Package 'epr'

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Type Package

Title Easy Polynomial Regression

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Author Emmanuel Arnhold

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Description
Performs analysis of polynomial regression in simple designs with quantitative treatments.

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Imports car, lme4

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epr-package *Easy Polynomial Regression*

Description

Performs analysis of polynomial regression in simple designs with quantitative treatments.

Details

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Author(s)

Emmanuel Arnhold <emmanuelarnhold@yahoo.com.br>

References

KAPS, M. and LAMBERSON, W. R. Biostatistics for Animal Science: an introductory text. 2nd Edition. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, UK, 2009. 504p.

SAMPAIO, I. B. M. Estatistica aplicada a experimentacao animal. 3nd Edition. Belo Horizonte: Editora FEPMVZ, Fundacao de Ensino e Pesquisa em Medicina Veterinaria e Zootecnia, 2010. 264p.

Examples

```
# analysis in completely randomized design
data(data1)
r1=pr2(data1)
names(r1)
r1
r1[1]

pr1(data1)

# analysis in randomized block design
data(data2)
r2=pr2(data2, design=2)
r2
```

```
# analysis in latin square design
data(data3)
r3=pr2(data3, design=3)
r3

# analysis in several latin squares
data(data4)
r4=pr2(data4, design=4)
r4
```

---

bl *Analysis of bronken line regression*

Description

The function performs analysis of broken line regression.

Usage

```
bl(data, xlab="Explanatory Variable", ylab="Response Variable", position=1)
```

Arguments

data	data is a data.frame The first column should contain the treatments (explanatory variable) and the second column the response variable
xlab	name of explanatory variable
ylab	name of response variable
position	position of equation in the graph top=1 bottomright=2 bottom=3 bottomleft=4 left=5 topleft=6 (default) topright=7 right=8 center=9

Value

Returns coefficients of the models, t test for coefficients, R squared, adjusted R squared, AIC and BIC, normality test and residuals.

Author(s)

Emmanuel Arnhold <emmanuelarnhold@yahoo.com.br>

See Also

lm, ea1(easyanova package), pr2, regplot

Examples

```
x=c(0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07, 0.08,0.09,0.10)
y=c(5.5,4,3.2,2.1,1,0.1,1.6,2.2,3,5)
y=y/100
data=data.frame(x,y)

### bl(data)
```

`data1` *data1: Sampaio (2010): page 134*

Description

Quantitative treatments in completely randomized design.

Usage

```
data(data1)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 observations on the following 2 variables.

`treatment` a numeric vector

`gain` a numeric vector

References

SAMPAIO, I. B. M. Estatistica aplicada a experimentacao animal. 3nd Edition. Belo Horizonte: Editora FEPMVZ, Fundacao de Ensino e Pesquisa em Medicina Veterinaria e Zootecnia, 2010. 264p.

Examples

```
data(data1)
summary(data1)
```

data2 *data2: Kaps and Lamberson (2009): page 434*

Description

Quantitative treatments in randomizad block design.

Usage

```
data(data2)
```

Format

A data frame with 25 observations on the following 3 variables.

`protein_level` a numeric vector

`litter` a factor with levels `l1` `l2` `l3` `l4` `l5`

`feed_conversion` a numeric vector

References

KAPS, M. and LAMBERSON, W. R. Biostatistics for Animal Science: an introductory text. 2nd Edition. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, UK, 2009. 504p.

Examples

```
data(data2)
summary(data2)
```

data3 *data3: fictional example*

Description

Quantitative treatments in latin square design.

Usage

```
data(data3)
```

Format

A data frame with 25 observations on the following 4 variables.

`treatment` a numeric vector

`animal` a factor with levels `a1` `a2` `a3` `a4` `a5`

`period` a factor with levels `p1` `p2` `p3` `p4` `p5`

`milk_fat` a numeric vector

Examples

```
data(data3)
summary(data3)
```

`data4` *data4: fictional example*

Description

Quantitative treatments in several latin squares design.

Usage

```
data(data4)
```

Format

A data frame with 50 observations on the following 5 variables.

`treatment` a numeric vector

`square` a numeric vector

`animal` a factor with levels `a1` `a2` `a3` `a4` `a5`

`period` a factor with levels `p1` `p2` `p3` `p4` `p5`

`milk_fat` a numeric vector

Examples

```
data(data4)
summary(data4)
```

`data5` *data5: fictional example*

Description

Quantitative treatments and three response variable.

Usage

```
data(data5)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 observations on the following 4 variables.

`treatments` a numeric vector

`variable1` a numeric vector

`variable2` a numeric vector

`variable3` a numeric vector

Examples

```
data(data5)
summary(data5)
```

---

pr1 *Analysis of polynomial regression*

Description

The function performs analysis of polynomial regression in simple designs with quantitative treatments. The function also performs with randon factor in mixed models.

Usage

```
pr1(data, mixed = FALSE, digits = 6)
```

Arguments

`data`	data is a data.frame
	The first column should contain the treatments (explanatory variable) and the remaining columns the response variables (fixed model).
	The first column should contain the treatments (explanatory variable), second colunm should contais de random variable and the remaining columns the response variables (mixed model).
`mixed`	FALSE = fixed model
	TRUE = mixed model
`digits`	6 = defalt (number of digits)

Value

Returns coefficients of the models, t test for coefficients, R squared, adjusted R squared, AIC, BIC and the maximum (or minimum) values of y and critical point of x, residuals and normality test.

