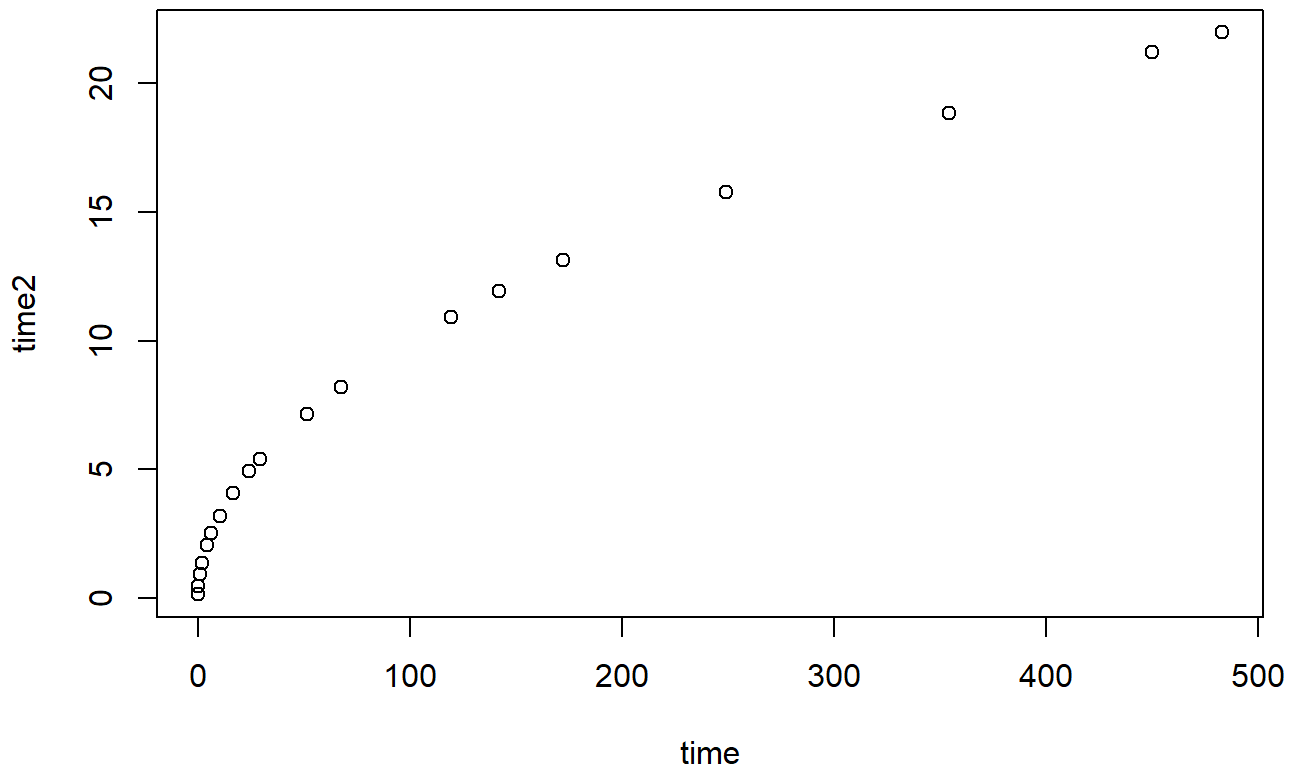
F-statistic: 221.5 on 1 and 17 DF, p-value: 3.504e-11

```
plot(lm1,which=1)
```





```
plot(time~time2, ylab="time2", xlab="time")
```



There is clearly a pattern in this residual plot, meaning that a linear model would not be the best fit for this data. There is clearly a pattern in this residuals graph,