

Chapter 9 – Multiple Regression

Case 9.1.1. Effects of Light on Meadowfoam Flowering – A Randomized Experiment *R&S* p.238-239.

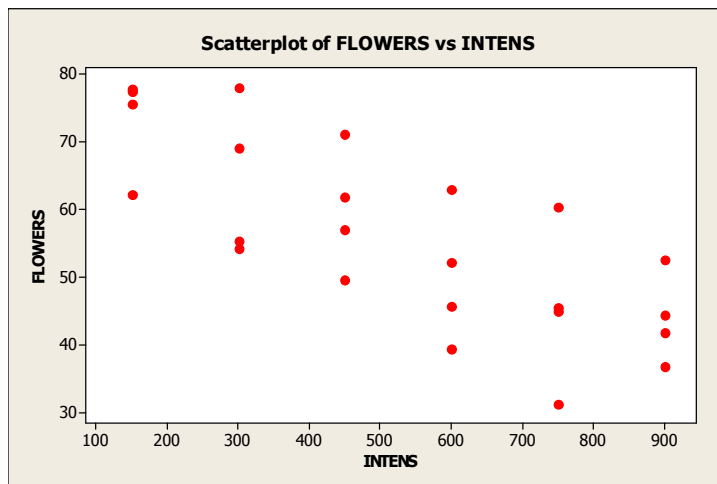
Step 1: Copy the data into a Minitab Worksheet: use these steps:

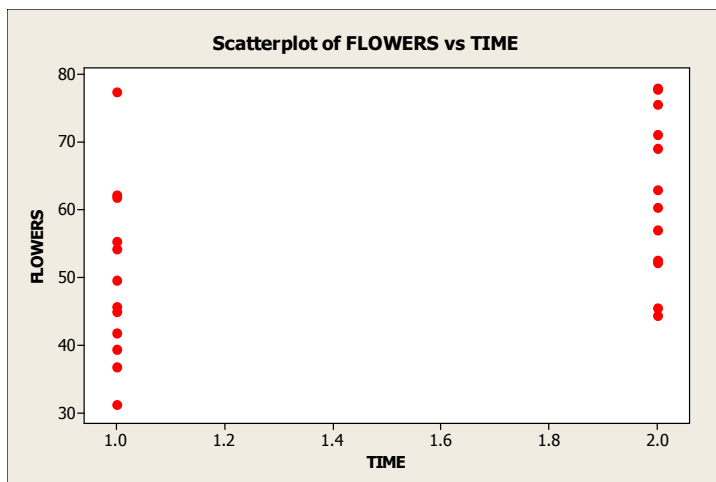
File → Open Worksheet → Browse your local directory and upload the csv file case0901.csv. The data will appear as columns in Minitab with titles FLOWERS, TIME, and INTENS. Note that both TIME and INTENS are categorical predictor variables.

The categorical predictor TIME has 2 levels: level 1 indicates timing level or day 0, i.e., Late (at PFI), and level 2 indicates timing level or day 24, i.e., Early (24 days before PFI).

The categorical predictor INTENS denotes light intensity ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{sec}$) at 6 levels: 150, 300, 450, 600, 750, and 900. *See R&S Display 9.1.* The data is shown in tabular form in *R&S Display 9.2.*

Step 2: Scatterplots of FLOWER versus INTENS and FLOWER versus TIME are shown below, as well as summary statistics for FLOWER by TIME and INTENS.





Display Descriptive Statistics

Variables: FLOWERS

By variables (optional): TIME-INTENS

Select Statistics... Graphs... Help OK Cancel

Descriptive Statistics: FLOWERS

Results for TIME = 1.00

Variable	INTENS	N	N*	Mean	SE Mean	StDev	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3
FLOWERS	150.00	2	0	69.85	7.55	10.68	62.30	*	69.85	*
	300.00	2	0	54.750	0.550	0.778	54.200	*	54.750	*
	450.00	2	0	55.75	6.15	8.70	49.60	*	55.75	*
	600.00	2	0	42.55	3.15	4.45	39.40	*	42.55	*
	900.00	2	0	39.35	2.55	3.61	36.80	*	39.35	*

