

Package ‘easyreg’

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Description Performs analysis of regression in simple designs with quantitative treatments, including mixed models and non linear models.

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easyreg-package

Easy Regression

Description

Performs analysis of regression in simple designs with quantitative treatments, including mixed models and non linear models

Details

Package: easyreg
Type: Package
Version: 4.0
Date: 2019-10-13
License: GPL (>= 2)

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. Estatística aplicada a experimentação animal. 3rd Edition. Belo Horizonte: Editora FEPMVZ, Fundação de Ensino e Pesquisa em Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia, 2010. 264p.

Examples

```
# analysis in completely randomized design
data(data1)
r1=er2(data1)
names(r1)
r1
r1[1]

# analysis in randomized block design
data(data2)
r2=er2(data2, design=2)
r2

# analysis in latin square design
data(data3)
```

```

r3=er2(data3, design=3)
r3

# analysis in several latin squares
data(data4)
r4=er2(data4, design=4)
r4

# the growth of Zagorje turkeys (Kaps and Lamberson, 2009)

weight=c(44,66,100,150,265,370,455,605,770)
age=c(1,7,14,21,28,35,42,49,56)

data2=data.frame(age,weight)

# two linear
regplot(data2, model=5, start=c(25,6,10,20))

regplot(data2, model=5, start=c(25,6,10,20), digits=2)

# in other function
bl(data2)

```

bl	<i>Analysis of broken line regression</i>
----	---

Description

The function performs analysis of broken line regression

Usage

```

bl(data, model=1, alpha=0.05, xlab = "Explanatory Variable", ylab = "Response Variable",
    position = 1, digits = 6, mean = TRUE, sd=FALSE, legend = TRUE, lty=2,
    col="dark blue", pch=20, xlim="default.x",ylim="default.y", ...)

```

Arguments

data	data is a data.frame The first column contain the treatments (explanatory variable) and the second column the response variable
model	model for analysis: 1=two linear; 2=linear plateau (LRP); 3= model 1 with blocks random; 4 = model 2 with blocks random
alpha	significant level for cofidence intervals (parameters estimated)
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
digits	number of digits (default=6)
mean	mean=TRUE (plot mean of data) mean=FALSE (plot all data)
sd	sd=FALSE (plot without standard deviation) sd=TRUE (plot with standard deviation)
legend	legend=TRUE (plot legend) legend=FALSE (not plot legend)
lty	line type
col	line color
pch	point type
xlim	limits for x
ylim	limits for y
...	others graphical parameters (see par)

Value

Returns coefficients of the models, t test for coefficients, knot (break point), R squared, adjusted R squared, AIC, BIC, residuals and shapiro-wilk test for residuals.

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.

See Also

lm, eal(easyanova package), erl

Examples

```
# the growth of Zagorje turkeys (Kaps and Lamberson, 2009)

weight=c(44,66,100,150,265,370,455,605)
age=c(1,7,14,21,28,35,42,49)

data2=data.frame(age,weight)

# two linear
regplot(data2, model=5, start=c(25,6,10,20))

bl(data2, digits=2)

#linear and quadratic plateau
x=c(0,1,2,3,4,5,6)
y=c(1,2,3,6.1,5.9,6,6.1)

data=data.frame(x,y)

bl(data,model=2, lty=1, col=1, digits=2, position=8)

# effect os blocks
x=c(1,1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8)
y=c(4,12,9,20,16,25,21,31,28,42,33,46,33,46,34,44)
blocks=rep(c(1,2),8)

dat=data.frame(x,blocks,y)

bl(dat, 3)

bl(dat,4, sd=TRUE)

bl(dat,4, mean=FALSE)
```

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. Estatística aplicada a experimentação animal. 3rd Edition. Belo Horizonte: Editora FEPMVZ, Fundação de Ensino e Pesquisa em Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia, 2010. 264p.

