

welcome again

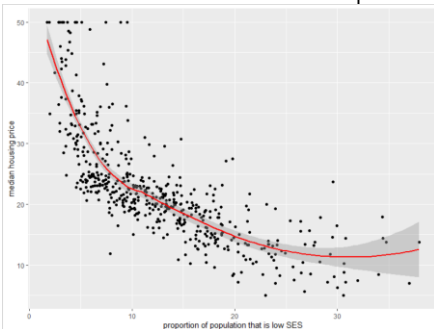
January 22, 2024

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polynomial/power predictors
("nonlinear" regression)

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what if there's only one predictor but
it doesn't have a constant slope?



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some terminology

- we can handle this nonlinearity with a linear model
- how can a nonlinear relationship be handled by a linear model?
- when a predictor is transformed (e.g., by squaring), the relationship between the transformed predictor and the outcome is linear

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X + b_2X^2$$

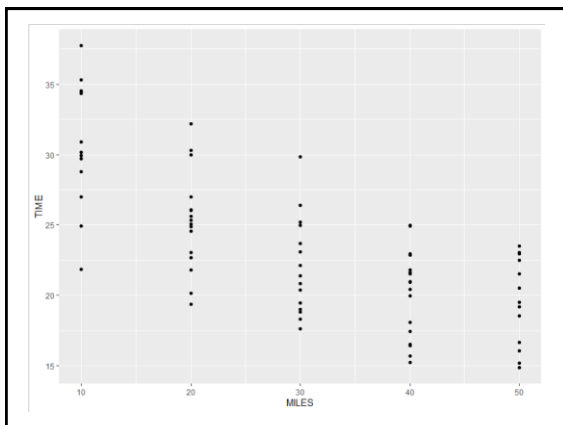
- as X^2 increases, Y increases linearly

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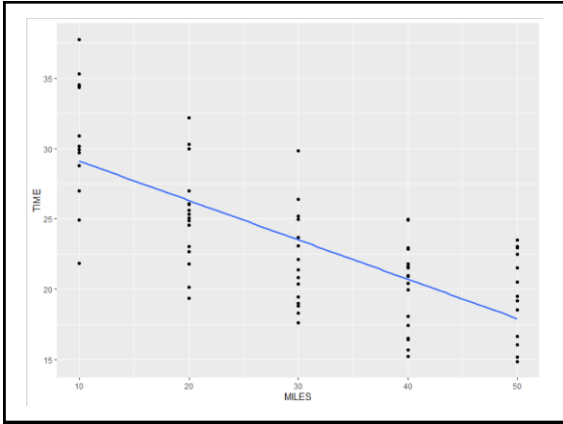
a sample data set

- outcome = time to complete 5K race
- predictor = number of miles run per week (training)

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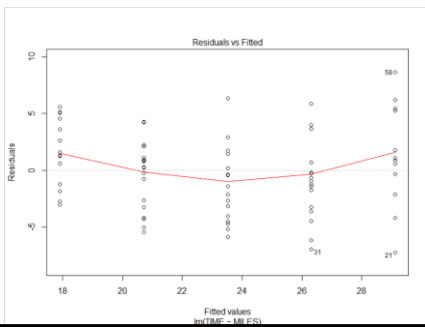
fitting a simple model

$$\widehat{TIME} = b_0 + b_1 MILES$$

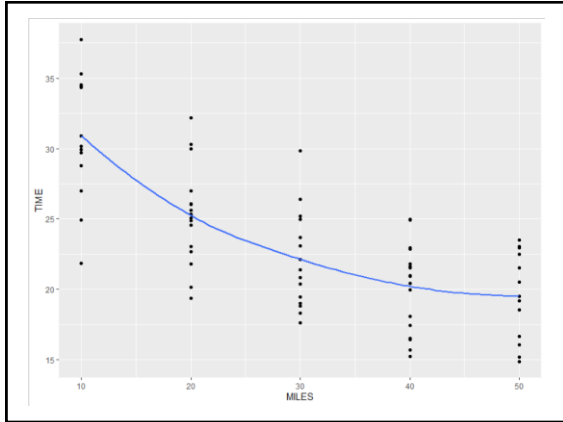
- $b_1 = -0.28$, $SE = 0.03$, $t(78) = -9.47$, $p = \text{very small}$
- this suggests that more training is associated with shorter race times

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what's wrong with this model?



