logratio = $\beta_0 + \beta_1$ range + β_2 range sin ((range - 400) $\pi/300$) + ε Can we use a straightforward least-squares algorithm (1sfit or 1m in R) to fit β_0 , β_1 , and β_2 in this model?

- A Yes. because it is a sum of terms
- B Yes, because the β_i parameters appear linearly
- C No, because it involves the sin function, which is nonlinear
- No, because it is nonlinear in the β_i parameters
- E I have no idea.



logratio =
$$\beta_0 + \beta_1$$
range
+ β_2 range sin ((range - 400) π /300) exp (β_3 (range - 400) /500)
+ β_4 range cos ((range - 400) π /300) exp (β_5 (range - 400) /500)
+ ε

Can we use a straightforward least-squares algorithm (lsfit or lm in R) to fit the β_i parameters in this model?

- A Yes, because it is a sum of terms
- B Yes, because the β_j parameters appear linearly
- C No, because it involves the sin, cos, and exp functions, which are nonlinear
- D No, because it is nonlinear in the β; parameters
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For the trades.union data, relating wage to age, does the linear model or the nonlinear model make more sense?

- A Linear, because it is simpler
- Linear, because expected wage increases linearly with age
- C Nonlinear, because expected wage does not increase linearly with age
- Nonlinear, because expected wage does not increase with age
- E I have no idea.



Consider a regression model with piecewise linear spline functions

$$f_k(x) = (x - \kappa_k)_+ = \begin{cases} x - \kappa_k & \text{if } x - \kappa_k > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Can we use a straightforward least-squares algorithm (lsfit or lm in R) to fit the β_j parameters in this model?

- A Yes, because it is linear in the β_i
- B Yes, but only if the κ_k knots are known and not to be estimated too
- C No, because the basis functions are nonlinear
- D No, because the basis functions cannot be differentiated with respect to *x*
- E I have no idea © Copyright William J. Welch 2014–2014. All rights reserved.

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