



## THE EFFECT OF FERTILIZER AND TEMPERATURE ON THE YIELD OF RICE USING MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS

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### **Abstract**

*Analysis was conducted on the effect of fertilizer and temperature on the yield of Rice using multiple regression analysis. Based on the result of the analysis, tone/hectare (Y) has negative (weak)*

### **Keywords:**

*Regression, Fertilizer, Effect, Temperature, Multiple.*

*correlation with fertilizer ( $X_1$ ) and the Temperature ( $X_2$ ). Only 19.7% of variation in the*

### **INTRODUCTION**

This is an extension of simple regression analysis. It helps in measuring the joint effect of any number of independent variables upon the dependent variable. It is based on the assumption that the relationship between the variables can be represented by a linear regression model with explanatory variables in the form:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n + e_{ij}$$

The principle objective associated with multiple regression analysis is to estimate the value of dependent variable and to determine the extent of statistical error with the estimate. The least square normal

*dependent variable the model is not a good shows that the result is  
tone/hec (Y) is model for prediction. not significance.  
explained by the The analysis of  
model. This shows that variance (anova)*

equations for estimated the parameters of the above model could be obtained from the estimated relationship. In the case of two explanatory variables we have.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

The estimate of the parameters could be obtained by minimizing the sum of square of the residuals ( $\sum e_{ij}^2$ ) and the necessary condition for these will now be the partial derivative and set equal to zero i.e

$$d \sum e_{ij}^2 / d\beta_0 = 0, d \sum e_{ij}^2 / d\beta_1 = 0, d \sum e_{ij}^2 / d\beta_2 = 0$$

from the above three equations the least squares normal equations are obtained viz:

$$\sum Y = n \beta_0 + \beta_1 \sum X_1 + \beta_2 \sum X_2 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

$$\sum X_1 Y = \beta_0 \sum X_1 + \beta_1 \sum X_1^2 + \beta_2 \sum X_1 X_2 \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\sum X_2 Y = \beta_0 \sum X_2 + \beta_1 \sum X_1 X_2 + \beta_2 \sum X_2^2 \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

These equations can be solved simultaneously so that  $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2$  can be expressed as:

$$B_0 = \frac{\sum Y}{n} - \beta_1 \frac{\sum X_1}{n} - \beta_2 \frac{\sum X_2}{n}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{(\sum X_1 Y) (\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_2 Y) (\sum X_1 X_2)}{(\sum X_1^2) (\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_1 X_2)^2}$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{(\sum X_2 Y) (\sum X_1^2) - (\sum X_1 Y) (\sum X_1 X_2)}{(\sum X_1^2) (\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_1 X_2)^2}$$

The estimator  $\beta_1$  measure the change in Y for a change in  $X_1$  while holding  $X_2$  constant.

These estimated parameters are called the partial regression co-efficients and are Blue (best linear unbiased estimators)

**Aims and Objectives**

- i. To investigate the relationship between fertilizer/ temperature and the yield of rice.
- ii. To fit multiple regression model to the data.
- iii. To test for the adequacy of the model.
- iv. To make recommendations based on the result of the analysis

**Scope and Limitation of the study**

The work is aimed at analyzing the effect of fertilizer and temperature on the yield of rice for the period of twenty years from 1993 to 2012. The data was collected from Yobe State Ministry Agricultural Development programme of Nigeria.

**Partial Correlation**

This help to measure the degree of association between Y and one of the variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$  with the effects of all other variables removed.

Examples consider three variable models. The partial correlation analysis measures the strength of relationship that exists between a dependent Y and one explanatory X in such a way that the other explanatory variables are not taken into account.

If  $r_{12.3}$  denotes the co-efficient of partial correlation of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  keeping  $X_3$  constant. It is found that

$$r_{12.3} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13}r_{23}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{13}^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

Similarly

$$r_{13.2} = \frac{r_{13} - r_{12}r_{23}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{12}^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - r_{23}^2}}$$

And

$$r_{23.1} = \frac{r_{13} - r_{12}.r_{23}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{21}^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - r_{31}^2}}$$

