

期中考 1/10 (日) ~~10 補修~~ 期末考 1/9 (日) ~~10 補修~~ 自主學習週 1/21-25.

No. 10/3 (日) 補修  
 12/12 (日) 補修  
 1/11 (日) 補修  
 3/4 補修  
 1/6 (日) 補修  
 3/4 補修

回歸分析 • Montgomery, Peck & Vining

Introduction to linear regression analysis 5th ed

作業 30% (資料分析 etc)  
 期中考 30%  
 期末考 40%  
 R  
 SAS

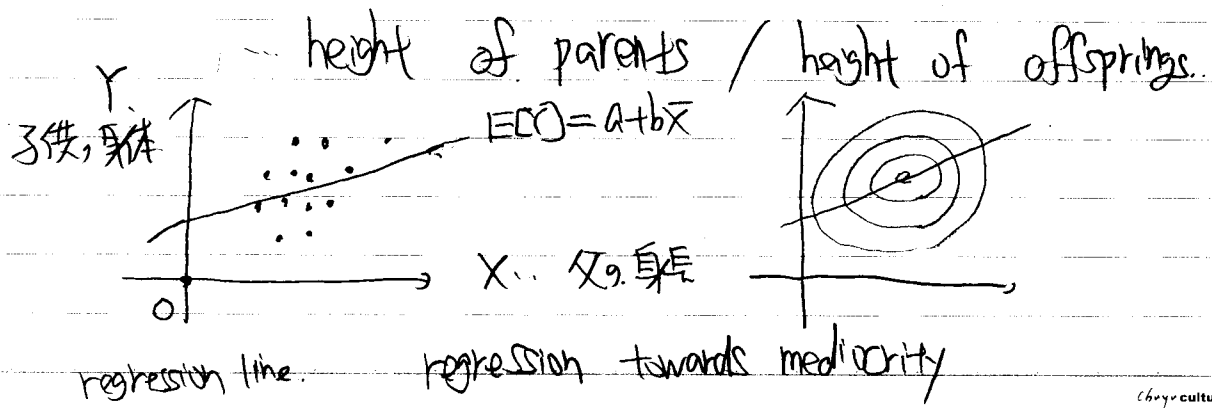
線形代數  
 微積分  
 確率統計

Regression

finding the relationship between variables  
 discovering how variables affect other variables.  
 (response variables or dependent variables, or dependent variables.)

(Covariates, independent variables, prediction variables, or regressors)

Francis Galton. 万二ス. ジルコ.



$$\text{Model (FIT)} \quad Y = f(X) + \varepsilon$$

- $X$ ... independent variable.
- $Y$ ... dependent variable.
- $\varepsilon$ ... random error,  $E[\varepsilon|X] = 0$

$$E[Y|X] = E[f(X) + \varepsilon|X] = f(X)$$

(regression function)

$Y$  = response variable (反应变量)

- |   |              |    |   |            |      |
|---|--------------|----|---|------------|------|
| } | quantitative | 量的 | } | discrete   | (离散) |
|   | qualitative  | 质的 |   | continuous | (连续) |
| { |              |    | { | nominal    | (名义) |
|   |              |    |   | ordinal    | (顺序) |

model...

1.  $f$ ... unknown
  - smooth or piecewise smooth
  - non-parametric model

2.  $f = g(\alpha | \theta)$  ( $g$ : known,  $\theta$ : unknown)

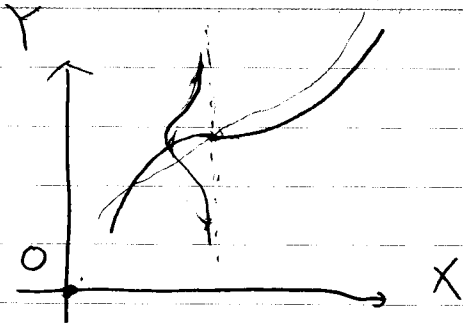
3.  $f(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$  simple linear regression (单回归 model)

data:  $(X_i, Y_i)$  数据

$$(X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$$

9/12  
[8]

$$Y = f(X) + \epsilon \quad \text{true}$$



Data.  $(X_1, Y_1) - (X_n, Y_n)$

- interpolation
- extrapolation

Y의 분포 (XIX)

- Model specification
- Model fitting
- Model checking
- Model validation

### • Data Collection (조사, 收集)

1. retrospective <sup>study</sup> (회고적) → 과거, 조사 기반의 자료 수집?
2. observational study
3. designed experiment (조사 실험)

- multiple covariates

$$Y = f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k) + \epsilon$$

$$\alpha + f_1(X_1) + \dots + f_k(X_k)$$

$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

linear regression

↑  
linear in parameters  
 $X_1, X_2$

$$\begin{cases} Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon \\ Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_1^2 + \epsilon \end{cases}$$

→ use stepwise regression

## Simple linear regression. (線形単回帰)

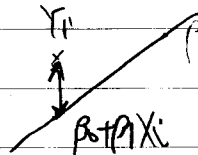
Data...  $(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$  are coming from  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$   
 $E[\epsilon] = 0$

→ 1)  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$  ( $i=1, 2, 3, \dots$ )  $\epsilon_i$  は独立  
i.i.d

$$E[\epsilon_i] = 0$$

## Least Squares Fitting.. (最小二乗法)

arg min  $\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_i)^2$



(→ 1) 解は  $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$  と  $\hat{\beta}_p$  )  $F(\beta_0, \beta_1)$

$$\frac{\partial F(\beta_0, \beta_1)}{\partial \beta_0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial F(\beta_0, \beta_1)}{\partial \beta_1} = 0$$

→ 2) 計算すると

$$\begin{cases} -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_i) = 0 \\ -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_i) X_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

→ 2)  $\begin{cases} \beta_0 = \bar{Y} - \beta_1 \bar{X} \\ \sum X_i Y_i - \beta_0 \sum X_i - \beta_1 \sum X_i^2 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_y}{S_x}, \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \frac{S_y}{S_x} \bar{X}$$

$$S_x = \sum (X_i - \bar{X})$$

$$S_y = \sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})$$

→ 3) 計算

$$E[\varepsilon_i] = 0$$

$$V[\varepsilon_i] = \sigma^2$$

Gauss-Markov Conditions  
 $E[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j] = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$

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9/12 (10) 2

求  $\beta_0, \beta_1$  的最小二乘推定量 (Least Square Estimator)  $= \frac{1}{2}$

$$\textcircled{2} E[\hat{\beta}_0] = E[\bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{X} - \beta_1 \bar{X} = \beta_0$$

$$\textcircled{1} E[\hat{\beta}_1] = E\left[\frac{\sum y_i}{\sum x_i}\right] = \frac{\sum x_i (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) - \bar{X} \sum (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)}{\sum x_i} = \frac{\beta_1 \left\{ \sum x_i^2 - \frac{(\sum x_i)^2}{n} \right\}}{\sum x_i} = \beta_1$$

求分散性  $V[\hat{\beta}_1] = V\left[\frac{\sum y_i}{\sum x_i}\right] = V\left[\sum \frac{(x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}\right]$

11 求  $y_i \sim y_{i+1}$  互不独立  $\sum V\left[\frac{(x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}\right]$

( $\because \varepsilon_i: iid$ )

$$\sum \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{(\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2)^2} V[y_i] = \frac{1}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$V[\hat{\beta}_0] = \text{Var}[Y - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}] = \underbrace{\text{Var}[Y]}_{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} + \bar{X}^2 \underbrace{\text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_1]}_{\frac{\sigma^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} - 2\bar{X} \cdot \underbrace{\text{cov}[Y, \hat{\beta}_1]}_0$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{X}^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}\right) \sigma^2$$

以下用矩阵方式

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{Y} = \underbrace{\quad}_{X} \underbrace{\quad}_{\beta} + \underbrace{\quad}_{\varepsilon}$

$$L = (Y - X\beta)^T (Y - X\beta) = (Y^T - \beta^T X^T)(Y - X\beta) = Y^T Y - \beta^T X^T Y - Y^T X \beta + \beta^T X^T X \beta$$

9/2/10

residuals ...  $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ )  
残差

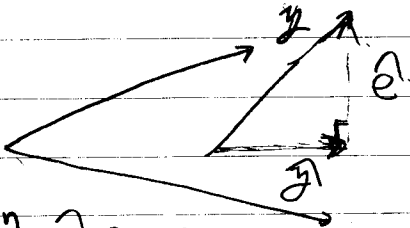
- 真 model ...  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$
- 假定 model ...  $\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$

Properties (残差性質)

1.  $\sum_{i=1}^n e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y} - \beta_1(x_i - \bar{x}))$
2.  $\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$  (∵  $y_i$  は観測値  $\bar{y}$  と  $\beta_1$ )
3. LS regression line passes  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$
4.  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i = 0$

N/A 正射影

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \quad e = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i e_i = 0$$

∵ 観測値  $y_i$  と  $e_i$  は直交するから

9/19, ~

統計学

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Date

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### • Simple Linear Regression.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\text{Gauss Markov Conditions} \begin{cases} E[\varepsilon_i] = 0 & (i=1, \dots, n) \\ \text{Var}[\varepsilon_i] = \sigma^2 \\ E[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j] = 0 & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$

### • Least Square Estimators. (LSE)

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}, \quad \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_{xx}}$$

$$E[\hat{\beta}_0] = \beta_0, \quad E[\hat{\beta}_1] = \beta_1$$

$$\text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_0] = \frac{\sigma^2}{S_{xx}}, \quad \text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_1] = \sigma^2 \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{S_{xx}} \right)$$

### • Residuals (残差)

$$e_i = Y_i - \hat{Y}_i = Y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 X_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

（誤差項, 内容）

### • Estimation of $\sigma^2$ . ( $\sigma^2$ , 推定)

$\sigma^2 = E[\varepsilon_i^2]$  であるが  $\varepsilon_i$  は直接観測されない。

$$SS_{\text{res}} = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

(残差平方和)

9/19

$$E[SS_{res}] = (n-2) \sigma^2 \text{CTB.}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} SS_{res} = MS_{res} \quad (\text{Residual Mean Square})$$

$$\begin{aligned} SS_{res} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y} + \beta_1 X - \beta_1 X_i)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ (Y_i - \bar{Y}) - \beta_1 (X_i - \bar{X}) \right\}^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 - 2\beta_1 (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y}) + \beta_1^2 (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \right\} \\ &= SS_y - \frac{2S_{xy}}{S_x} + \left( \frac{S_y}{S_x} \right)^2 \cdot SS_x \\ &= \frac{S_y^2}{S_x} \text{CTB.} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{SS_T} \end{aligned}$$

• Analysis of Variance... (分散分析)

$$\begin{aligned} SS_T &= \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i) + (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y}) \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \underbrace{(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)}_{SS_{res}} + 2 \underbrace{(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)(\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})}_{e_i \cdot (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})} + \underbrace{(\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2}_{SSR} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

これは先程登場した数式の説明

$$= SS_{res} + SSR$$

ETUの  
説明  
ETUの  
説明



全分散の公式

•  $V[Y] = E[V[Y|X]] + V[E[X|Y]]$

先決分散の式より  $SS_{RES} = SST - \beta_1 \cdot S_{xy} = SST - \frac{S_{xy}^2}{S_{xx}}$

SSR

この回帰モデルが変動に一致したものは可決/可決

• Degrees of Freedom (自由度) → 先決  $E[SS_{RES}] = \sigma^2(n-2)$  だ?