Examples

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

data2

data2: Kaps and Lamberson (2009): page 434

Description

Quantitative treatments in randomized 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	<i>data3: fictional example</i>
-------	---------------------------------

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	<i>data4: fictional example</i>
-------	---------------------------------

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	<i>data5: fictional example</i>
-------	---------------------------------

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)
```

er1	<i>Analysis of regression</i>
-----	-------------------------------

Description

The function performs analysis of some linear and nonlinear models

Usage

```
er1(data, model = 1, start = c(a = 1, b = 1, c = 1, d = 1, e = 1),
mixed=FALSE, digits=6, alpha=0.05)
```

Arguments

data	data is a data.frame The first column should contain the treatments (explanatory variable) and the remaining columns the response variables.
model	define the model 1 = "y~a+b*x" linear 2 = "y~a+b*x+c*x^2" quadratic 3 = "y ~ a + b * (x - c) * (x <= c)" linear plateau 4 = "y ~ (a + b * x + c * I(x^2)) * (x <= -0.5 * b/c) + (a + I(-b^2/(4 * c))) * (x > -0.5 * b/c)" quadratic plateau 5 = "ifelse(x>=d,(a-c*d)+(b+c)*x, a+b*x)" two linear 6 = "y~a*exp(b*x)" exponential 7 = "y~a*(1+b*(exp(-c*x)))^-1" logistic 8 = "y~a*(1-b*(exp(-c*x)))^3" van bertalanffy 9 = "y~a*(1-b*(exp(-c*x)))" brody 10 = "y~a*exp(-b*exp(-c*x))" gompertz 11 = "y~(a*x^b)*exp(-c*x)" lactation curve 12 = "y ~ a + b * (1 - exp(-c * x))" ruminal degradation curve 13 = "y~(a/(1+exp(2-4*c*(x-e))))+(b/(1+exp(2-4*d*(x-e))))" logistic bi-compartmental 14 = "y~a*(x^b)" exponential (allometric model) 15 = "y~a+b*x+c*x^2+d*x^3" cubic 16 = "y~a/(1+b*(exp(-c*x)))^d" richards 17 = "y~(a^d+ ((b^d)-(a^d))*((1-exp(-c*(x-t1)))/(1-exp(-c*(t2-t1))))^(1/d))" schnute
start	start values of the iteration process
mixed	FALSE/default for fixed model or TRUE for mixed model
digits	number of digits in results (default=6)
alpha	significant level of the confident intervals for parameters in the models

Value

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

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.
TERRANCE J. QUINN II and RICHARD B. DERISO. Quantitative Fish Dynamics, New York, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.

See Also

nls, nls2

Examples

```
# weights of an Angus cow at ages from 8 to 108 months (Kaps and Lamberson, 2009)

weight=c(280,340,430,480,550,580,590,600,590,600)
age=c(8,12,24,36,48,60,72,84,96,108)

data1=data.frame(age, weight)

# linear
er1(data1, model=1)

# quadratic
er1(data1, model=2)

# linear plateau
er1(data1, model=3)

# quadratic plateau
er1(data1, model=4)

# two linear
er1(data1, model=5, start=c(250,6,2,50))

# exponential
er1(data1, model=6, start=c(250,0.05))

# logistic
er1(data1, model=7, start=c(600,4,0.05))

# van bertalanffy
er1(data1, model=8, start=c(600,2,0.05))

# brody
er1(data1, model=9, start=c(600,4,0.05))

# gompertz
er1(data1, model=10, start=c(600,4,0.05))

# richards
er1(data1, model=16, start=c(600,2,0.05,1.4))

# allometric
er1(data1, model=14)

# cubic
er1(data1, model=15)
```

```
# growth of Zagorje turkeys (Kaps and Lamberson, 2009)

weight=c(44,66,100,150,265,370,455,605,770)
age=c(1,7,14,21,28,35,42,49,56)

data2=data.frame(age,weight)

# two linear
er1(data2, model=5, start=c(25,6,10,20))

# gain weight measurements of turkey poultts (Kaps and Lamberson, 2009)

methionine=c(80,85,90,95,100,105,110,115,120)
gain=c(102,115,125,133,140,141,142,140,142)

data3=data.frame(methionine, gain)