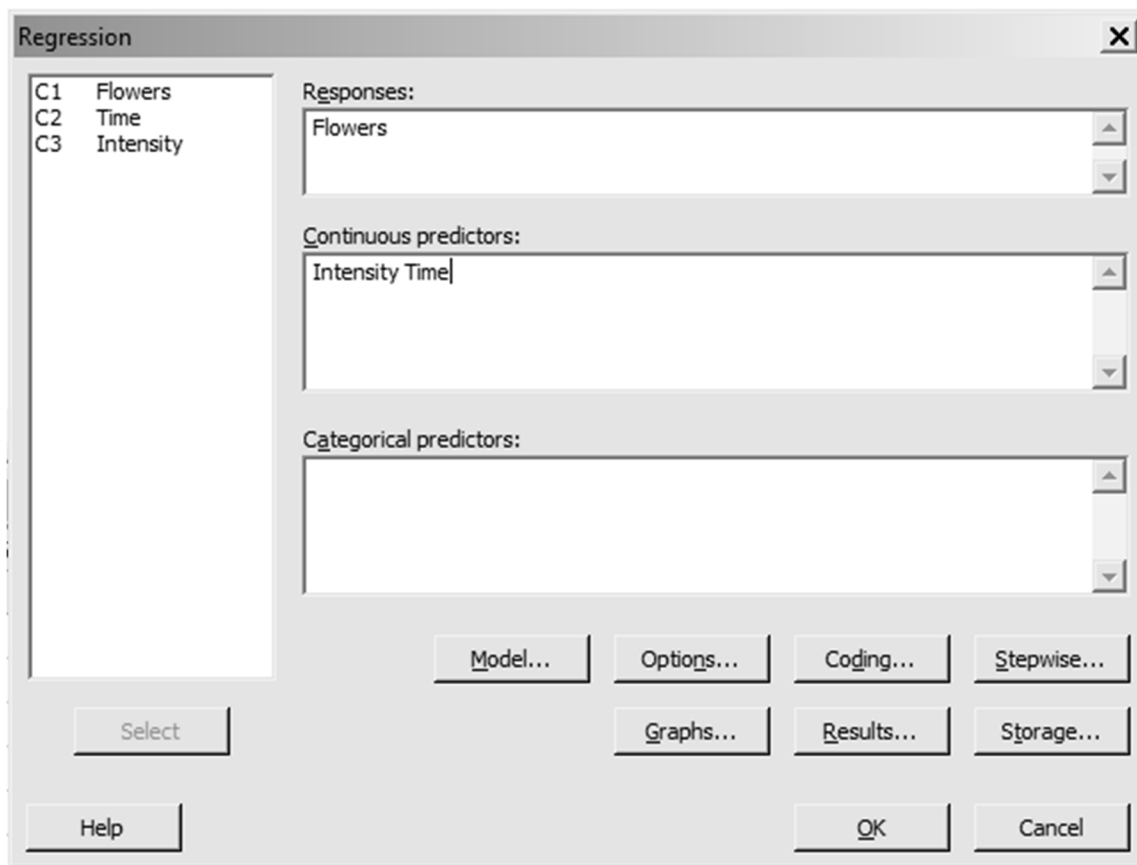
Variable	INTENS	Maximum
FLOWERS	150.00	77.40
	300.00	55.300
	450.00	61.90
	600.00	45.70
	750.00	44.90
	900.00	41.90

Results for TIME = 2.00

Variable	INTENS	N	N*	Mean	SE Mean	StDev	Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3
FLOWERS	150.00	2	0	76.70	1.10	1.56	75.60	*	76.70	*
	300.00	2	0	73.55	4.45	6.29	69.10	*	73.55	*
	450.00	2	0	64.05	7.05	9.97	57.00	*	64.05	*
	600.00	2	0	57.55	5.35	7.57	52.20	*	57.55	*
	750.00	2	0	52.95	7.35	10.39	45.60	*	52.95	*
	900.00	2	0	48.50	4.10	5.80	44.40	*	48.50	*

Variable	INTENS	Maximum
FLOWERS	150.00	77.80
	300.00	78.00
	450.00	71.10
	600.00	62.90
	750.00	60.30
	900.00	52.60

Step 3: Fit a Multiple Linear Regression of FLOWER on two predictor variables, INTENS and TIME. To do this, Go to Stat → Regression; select FLOWERS into Response Variable and select INTENS and TIME into Predictors.



Regression Analysis: Flowers versus Intensity, Time

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	2	3466.7	1733.35	41.78	0.000
Intensity	1	2579.8	2579.75	62.18	0.000
Time	1	887.0	886.95	21.38	0.000
Error	21	871.2	41.49		
Lack-of-Fit	9	215.3	23.92	0.44	0.889
Pure Error	12	655.9	54.66		
Total	23	4337.9			

Model Summary

	S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
	6.44107	79.92%	78.00%	73.84%

Coefficients

Term	Coef	SE Coef	T-Value	P-Value	VIF
Constant	59.15	4.95	11.94	0.000	
Intensity	-0.04047	0.00513	-7.89	0.000	1.00
Time	12.16	2.63	4.62	0.000	1.00

Regression Equation

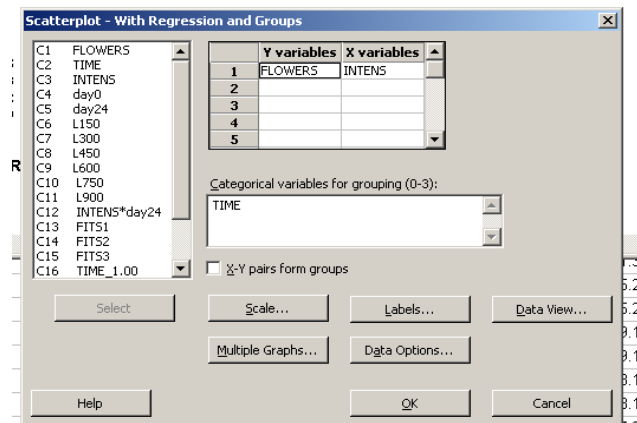
Flowers = 59.15 - 0.04047 Intensity + 12.16 Time

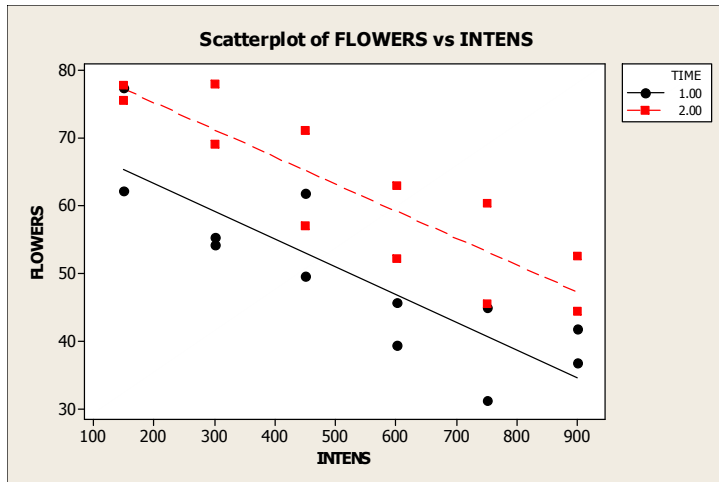
Fits and Diagnostics for Unusual Observations