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we can add a parameter to model the change in slope

$$\widehat{TIME} = b_0 + b_1 MILES$$

$$\widehat{TIME} = b_0 + b_1 M + b_2 M^2$$

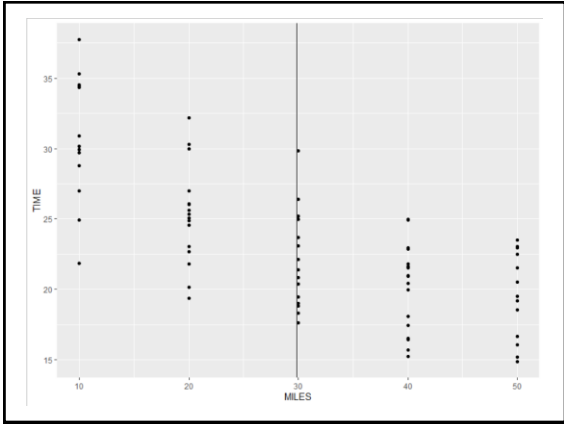
- b_1 captures the “linear” relationship at **MILES = 0**
- $2b_2$ captures the change in b_1 as miles changes
- why $2b_2$? because the slope of a tangent line is based on the derivative of a function
- the derivative of M^2 is $2M$

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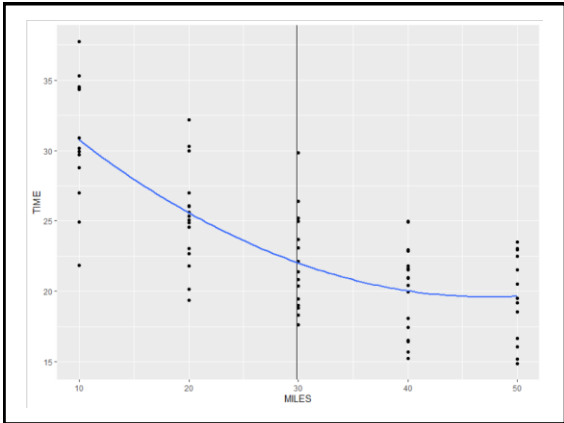
interpreting parameters

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	22.053552	0.581916	37.898
MILES.c	-0.279100	0.027734	-10.063
M2	0.007941	0.002331	3.407

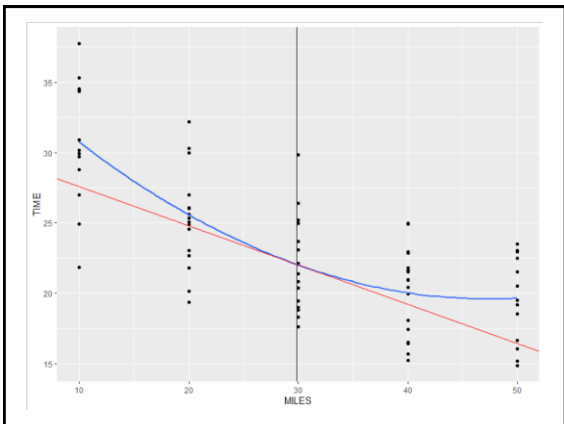
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what would the slope be at miles = 40?

- the long way

$$\text{TIME} = 22.05 - 0.28M_c + 0.008M_c^2$$

$$\text{slope} = -0.28 + 2 * 0.008M_c$$

- in M_c terms, 40 miles is 10.125

$$\text{slope} = -0.28 + 2 * 0.008(10.125)$$

$$\text{slope} = -0.12$$

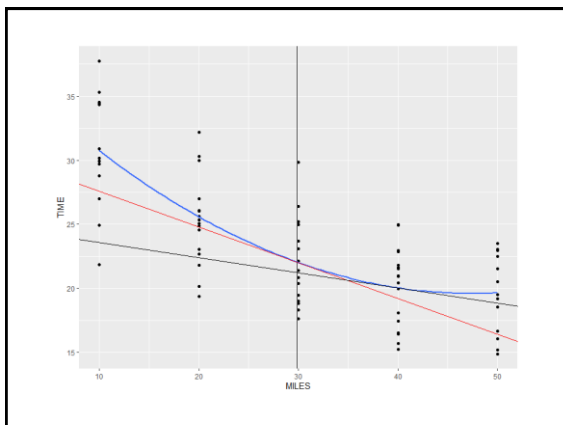
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what would the slope be at miles = 40?

- the easy way
- center miles at 40 and re-do the analysis

(Intercept)	M40	M40sq
20.041722950	-0.118298736	0.007940781

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