# linear
er1(data3, model=1)

# quadratic
er1(data3, model=2)

# linear plateau
er1(data3, model=3)

# quadratic plateau
er1(data3, model=4)

# lactation curve
milk=c(25,24,26,28,30,31,27,26,25,24,23,24,22,21,22,
20,21,19,18,17,18,18,16,17,15,16,14)
days=c(15,15,15,75,75,75,135,135,135,195,
195,195,255,255,255,315,315,315,375,375,375,435,435,435,495,495,495)

data4=data.frame(days,milk)

er1(data4, model=11, start=c(16,0.25,0.004))

# ruminal degradation
time=c(2,6,9,24,48,72,96)
deg=c(20,33,46,55,66,72,76)

data5=data.frame(time,deg)

er1(data5, model=12)

# logistic bi-compartmental (gas production)
time=c(0,12,24,36,48,60,72,84,96,108,120,144,168,192)
gas=c(0.002,3.8,8,14.5,16,16.5,17,17.4,17.9,18.1,18.8,19,19.2,19.3)
```

```

data6=data.frame(time,gas)

er1(data6, model=13, start=c(19,4,0.025,0.004,5))

# Schnute model
#pacific halibut weight-age data of females (Terrance and Richard, 1999)

age=c(4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,
19,20,21,22,23,24,28)
weight=c(1.7,2,3.9, 4.2,6.4,7.6,10.9,14.9,18.2,21.6,
25.4,28.8,30.9,35.6,37.9,34.7,44.8,52.6,49.1,56.7,58.6,54.1)

halibut=data.frame(age,weight)

t1=min(halibut[,2])
t2=max(halibut[,2])

er1(halibut,model=17, start=c(a=t1,b=t2,c=0.15,d=-0.50))

```

er2

Analysis of polynomial regression

Description

The function performs analysis of polynomial regression in simple designs with quantitative treatments.

Usage

```
er2(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. Estatística aplicada a experimentação animal. 3rd Edition. Belo Horizonte: Editora FEPMVZ, Fundação de Ensino e Pesquisa em Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia, 2010. 264p.

See Also

lm, lme(package nlme), eal(package easyanova), er1

Examples

```
# analysis in completely randomized design
data(data1)
r1=er2(data1)
names(r1)
r1
r1[1]

# analysis in randomized block design
data(data2)
r2=er2(data2, design=2)
r2

# analysis in latin square design
```

```

data(data3)
r3=er2(data3, design=3)
r3

# analysis in several latin squares
data(data4)
r4=er2(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
er2(data6, design=1, list=TRUE)

```

regplot

Plot data and equation

Description

The function plot data and equation

Usage

```

regplot(data, model=1, start=c(a=1,b=1,c=1,d=1,e=1), xlab="Explanatory Variable",
ylab="Response Variable", position=1, digits=6, mean=TRUE, sd=FALSE,
legend = TRUE, lty=2, col="dark blue", pch=20, xlim="default.x",ylim="default.y",...)

```

Arguments

data	data is a data.frame The first column contain the treatments (explanatory variable) and the remaining column the response variable
model	define the model 1 = "y~a+b*x" linear 2 = "y~a+b*x+c*x^2" quadratic 3 = "y ~ a + b * (x - c) * (x <= c)" linear plateau 4 = "y ~ (a + b * x + c * I(x^2)) * (x <= -0.5 * b/c) + (a + I(-b^2/(4 * c))) * (x > -0.5 * b/c)" quadratic plateau 5 = "ifelse(x>=d,(a-c*d)+(b+c)*x, a+b*x)" two linear 6 = "y~a*exp(b*x)" exponential 7 = "y~a*(1+b*(exp(-c*x)))^-1" logistic