Obs	Flowers	Fit	Resid	Std Resid	
2	77.40	65.24	12.16	2.08	R

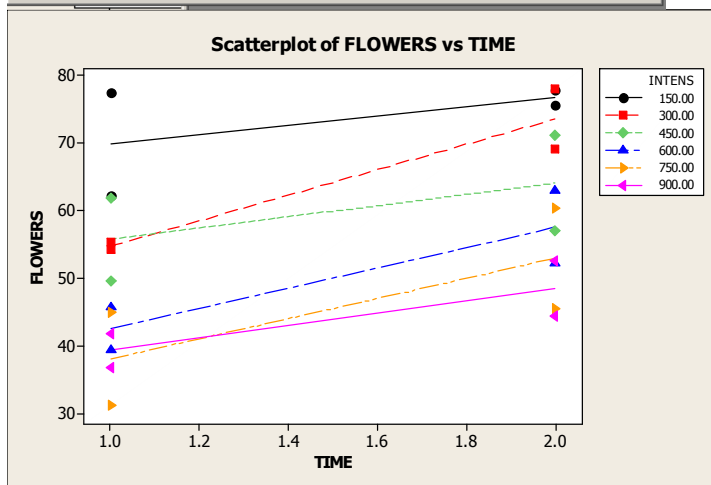
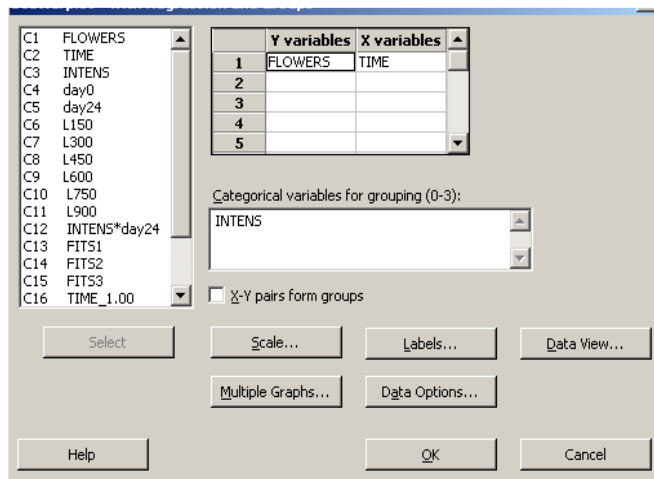
R Large residual

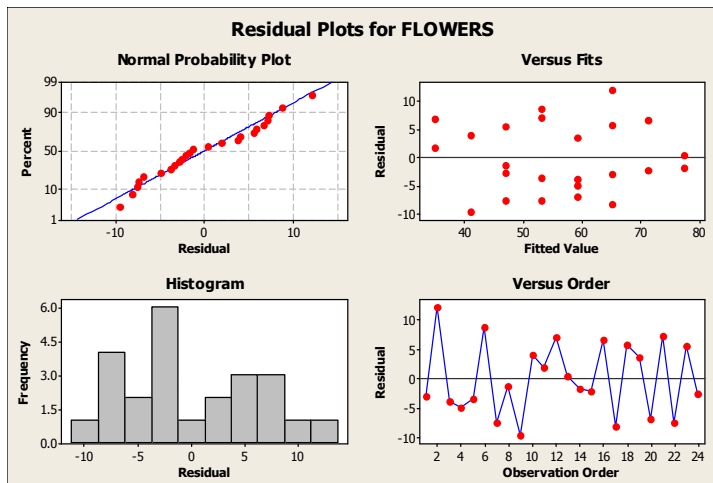
Step 4: Scatterplot with Fitted Linear Regressions for the two groups, viz., Early Timing and Late Timing. Go to Graphs → Scatterplot → With Regression and Groups; select FLOWERS into Y Variables and INTENS into X Variables; select TIME into Categorical Variables for Grouping, and click Ok to produce this graph. Also produce Residual plots.





Step 5: Scatterplot with Fitted Linear Regressions for the two groups, viz., Early Timing and Late Timing. Go to Graphs → Scatterplot → With Regression and Groups; select FLOWERS into Y Variables and TIME into X Variables; select INTENS into Categorical Variables for Grouping, and click Ok to produce this graph.

