

Discriminant Analysis			
This analysis produced 2 discriminant axes (based on the classification factor 'Species') and its results are summarized in the following three tables.			
Discriminant axes summary:			
Statistic	Ax 1	Ax 2	
Eigenvalue	32.19	0.29	
Perc.variance	99.1	100.0	
Discriminant functions:			
Predictors	mean	c1	c2
sepal length	5.84333	0.837798	0.0243468
sepal width	3.05733	1.55005	2.1865
petal length	3.758	-2.22356	-0.941383
petal width	1.19933	-2.83899	2.86801
Class centroids:			
Class	Ax 1	Ax 2	
versicolor	-1.84358	-0.73529	
virginica	-5.84126	0.517972	
setosa	7.68484	0.217317	

The Discriminant Analysis eigenvalues (and corresponding percentages of explained variation) are shown in the *Discriminant axes summary* table. These are scaled versions of those of the CCA on which the analysis is based. The discriminant functions (on a scale that can be used with non-standardized predictor variables) are shown in the *Discriminant functions* table. The resulting scores computed with the discriminant functions should be compared with the centroids for individual classes, listed in the *Class centroids* table.

5.3.6 Linear Model and Generalized Linear Model (GLM)

The fitted generalized linear model is summarized in a “Linear Model” / “GLM” page:

Linear Model				
Response variable: y				
Expected distribution: Gaussian with identity link function				
Fitted model deviance: 2.8715 with 3 residual DFs				
Null model deviance: 48.838 with 8 residual DFs				
AIC(c): 14.357				
F statistic: 9.6047 (DF=5,3)				
p(F): 0.04587				
Model Parameters				
Term	b	SE	T	p(T)
(Intercept)	-2.90567	1.618431	-1.80	0.17047
x1	0.353732	0.4272237	0.83	0.4684
x2	1.52272	0.5420848	2.81	0.06735
x3	1.62549	0.4700774	3.46	0.0407
x4	0.95497	0.6375819	1.50	0.23111
x5	2.0186	0.5542399	3.64	0.03569

The upper part lists the selected response variable, model options, residual deviance and the total (null model) deviance values, together with the corresponding degrees of freedom and also lists the measure of model parsimony (Akaike information criterion AIC, Chambers & Hastie 1992, with optional finite-sample correction – see section 7.3.3.1.8) as well as the *F* statistic and corresponding *p* value. For quasi-Poisson or quasi-binomial model types, the estimate of dispersion parameter is also shown.