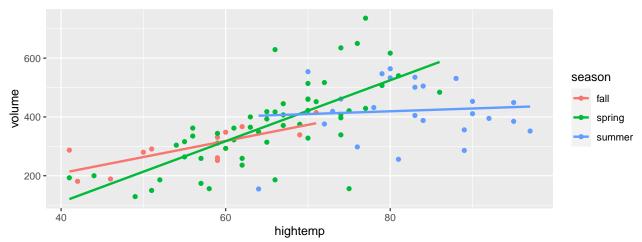
## WU #8 - Interaction & Indicators

## Math 158 - Jo Hardin

## Tuesday 2/15/2022

Name:	 _	
Names of people you worked with:		_

Consider the RailTrail data. The model below regresses volume of bicycle riders on hightemp and season.



```
RailTrail %>%
  lm(volume ~ hightemp * season, data = .) %>%
  tidy()
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
##
     term
                            estimate std.error statistic p.value
##
     <chr>
                                <dbl>
                                           <dbl>
                                                     <dbl>
                                                              <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)
                               -10.5
                                         167.
                                                   -0.0631
                                                             0.950
## 2 hightemp
                                 5.48
                                            2.95
                                                    1.86
                                                             0.0667
                              -294.
## 3 seasonspring
                                         190.
                                                   -1.54
                                                             0.126
## 4 seasonsummer
                               354.
                                         255.
                                                    1.39
                                                             0.169
## 5 hightemp:seasonspring
                                 4.88
                                            3.26
                                                    1.50
                                                             0.138
## 6 hightemp:seasonsummer
                                -4.54
                                            3.75
                                                   -1.21
                                                             0.230
```

Write down three separate models (each of spring, summer, and fall) for how hightemp predicts volume separately depending on the season. The three answers will each look something like:

winter:  $\widehat{\text{volume}} = 47 + 0.47 \cdot \text{hightemp}$ .

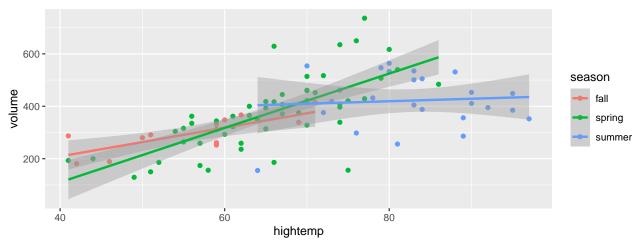
## Solution:

```
fall: \widehat{\text{volume}} = -10.53 + 5.48 \cdot \text{hightemp}.
```

spring: 
$$\widehat{\text{volume}} = (-10.53 - 293.95) + (5.48 + 4.88) \cdot \text{hightemp} = -304.48 + 10.36 \cdot \text{hightemp}.$$

summer: 
$$\widehat{\text{volume}} = (-10.53 + 354.18) + (5.48 + -4.54) \cdot \text{hightemp} = 343.65 + 0.94 \cdot \text{hightemp}$$
.

Note that the interaction term is not significant! The lack of significance can be seen if SE ribbons are added to the linear model.



Additionally, if the interaction is removed, the model shows that hightemp is significant, but season is not.

```
RailTrail %>%
  lm(volume ~ hightemp + season, data = .) %>%
  tidy()
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 5
```

```
term
                  estimate std.error statistic
                                                       p.value
                                                         <dbl>
##
     <chr>
                     <dbl>
                                <dbl>
                                          <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)
                   -125.
                                71.7
                                         -1.75 0.0841
## 2 hightemp
                      7.54
                                 1.17
                                          6.43 0.00000000692
## 3 seasonspring
                      5.13
                                34.3
                                          0.150 0.881
## 4 seasonsummer
                    -76.8
                                47.7
                                         -1.61 0.111
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 5
```