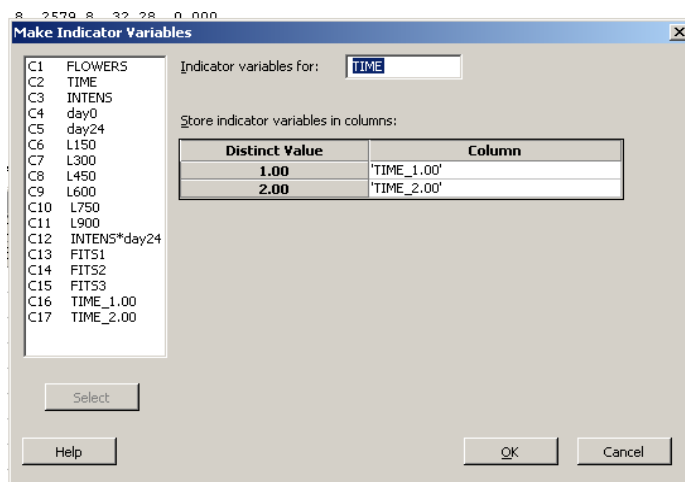




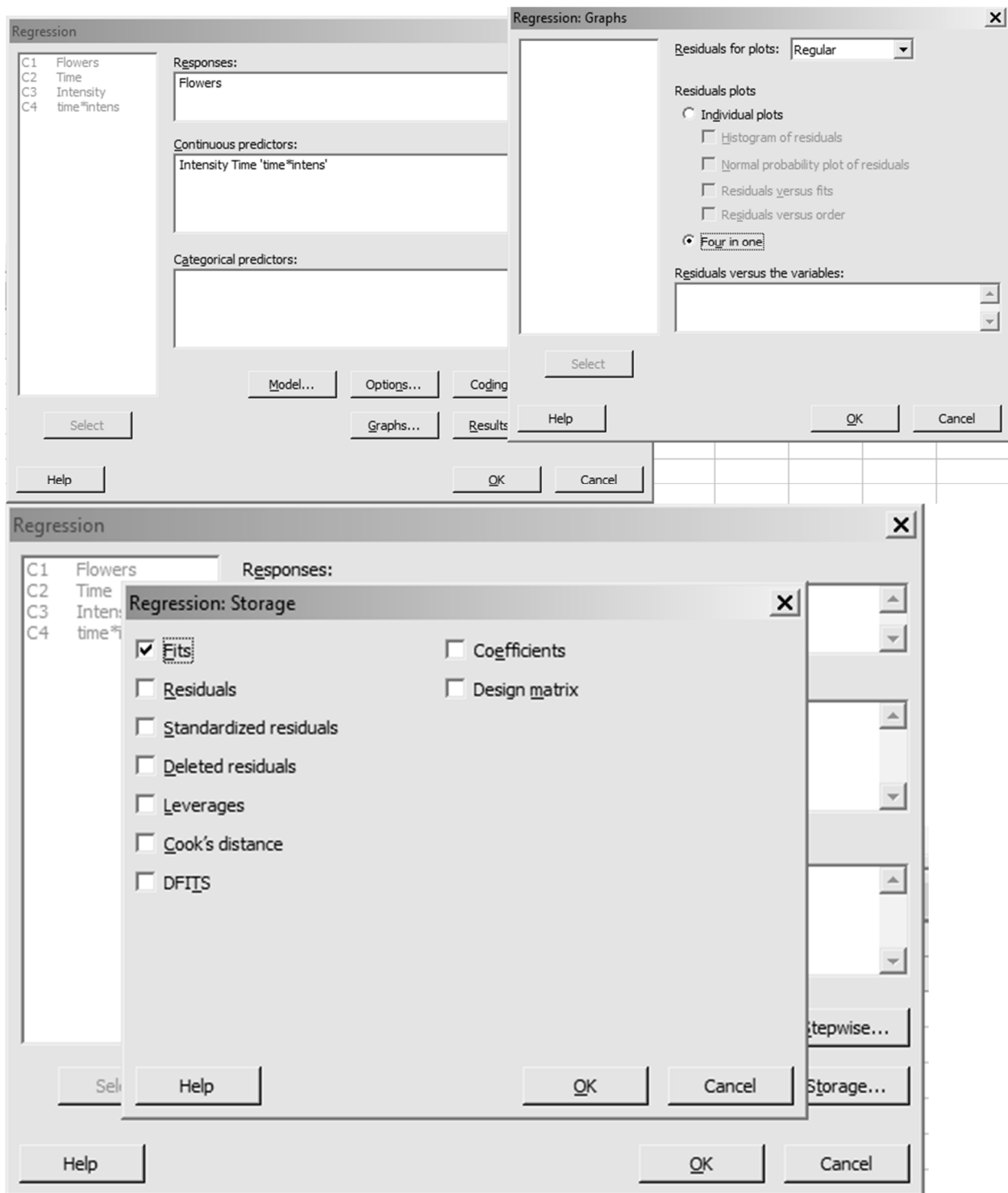
Step 6: More Extensive way to carry out Multiple Regression, with Categorical Predictors. Create Indicator Variables and Interaction Variables.

Create Indicator variables corresponding to the categorical variable TIME. Go to Calc → Make Indicator Variables, and select TIME. This creates two new columns C4 and C5, we rename them day0 and day24. Similarly, we may also construct six indicator variables corresponding to INTENS, see *R&S Display 9.7* for the indicator variables L150 – L900.

Also, create an Interaction Variable between INTENS and day24 by going to Calc and calculating into Column C12 INTENS*day24.



Step 7: To run a regression of FLOWER on INTENS, day24 and INTENS*day24, go to STAT → Regression and select variables for analysis as shown below, and results follow. The fitted values are stored in FITS1 in column C13. To do this, click on Storage and click on Fits.



Regression Analysis: Flowers versus Intensity, Time, time*intens

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	3	3467.28	1155.76	26.55	0.000

Intensity	1	281.62	281.62	6.47	0.019
Time	1	153.22	153.22	3.52	0.075
time*intens	1	0.58	0.58	0.01	0.910
Error	20	870.66	43.53		
Lack-of-Fit	8	214.73	26.84	0.49	0.841
Pure Error	12	655.92	54.66		
Total	23	4337.94			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
6.59795	79.93%	76.92%	70.95%

Coefficients

Term	Coef	SE Coef	T-Value	P-Value	VIF
Constant	60.10	9.71	6.19	0.000	
Intensity	-0.0423	0.0166	-2.54	0.019	10.00
Time	11.52	6.14	1.88	0.075	5.20
time*intens	0.0012	0.0105	0.12	0.910	14.20

