#### **Transformations**

READING: 1.4

EXERCISES: CH.1: 27, 29ABC,

31, 32ABC

ASSIGNED: HW 4

PRODUCER: DR. MARIO



#### Reasons for Data Transformations

- Can Be Done on Response Y or Predictor X
- Reasons for Data Transformations
  - Address Non-Linear Patterns
  - Stabilize Variance (Homoscedasticity)
  - Make Residuals More "Normally Distributed"
  - Minimize Effect of Outliers
- Focus is on **Non-Linear** Transformations

#### **Most Common Types**

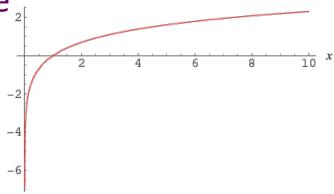
- Logarithmic:  $Y' = \log(Y)$
- Power Function  $Y' = Y^k$  where  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ 
  - Square Root (Special Case when k=2)
  - Reciprocal (Special Case when k=-1)
- Exponentiation:  $Y' = k^Y$ 
  - Exponential Growth  $Y' = e^Y$  where e = 2.71828 (*Constant*)

#### **Choosing Transformations**

- Monotonicity: Always increasing or decreasing
- Easily Solvable for Y: Need to Get Predictions For Y
- Stronger Linear Pattern: Look at Scatterplots
- Better Residuals: Look at Plots of Residuals
- Box-Cox Transformation: Helpful Method Not in Text

## Log Transformation

- Log Scales Seen in Science (Loudness, Earthquake, Acidity)
- Helpful With Converting Multiplicative to Additive has
  - Rule:  $\log(ab) = \log(a) + \log(b)$



- Helpful With Converting Scales
  - Income is Always Positive (Linear Regression Appropriate?)
- Default in Statistics: Natural Log (Base e)

## Log Transformation

- Signs a Log Transformation Might Be Useful (For Y or X)
  - Variables are Highly Right Skewed
  - Values Range Over 2 or More Orders of Magnitude (Need Reference Value: Common is  $10^k$ )
  - Scatterplot Shows Logarithmic Growth
  - Plot of Residuals Show "Fanning Out" or "Megaphone"
  - Multiplicative or Proportional Relationships are Reasonable
- Easily Solvable:  $Y' = \log(Y)$  and  $Y' = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$   $\widehat{Y} = \exp(\widehat{\beta_0} + \widehat{\beta_1} X) = e^{(\widehat{\beta_0} + \widehat{\beta_1} X)} = e^{\widehat{Y'}}$

# Thank You

Make Reasonable Decisions

