lm() output

Data used here has response variable Y and 3 possible explanatory variables (X1, X2 and X3)

```
model <- lm(Y~X3, data=darwinM)
```

Model run – Y explained by X3

```
> coef(model)
(Intercept)       X3Self
  20.191667    -2.616667
```

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i$$

lm() output

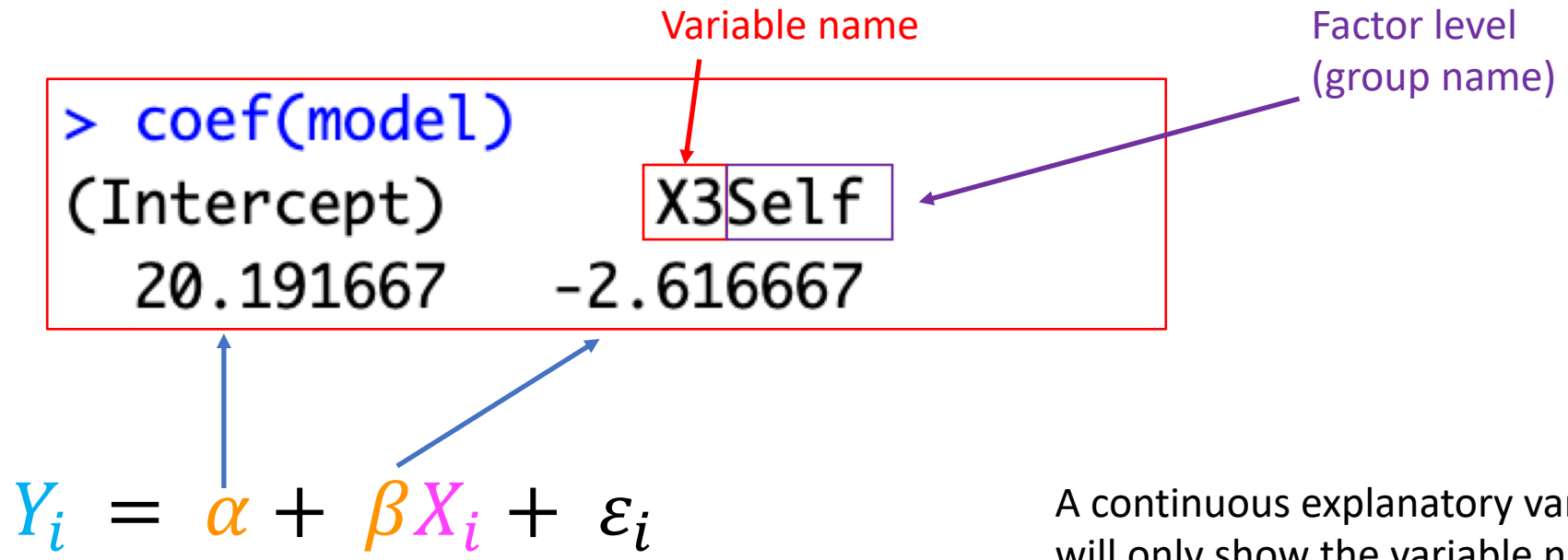
The value labelled (Intercept) will always be α, though we sometimes call it β_0. But this is the same value.

The other numbers will always be the other β values (β_1+). Whether these represent slopes or differences depends on what kind of data your explanatory variable is (continuous or categorical), so you always need to think about that. A difference is just a slope that only goes from one group to another.

```
> coef(model)
(Intercept)      X3Self
  20.191667   -2.616667
```

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i$$

For categorical! A clue that you have a categorical explanatory variable



A continuous explanatory variable will only show the variable name NOT a group name after