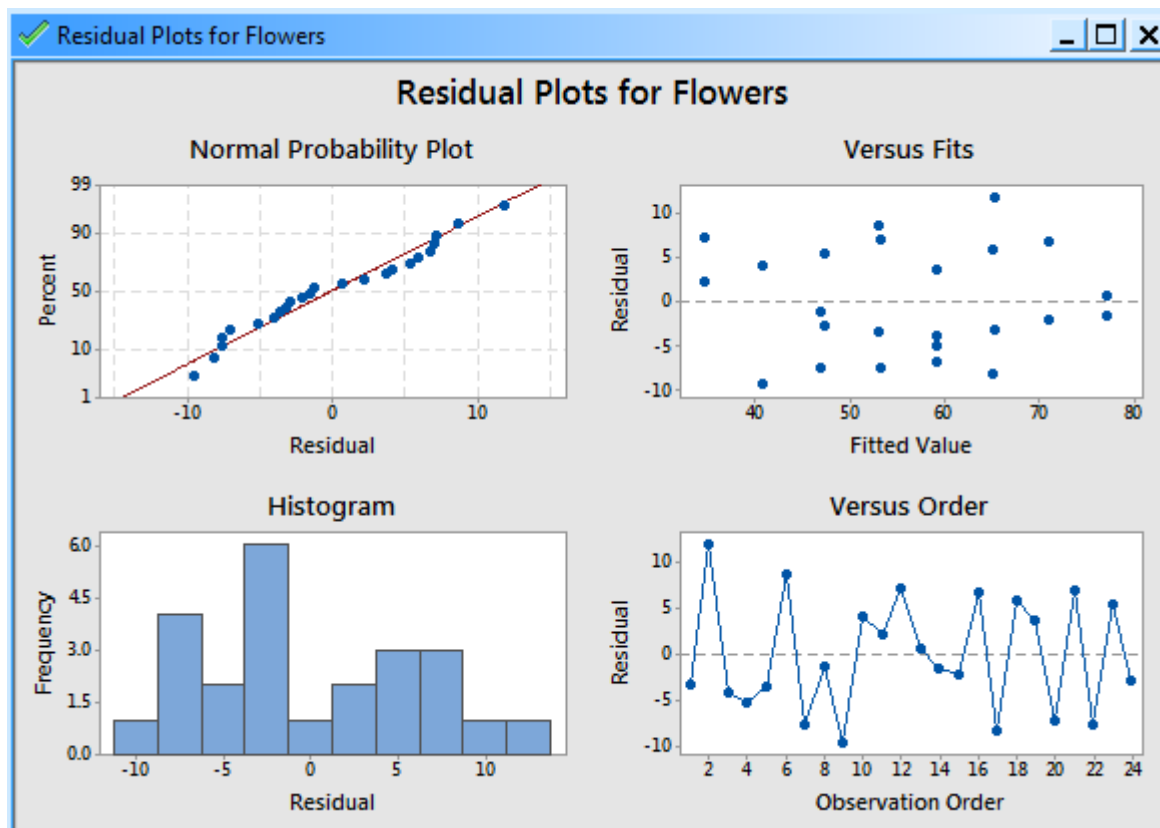
Regression Equation

Flowers = 60.10 - 0.0423 Intensity + 11.52 Time + 0.0012 time*intens

Fits and Diagnostics for Unusual Observations

Obs	Flowers	Fit	Resid	Std Resid	R
2	77.40	65.46	11.94	2.11	R

R Large residual



Next, carry out a regression of FLOWER on INTENS and day24, but no interaction term. Output is shown below.

Regression: Graphs

Residuals for plots: Regular

Residuals plots

☒ Individual plots

☐ Histogram of residuals

☐ Normal probability plot of residuals

☐ Residuals versus fits

☐ Residuals versus order

☒ Four in one

Residuals versus the variables:

Select

Help

OK

Cancel

Responses:

Flowers

Continuous predictors:

Intensity

Categorical predictors:

Time

Model...

Options...

Coding...

Stepwise...

Graphs...

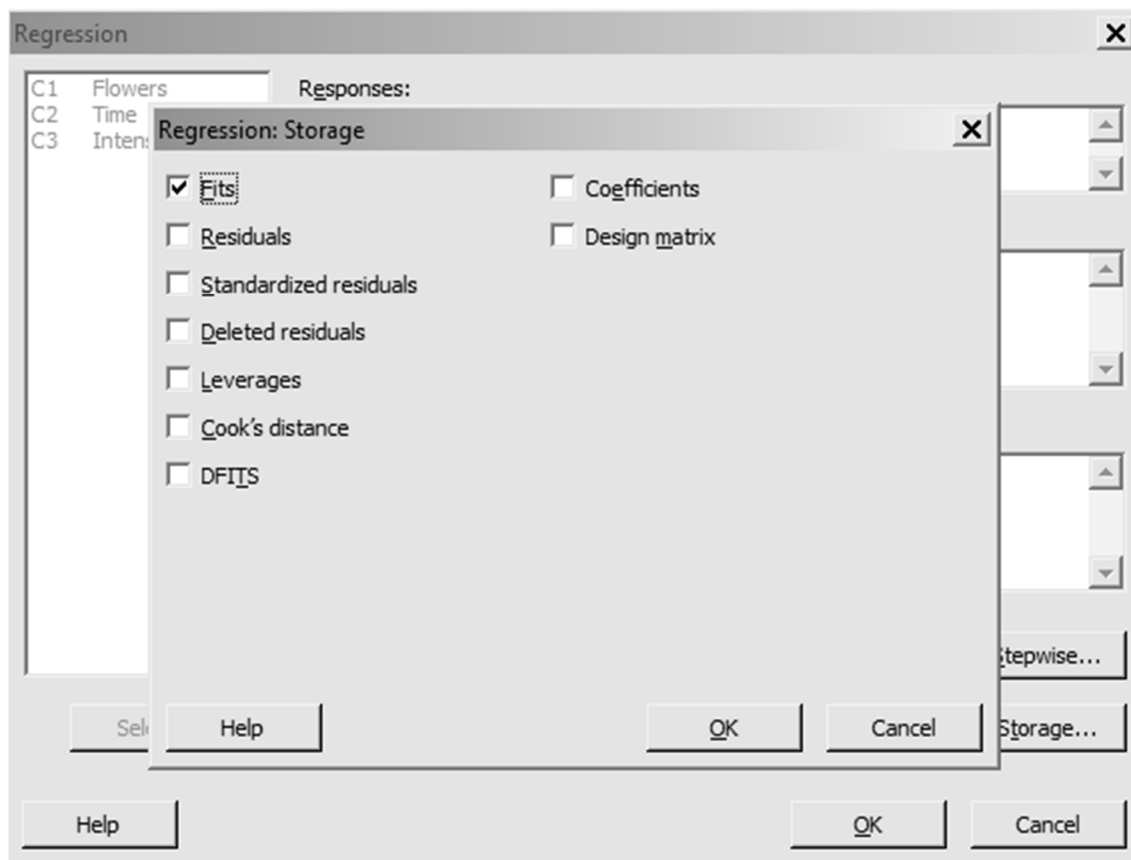
Results...

