Lecture 5

Analysis of Covariance, Polynomial Regression and Non-linear Regression

Reading: Faraway 2014 Chapters 9.4, 14.2-14.4; ISLR 2021 Chapter 3.3

DSA 8020 Statistical Methods II

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Notes

Agenda

1. Analysis of Covariance
2. Polynomial Regression
3. Nonlinear Regression

Notes

Regression with Both Quantitative and Qualitative Predictors

Multiple Linear Regression

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_{p-1} x_{p-1} + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon \overset{i.i.d.}{\sim} \mathrm{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{p-1}$ are the predictors.

Question: What if some of the predictors are qualitative (categorical) variables?

$\Rightarrow$ We will need to create **dummy (indicator) variables** for those categorical variables

Example: We can encode `Gender` into 1 (Female) and 0 (Male)

Notes

Salaries for Professors Data Set

The 2008-09 nine-month academic salary for Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors in a college in the U.S. The data were collected as part of the on-going effort of the college's administration to monitor salary differences between male and female faculty members.

```
> head(Salaries)
       rank discipline yrs.since.phd yrs.service  sex salary
1      Prof          B            19          18 Male 139750
2      Prof          B            20          16 Male 173200
3  AsstProf          B             4           3 Male  79750
4      Prof          B            45          39 Male 115000
5      Prof          B            40          41 Male 141500
6 AssocProf          B             6           6 Male  97000
```


Notes

Predictors

```
> summary(Salaries)
        rank     discipline yrs.since.phd    yrs.service
 AsstProf : 67   A:181      Min.   : 1.00   Min.   : 0.00
 AssocProf: 64   B:216      1st Qu.:12.00   1st Qu.: 7.00
 Prof     :266              Median :21.00   Median :16.00
                            Mean   :22.31   Mean   :17.61
                            3rd Qu.:32.00   3rd Qu.:27.00
                            Max.   :56.00   Max.   :60.00
     sex          salary
 Female: 39   Min.   : 57800
 Male  :358   1st Qu.: 91000
              Median :107300
              Mean   :113706
              3rd Qu.:134185
              Max.   :231545
```

We have three categorical variables, namely, `rank`, `discipline`, and `sex`.

Notes

Dummy Variable

For binary categorical variables:

$$x_{\texttt{sex}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \texttt{sex} = \text{male}, \\ 0 & \text{if } \texttt{sex} = \text{female}. \end{cases}$$

$$x_{\texttt{discip}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \texttt{discip} = \text{A}, \\ 1 & \text{if } \texttt{discip} = \text{B}. \end{cases}$$

For categorical variable with more than two categories:

$$x_{\texttt{rank1}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \texttt{rank} = \text{Assistant Prof}, \\ 1 & \text{if } \texttt{rank} = \text{Associated Prof}. \end{cases}$$

$$x_{\texttt{rank2}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \texttt{rank} = \text{Associated Prof}, \\ 1 & \text{if } \texttt{rank} = \text{Full Prof}. \end{cases}$$

Notes

Design Matrix

```
> head(X)
  (Intercept) rankAssocProf rankProf disciplineB yrs.since.phd
1           1             0        1           1            19
2           1             0        1           1            20
3           1             0        0           1             4
4           1             0        1           1            45
5           1             0        1           1            40
6           1             1        0           1             6
  yrs.service sexMale
1          18       1
2          16       1
3           3       1
4          39       1
5          41       1
6           6       1
```

With the design matrix $\boldsymbol{X}$, we can now use method of least squares to fit the model $\boldsymbol{Y} = \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$

Notes

Model Fit: lm(salary ~ rank + sex + discipline + yrs.since.phd)