$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \hat{y})^2$

自由度(n-1)      自由度(n-2)      自由度1

• Mean Squares

$MS_R = \frac{SSR}{1}$   
 $MS_{RES} = \frac{SS_{RES}}{n-2}$

• ANOVA Table...

Source of Variation	SS Sum of Squares	df Degree of Freedom	MS Mean Squares	統計量 F
Regression (回帰)	SSR	1	MS <sub>R</sub>	MS <sub>R</sub> / MS <sub>RES</sub>
Residual (残差)	SS <sub>RES</sub>	n-2	MS <sub>RES</sub>	
計	SST	n-1		

9.19

•  $H_0$  (帰無仮説) vs  $H_1$  (対立仮説) 検定

$$: \beta_1 = 0 \quad \text{vs} \quad \beta_1 \neq 0$$

$$E[MS_{RES}] = \sigma^2, \quad E[MS_R] = \begin{cases} \sigma^2 & H_0 (\beta_1 = 0) \\ \sigma^2 + \beta_1^2 S_{xx} & H_1 (\beta_1 \neq 0) \end{cases}$$

$$F_0 = \frac{MS_R}{MS_{RES}} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \beta_1 = 0 \text{ の場合 } F_0 \text{ は } 1 \text{ 付近} \\ \beta_1 \neq 0 \text{ の場合 } F_0 \text{ は 1 より 大きく } \end{array} \right)$$

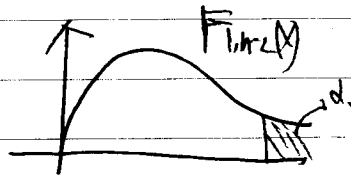
$$= t_0^2 \quad (\text{と 表 示 可 能})$$

$$t_0 = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - 0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{S_{xx}}\right)}} \quad \left( \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{SS_{RES}}{n-2} \right)$$

• Normal Assumption + (Gauss-Markov Condition)

$$E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$F_0 \sim F_{1, n-2} \quad \text{under } H_0$$



$$\text{Reject } H_0: \beta_0 = 0 \quad \text{when } F_0 > F_{1, n-2}(\alpha)$$

• Confidence Interval (信頼区間)

$$\hat{\beta}_1 \pm \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 / S_{xx}}} \sim t_{n-2} \text{ 分布}$$

$\beta_1$  の信頼区間

$\hat{\beta}_1 \pm t_{n-2}(\frac{\alpha}{2}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{S_{xx}}}$  を信頼区間と呼ぶ。

残差  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  の信頼区間  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = MS_{RES} \sim \hat{\sigma}^2 \cdot \chi_{n-2}^2 / (n-2)$

$$1-\alpha = \Pr\left(\chi_{n-2, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2 < \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2 (n-2)}{\hat{\sigma}^2} < \chi_{n-2, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2\right)$$

$$= \Pr\left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2 (n-2)}{\chi_{n-2, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} < \hat{\sigma}^2 < \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2 (n-2)}{\chi_{n-2, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}\right)$$

この信頼区間となる。

• Coefficient of Determination:  $R^2$  (決定係数)

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{SSR}{SSR + SS_{RES}} \quad (0 \sim 1 \text{ の値をとる})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{SS_{RES}}{SSR + SS_{RES}}$$

• 残差  $\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0$  の信頼区間

$$\frac{(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0) - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0)}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{S_{xx}}\right)}} \sim t_{n-2}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0) = \text{Var}[\bar{Y} + \hat{\beta}_1(x_0 - \bar{x})]$$

$$= \text{Var}[\bar{Y}] + (x_0 - \bar{x})^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) + 0$$