	8 = "y~a*(1-b*(exp(-c*x)))^3" van bertalanffy
	9 = "y~a*(1-b*(exp(-c*x)))" brody
	10 = "y~a*exp(-b*exp(-c*x))" gompertz
	11 = "y~(a*x^b)*exp(-c*x)" lactation curve
	12 = "y ~ a + b * (1 - exp(-c * x))" ruminal degradation curve
	13 = "y~(a/(1+exp(2-4*c*(x-e)))+(b/(1+exp(2-4*d*(x-e))))" logistic bi-compartmental
	14 = "y~a*(x^b)" exponential (allometric model)
	15 = "y~a+b*x+c*x^2+d*x^3" cubic
	16 = "y~a/(1+b*(exp(-c*x)))^d" richards
	17 = "y~(a^d+ ((b^d)-(a^d))*((1-exp(-c*(x-t1)))/(1-exp(-c*(t2-t1))))^(1/d)" schnute
start	start (iterations) values of model
xlab	names of variable x
ylab	names 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
digits	number of digits (default=6)
mean	mean=TRUE (plot mean of data) mean=FALSE (plot all data)
sd	sd=FALSE (plot without standard deviation) sd=TRUE (plot with standard deviation)
legend	legend=TRUE (plot legend) legend=FALSE (not plot legend)
lty	line type
col	line color
pch	point type
xlim	limits for x
ylim	limits for y
...	others graphical parameters (see par)

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.

TERRANCE J. QUINN II and RICHARD B. DERISO. Quantitative Fish Dynamics, New York, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1999.

See Also

nls,er1,er2,bl

Examples

```
# weights of Angus cow at ages from 8 to 108 months (Kaps and Lamberson, 2009)
```

```
weight=c(280,340,430,480,550,580,590,600,590,600)
```

```
age=c(8,12,24,36,48,60,72,84,96,108)
```

```
data1=data.frame(age, weight)
```

```
# linear
```

```
regplot(data1, model=1, digits=3, position=3, ylab="weight", xlab="age")
```

```
# quadratic
```

```
regplot(data1, model=2, digits=3, position=3, col=1, ylim=c(200,700))
```

```
# linear plateau
```

```
regplot(data1, model=3, ylab="weight", xlab="age", lty=5, col="dark green",  
position=3, ylim=c(200,700), xlim=c(0,150), lwd=2)
```

```
# quadratic plateau
```

```
regplot(data1, model=4, ylab="weight", xlab="age")
```

```
# two linear
```

```
regplot(data1, model=5, start=c(250,6,2,50), digits=3, position=3 )
```

```
# exponential
```

```
regplot(data1, model=6, start=c(250,0.05))
```

```
# logistic
```

```
regplot(data1, model=7, start=c(600,4,0.05))
```

```
# van bertalanffy
```

```
regplot(data1, model=8, start=c(600,2,0.05))
```

```
# brody
```

```
regplot(data1, model=9, start=c(600,4,0.05))
```

```
# gompertz
```

```
regplot(data1, model=10, start=c(600,4,0.05))
```

```
# richards
```

```
regplot(data1, model=16, start=c(600,2,0.05,1.4))

# allometric
regplot(data1, model=14)

# cubic
regplot(data1, model=15)


# growth of Zagorje turkeys (Kaps and Lamberson, 2009)

weight=c(44,66,100,150,265,370,455,605,770)
age=c(1,7,14,21,28,35,42,49,56)

data2=data.frame(age,weight)

# two linear
regplot(data2, model=5, start=c(25,6,10,20))


# weight gain measurements of turkey poultts (Kaps and Lamberson, 2009)

methionine=c(80,85,90,95,100,105,110,115,120)
gain=c(102,115,125,133,140,141,142,140,142)

data3=data.frame(methionine, gain)

# linear
regplot(data3, model=1)

# quadratic
regplot(data3, model=2)

# linear plateau
regplot(data3, model=3)

# quadratic plateau
regplot(data3, model=4)

# lactation curve
milk=c(25,24,26,28,30,31,27,26,25,24,23,24,22,21,22,20,21,19,
18,17,18,18,16,17,15,16,14)
days=c(15,15,15,75,75,75,135,135,135,195,195,195,255,255,255,315,
315,315,375,375,375,435,435,435,495,495,495)

data4=data.frame(days,milk)

regplot(data4, model=11, start=c(16,0.25,0.004))

# ruminal degradation
```

```

time=c(2,6,9,24,48,72,96)
deg=c(20,33,46,55,66,72,76)

data5=data.frame(time,deg)

regplot(data5, model=12)

# logistic bi-compartmental (gas production)
time=c(0,12,24,36,48,60,72,84,96,108,120,144,168,192)
gas=c(0.002,3.8,8,14.5,16,16.5,17,17.4,17.9,18.1,18.8,19,19.2,19.3)

data6=data.frame(time,gas)

regplot(data6, model=13, start=c(19,4,0.025,0.004,5))

# multiple curves
time=c(0,12,24,48,64,72,96)
t1=c(36,48,59,72,85,86,87)
t2=c(14,25,36,49,59,65,72)
t3=c(55,78,86,87,86,87,88)

data=data.frame(time,t1,t2,t3)

regplot(data, model=12)
regplot(data, model=4)

# include standard deviation in graph
data(data1)

regplot(data1, sd=TRUE)

# Schnute model
#pacific halibut weight-age data of females (Terrance and Richard, 1999)

age=c(4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,
18,19,20,21,22,23,24,28)
weight=c(1.7,2,3.9, 4.2,6.4,7.6,10.9,14.9,18.2,21.6,25.4,28.8,
30.9,35.6,37.9,34.7,44.8,52.6,49.1,56.7,58.6,54.1)

halibut=data.frame(age,weight)

t1=min(halibut[,2])
t2=max(halibut[,2])

regplot(halibut,model=17,start=c(t1,t2,0.22,-0.63), ylim=c(0,100))

