

Discrete Response Model

Lecture 3

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Quadratic Term: An Example

Example

Suppose x represents the distance of the placekick. Below is how we can estimate the model.

$$\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2$$

```
mod.fit.distsq<-glm(formula = good ~ distance + I(distance^2), family =  
binomial(link = logit), data = placekick)  
summary(mod.fit.distsq)
```

Example

```
Call:
glm(formula = good ~ distance + I(distance^2), family = binomial(link = logit),
    data = placekick)

Deviance Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-2.8625  0.2175  0.2175  0.4011  1.2865

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)  7.8446831  1.0009079   7.838 4.59e-15 ***
distance    -0.2407073  0.0579403  -4.154 3.26e-05 ***
I(distance^2) 0.0017536  0.0007927   2.212  0.027 *
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

    Null deviance: 1013.43  on 1424  degrees of freedom
Residual deviance:  770.95  on 1422  degrees of freedom
AIC: 776.95

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

The estimated model is

$$\text{logit}(\hat{\pi}) = 7.8447 - 0.2407x + 0.001754x^2$$

The p-value for the Wald test of $H_0: \beta_2 = 0$ vs. $H_a: \beta_2 \neq 0$ is 0.027, suggesting there is marginal evidence of a quadratic relationship between distance and the response.

Likelihood Ratio Test

A LRT provides a similar p-value.

```
library(package = car)  
Anova(mod.fit.distsq)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table (Type II tests)

Response: good

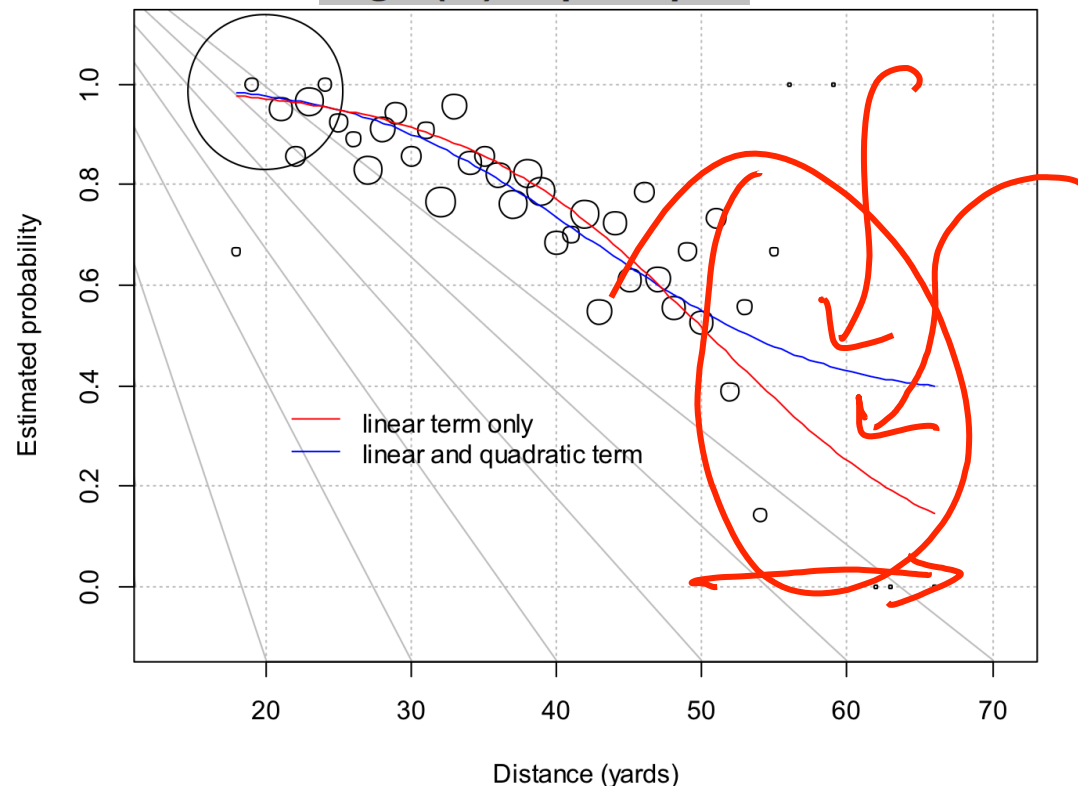
	LR	Chisq	Df	Pr(>Chisq)
distance	16.9246	1	3.889e-05	***
I(distance^2)	4.7904	1	0.02862	*

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Plot of the Estimated Model

Below is a plot of the estimated model, where the estimate of

$$\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$



The main difference between the two models appears to be for the larger distances. Given the small number of observations at those distances, it may be difficult to justify the need for the quadratic term.

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