

A **logistic partially linear regression model** is a hybrid between two types of models:

1. **Logistic regression** for modeling binary outcomes.
2. **Partially linear regression** to model part of the relationship as linear while allowing flexibility for another part to be nonlinear.

The general idea is to split the predictor variables  $X$  into two sets:

- One part that has a linear relationship with the outcome (e.g.,  $Z$ ).
- Another part that can have a nonlinear relationship with the outcome (e.g.,  $X$ ).

**General form of the logistic partially linear regression model:**

$$\log \left( \frac{P(y = 1|X, Z)}{1 - P(y = 1|X, Z)} \right) = Z^T \beta + g(X)$$

where:

- $P(y = 1|X, Z)$  is the probability of the binary outcome  $y = 1$  given the predictor variables  $X$  and  $Z$ .
- $Z$  is a vector of predictors with a **linear** relationship with the log-odds of  $y$ .
- $\beta$  is a vector of coefficients for the linear part  $Z$ .
- $g(X)$  is an unspecified, potentially nonlinear function of  $X$ , which can be estimated using nonparametric methods (e.g., splines, kernel methods, or generalized additive models).

### Key features:

- **Linear term** ( $Z^T\beta$ ): The model assumes a linear relationship between the covariates  $Z$  and the log-odds of the outcome.
- **Nonlinear term** ( $g(X)$ ): The function  $g(X)$  allows the model to capture complex or unknown relationships between the covariates  $X$  and the log-odds of the outcome, which are not restricted to being linear.

### Estimation:

- The linear part is typically estimated using maximum likelihood methods.
- The nonlinear part  $g(X)$  is often estimated using nonparametric or semi-parametric techniques such as splines or local smoothing.

### Estimation:

- The linear part is typically estimated using maximum likelihood methods.
- The nonlinear part  $g(X)$  is often estimated using nonparametric or semi-parametric techniques such as splines or local smoothing.

This model is particularly useful when you believe part of the relationship between predictors and the outcome can be linear, but another part is more complex and requires a flexible, nonparametric approach.