Storage...

OK

Cancel

49.6	1	450		
61.9	1	450		



Regression Analysis: Flowers versus Intensity, Time

Method

Categorical predictor coding (1, 0)

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	2	3466.7	1733.35	41.78	0.000
Intensity	1	2579.8	2579.75	62.18	0.000
Time	1	887.0	886.95	21.38	0.000
Error	21	871.2	41.49		
Lack-of-Fit	9	215.3	23.92	0.44	0.889
Pure Error	12	655.9	54.66		
Total	23	4337.9			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
6.44107	79.92%	78.00%	73.84%

Coefficients

Term	Coef	SE Coef	T-Value	P-Value	VIF
Constant	71.31	3.27	21.78	0.000	
Intensity	-0.04047	0.00513	-7.89	0.000	1.00
Time					
2	12.16	2.63	4.62	0.000	1.00

Regression Equation

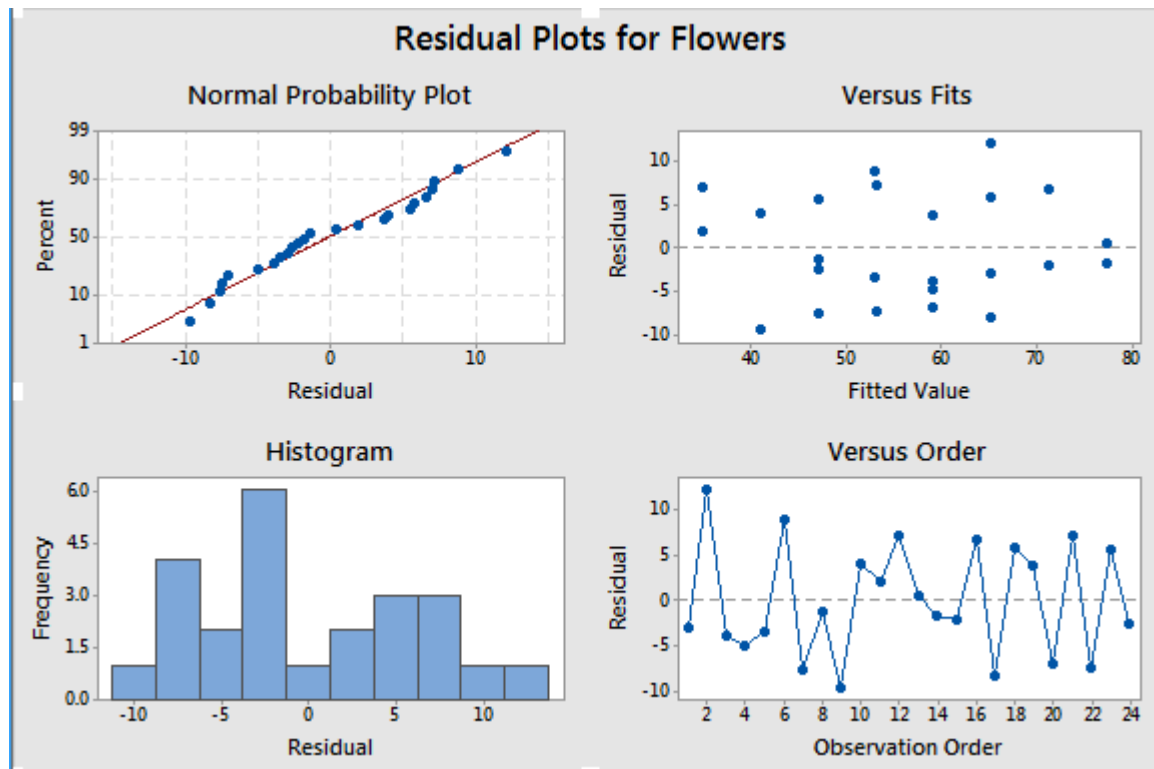
Time

1 Flowers = 71.31 - 0.04047 Intensity

2 Flowers = 83.46 - 0.04047 Intensity

Fits and Diagnostics for Unusual Observations

Obs	Flowers	Fit	Resid	Std Resid	R
2	77.40	65.24	12.16	2.08	



Finally, carry out a regression of FLOWER on INTENS only, output is shown below.

Regression

Responses:
Flowers

Continuous predictors:
Intensity

Categorical predictors:

Model... Options... Coding... Stepwise...

Graphs... Results... Storage...