予則区間

- Prediction Interval for a new observation

$$Y_0 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0 + \varepsilon_0 \quad \varepsilon_0 \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0 - Y_0}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{Sxx}\right)}} \sim t_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_0 - \varepsilon_0] \\ &= \text{Var}[\hat{Y}] + (x_0 - \bar{x})^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) + \text{Var}(\varepsilon_0) \end{aligned}$$

~~~~~  
1/n + 1/n^2

- Regression through the origin. (原点を通る回帰モデル)  
(条件  $\beta_0 = 0$  の場合)

$$Y = \beta_1 X + \varepsilon_i$$

LSE for  $\beta_1$  ...  $\min_{\beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_1 x_i)^2$   
(最小二乗推定)

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \quad E[\hat{\beta}_1] = \beta_1 \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{Sxx}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = MS_{\text{res}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2}{n-1} \rightarrow 1/4, X + 2/3$$

$$\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$$

Intercept  $\beta_0$  not in model

$$R^2 = \frac{\sum \hat{Y}_i^2}{\sum Y_i^2}$$

- Random Design ... (X is random)

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \varepsilon$$

$$E[Y|X] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X, \quad E[\varepsilon|X] = 0$$

$$(X, Y)^t \sim \text{二元正态分布} \dots N\left(\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 \\ \rho\sigma_1\sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$Y|X=x \sim N\left(\mu_2 + \rho \frac{\sigma_2}{\sigma_1}(x - \mu_1), \sigma_2^2(1 - \rho^2)\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Y|X] &= E[Y] + \text{cov}(Y, X) \sum x_i^{-1} (x - E(X)) = \\ \text{VCO}(Y|X) &= \text{VCO}(Y) - \text{cov}(Y, X) \cdot \sum x_i^{-1} \text{cov}(Y, X) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{MLE} = \text{LSE}$$

Sample correlation coefficient

$$r = \frac{SS_{YX}}{(SS_{XX} \cdot SS_{YY})^{1/2}} = \frac{SS_{YX}}{(SS_{XX} \cdot SS_{YY})^{1/2}}$$

$$H_0: \rho = 0, \quad H_1: \rho \neq 0$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \left(\frac{SS_{YX}}{SS_{XX}}\right)^{1/2} \cdot r$$

## Chapter 2. Homework

... 4, 10, 12, 17, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33.

10/4 提出。

## Chapter 3. Multiple Linear Regression (9/26)

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \varepsilon$$

$$E[\varepsilon] = 0$$

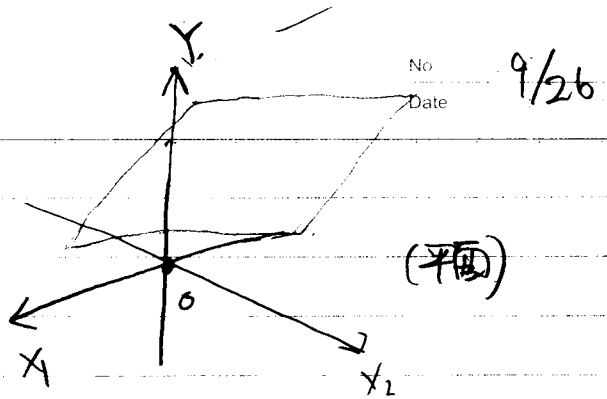
- $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$ : Covariates
- $Y$ : Response Variable
- $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k$ : Unknown Parameters

$\beta_1 \dots X_2 \sim X_k$  固定した状況下で  $X_1$  の値を増減  
して変動する量を表す。

例. 多項式回帰 (多重回帰と区別)

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \dots \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 X^2 + \dots + \beta_k X^k + \varepsilon$$

# Interactions.



• 交互作用の2変量

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

• 交互作用を考慮した model

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_1 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_1 X_2 + \beta_4 X_1^2 + \beta_5 X_2^2 + \varepsilon$$

• データ (Data)

$$(Y_i, X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{ik}) \quad (i=1 \sim n)$$

$$\text{model} \dots Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_k X_{ik} + \varepsilon_i \quad (i=1 \sim n)$$

$$\text{Gauss-Markov-Conditions} \quad E[\varepsilon_i] = 0, \quad V[\varepsilon_i] = \sigma^2 \quad (i=1 \sim n)$$

$$\text{cov}[\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j] = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$$

• 最小二乗法による推定

$$S(\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_{i1} - \dots - \beta_k X_{ik})^2$$

$$\arg \min_{\substack{\beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_k}} S(\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_k) \quad \text{を求め}$$

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Date 9/26

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} S(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_k) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} S(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_k) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_k} S(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_k) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta} = 0 \text{ と計算 (2つの場合)}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_j} = \sum_{j=1}^n 2(\pi_j - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_{j1} - \dots - \beta_k X_{jk}) \cdot (-X_{j1}) = 0 \quad (j \geq 1)$$

" (j=1 to k)

この計算は最小二乗法の導出

行列の行列表示を導く

$$\begin{pmatrix} \pi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \pi_n \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} | & X_{11} & \dots & X_{1k} \\ | & X_{21} & \dots & X_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ | & X_{n1} & \dots & X_{nk} \end{pmatrix}}_X \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix}}_{\beta} + \varepsilon$$

これを利用  $(Y - X\beta)^t (Y - X\beta) = S(\beta)$

これを  $\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (Y^t Y - \beta^t X^t Y - Y^t X \beta + \beta^t X^t X \beta)$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\beta^T X^T Y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \beta^T X^T Y \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_n} \beta^T X^T Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X^T Y, \text{ 1列目} \\ \vdots \\ X^T Y, \text{ n列目} \end{pmatrix} = X^T Y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\beta^T A \beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_i \beta_j \cdot a_{ij} \quad \text{対称行列}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta} = -2X^T Y + 2X^T X \beta = 0$$

$$\beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y \rightarrow \text{よって } \hat{\beta} = \beta$$

残差ベクトル  $e = Y - X\hat{\beta} = Y - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix}$

回帰関数:  $\hat{y} = X\hat{\beta} = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$

よって  $H = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$

$$X = (1 \ x_1 \ \dots \ x_k)$$

$$1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ n \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \quad X_j = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ x_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$$

免了  $A$  的  $n \times X_j$  的値  $\leftarrow$  見  $\beta_j$

$$X\beta = (1 \ x_1 \ \dots \ x_k) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \beta_0 \cdot 1 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 \dots$$

$$\hat{y} = X\hat{\beta} = Hy \quad \text{預測值}$$

$$H = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t$$

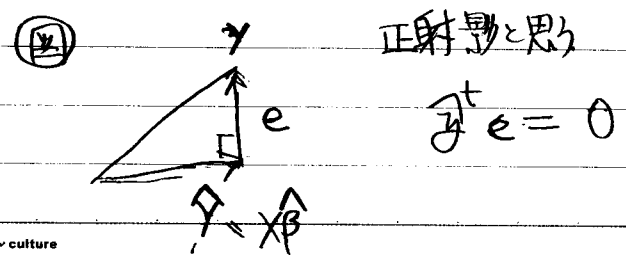
$$HH = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t = H$$

$$\therefore H^2 = H \quad \text{性質}$$

$$e = y - \hat{y} = (I - H)y$$

$$\cdot X^t e = X^t (I - X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t) y$$

$$= (X^t - X^t) y = 0 y = 0 \quad \text{性質}$$



$$\hat{\beta} = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t y$$

$$E[\hat{\beta}] = \begin{pmatrix} E[\hat{\beta}_0] \\ \vdots \\ E[\hat{\beta}_k] \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 期望} = E[(X^t X)^{-1} X^t y]$$

$$= (X^t X)^{-1} X^t E[y] = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t E[X\beta + \varepsilon] = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t X\beta - \beta \quad \text{误差}$$

$$V[\hat{\beta}] = E[(\hat{\beta} - \beta)(\hat{\beta} - \beta)^t] =$$

(cov[β])  
方差、协方差  
行列

$R^1 \times R^1$  行列

$$\hat{\beta} - \beta = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t y - \beta = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t (y - X\beta)$$

$$(\hat{\beta} - \beta)(\hat{\beta} - \beta)^t = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t (y - X\beta)(y - X\beta)^t ((X^t X)^{-1} X^t)^t$$

$$\therefore E[(\hat{\beta} - \beta)(\hat{\beta} - \beta)^t] = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t \underbrace{E[(y - X\beta)(y - X\beta)^t]}_{\sigma^2 I} ((X^t X)^{-1} X^t)^t$$

$$= \sigma^2 (X^t X)^{-1} X^t ((X^t X)^{-1} X^t)^t$$

$$= \sigma^2 (X^t X)^{-1} X^t X ((X^t X)^{-1})^t$$

$$= \sigma^2 ((X^t X)^{-1})^t = \sigma^2 (X^t X)^{-1}$$

No. 9.26.  
 Date (3節)

•  $SS_{Residual} = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 = e^t e$  である。

$$((I-H)y)^t (I-H)y = y^t (I-H)^t (I-H)y$$

$$= y^t (I - H^t I - IH + H^t H) \quad H^t = H, H^2 = H$$

$$= y^t (I - H)y$$

$$= (X\beta + \epsilon)^t (I-H) (X\beta + \epsilon) \quad (X\beta, \text{推定値} = \text{真値})$$

$$= \epsilon^t (I-H)\epsilon$$

$$E[\epsilon^t (I-H)\epsilon] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n M_{ij} \epsilon_i \epsilon_j\right] = \sigma^2 \text{tr}(M)$$

$M$   $n \times n$   $(I-H) \times n$

$$= \sigma^2 \text{tr}(I-H)$$

$$= \sigma^2 (\text{tr} I - \text{tr} H)$$

$$\text{tr} H = \text{tr} \left[ \underbrace{X}_{A} \underbrace{(X^t X)^{-1} X^t}_{B} \right] = \text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$$

$$= \sigma^2 (n - p)$$