**Data Analysis**

**Presentation of Data**

Below is the data used for this research work.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Crop yield in ton</b>	<b>Area in hectare</b>	<b>Crop yield in ton/her.</b>	<b>fertilizer in (0000) bag</b>	<b>Temperature In Celsius</b>
<b>1993</b>	3722	6598	0.5641	70.000	<b>36.2</b>
<b>1994</b>	2554	5959	0.4286	50.000	<b>37.7</b>
<b>1995</b>	2552	5569	0.4583	79.450	<b>39.8</b>
<b>1996</b>	3087	5324	0.5795	55.000	<b>35.2</b>
<b>1997</b>	3104	5624	0.4515	81.384	<b>35.6</b>
<b>1998</b>	2504	5543	0.4517	87.658	<b>34.9</b>
<b>1999</b>	3988	6125	0.6511	63.290	<b>34.8</b>
<b>2000</b>	3916	5970	0.6559	32.766	<b>35.0</b>
<b>2001</b>	2303	6984	0.3296	80.000	<b>34.9</b>
<b>2002</b>	2750	5454	0.5042	81.000	<b>39.0</b>
<b>2003</b>	2812	5232	0.5449	62.000	<b>36.0</b>
<b>2004</b>	3012	5902	0.5103	65.135	<b>35.0</b>
<b>2005</b>	2662	5771	0.4612	80.102	<b>36.3</b>
<b>2006</b>	2576	5862	0.4394	70.090	<b>34.9</b>
<b>2007</b>	2905	5523	0.5260	63.370	<b>34.9</b>
<b>2008</b>	3507	6235	0.5609	64.000	<b>39.2</b>
<b>2009</b>	3227	6278	0.5137	64.000	<b>34.5</b>
<b>2010</b>	3412	6709	0.5086	67.000	<b>34.7</b>
<b>2011</b>	3982	5829	0.5118	59.000	<b>35.2</b>

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<b>2012</b>	<b>3019</b>	<b>6624</b>	<b>0.4558</b>	<b>67.720</b>	<b>36.7</b>
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**TABLE A: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS**

	<b>MEAN</b>	<b>STANDARD DEVIATION</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>TONE/HECTARE (Y)</b>	0.510270	0.0761634	<b>20</b>
<b>BAG OF FERTILIZER (X1)</b>	6.68232	9.23837	<b>20</b>
<b>TEMPERATURE (CELSIUS)</b>	<b>36.0800</b>	<b>1.63372</b>	<b>20</b>

**TABLE B: CORRELATION**

	<b>Tone/hec tare</b>	<b>Bag of fertilizer</b>	<b>Temperature(Cel sius)</b>
<b>Pearson correlation Y</b>	1.000	-0.422	<b>-0.036</b>
<b>X<sub>1</sub></b>	-0.422	1.000	<b>0.392</b>
<b>X<sub>2</sub></b>	-0.036	0.392	<b>1.000</b>
<b>Sig (1-tailed) Y</b>		0.032	<b>0.438</b>
<b>X<sub>1</sub></b>	0.032		<b>0.044</b>
<b>X<sub>2</sub></b>	0.438	0.044	
<b>N</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>X<sub>1</sub></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>X<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>

**TABLE C: MODEL SUMMARY**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R square</b>	<b>Adjusted R</b>	<b>Standard deviation of the estimate</b>	<b>Durbin Watson</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>0.444</b>	<b>0.197</b>	<b>0.103</b>	<b>0.0721481</b>	<b>2.442</b>

**TABLE D: (ANOVA)**

Model	SS	D.f	MS	F Ratio	Sig
Regression	0.022	2	0.011	2.087	<b>0.155</b>
Residual	0.088	17	0.005		
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.110</b>	<b>19</b>			

**Table E: COEFFICIENT OF  $\beta$  (UNSTANDARDIZED)**

	B	Std Error	Beta	T	Sig
Model	0.521	0.367		1.420	<b>0.0174</b>
Bag of fertilizer	-0.004	0.002		-0.481	<b>2.036</b>
Temperature	<b>0.007</b>	<b>0.011</b>		<b>0.151</b>	<b>0.639</b>

The fitted model is

$$\hat{Y} = 0.521 - 0.004X_1 + 0.007X_2$$

COEFFICIENTS INTERVAL

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	N
<b>Predicted value</b>	0.449331	0.558247	0.510270	0.0338150	<b>20</b>
<b>Residual std predicted value</b>	-1.217854	0.1358641	0.0000	0.0682454	<b>20</b>
	<b>-1.802</b>	<b>1.419</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>1.000</b>	<b>20</b>

### Summary

Correlation and regression coefficients were computed to determine whether there is association between the dependent variable (yield) in tone per hectare and the independent variables (fertilizer and temperature).

### **Conclusion**

The result shows that yield (Y) has a negative (weak) correlation with Temperature and fertilizer.

Also a multiple linear regression model was fitted to the data and the result shows that the model is not adequate for the data.

### **Recommendation**

From the result of the analysis and the information obtained I wish to make the following recommendation.

- i. The quantity of fertilizer does not significantly affect the yield so farmers can use any quantities.
- ii. Temperature has no effect on the yield of crop under study so the crop can be produced under a wide range of temperature.
- iii. Further research shall carried out to determine the effect of other factors like variety, type of fertilizer, spacing etc. on yield.
- iv. An agricultural supervisor who has a perfect knowledge and a good background should be employed so as advising them in an appropriate ways.
- v. Conservation of soil fertility should encouraged.
- vi. Government should help in supplying modern equipment of farming to the farmers.
- vii. Government should encourage the use of farm mechanization.

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