Select

Help

OK Cancel

Regression Analysis: Flowers versus Intensity

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	1	2579.8	2579.75	32.28	0.000
Intensity	1	2579.8	2579.75	32.28	0.000
Error	22	1758.2	79.92		
Lack-of-Fit	4	103.8	25.94	0.28	0.886
Pure Error	18	1654.4	91.91		
Total	23	4337.9			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
8.93966	59.47%	57.63%	52.42%

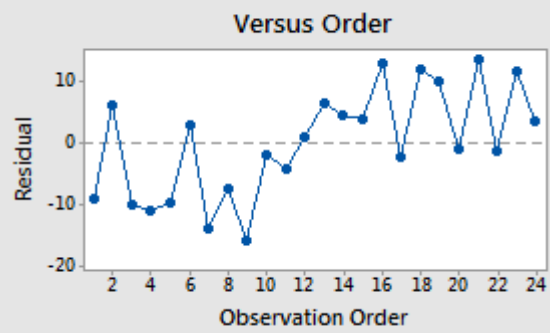
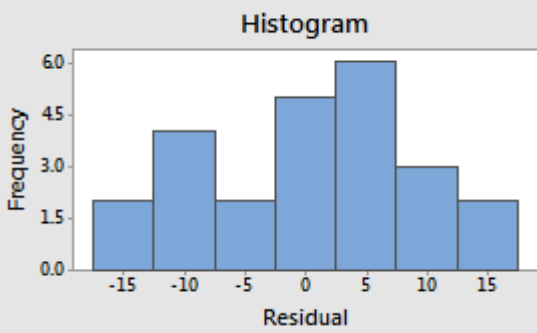
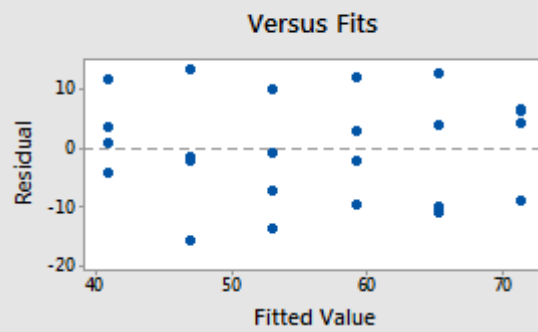
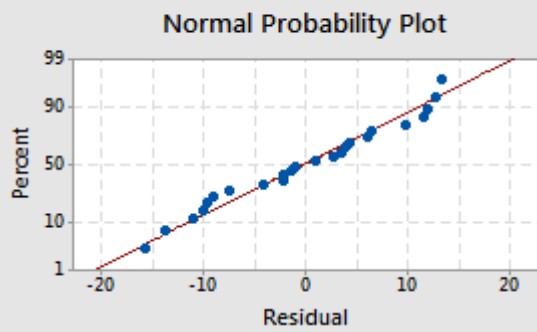
Coefficients

Term	Coef	SE Coef	T-Value	P-Value	VIF
Constant	77.39	4.16	18.60	0.000	
Intensity	-0.04047	0.00712	-5.68	0.000	1.00

Regression Equation

Flowers = 77.39 - 0.04047 Intensity

Residual Plots for Flowers

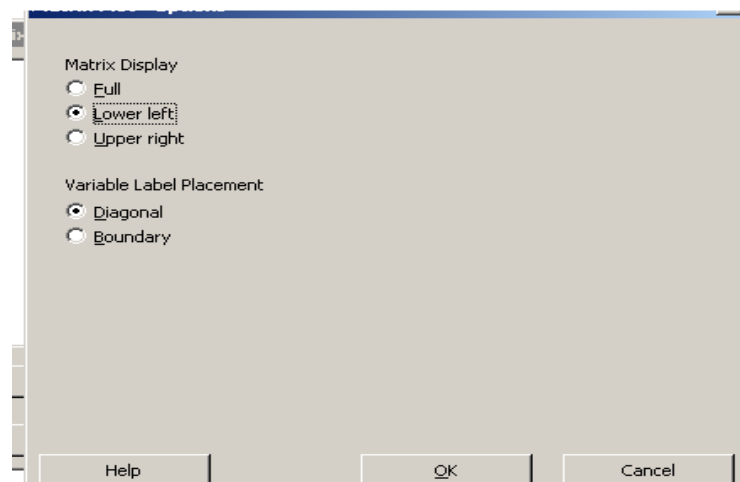
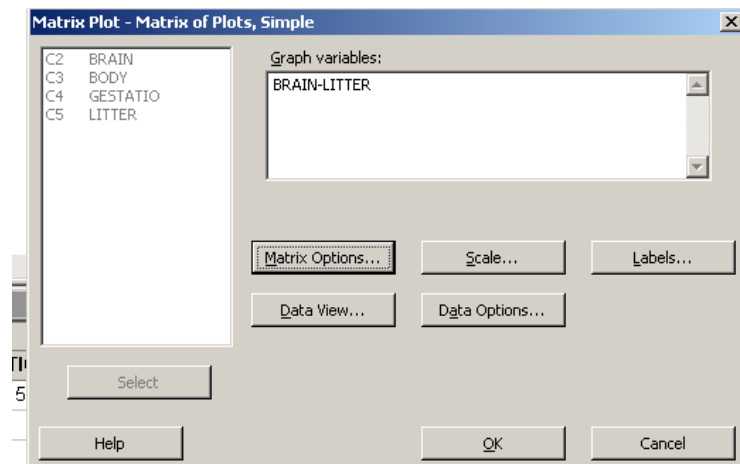


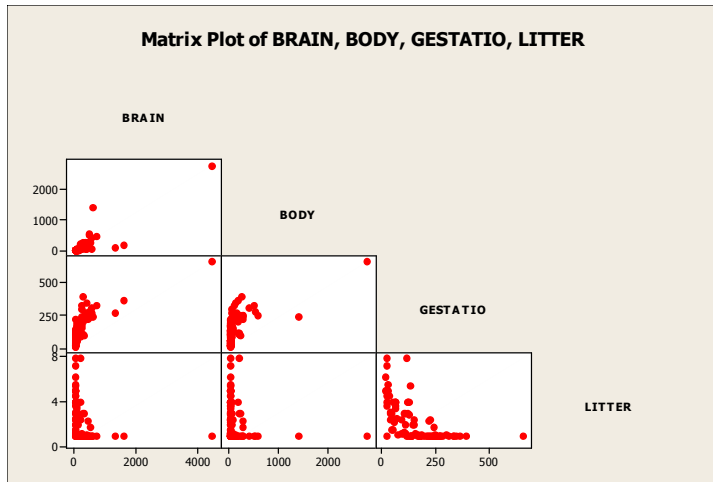
Case 9.1.2. Why do some Mammals have Large Brains for their Size – An Observational Study. *R&S p.239-242.*