$$= \text{tr}(I - H) = n - p$$

•  $SS_{Total} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \left( y - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \bar{y} \right)^t \left( y - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \bar{y} \right)$

平均値

$$= (y - \bar{y} \mathbf{1})^t (y - \bar{y} \mathbf{1})$$

$$= (\bar{y} \mathbf{1} + e - \bar{y} \mathbf{1})^t (\bar{y} \mathbf{1} + e - \bar{y} \mathbf{1})$$

平均値と標準偏差

$$= \underbrace{(\bar{y} \mathbf{1} - \bar{y} \mathbf{1})^t (\bar{y} \mathbf{1} - \bar{y} \mathbf{1})}_{SS_{reg}} + \underbrace{(\bar{y} \mathbf{1} - \bar{y} \mathbf{1})^t e + e^t (\bar{y} \mathbf{1} - \bar{y} \mathbf{1})}_{0} + \underbrace{e^t e}_{SS_E}$$

$$\bullet R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} \quad (0 \leq R^2 \leq 1)$$

ベクトル  $\begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_k \end{pmatrix}$  の分布 (正規分布  $X_k$  の確率密度関数) は

$$\sim N \left( \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}, \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \sigma^2 & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix}}_{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} \right)$$

同時確率密度関数

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|} \cdot |\boldsymbol{\Sigma}|^{\frac{k+1}{2}}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_k \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \right)' \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{-1} \left( \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_k \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} \right) \right)$$

ベクトル  $Y | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$  の条件付分布に注目する

(平均)  $\mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (X - \mu_2)$

(分散)  $\sigma^2 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}$

の正規分布  $N \left( \underbrace{\mu_1 + \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} (X - \mu_2)}_{\hat{X}_B}, \underbrace{\sigma^2 - \Sigma_{12} \Sigma_{22}^{-1} \Sigma_{21}}_{\hat{\sigma}^2} \right)$

MLE と最小二乗法 = LSER 一致

(要証明)

10/14 (金) (前回の復習と兼ねる)

• 重回帰分析  $Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$

$n \times 1$   $n \times p$   $p \times 1$

• LSE:  $\hat{\beta} = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y$

$$E[\hat{\beta}] = \beta \quad V[\hat{\beta}] = (X^t X)^{-1} \sigma^2$$

•  $\hat{Y} = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y$

$$E[\hat{Y}] = X\beta = E[Y]$$

$$V[\hat{Y}] = X \text{cov}[\hat{\beta}] X^t = \sigma^2 X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t = \sigma^2 H$$

•  $e = Y - \hat{Y} = (I - H)Y$

$$V[e] = \sigma^2 (I - H)$$

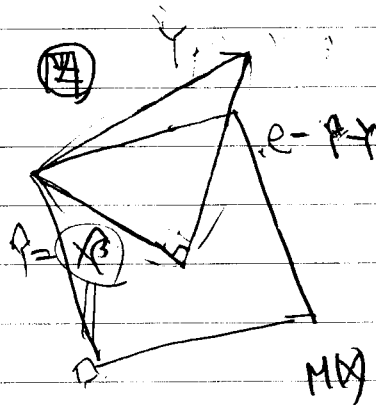
$$(V[e_i] = \sigma^2 (1 - H_{ii}))$$

$$SS_{res} = e^t e \quad (\text{残差平方和}) \quad \left( \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} \cdot e^t e \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{Y}_i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2$$

Total      predicted      residual

$$Y^t Y = \hat{Y}^t \hat{Y} + e^t e$$



$X_1$  行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  <sup>vector</sup>  $\rightarrow$  行列  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

No.   
 Date 10/14

• Intercept  $\beta_0$  in the model. ( $\beta_0$  の FILL (K) のこと)

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n e_i = 0 \right) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix} = e^t H_0 + e_n = 0$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2}_{SS_E} = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{Y}_i^2 = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}_{SS_T} - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2}_{SS_{reg}}$$

$$R^2 (\text{決定係数}) = \frac{SS_{Residual}}{SS_T} = 1 - \frac{SS_{reg}}{SS_T}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})(\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\underbrace{Y_i - \hat{Y}_i}_{e_i} + \hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})(\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y}) = \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n e_i \hat{Y}_i}_{\substack{= \\ (\hat{e}^t \cdot \hat{Y})}} - \bar{Y} \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n e_i}_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2 = SS_{reg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{決定係数 } R^2 = \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})(\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y}) \right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2} = \frac{SS_E}{SS_T} \text{ と書ける}$$

$\therefore R^2 = Y$  と  $\hat{Y}$  の 標本相関係数 と なる。

( $\rightarrow R^2$  は  $Y$  と  $\hat{Y}$  の 近さの 指標 と なる)

ANOVA Table :

| Source | 自由度       | SS                           |
|--------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 回帰     | $p-1 (k)$ | $\beta^T X^T Y - n\bar{Y}^2$ |
| 残差     | $n-p'$    | $Y^T Y - \beta^T X^T Y$      |
| Total  | $n-1$     | $Y^T Y - n\bar{Y}^2$         |

$Y^T (I - \frac{J}{n}) Y$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $SS_{reg} = Y^T H Y - n\bar{Y}^2$

- ⊗ Intercept  $\beta_0$  not in the model.

( $\beta_0$  is Error Variance)

ANOVA Table :

| Source | 自由度   | SS              |
|--------|-------|-----------------|
| 回帰     | $k$   | $\beta^T X^T Y$ |
| 残差     | $n-k$ | etc             |

↓  
 $SS_T$   
 $Y^T Y$   
 $\frac{Y^T Y}{n}$   
 $\frac{Y^T Y}{n} = \bar{Y}^2$

- ⊗ Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE)

$\underline{AY}$  が  $\underline{L\beta}$  の BLUE (最良線形不偏推定量) となる条件

それは  $E[AY] = L\beta$  (for all  $\beta$ ) の条件

分散共分散行列の差  $V[CY] - V[AY]$  の

任意の  $\underline{L\beta}$  の不偏推定量  $CY$  に対し

positive semi-definite になること  
 (半正定値行列)



$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon \quad (E[\varepsilon] = 0)$$

定義

estimable  
 $\beta$  の推定可能なものは  $l \in \text{span}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  の形  
 $(X = [x_1 \dots x_n])$

⊗

### Gauss-Markov Theorem

ガウス・マルコフの条件下に  $\beta$  は推定可能な関数  $l^t \beta$  の BLUE  
 にあたる。

証明

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta \text{ 推定可能} &\Leftrightarrow \exists c, l^t \beta = E[c^t Y] = c^t X \beta \quad (\text{for all } \beta) \\
 (l^t \rightarrow \text{LR (LR 問題)}) &\Leftrightarrow \exists c, l^t = c^t X
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore c^t Y$  は任意の線形不偏推定量 ( $l^t \beta$ ) の BLUE

$$\begin{aligned}
 c^t X = l^t \Rightarrow V[c^t Y] - V[l^t \beta] &= \sigma^2 c^t I c - \sigma^2 l^t (X^t X)^{-1} l \\
 &= \sigma^2 c^t [I - X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t] c \\
 &= \sigma^2 c^t (I - H) c \\
 &= \text{Var}[c^t \varepsilon] \geq 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

10/14

• Centered Model:  $k+1=p$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & X_{11} & \dots & X_{1k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & X_{n1} & \dots & X_{nk} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon$$

$$= \beta_0 \mathbf{1}_{n \times 1} + \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} & \dots & X_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ X_{n1} & \dots & X_{nk} \end{pmatrix} \beta_0 + \varepsilon \quad \beta_0 \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \beta_0 \mathbf{1}_{n \times 1} + \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j \bar{X}_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j \bar{X}_j \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} X_{11} - \bar{X}_1 & \dots & X_{1k} - \bar{X}_k \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ X_{n1} - \bar{X}_1 & \dots & X_{nk} - \bar{X}_k \end{pmatrix} \beta_0 + \varepsilon$$

$\underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j \bar{X}_j \cdot \mathbf{1}_{n \times 1}}_{\beta_0 \mathbf{1}_{n \times 1}} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{Z}$

$$= \beta_0 \mathbf{1}_{n \times 1} + Z \beta_0 + \varepsilon = \text{書H3}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_0 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon = \text{書H3}$$

新しい計画行列。

最小二乗推定

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_0 \\ \hat{\beta}_0 \end{pmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Z \end{pmatrix}^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Z \end{pmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Z \end{pmatrix}^t Y$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1^t \\ Z^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Z \end{pmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & Z \end{pmatrix}^t Y$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1^t & 1^t Z \\ z^t & z^t Z \end{pmatrix}^T (1 Z)^t Y \quad \text{⊕} \quad \begin{matrix} 1^t z = 0 \\ z^t 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & z^t z \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} 1^t \\ z^t \end{pmatrix} Y = \begin{pmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & z^t z \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} n\bar{Y} \\ z^t Y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} n^T & 0 \\ 0 & (z^t z)^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n\bar{Y} \\ z^t Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{Y} \\ (z^t z)^T z^t Y \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\beta}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (1 Z) \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_0 \\ \hat{\beta}_1 \end{pmatrix} = X\hat{\beta} \quad \text{is the best fit line} \\ \text{(least squares method)}$$