Author(s)

Emmanuel Arnhold <emmanuelarnhold@yahoo.com.br>

See Also

lm, ea1(easyanova package), pr2, regplot

Examples

```
# data
data(data5)

# linear and quadratic models
results1=pr1(data5)
results1

# analysis in completely randomized design
data(data1)
r1=pr2(data1)
names(r1)
r1
r1[1]

pr1(data1)

# analysis in randomized block design
data(data2)
r2=pr2(data2, design=2)
r2

pr1(data2, mixed=TRUE)
```

---

pr2 *Analysis of polynomial regression*

Description

The function performs analysis of polynomial regression in simple designs with quantitative treatments. This function performs analysis the lack of fit .

Usage

```
pr2(data, design = 1, list = FALSE, type = 2)
```

Arguments

data	data is a data.frame
	data frame with two columns, treatments and response (completely randomized design)
	data frame with three columns, treatments, blocks and response (randomized block design)
	data frame with four columns, treatments, rows, cols and response (latin square design)
	data frame with five columns, treatments, square, rows, cols and response (several latin squares)
design	1 = completely randomized design
	2 = randomized block design
	3 = latin square design
	4 = several latin squares
list	FALSE = a single response variable
	TRUE = multivariable response
type	type is form of obtain sum of squares
	1 = a sequential sum of squares
	2 = a partial sum of squares

Details

The response and the treatments must be numeric. Other variables can be numeric or factors.

Value

Returns analysis of variance, models, t test for coefficients and R squared and adjusted R squared.

Author(s)

Emmanuel Arnhold <emmanuelarnhold@yahoo.com.br>

References

KAPS, M. and LAMBERSON, W. R. Biostatistics for Animal Science: an introductory text. 2nd Edition. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, UK, 2009. 504p.

SAMPAIO, I. B. M. Estatistica aplicada a experimentacao animal. 3nd Edition. Belo Horizonte: Editora FEPMVZ, Fundacao de Ensino e Pesquisa em Medicina Veterinaria e Zootecnia, 2010. 264p.

See Also

lm, lme(package nlme), ea1(package easyanova), pr1, regplot

Examples

```
# analysis in completely randomized design
data(data1)
r1=pr2(data1)
names(r1)
r1
r1[1]

# analysis in randomized block design
data(data2)
r2=pr2(data2, design=2)
r2

# analysis in latin square design
data(data3)
r3=pr2(data3, design=3)
r3

# analysis in several latin squares
data(data4)
r4=pr2(data4, design=4)
r4

# data
treatments=rep(c(0.5,1,1.5,2,2.5,3), c(3,3,3,3,3,3))
r1=rnorm(18,60,3)
r2=r1*1:18
r3=r1*18:1
r4=r1*c(c(1:10),10,10,10,10,10,10,10,10)
data6=data.frame(treatments,r1,r2,r3, r4)

# use the argument list = TRUE
pr2(data6, design=1, list=TRUE)
```

---

r.test *Tests for model identity and parameter*

Description

The function performs tests of parameters and models.

Usage

```
r.test(data, digits=6)
```

Arguments

data	data is a data.frame The first column should contain the x (explanatory variable) second treatments and the remaining columns the response variables.
digits	number of digits (defalt = 6)

Value

Returns coefficients of the models, t test for coefficients and tests for parameters and models.

Author(s)

Emmanuel Arnhold <emmanuelarnhold@yahoo.com.br>

See Also

lm, ea1(easyanova package), pr2, regplot

Examples

```
x=c(1,1,1,2,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4)
y=c(5,5.3,6,8,8.9,12,14,18,25,25,29,32)
t=c("a1","a2","a3","a1","a2","a3","a1","a2","a3","a1","a2","a3")
data=data.frame(x,t,y)

r.test(data)
```

---

regplot *Graphics of the regression*

Description

The function generates the scatter plot with the regression equation.

Usage

```
regplot(data, xlab="Explanatory Variable", ylab="Response Variable",
position=6, mean=TRUE, digits=4)
```

Arguments

data	data is a data.frame the first column contain the explanatory variable the others columns contain the responses variables
xlab	name of variable x
ylab	name of variable y
position	position of equation in the graph top=1 bottomright=2 bottom=3 bottomleft=4 left=5 topleft=6 (default) topright=7 right=8 center=9
mean	TRUE = scatter plots with averages (default) FALSE = scatter plots with all data
digits	number of digits

Value

The function generates the scatter plot with the regression equation.

Author(s)

Emmanuel Arnhold <emmanuelarnhold@yahoo.com.br>

See Also

lm, lme, ea1(easyanova package), pr2, pr2, dplot(ds package)

Examples

```
# data
data(data5)

d1=data5[,c(1,2)]
regplot(d1, position=8)

d2=data5[,c(1,3)]
regplot(d2, position=8)

d3=data5[,c(1,4)]
regplot(d3, position=8)
```

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