

Polynomial regression

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 $+ \alpha_1 X_2 + \alpha_2 X_2^2 + \alpha_3 X_2^3$
 $+ \gamma_1 \underline{X_1 X_2} + \gamma_2 \underline{X_1^2 X_2} + \dots$

interaction terms

Computation is same as multiple regression

Delta method

Given: $\hat{\theta} \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2 D)$

Want: distribution of $g(\hat{\theta})$, g is some function

Delta method: $g(\hat{\theta}) \sim N(g(\theta), \sigma \underline{g'(\theta)} D [\underline{g'(\theta)}]^T)$

proof: use Taylor's expansion

e.g. $\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim N\left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma^2 (X'X)^{-1}\right) \leftarrow Y = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$

Q: Construct C.I. for $\hat{\beta}_1^2 + \hat{\beta}_2^2 \leftarrow g(\beta_1, \beta_2) = \beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2$ C.I. (95%)

From Delta method:

$$\hat{\beta}_1^2 + \hat{\beta}_2^2 \sim N\left(\beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2, \sigma^2 (2\beta_1 \ 2\beta_2) (X'X)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2\beta_1 \\ 2\beta_2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$\hat{\beta}_1^2 + \hat{\beta}_2^2 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\text{Var}}$
 $\hat{\sigma}^2 (2\hat{\beta}_1 \ 2\hat{\beta}_2) (X'X)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2\hat{\beta}_1 \\ 2\hat{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix}$

6.2 Factors

- Two types of variables

- Quantitative variables (continuous)

- Measured in a numeric scale.
- Has unit $\downarrow^m \downarrow^{kg} \downarrow^{m/s} \downarrow^{person}$
- e.g. Height, weight, speed, population

- Qualitative/Categorical variables (discrete)/Factor

- Divided into levels/categories
- No unit
- e.g. Gender, blood type, eye color.

M/F A/B/O/AB

6.2 Factors

- Simple case: Factor with 2 levels
 - e.g. male/female, pass/fail
 - Use **dummy variable** (also called **indicator**)

$$U_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{the } i\text{-th observation is F} \\ 1 & \text{the } i\text{-th observation is M} \end{cases}$$

- e.g. $\text{Height}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 U_i + e_i$
 - β_1 = the additional effect for one level over another.
= the mean height difference between male and female

$$\text{Height} = \begin{cases} \beta_0 + e & \text{if F} \\ \beta_0 + \beta_1 + e & \text{if M} \end{cases}$$

6.2 Factors

- Not so simple case: Factor with >2 levels

- e.g. blood type, eye color, college

- e.g. $\text{GPA} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 C + e$

$C = \text{College} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{-- CC} \\ 1 & \text{-- UC} \\ 2 & \text{-- NA} \\ 3 & \text{-- NC (New Colleges)} \end{cases}$

- Is it reasonable?

If $\beta_1 > 0$

$CC < UC < NA < NC$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $\beta_0 \quad \beta_0 + \beta_1 \quad \beta_0 + 2\beta_1 \quad \beta_0 + 3\beta_1$

If $\beta_1 < 0$

$CC > UC > NA > NC$

6.2 Factors

• Factor with d levels

• The factor rule:

- A factor with d levels can be represented by (d-1) dummy variables and the intercept.

• How to use dummy variable?

- e.g. $GPA = \beta_0 + \beta_1 C_{UC} + \beta_2 C_{NA} + \beta_3 C_{NC} + e$

$$\underline{C_{UC}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{-- not UC} \\ 1 & \text{-- UC} \end{cases}, \quad \underline{C_{NA}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{-- not NA} \\ 1 & \text{-- NA} \end{cases}, \quad \underline{C_{NC}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{-- not NC} \\ 1 & \text{-- NC} \end{cases}$$

- Essentially, we model each group with a separate mean.

- $\beta_0 = E(GPA|CC)$, $\beta_0 + \beta_1 = E(GPA|UC)$, $\beta_0 + \beta_2 = E(GPA|NA)$, $\beta_0 + \beta_3 = E(GPA|NC)$

Factor with d levels

- e.g. $GPA = \beta_0 + \beta_1 C_{UC} + \beta_2 C_{NA} + \beta_3 C_{NC} + e$

$$C_{UC} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{-- not UC} \\ 1 & \text{-- UC} \end{cases}, \quad C_{NA} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{-- not NA} \\ 1 & \text{-- NA} \end{cases}, \quad C_{NC} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{-- not NC} \\ 1 & \text{-- NC} \end{cases}$$

Implementation

Rare data

Student	GPA	College	C_{UC}	C_{NA}	C_{NC}
Bun	3.6	UC	1	0	0
Wing	3.9	WS	0	0	1
KiKi	3.5	NA	0	1	0
Cherry	3.8	UC	1	0	0
Jeremy	3.6	CC	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...

R-Implementation

`College=c("uc","nc","na","uc","cc")`

`C.uc=as.numeric(College=="uc"); C.na=as.numeric(College=="na"); C.nc=as.numeric(College=="nc")`

$\Rightarrow \text{lm}(GPA \sim C_{UC} + C_{NA} + C_{NC})$

$\hat{\beta}_0$
 $\hat{\beta}_1$
 $\hat{\beta}_2$
 $\hat{\beta}_3$