$$e = Y - \hat{\beta}$$

$$e^t e = Y^t Y - n\bar{Y}^2 - Y^t Z (z^t z)^T z^t Y \quad \text{is the}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{Y^t Z (z^t z)^T z^t Y}{Y^t Y - n\bar{Y}^2} = \frac{(Y - \bar{Y}1)^t Z (z^t z)^T z^t Y}{(Y - \bar{Y}1)^t (Y - \bar{Y}1)}$$

= sample multiple correlation between Y and  $X_1, X_2$

$$V \begin{bmatrix} Y \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_Y^2 & \sigma_{YX} \\ \sigma_{YX} & \Sigma_{XX} \end{pmatrix}$$

multiple-correlation between Y and  $\begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ \vdots \\ X_k \end{pmatrix}$  is

$$\frac{(\sigma_{YX}^t \Sigma_{XX}^{-1} \sigma_{YX})^{1/2}}{\sigma_Y}$$

10/11

(最後の向導と連関の要検証)

10/17

## Centered and Rescaled Model

$$Z_{(j)} = \mathbf{Z} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} S_{11}^{-\frac{1}{2}} & & 0 \\ & S_{22}^{-\frac{1}{2}} & \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & S_{kk}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \left( \frac{X_{ij} - \bar{X}_j}{\sqrt{S_{jj}}} \right)_{(j)}$$

$$\text{Total } S_{jj} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_j)^2 \quad \text{var}$$

$$\delta = \underbrace{\text{diag}(S_{11}^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \dots, S_{kk}^{-\frac{1}{2}})}_{D_{(j)}} \beta_{(j)}$$

$$Y = \gamma_0 \cdot \mathbf{1} + \underbrace{\mathbf{Z} D_{(j)}^{-1}}_{Z_{(j)}} \underbrace{D_{(j)} \beta_{(j)}}_{\delta} + \varepsilon$$

$$= (\mathbf{1} \quad Z_{(j)}) \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_0 \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon$$

と書換ると、 $\delta$  の最小二乗推定値 LSE  $\hat{\delta}$

$$\hat{\delta} = \underbrace{\left( Z_{(j)}^t Z_{(j)} \right)^{-1}}_{\text{var}} Z_{(j)}^t Y \quad \text{var}$$

$$\text{cov}(\hat{\delta}) = \sigma^2 \left( Z_{(j)}^t Z_{(j)} \right)^{-1}$$

$Z_{(j)}^t Z_{(j)}$ : Sample Correlation Matrix of  $X_1, \dots, X_k$

## ⊗ Constrained Least Squares.

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{C\beta = d} \quad \text{ただし 制約付のベクトル} \\ m \times p \quad p \times 1 \quad m \times 1 \\ (m < p) \quad \text{rank } C = m \end{array}$$

制約条件付の最小二乗推定量  
 どのように求める?  
 (ラグランジュ法やペナルティ法  
 を用いる)

$$\textcircled{\text{B}} \min_{\substack{\beta \\ C\beta = d}} (Y - X\beta)^t (Y - X\beta)$$

ラグランジュ法, 未定乗数法  $\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left\{ (Y - X\beta)^t (Y - X\beta) + \lambda^t (d - C\beta) \right\} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2(X^t X)\beta - 2X^t Y - C^t \lambda = 0 \quad \text{を得る.}$$

$$\text{また } d - C\beta = 0 \quad (\text{制約条件})$$

(板書では  $d - C\beta = 0$  と書いてあるが、  
 実際には  $d - C\beta \neq 0$  の場合  
 使用しない)

$$\begin{array}{l} C\hat{\beta} = d \\ \hat{\beta} = \underbrace{(X^t X)^{-1}}_P X^t Y + \frac{1}{2} (X^t X)^{-1} C^t \lambda \end{array}$$

10/17

$$d = C\hat{\beta} = C\beta + \frac{1}{2} C(X^T X)^{-1} C^T \tilde{X}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \beta + (X^T X)^{-1} C^T (C(X^T X)^{-1} C^T)^{-1} (d - C\beta)$$

Note

- $\hat{\beta}$  is  $C\hat{\beta} = d$  is required
- $E[C\hat{\beta}] = d$   $E[\hat{\beta}] = \beta + 0 = \beta$
- $V[C\hat{\beta}] = V[(I - (X^T X)^{-1} C^T (C(X^T X)^{-1} C^T)^{-1} C) \hat{\beta}]$   
 $= \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} - \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} C^T [C(X^T X)^{-1} C^T]^{-1} C (X^T X)^{-1}$
- $V[\hat{\beta}] - V[\beta] = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} C^T [C(X^T X)^{-1} C^T]^{-1} C (X^T X)^{-1} \geq 0$

उदा३

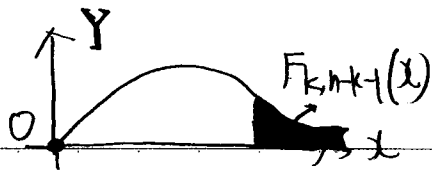
## Hypothesis Testing

(I)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet H_0: \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ \bullet H_1: \exists \beta_j \neq 0 \quad (j=1, \dots, k) \end{array} \right.$

(II)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bullet H_0: C\beta = d \\ \bullet H_1: C\beta \neq d \end{array} \right.$

ANOVA:  $(k+1-p)$ 

| Source     | df    | SS                     | MS                              | F                                 |
|------------|-------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Regression | k     | SS <sub>Reg</sub>      | SS <sub>Reg</sub> /k            | (SS <sub>Reg</sub> /k)            |
| Residual   | n-k-1 | SS <sub>Residual</sub> | SS <sub>Residual</sub> /(n-k-1) |                                   |
| Total      | n-1   | SS <sub>T</sub>        |                                 | (SS <sub>Residual</sub> /(n-k-1)) |



$\in L F > F_{k, k+1}(x)$  のあるは  $H_0$  を棄却する

$$\begin{cases} \bullet \text{SS}_{\text{reg}} = (\hat{Y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{Y})^t (\hat{Y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{Y}) = Y^t (H - \frac{1}{n}J) Y \\ \bullet \text{SS}_{\text{residual}} = e^t e = Y^t (I - H) Y \end{cases}$$

$$n\bar{Y}^2 = \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{1}Y)^t (\mathbf{1}Y) = \frac{1}{n} Y^t \underbrace{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^t}_{J} Y$$

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$(H - \frac{1}{n}J)^t (H - \frac{1}{n}J) = H - \frac{1}{n}J \quad \left( \because HX = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y = X \text{ であるから} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} Y = X\beta + \epsilon & \epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I) \\ Y \sim N(X\beta, \sigma^2 I) \end{cases} \quad \epsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \epsilon_j \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \quad HJ = J$$

$$\textcircled{=} H = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t$$

||  $T = (T_1, T_2, \dots, T_k)^t \sim N(\mu, I_k)$  である

$$Q = \underbrace{T^t}_{|X^t|} \underbrace{A}_{|K \times K|} \underbrace{T}_{|K|} \quad \text{である}$$

(1つずつ)

**定理**  $Q = T^t A T$  は  $\chi^2$  分布である  $\Leftrightarrow A$  は idempotent である

である  $\chi^2$  分布, 自由度  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{tr}(A) < n$

非心度  $\neq$  MAN である。である。

non-centrality parameter

↓  
1つずつ  
rank

10/19  $(T-m)^t A^t (T-m)$

数理統計学, 基礎 (P151, P152)

定理  $\exists Q = Q_1 + Q_2$  where  $Q_1 \sim X_{a, a}$   $Q_2 \sim X_{b, b}$

且  $Q_1 \geq 0$   $Q_2 \geq 0$   $Q_1 \sim X_{a, a}$   $Q_2 \sim X_{b, b}$

定理  $\exists T^t A_1 T$  &  $T^t A_2 T$  s.t.  $T$  is in  $X_{a, a}$   $X_{b, b}$   $X_{c, c}$   
 $\iff A_1 A_2 = 0$  である.

(野田, 官能, 数理統計学, 基礎 P152~153)  
 (排け教科書, 最後)

$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ik} + \epsilon_i$  ( $N \times X$  の数 =  $p = k+1$ )

$(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n \sim N(0, \sigma^2))$  iid

$Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{pmatrix} = X\beta + \epsilon \sim N(X\beta, \sigma^2 I)$   $\text{rank } X = k+1 (=p)$

定理:  $R_0^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min_{\beta} (Y - X\beta)^t (Y - X\beta)$   $\epsilon \beta \in \mathbb{R}^p$   
 $R_0^2 \sim \sigma^2 \cdot \chi_{n-(k+1)}^2$

定理:  $R_1^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \min_{\substack{\beta \\ C\beta = d}} (Y - X\beta)^t (Y - X\beta)$  (より制約付)

$C: m \times (k+1)$   $g \times 1$   
 $\text{rank}(C) = m$  ( $< k+1$ )  
 $d = m \times 1$



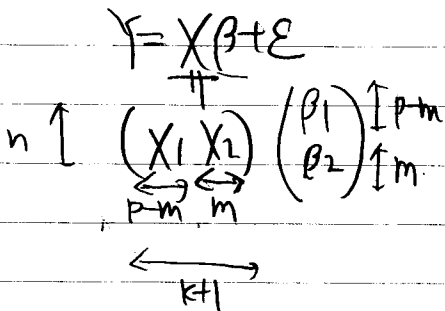
同様  $R_0^2, R_1^2 - R_0^2$  は独立 ... ①  
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$   
 $e^2 \quad e^2$

→  $R_0^2 \sim 0^2 X_{n-(k+1)}, R_1^2 - R_0^2 \sim$  自由度  $m$  の非心  $\chi^2$  分布 ... ②

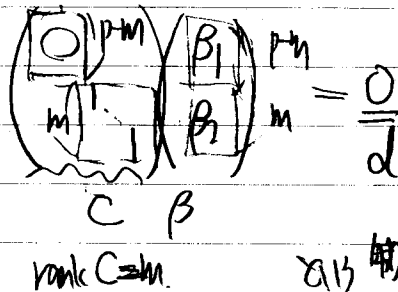
故  $CB = d$  の成り立つ  $R_1^2 - R_0^2 \sim 0^2 X_m^2$

ゆ  $\frac{\left(\frac{R_1^2 - R_0^2}{m}\right)}{\left(\frac{R_0^2}{n - (k+1)}\right)} \sim F_{m, n - (k+1)} \dots$  ③

Full-model, Reduced-model に関する教科書を参照する  
 $\downarrow$



$H_0: \beta_2 = 0$  といふ仮説検証に用いる



この補助変数を  $\uparrow$   
 17-22 用いた方がよい

Chapter 3 の作業 (10/31)

3.5, 3.6, 3.9, 3.14, 3.17, 3.21, 3.25, 3.26, 3.35, 3.36, 3.39

前回の続きで、拘束付きの回帰モデルの推定について

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

$n \times 1$     $n \times p$     $p \times 1$     $n \times 1$

$$H_0: C\beta = r \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: C\beta \neq r$$

$m \times p$    ( $p > m$ )  
 $\text{rank } C = m$  (拘束の数)

拘束付き、最小二乗解  $\hat{\beta}$

$$\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I) \quad Y \sim N(X\beta, \sigma^2 I)$$

- この大塚先生の推定について、野田、富岡、数理統計学の基礎、10月10日の講義を参照

尤度関数  $L(\beta, \sigma^2 | Y, X) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (Y - X\beta)^t (Y - X\beta)\right)$

$\beta$  と  $\sigma^2$  の最大推定量  $\hat{\beta}_{MLE} = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = \frac{1}{n} e^t e = \frac{1}{n} (Y - X\hat{\beta})^t (Y - X\hat{\beta})$$

$\beta$  と  $\sigma^2$  の最大推定法と関係なく、拘束付きの尤度関数

$\beta$  の制限下での最大推定量  $\hat{\beta}_{MLE}$  は

