# Nonlinear Regression & Application to Leukemia Incidence Data

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# What is Nonlinear Regression?

#### • Linear Regression:

- Fits a "straight line" model between response variable and covariate(s).
- Picks the line with smallest sum of squared residuals

#### • Nonlinear Regression:

- Can break the assumptions of LR
- Can fit models that aren't straight lines
- Very flexible

# Leukemia Incidence Rates

#### **Investigating Female Incidence Rates**

- On Year, Age, & Ethnicity
- 1975-2017 0
- **Exploratory Data Analysis** 
  - **Emphasis on model comparisons** 0
  - Leukemia incidence changes over time in females 0

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NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

# What Type of Model Would You Use for this Data?



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# **Polynomial Regression**

#### • Extension of Linear Regression

- Quadratics, Cubics, Quartics...
- Accounts for changes in relationship
- ANOVA: Quadratic best

### • Use:

- Polynomial Growth
- **Population Dynamics**
- Bounded Functions









# The Family of Splines

- General Concept
  - 1. Divide covariates into sections
  - 2. Fit separate model in each section
  - 3. Optional: Add constraints
- Key Ideas:
  - a. Knots
    - The place where we divide
    - More knots = more flexibility
    - Statistician vs. computer
  - b. Constraints
    - Different constraints lead to different model types



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# **Examples of Spline Models**

- Natural Spline
  - Constraints straight lines at the end
  - More predictable
- Smoothing Spline (My Favorite)
  - Stable, Gradual, and Sturdy
  - Punishes fast increases & "roughness"
- M.A.R.S Spline
  - Picks the knots points for you
  - Only straight lines







### **Cross Comparisons**



Year

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## **Cross Comparisons**



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#### Context Knowledge

• Does much make sense?

#### • Statistical Tests

• ANOVA, AIC, BIC, Residual Plots

#### • Cross Validation

• LOOCV, GCV, Forward Selection



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