```

Description

This function performs test of models and parameters

Usage

```
regtest(data, model = 1, start = c(a = 1, b = 1, c = 1, d = 1, e = 1))
```

Arguments

data	data is a data.frame The first column contain explanatory variable, second column contain treatments and the third column contain the response variable
model	define the model 1 = "y~a+b*x" linear 2 = "y~a+b*x+c*x^2" quadratic 3 = "y ~ a + b * (x - c) * (x <= c)" linear plateau 4 = "y ~ (a + b * x + c * I(x^2)) * (x <= -0.5 * b/c) + (a + I(-b^2/(4 * c))) * (x > -0.5 * b/c)" quadratic plateau 5 = "ifelse(x>=d,(a-c*d)+(b+c)*x, a+b*x)" two linear 6 = "y~a*exp(b*x)" exponential 7 = "y~a*(1+b*(exp(-c*x)))^-1" logistic 8 = "y~a*(1-b*(exp(-c*x))^3" van bertalanffy 9 = "y~a*(1-b*(exp(-c*x)))" brody 10 = "y~a*exp(-b*exp(-c*x))" gompertz 11 = "y~(a*x^b)*exp(-c*x)" lactation curve 12 = "y ~ a + b * (1 - exp(-c * x))" ruminal degradation curve 13 = "y~(a/(1+exp(2-4*c*(x-e))))+(b/(1+exp(2-4*d*(x-e))))" logistic bi-compartmental 14 = "y~a*(x^b)" exponential (allometric model) 15 = "y~a+b*x+c*x^2+d*x^3" cubic 16 = "y~a/(1+b*(exp(-c*x)))^d" richards 17 = "y~(a^d+ ((b^d)-(a^d))*((1-exp(-c*(x-t1)))/(1-exp(-c*(t2-t1))))^(1/d)" schnute
start	start values of iterations

Value

Returns coefficients of the models, test for coefficients, AIC and BIC.

Author(s)

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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("t1","t2","t3","t1","t2","t3","t1","t2","t3","t1","t2","t3")
data=data.frame(x,t,y)
# linear
regtest(data, model=1)
# quadratic
regtest(data, model=2)
# exponential
regtest(data, model=6)
# ... etc
```

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