$$\hat{\beta}_{MLE} = \hat{\beta}_{MLE} - (X^t X)^{-1} C^t [C(X^t X)^{-1} C^t]^{-1} (C\hat{\beta}_{MLE} - r)$$

同様に制限下での  $\sigma^2$  の最大推定量

$$\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 \text{ は } \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = \frac{1}{n} (Y - X\hat{\beta})^t (Y - X\hat{\beta})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} [(Y - X\hat{\beta}) + X(\hat{\beta} - \beta)]^t [(Y - X\hat{\beta}) + X(\hat{\beta} - \beta)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} (Y - X\hat{\beta})^t (Y - X\hat{\beta}) + \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\beta} - \beta)^t [C(X^t X)^{-1} C^t] (\hat{\beta} - \beta)$$

极大似然估计 F 检验

$$\Lambda = \frac{\max_{\beta, \sigma^2} L(\beta, \sigma^2 | Y, X)}{\max_{\substack{\beta, \sigma^2 \\ \beta = r}} L(\beta, \sigma^2 | Y, X)} = \frac{L(\hat{\beta}_{MLE}, \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 | Y, X)}{L(\hat{\beta}_{MLE}, \hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 | Y, X)} \quad \text{计算}$$

$\left( = \frac{L(H_1)}{L(H_0)} \right)$  与  $\frac{1}{2}$  比较。  $H_0$  为真时，似然比  $(\Lambda)$  接近 1。

$(\Lambda > c \Rightarrow \text{拒绝 } H_0 \text{ 接受 } H_1)$

$$= \frac{(2\pi\hat{\sigma}^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2}\right)}{(2\pi\hat{\sigma}^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{n}{2}\right)} = \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} > c \Rightarrow \text{拒绝}$$

即  $\left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2}\right) > c \Rightarrow \text{拒绝}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\left\{ \frac{C(\hat{\beta} - r)^t [C(X^t X)^{-1} C^t] C(\hat{\beta} - r)}{n} \right\}}{\left\{ \frac{Y^t [I - X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t] Y}{n-p} \right\}} > c$$

$\chi^2_{p-1}$

↓  
非中心 F 分布

F(m, n-p)

10 24

・ 統計量, 分布, 関数  $H_0: \beta = \gamma$ , 制限下での検定...

$$[C(X'X)^{-1}C']^{-\frac{1}{2}}(C\hat{\beta} - \gamma) \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_m) \text{ 成立}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot C\hat{\beta} - \gamma &= C(\hat{\beta} - \beta) = C(X'X)^{-1}[X'\gamma - X'X\beta] \\ &\quad (C\beta = \gamma) \end{aligned}$$

$$= C(X'X)^{-1}X'\epsilon \text{ となる}$$

$$\cdot (C\hat{\beta} - \gamma)' [C(X'X)^{-1}C']^{-1} (C\hat{\beta} - \gamma) = \epsilon' X (X'X)^{-1} C' \underbrace{[C(X'X)^{-1}C']^{-1} C(X'X)^{-1} X'}_{P \text{ の } P} \epsilon$$

( $P$  は  $PE$  中等的行列である。  
すなわち Idempotent.)

$$\text{tr}(P) = \text{tr}(I_m) = m \text{ となる}$$

$$\cdot \epsilon' \epsilon = \epsilon' (I - H) \epsilon = \epsilon' (I - X(X'X)^{-1}X') \epsilon \sim \sigma^2 \chi_{m-p}^2$$

$\Rightarrow P(I - H) = 0$  となる。独立性を保証する。  
(F分布の導出)

$$F \sim F_{m-p, p} \text{ (H}_0 \text{ が真なとき)}$$

したがって  $H_1$  下では  $(C\hat{\beta} - \gamma)$  は非中心 F 分布 ( $F_{m-p, p}$ )

に従うことになる。

非非心度  $(\beta - r)^t [C(X)^t C^t]^{-1} C(\beta - r) / \sigma^2$  形式

次に  $C\beta$  が 100(1- $\alpha$ )% 信頼区間内にあることを

$$\{r \mid C(\beta - r)^t [C(X)^t C^t]^{-1} C(\beta - r) \leq m \sigma^2 F_{m, n-p}(1-\alpha)\}$$

と仮定 次に特殊な仮定 を考える。

(I)  $H_0: \beta_j = 0$  vs  $H_1: \beta_j \neq 0$  (jは rank, 自由度) の場合。

$$C = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0) \quad (\text{rank } C = 1 \quad \therefore m = 1)$$

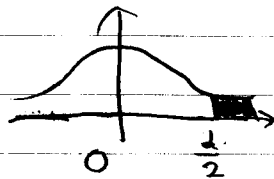
$$r = 0$$

このとき統計検定量は  $F = T^2 = \frac{\hat{\beta}_j^2}{(X^t X)^{-1}_{jj} \sigma^2} \sim F_{1, n-p}$  (Under  $H_0$ )

このとき T は t 分布に従うことに注意

(1- $\alpha$ )% 信頼区間 ( $\beta_j$ ) は

$$\hat{\beta}_j \pm se(\hat{\beta}_j) t_{n-p} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)$$



(II)  $H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_m = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= SS_{\text{residual}}(\text{reduced model}) - SS_{\text{residual}}(\text{full model}) \\ &= SS_{\text{reg}}(\text{full model}) - SS_{\text{reg}}(\text{reduced model}) \end{aligned}$$

10.24.

(III) 2つの母集団に於ける。

$$\begin{cases} \bullet Y_1 = X_1 \beta_1 + \varepsilon_1 & \varepsilon_1 \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_{n_1}) \\ \bullet Y_2 = X_2 \beta_2 + \varepsilon_2 & \varepsilon_2 \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_{n_2}) \end{cases}$$

 $\varepsilon_1 \perp \varepsilon_2$  (独立な乱数記号)

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^{(1)} \\ \beta_1^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_2^{(1)} \\ \beta_2^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \uparrow n \\ \uparrow p+r \end{matrix}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{よって } X_j = (X_j^{(1)} \ X_j^{(2)}) \quad j=1,2$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^{(1)} \\ \beta_1^{(2)} \\ \beta_2^{(1)} \\ \beta_2^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1^{(1)} & X_1^{(2)} & 0 \\ X_2^{(1)} & 0 & X_2^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{と表せる}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X\beta + \varepsilon &= \begin{pmatrix} X_1^{(1)} & X_1^{(2)} & 0 \\ X_2^{(1)} & 0 & X_2^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^{(1)} \\ \beta_1^{(2)} \\ \beta_2^{(1)} \\ \beta_2^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} X_1^{(1)} \beta_1^{(1)} + X_1^{(2)} \beta_1^{(2)} \\ X_2^{(1)} \beta_1^{(1)} + X_2^{(2)} \beta_2^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

この場合 model を 2つの母集団の事象を結合して  
(重複したデータ)

②, ③は自らの証明, ①の証明も考証

11/17/2018 (火) (I-H) 10.24  
= 24日

仮定  $H_0: \beta_1^{(2)} = \beta_2^{(2)}$  は  $H_0: Q\beta = 0$

行列  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_{r-1} & -I_{r-1} \\ \leftarrow & & \end{pmatrix} \downarrow r$

の制約付き, 帰帰行列の検定, 手法が使用される。

(1-d). 100% 信頼区間 (for  $\beta$ ) は  
(信頼域)

①  $\{ \beta \mid (\beta - \hat{\beta})^T (X^T X)^{-1} (\beta - \hat{\beta}) \leq (k+1) \sigma^2 \cdot F_{k+1, n-k}(\alpha) \}$

② Bonferroni Confidence region

本二行二の信頼区間

$I_j = \hat{\beta}_j \pm se(\hat{\beta}_j) t_{n-k-1; \frac{\alpha}{2l}}$  (j=1, 2, ..., l)  
と32  
 $1 - P(\beta_j \in I_j, j=1, \dots, l)$

$= P(\beta_j \notin I_j \text{ for some } j=1, \dots, l)$

$\leq \sum_{j=1}^l P(\beta_j \notin I_j) = l \cdot \frac{\alpha}{2l} = \alpha$

信頼区間の検定

$\therefore$  信頼区間 for  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l$   $\{ \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_l \end{pmatrix} \mid \beta_j \in I_j, j=1, \dots, l \}$

③ Scheffe's, 信頼区間

行列  $t_{n-k-1; \frac{\alpha}{2l}}$  の分布

$\{ (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_l)^T \mid \beta_j \in \hat{\beta}_j \pm (k+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (F_{k+1, n-k}(\alpha))^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot se(\hat{\beta}_j), j=1, \dots, l \}$   
if  $l$  is such that  $t_{n-k-1; \frac{\alpha}{2l}} \geq (k+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} (F_{k+1, n-k}(\alpha))^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Prediction region (Prediction Interval) 予測区間の範囲

- 予測区間の範囲に際しては、(予測区間の幅の広さ) (予測区間の幅の広さ) (予測区間の幅の広さ)

$$Y_0 = X_0^t \beta + \epsilon_0 \quad (\epsilon_0 \text{ と } \epsilon_1 \dots \epsilon_n \text{ は互いに独立})$$

Region

(1-2) 100% 予測区間の幅 for  $Y_0$  に関しては (予測区間の幅)

$$H = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t \quad \hat{Y} = X\hat{\beta} = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y = HY$$

$$\therefore \text{Var}[\hat{Y}] = \sigma^2 H \quad (\sigma^2 H H^t = \sigma^2 H^2 = \sigma^2 H)$$

$$\text{Var}[Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0] = \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 X_0^t (X^t X)^{-1} X_0$$

(たしかに板書で適当なところには自分で調べる)

- VIF<sub>j</sub> の話題 (多重共線性) 上関

$$\frac{1}{1 - R_j^2} \quad (\text{これは Exercise 2 に出てきた内容 復習})$$

- カラリカル, N(5, 1) の TIFA

$$X_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{storm window not present} \\ 1 & \text{o.w} \end{cases}$$

or.

$$X_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{control} \\ 1 & \text{treatment} \end{cases}$$

- $Y_{1,1} \dots Y_{1,n} \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$  child
- $Y_{2,1} \dots Y_{2,n} \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_{n_1} \\ y_{2,1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{2,n_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon \\
 & = \begin{pmatrix} X & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon \quad \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 = \mu_1 \\ \beta_1 = \mu_2 - \mu_1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

→ Chapter 8 (3)

10/31. One Indicator Variable...

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{cases} + \varepsilon_i$$

• One Factor with  $k$  levels. (Factorial ANOVA, 分散分析, 因子分析?)

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} \mu_1 + \varepsilon_i & (i=1 \sim n_1) \\ \mu_2 + \varepsilon_i & (i=n_1+1 \sim n_1+n_2) \\ \vdots \\ \mu_k + \varepsilon_i & (i=n_1+\dots+n_{k-1}+1 \sim n_1+\dots+n_k) \end{cases}$$

$$Y_i = \sum_{j=1}^k \mu_j \cdot I_{ij} + \varepsilon_i$$

( $I_{ij}$  is an indicator variable)

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ik} + \varepsilon_i$$

(Control Model)  
なぜ?

$$\beta_0 = \bar{y} = \frac{1}{K} (\mu_1 + \dots + \mu_k)$$

