## Aspire Mountain Academy Stat 101 Introduction to Statistics Nonlinear Regression Reference Sheet

## General Models

<u>Model</u>	General Form	Example Applications		
Linear	y = a +bx	Tobacco smoking deaths, capital asset pricing, labor demand and supply, cost of landscaping		
		mulch, effect of pulp mill or mine effluent on aquatic ecosystems		
Quadratic		Falling objects, projectile motion, car crash deaths, stock market index, concentration of		
		certain medications in blood, general human population growth		
Exponential		Subway fare in certain cities, bacteria growth, natural temperature drop of many materials,		
		many component and system failures (especially electronics), radioactive decay		
Logarithmic		Shock wave from explosions, localized population growth (of both people and animals),		
		principal remaining on a mortgage loan		
Power	11 - 72	Bone length and diameter, metabolic rate and body size, new movie ticket sales,		
		temperature-based energy consumption		

## <u>Data Transformations Table</u>

Some models require transformations. Use the table below to know what needs transforming for your model and how to get the correct coefficients for your regression model.

<u>Model</u>	General Form	StatCrunch Regression Option	Data Transformation	
			<u>In Options Window</u>	<u>In Results Window</u>
Linear	y = a + bx	Simple Linear	X: None Y: None	a = Intercept b = Slope
Quadratic	$y = ax^2 + bx + c$	Polynomial	[None, but make sure Poly. Order = 2]	a = X^2 b = X c = Intercept
Exponential	$y = ab^x$	Simple Linear	X: None Y: log(y)	Transform Intercept in results window with $a = e^{Intercept}$ . Transform Slope in results window with $b = e^{Slope}$ .
Logarithmic	$y = a + b(\ln x)$	Simple Linear	X: log(x) Y: None	<ul><li>a = Intercept</li><li>b = Slope</li></ul>
Power	$y = ax^b$	Simple Linear	X: log(x) Y: log(y)	Transform intercept in results window with $a = e^{Intercept}$ . Take exponent directly from results window ( $b = Slope$ ).