Step 1: Copy the data into a Minitab Worksheet: use these steps:

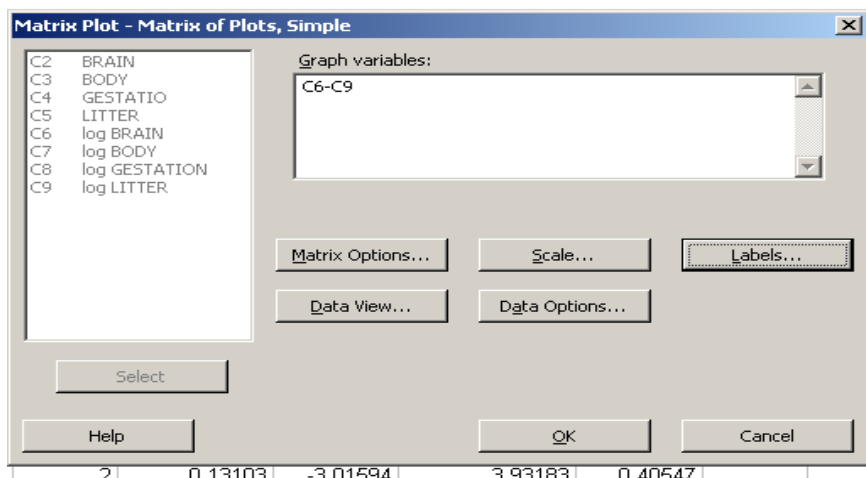
File → Open Worksheet → Browse your local directory and upload the csv file case0902.csv. To display the data in Minitab, go to Data → Display Data, and copy the columns C1-C5 in the window on the right. The data will appear as five columns in Minitab. *See R&S Display 9.4* for data display on 96 different mammals.

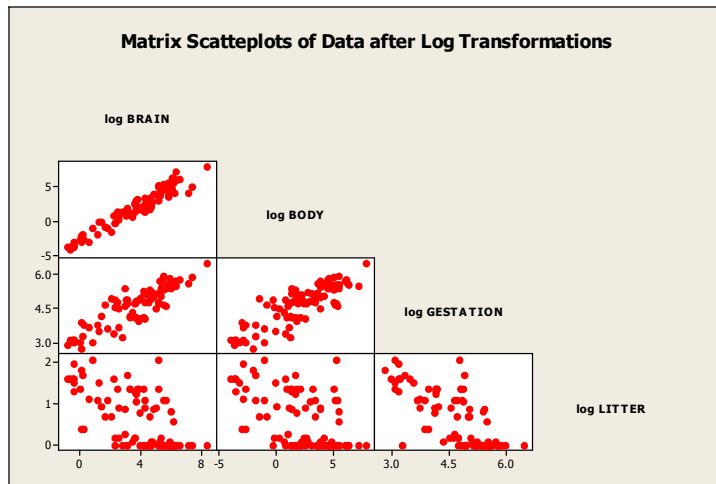
Step 2: Go to Graph → Matrix Plots → Simple; copy in Columns C2-C5 into the window on the right and click OK to get the plot below.





Step 3: Go to Calc → Calculator; and save into Columns C6-C9, the LN transformations of C2-C5. Then, go to Graph → Matrix Plots → Simple; copy in Columns C6-C9 into the window on the right and click OK to get the plot below.





Step 4: Go to Stat → Regression; select C6 log BRAIN into Response window and select C7- C9 into Predictors window; select Residuals Plots for graphs and click ok. See *R&S Display 9.15*.

Regression

Responses:

'LN(Brain)'

Continuous predictors:

'LN(Body)' 'LN(Gestation)' 'LN(Litter)'

Categorical predictors:

Model... Options... Coding... Stepwise...

Graphs... Results... Storage...

Select

Help

OK Cancel

Regression Analysis: LN(BRAIN) versus LN(Body), LN(Gestation), LN(Litter)

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Adj SS	Adj MS	F-Value	P-Value
Regression	3	427.076	142.359	631.60	0.000
LN(Body)	1	70.189	70.189	311.41	0.000
LN(Gestation)	1	1.986	1.986	8.81	0.004
LN(Litter)	1	1.612	1.612	7.15	0.009
Error	92	20.736	0.225		
Total	95	447.812			

Model Summary

S	R-sq	R-sq(adj)	R-sq(pred)
0.474755	95.37%	95.22%	95.03%

Coefficients

Term	Coef	SE Coef	T-Value	P-Value	VIF
Constant	0.855	0.662	1.29	0.200	
LN(Body)	0.5751	0.0326	17.65	0.000	3.79
LN(Gestation)	0.418	0.141	2.97	0.004	6.27
LN(Litter)	-0.310	0.116	-2.67	0.009	2.54

Regression Equation

$$\text{LN(BRAIN)} = 0.855 + 0.5751 \text{ LN(Body)} + 0.418 \text{ LN(Gestation)} - 0.310 \text{ LN(Litter)}$$

Fits and Diagnostics for Unusual Observations

Obs	LN(BRAIN)	Fit	Resid	Std Resid	
25	7.378	6.233	1.144	2.45	R
28	5.193	5.211	-0.018	-0.04	X
48	6.380	7.311	-0.931	-2.03	R
53	7.170	5.595	1.575	3.36	R
72	2.862	2.937	-0.075	-0.18	X
86	5.521	6.476	-0.954	-2.05	R

R Large residual

X Unusual X