$$\beta_j = \mu_j - \bar{y}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j = 0$$

10/31.

正規分布  
仮定

LSE...

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y}_{..} = \frac{1}{n_1 + \dots + n_k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_1 + \dots + n_k} Y_j$$

$$\hat{\beta}_j = \bar{Y}_{.j} - \bar{Y}_{..}$$

(要因)

one-way ANOVA...

$$\oplus n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k = N_k$$

| Source      | df                       | SS                                                        |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| • treatment | $k-1$                    | $\sum_{j=1}^k n_j \bar{Y}_{.j}^2 - n \bar{Y}_{..}^2$      |
| • residual  | $\sum_{j=1}^k (n_j - 1)$ | $\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_{.j})^2$ |
| • total     | $\sum_{j=1}^k n_j - 1$   | $\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_{..})^2$ |

(2要因) 交互作用を考慮 (各組の平均値に差がある場合)

|          |     |          |   |     |   |  |
|----------|-----|----------|---|-----|---|--|
|          |     | Block    |   |     |   |  |
|          |     | Factor A |   |     |   |  |
|          |     | 1        | 2 | ... | I |  |
| Factor B | 1   |          |   |     |   |  |
|          | 2   |          |   |     |   |  |
|          | ... |          |   |     |   |  |
|          | J   |          |   |     |   |  |

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^I \alpha_k X_{ijk} + \sum_{k=1}^J \beta_k X_{ijk} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$\mu = \text{grand mean}$

$\alpha_i = \text{effect of } i\text{th block}$

$\beta_j = \text{effect of } j\text{th treatment}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^I \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \beta_j = 0$$

$$(LSE) \hat{\mu} = \bar{Y}_{..} = \frac{1}{IJ} \sum_{i,j} Y_{ij}$$

2重 分散比 考査 (2重)

No. 10/31  
Date

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \hat{\alpha}_i &= \bar{Y}_{i.} - \bar{Y}_{..} \quad (i=1 \sim I) & \bar{Y}_{i.} &= \frac{1}{J} \sum_{j=1}^J Y_{ij} \\ \hat{\beta}_j &= \bar{Y}_{.j} - \bar{Y}_{..} \quad (j=1 \sim J) & \bar{Y}_{.j} &= \frac{1}{I} \sum_{i=1}^I Y_{ij} \end{aligned} \right.$$

2重 Two-way ANOVA (乱塊法)

| Source    | df         | SS                                                                                  |
|-----------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| block     | I-1        | $J \cdot \sum_{i=1}^I (\bar{Y}_{i.} - \bar{Y}_{..})^2$                              |
| treatment | J-1        | $I \cdot \sum_{j=1}^J (\bar{Y}_{.j} - \bar{Y}_{..})^2$                              |
| residual  | (I-1)(J-1) | $\sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_{i.} - \bar{Y}_{.j} + \bar{Y}_{..})^2$ |
| total     | IJ-1       | $\sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_{..})^2$                               |

交互作用を考慮する場合

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + \alpha_i + \beta_j + \gamma_{ij} + \epsilon_{ijk} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} k=1 \sim n_{ij} \\ i=1 \sim I \\ j=1 \sim J \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^I \alpha_i = 0, \quad \sum_{j=1}^J \beta_j = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^I \gamma_{ij} = 0 \quad (j=1 \sim J)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \gamma_{ij} = 0 \quad (i=1 \sim I)$$

10/31 (月)

~~8.7~~ 8.7 / 8.10 / 8.11 / 8.12 / 8.13 / 8.16

mixed continuous and categorical variables.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \epsilon_i = \begin{cases} \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \epsilon_i & \text{if } X_{i1} = 1 \\ \beta_0 + \beta_2 X_{i2} & \text{if } X_{i1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

- $X_{i1} = 0$  or  $1$
- $X_{i2} = \text{continuous}$

with interaction (  $X_{i2}$ , 相互作用變量 )

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \beta_3 X_{i1} \cdot X_{i2} + \epsilon_i$$

(Homework)

宿) Ch. 8 8.7; 8.10; 8.11; 8.12; 8.13; 8.16



(第4章) Model-Checking (FITT 検証)

GLM  
(一般化線形モデル)

$$Y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

$$\text{data} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{pmatrix} \quad X = [X_{(i,j)}] \begin{matrix} i=1, \dots, n \\ j=1, \dots, p \end{matrix}$$

(我々の関心は  $\beta$  の推定と検定)  
FITT は我々の自己決定問題の解決策)

• Gauss-Markov conditions; Normality

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{pmatrix} \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I) \quad \text{— 各観測値が独立に正規分布に従うか?}$$

$\epsilon_i, \beta, \dots$  の分布関数

残差... Residuals  $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$  :  $e = (I - H)Y$

$$E[e] = E[(I - H)Y] = (I - H)E[Y] = (I - H)X\beta = 0$$

$$= (I - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) X \beta$$

$$V[e] = V[(I - H)Y] = \sigma^2 (I - H) I (I - H)^T = \sigma^2 (I - H)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = MS_{\text{residual}} \quad e \sim N(0, (I - H)\sigma^2)$$

Standardized residuals (標準化した残差)

$$d_i = \frac{e_i}{\sqrt{MS_{\text{residual}}}} \quad MS_{\text{residual}} = \frac{\sum e_i^2}{n - p}$$

Studentized residuals (正規化した残差)

$$r_i = \frac{e_i}{\sqrt{MS_{\text{res}} \cdot (1 - h_{ii})}}$$

Press Residuals

$$e_i^{(j)} = y_i - \hat{y}_i^{(j)} \quad \text{where } \hat{y}_i^{(j)} \text{ is the predicted value of } y_i \text{ with all the data except } X_i, y_i$$

$$r_i^{(j)} = \frac{e_i^{(j)}}{\sqrt{1 - h_{ii}^{(j)}}} \quad \left( \text{自分の } X_i, y_i \text{ を除いた残差を計算する } \right)$$

(自分の残差を計算する)

10.31

Date

→ 初級自由な事読取の良改

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ X_{(i)} \end{pmatrix}$$

(第3章、最後、OR出た  
他の行列の逆行列はAMB.  
SU1...

$$\hat{Y}_{(i)} = X_{(i)} (X_{(i)}^T X_{(i)})^{-1} X_{(i)}^T Y_{(i)}$$

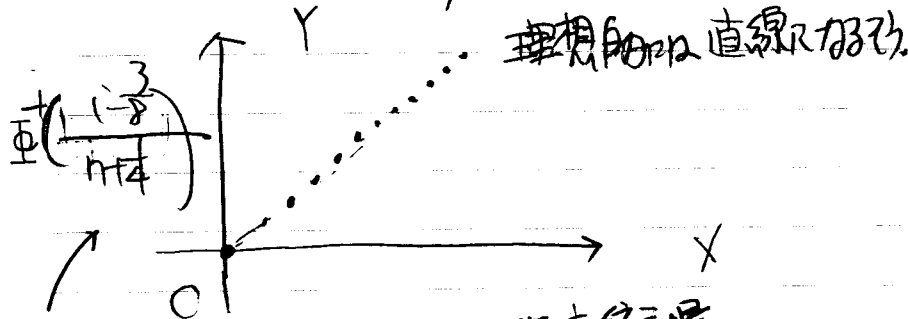
$$V[E_{(i)}] = \frac{\sigma^2}{1 - h_{ii}}$$

R-Student residual.

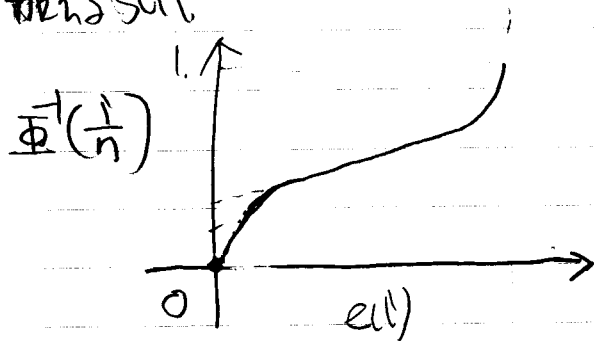
$$MS_{res} \rightarrow S(i)^2$$

• Residual Plots.

Normal Probability Plot.



→ 一般に  $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{8} \sigma$   $e_{(i)}$  の順序統計量  
加改 SU1.



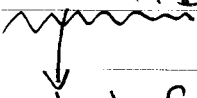
Heavy Tail.

(正規分布の20%以上?)

PI3OR 加改改改.

Fig 4.7

Residuals against fitted values  $\hat{y}_i$ .



check for unequal variance. non linearity.

Plot of residuals in time sequences. (p143)





12/16 (金)  
補講 10:20 → 12:10

1/6 (金)  
10:20 → 12:10

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 11 / 14 (A)

(residual plots)

Generalized Linear model

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(GM conditions)} \\ \text{(Normality)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} E[\varepsilon_i^2] = \sigma^2 & (i=j) \text{ equal variance} \\ E[\varepsilon_i] = 0 & \text{: partial regression} \\ E[\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j] = 0 & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$

Residuals:  $\varepsilon_i$  vs  $\hat{y}_i$

$$V(\varepsilon) = \sigma^2 I_{n \times n}$$

• F-test (F検定): robust against nonnormality  
(非正規性に対する頑健性検定)

LAL Confidence Interval is robust ではない。  
(CI)

⊗ Tests of Normality (正規性の検定)

① Shapiro-Wilk Test ( $n < 50$ )  
(シャピロ-ウィルク検定)

•  $U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n$  (データ)

•  $U_{(1)}, U_{(2)}, \dots, U_{(n)}$  ( $U_1 \sim U_n$  の順序統計量)

$a_i$  は Wikipedia 参照

検定統計量... 
$$W = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i U_{(i)})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (U_i - \bar{U})^2} \approx \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i U_{(i)})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (U_i - \bar{U})^2}}$$

$a_i$ 's depend on the mean of order statistics of  $N(0,1)$

•  $W \leq W_\alpha \Rightarrow \text{reject}$

## 11/4 (A) 正規性の検定

## ② Kolmogorov's Test (nが大きいとき)

$U_1, U_2, \dots, U_n$ : iid と仮定 (cdf  $\Phi$ , 関数)

$H_0: F = \Phi$  (正しい正規分布)  
 $H_1: F \neq \Phi$  (正規分布ではない)

$F_n(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \text{経験分布関数} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I(U_i \leq x)$

$$I(U_i \leq x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (U_i \leq x) \\ 0 & (U_i > x) \end{cases}$$

検定統計量 =  $D = \sup_{x \in R} |F_n(x) - \Phi(x)|$

Reject Normality if  $D$  is large.

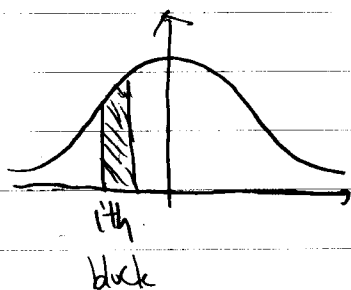
( $D$  が大きいほど  $H_0$  を棄却)

③  $\chi^2$ -test (カチ乗検定)

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(E_i - Q_i)^2}{E_i} \sim \chi_{k-1}^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(カチ乗の検定カチ乗検定)} \\ \text{(指定区間外の観測値の自由度を引いた)} \end{array}$$

( $Q_i$ ... 観測値  
 $E_i$ ... 理論上の期待値)

上記正規性の検定にも応用が (明解三項分布の検定)



K個, 4個に区別し 3つの合計値の平均値を求め、 $\chi^2$ -検定を行う。

( $E_i$ ... expected number of samples in the  $i$ th block  
 $Q_i$ ... number of  $U_1, U_2$  in the  $i$ th block)

• 正規性の仮定を無視した検定法 (Bootstrap法)

(Bootstrap法)

$H_0: \beta = \gamma$  vs  $H_1: \beta \neq \gamma$

検定統計量  $T = \frac{C(\beta - \gamma)^T (C(X)^T C)^T C(\beta - \gamma)}{\hat{\sigma}^2}$

$e_1, \dots, e_n$   $T(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)$   $(= \epsilon^T X (X^T X)^{-1} C^T [C (X^T X)^{-1} C^T]^{-1} C (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \epsilon)$