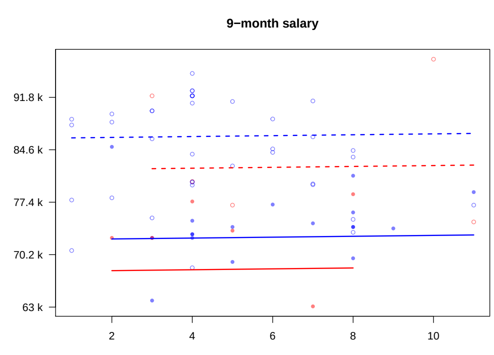
```
Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)    
(Intercept)   67884.32    4536.89  14.963  < 2e-16 ***
disciplineB   13937.47    2346.53   5.940 6.32e-09 ***
rankAssocProf 13104.15    4167.31   3.145  0.00179 ** 
rankProf      46032.55    4240.12  10.856  < 2e-16 ***
sexMale        4349.37    3875.39   1.122  0.26242    
yrs.since.phd    61.01     127.01   0.480  0.63124    
---
Signif. codes:
0 ‘***’ 0.001 ‘**’ 0.01 ‘*’ 0.05 ‘.’ 0.1 ‘ ’ 1

Residual standard error: 22660 on 391 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.4472,	Adjusted R-squared:  0.4401 
F-statistic: 63.27 on 5 and 391 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Question: Interpretation of the slopes of these dummy variables (e.g. $\hat{\beta}_{\texttt{rankAssocProf}}$)? Interpretation of the intercept?

Notes

Model Fit for Assistant Professors

Color	Line Type
Red: Female	—–: Applied (discipline B)
Blue: Male	- - -: Theoretical (discipline A)

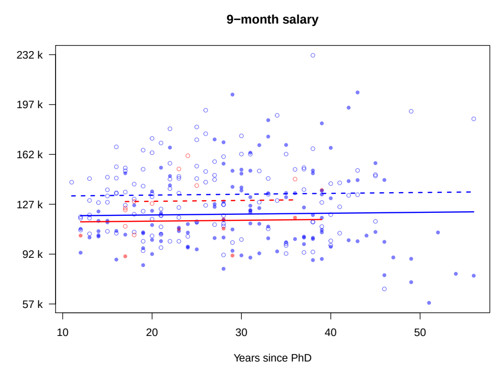


Notes

Model Fit for Associate Professors

Notes

Model Fit for Full Professors



Notes

Introducing Interaction Terms

$$\text{lm}(\text{salary} \sim \text{sex} * \text{yrs.since.phd})$$

Notes

$\texttt{lm(salary} \sim \texttt{disp} * \texttt{yrs.since.phd)}$

Notes

Polynomial Regression

Suppose we would like to model the relationship between response y and a predictor x as a p_{th} degree polynomial in x:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2 + \cdots + \beta_p x^p + \varepsilon$$

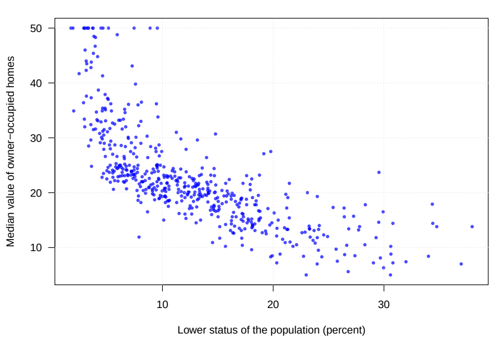
We can treat polynomial regression as a special case of multiple linear regression. In specific, the design matrix takes the following form:

$$\boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^p \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^p \\ \vdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^p \end{pmatrix}$$

Notes

Housing Values in Suburbs of Boston Data Set

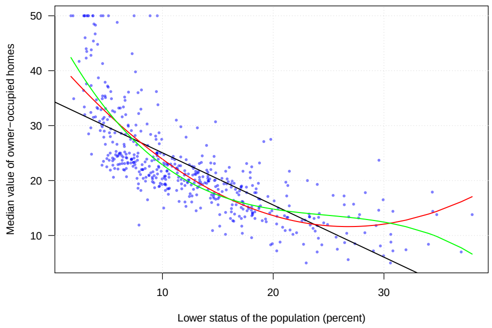
- y: the median value of owner-occupied homes (in thousands of dollars)
- x: percent of lower status of the population



Notes

Polynomial Regression Fits

1^{st}, 2^{nd}, and 3^{rd} polynomial regression fits



Notes

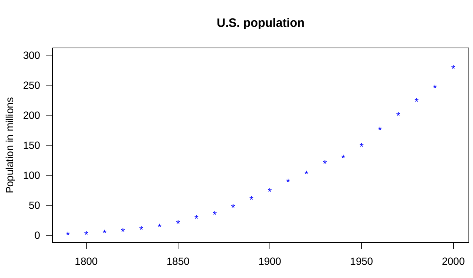
Moving Away From Linear Regression

- We have mainly focused on linear regression so far
- The class of polynomial regression can be thought as a starting point for relaxing the linear assumption
- In the next few slides we are going to discuss non-linear regression modeling

Notes

Population of the United States

Let's look at the `USPop` data set, a bulit-in data set in `R`. This is a decennial time-series from 1790 to 2000.



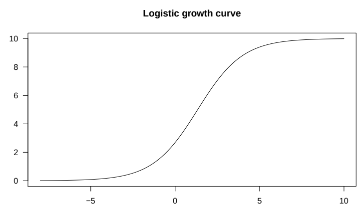
Notes

Logistic Growth Curve

A simple model for population growth is the logistic growth model,

$$y = \frac{\phi_1}{1 + \exp\left[-(x - \phi_2)/\phi_3\right]} + \varepsilon,$$

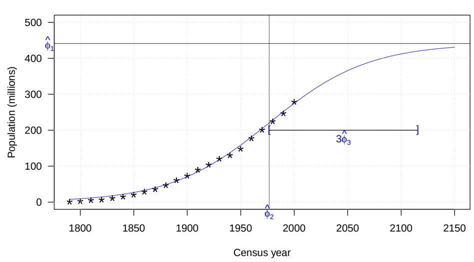
where ϕ_1 is the curve's maximum value; ϕ_2 is the curve's midpoint in x; and ϕ_3 is the "range" (or the inverse growth rate) of the curve.



Notes

Fitting logistic growth curve to the U.S. population

$$\hat{\phi}_1 = 440.83,\ \hat{\phi}_2 = 1976.63,\ \hat{\phi}_3 = 46.29$$



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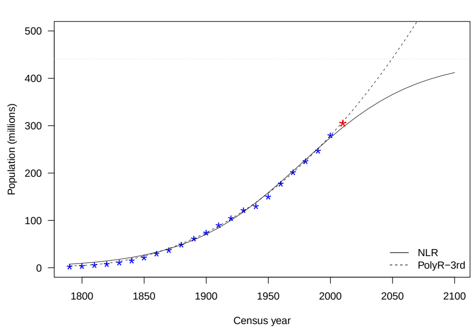
Comparing the Logistic Growth Curve Fit and Cubic Polynomial Fit



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Summary

These slides cover:

- Analysis of Covariance to handle the situations where there both some of the predictors are categorical variables
- Polynomial Regression, where polynomial terms are added to increase the model flexibility
- Nonlinear Regression

`R` functions to know:

- Use `*` to create interaction terms in `lm`
- Use `I(x)` or `poly(x, df)` to create polynomial terms
- Use `nls` to perform nonlinear least squares for nonlinear regression

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