

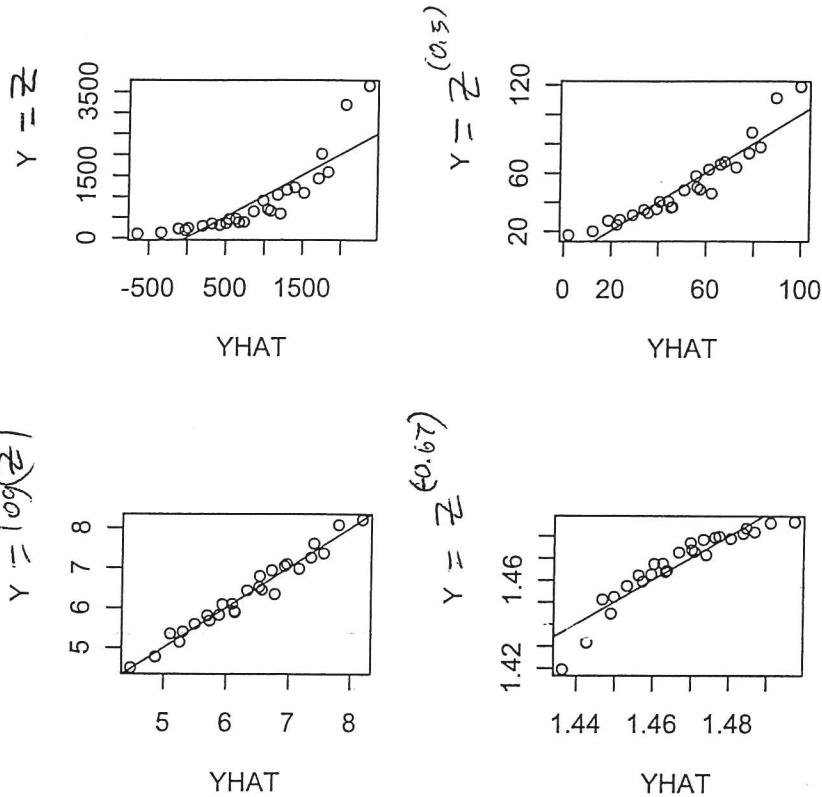
$\log(x) \rightarrow \lambda = 0$ $x^2 \rightarrow \lambda = 2$

1) a) In the plot of x versus y above, $\lambda = 1$. Which transformation will increase the linearity of the plot, $\log(x)$ or x^2 ? Explain.

→ x^2 spread large values of x , so make λ larger

b) In the plot of x versus y above, $\lambda = 1$. Which transformation will increase the linearity of the plot, $\log(y)$ or y^2 ? Explain.

$\log(y)$ spread small values of y so make λ smaller



2) Suppose a client is investigating the behavior of worsted yarn under cycles of repeated loadings. Let Z be the number of cycles to failure and the three predictors are the length, amplitude and load. Four models are being considered where $Y = Z$, $Y = \log(Z)$ or

$$Y = Z^{(\lambda)} = \frac{Z^\lambda - 1}{\lambda}$$

for $\lambda = 0.5$ and -0.67 . The above plots are the response plots where the fitted values \hat{Y} are computed by regressing Y on the three predictors. Which MLR model should be used, the response with $Y = Z$, $Y = \log(Z)$, $Y = Z^{(0.5)}$ or $Y = Z^{(-0.67)}$?

$$Y = \log(Z)$$

150