$e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*$  (random sample from  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$ )  
 (bootstrapped sample)

$y^* = X \beta^* + \epsilon^*$

$T(e_1^*, \dots, e_n^*)$

repeat for  $B$  times ( $B \geq 2000$ ) to obtain an approximation to the distribution of  $T(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)$  and its  $(1-\alpha)$ -th quantile  $T_{1-\alpha}^*$ .

reject  $H_0: \beta = \gamma$  (if:  $T(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) \geq T_{1-\alpha}^*$ )

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

Gauss Markov Conditions.

$$E[\varepsilon_i] = 0 \quad (i=1 \sim n) \quad (\text{平均が } 0 \text{ の仮定})$$

① residual plots.

② Partial Regression Plots.

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

$$Y = X_{(j)}\beta_{(j)} + X_j\beta_j + \varepsilon$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & X_{11} & \boxed{X_{1k}} & \dots & X_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & X_{n1} & \boxed{X_{nk}} & \dots & X_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon \quad (\text{この } \beta_k \text{ を } \beta_j)$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & X_{11} & \dots & X_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & X_{n1} & \dots & X_{nn} \end{bmatrix}}_{X_{(j)}} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} + X_j\beta_j + \varepsilon$$

$$\underbrace{(I - H_{(j)})}_{e(Y|X_{(j)})} Y = \underbrace{(I - H_{(j)})}_{=0} X_{(j)}\beta_{(j)} + (I - H_{(j)})X_j\beta_j + (I - H_{(j)})\varepsilon$$

$$e(Y|X_{(j)})$$

$$= \beta_j e(X_j|X_{(j)}) + \varepsilon^*$$

(教科書 p145~146 参照)

予測値  $\hat{y}(x)$  の定義: 最小二乗法

### ③ Press Statistics

(普通データを除いた予測値と実際の値との差の二乗)

$$e(x) = Y(x) - \hat{Y}(x) \quad \text{PRESS} = \sum_{i=1}^n e(x_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{e_i}{1 - h_{ii}} \right)^2$$

$$R^2_{\text{prediction}} = 1 - \frac{\text{PRESS}}{\text{SST}}$$

⊗ 単に書き換えるだけ

(証明は省略)

Lack-of-fit test (適合度検定)

• 繰り返し測定のあるモデル (Repeated Measurements) の場合

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_{1,1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{1,n_1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{m,1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{m,n_m} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{1,n_1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{m,1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{m,n_m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon$$

$\beta_0 = 2$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (Y_{ij} - \hat{Y}_{ij})^2 = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_i)^2}_{\text{SSPE}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} n_i (\bar{Y}_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2}_{\text{SSLOF}}$$

df:  $n-m$                       df:  $m-2$

df:  $n-2$

=  $n+m-2$

$$F_{\text{LOF}} = \frac{\left\{ \text{SS}_{\text{LOF}} / (m-2) \right\}}{\left\{ \text{SS}_{\text{PE}} / (n-m) \right\}}$$

HW. 1/28(日)友.

Pr. 1/4. Chapter 4. 作業. 4.8, 4.14, 4.15, 4.17, 4.20, 4.21, 4.22, 4.14.

- No-reported Measurements の場合

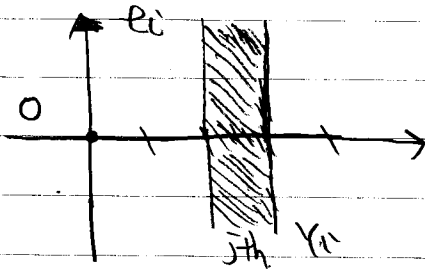
(near-neighbors 考入を要する)

$$DCC^2 = \sum_{j=1}^K \frac{[\beta_j (\sum_i (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_{ij}))]^2}{MS_{Res}} \quad (\text{教科書 p1612 及び p163.})$$

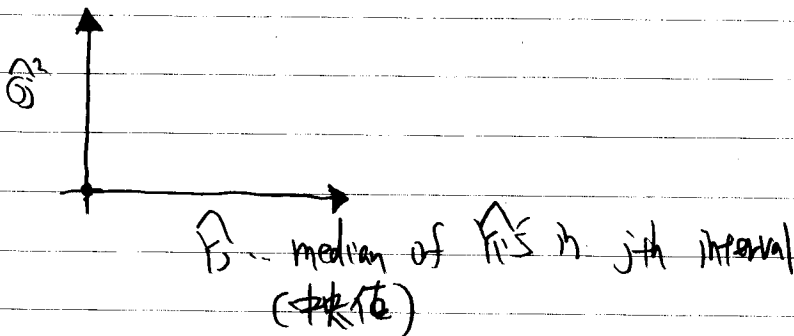
検定  $\cdot E[\varepsilon_i^2] = \sigma^2$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ ) に関して.

(分散の等しい仮定は関数検定)

- ① residual plots  $\varepsilon_i$ 's vs  $\hat{y}_i$ 's



$\hat{\sigma}_j^2$  = sample variance of residual in  $j$ th interval



- ② White's Test

If equal variance assumption holds, and  $h_{ii} \rightarrow 0$

then  $S_1 = n^{-1} \hat{\sigma}^2 X'X \approx S_2 = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 X_i X_i'$

③ Regress  $e_i$ 's against  $X_{ij}$ 's

$nR^2 \approx \chi^2_{k-1}$  under equal variance assumption.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k X_{ij} \beta_j + \epsilon_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

Gauss Markov Conditions:

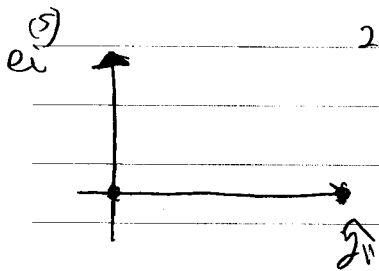
$$E[\epsilon_i] = 0 \quad E[\epsilon_i^2] = \sigma^2 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$\text{cov}[\epsilon_i, \epsilon_j] = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$$

- Unequal Variances...

Heteroscedasticity ... 異方差性的假定不成立

1. Residual plots  $\epsilon_i^{(s)}$  against  $\hat{y}_i$  and each X-variable.



$$2. \hat{\sigma}_i^2 = \frac{\sum_{j \in \text{ith neighbor}} (\epsilon_j^{(s)} - \bar{\epsilon}^{(s)})^2}{\# \text{ pt in } i\text{th neighborhood}}$$

LSE

$\hat{\beta}_{OLS} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$  ... unbiased even in presence of heteroscedasticity, but not BLUE.

(非異方差性的 OLS 不是 BLUE)



(I) Variance Stabilizing Transformation.  
(分散安定化変換)

$f(Y_i)$  が有意な、等しい分散を持つように変換  $f$  を求める。

• 例として  $Y \sim \text{Poi}(\eta)$ ,  $E[Y] = \eta$ ;  $V[Y] = \eta (= \sigma^2)$

$Y \sim \text{Poi}(\eta)$ ,  $E[Y] = \eta$ ;  $V[Y] = \eta(1 + \eta)$

$Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$   $E[Y] = np$ ;  $V[Y] = np(1-p)$   
 $= \eta(1 - \frac{\eta}{n})$

$f(Y_i)$  に Taylor 展開する

$f(Y_i) \approx f(\eta_i) + f'(\eta_i)(Y_i - \eta_i) + \frac{f''(\theta_i)}{2!} (Y_i - \eta_i)^2$   
 $\approx$  55 の Taylor 展開  
 (ただし  $\theta_i$  は  $\eta_i$  と  $Y_i$  の間、とある数。) 11/28

$E[f(Y_i)] \approx f(\eta_i)$

$V[f(Y_i)] \approx f'(\eta_i)^2 \text{Var}[Y_i]$  or

(これは  $\delta$ -method と同じ)

以上の事から  $f$  の分散安定化変換は  $(f'(\eta_i))^2 V[Y_i] = \text{定数}$  (何かが)

$\rightarrow$  対応する  $f$  は  $f'(\eta_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V[Y_i]}}$

$$f'(\eta) \propto \frac{1}{\sigma(\eta)} \quad (\text{正态分布的标准化函数})$$

$$\therefore f = \int \frac{1}{\sigma(\eta)} d\eta \quad \text{等等}$$

先求每个例的期望与方差

①  $V(X) = \eta, \quad \sigma(\eta) = \sqrt{\eta}$

$$\therefore f = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta}} d\eta = 2\sqrt{\eta} \quad \text{等等} \quad \sigma(\sqrt{\eta} \text{ 等等})$$

②  $V(X) = \eta(1-\eta), \quad \sigma(\eta) = \sqrt{\eta(1-\eta)}$

$$f = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta(1-\eta)}} d\eta \quad \eta = \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \quad \frac{d\eta}{d\theta} = 2\sin 2\theta$$

$$= \int \frac{2\sin 2\theta \cos \theta}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} d\theta = 2\theta \quad \therefore 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\eta} \quad \text{等等}$$

③  $\theta \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } V(X) = \eta^2 \text{ 等等}$

$$f(\eta) = \int \frac{1}{\eta} d\eta = \ln \eta \quad \text{等等}$$

④  $Y_{(i)} = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j X_{(i)} + \varepsilon_i$  的表达式

$$f(X_{(i)}) = f(\dots)$$

等等

$$\textcircled{4} E[\eta] = \eta^{\beta} \quad f(\eta) \propto \eta^{-\beta-1}$$

• Box-Cox Transformation. (Box-Cox 变换)

$$Y^{(\lambda)} = \begin{cases} \frac{Y^{\lambda} - 1}{\lambda \cdot Y^{\lambda-1}} & (\lambda \neq 0) \\ Y \ln Y & (\lambda = 0) \end{cases}$$

where.

$$\dot{Y} = \ln^+ \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_i Y_i} \right) \quad (\ln^+ \text{ 是什么?})$$

$SS_{Res}(\lambda)$  (收入分析等时使用  $\ln$ )

$$Y = \beta_0 \exp(\beta_1 X) \cdot \varepsilon \quad (\text{真9ETIL})$$

$$\ln Y = \ln \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \ln \varepsilon$$

(II) Weighting

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ik} + \varepsilon_i \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$E[\varepsilon_i] = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[\varepsilon_i] = \sigma_i^2 = C_i^2 \cdot \sigma^2 \quad (C_i \text{ 是常数})$$

$$E[\varepsilon_i \cdot \varepsilon_j] = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$$

11/20

$$\text{Consider } \frac{Y_i}{C_i} = \beta_0 \frac{1}{C_i} + \beta_1 \frac{X_{i1}}{C_i} + \dots + \beta_k \frac{X_{ik}}{C_i} + \frac{\varepsilon_i}{C_i} \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

Under Gauss Markov Condition is satisfied.

$$\Rightarrow \min_{\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{Y_i}{C_i} - \frac{\beta_0}{C_i} - \beta_1 \frac{X_{i1}}{C_i} - \dots - \beta_k \frac{X_{ik}}{C_i} \right)^2$$

(WY - WXβ)

OLS is the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE).

(ordinary least square: OLS)

$$V = \text{diag}(C_1^2, \dots, C_n^2)$$

$$W = \text{diag}(1/C_1^2, \dots, 1/C_n^2)$$

then  $\min_{\beta} (Y - X\beta)^T V^{-1} (Y - X\beta)$  is minimized.

$$\beta_{OLS} = (X^T V^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T V^{-1} Y$$

(unbiased for β)

$$\begin{aligned} V[\beta_{OLS}] &= (X^T V^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T V^{-1} (\sigma^2 V) (X^T V^{-1} X)^{-1} \\ &= \sigma^2 (X^T V^{-1} X)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq V[\beta_{OLS}] = V[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y]$$

$$= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T V (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T V X (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$e_i^{(y)} = \frac{Y_i - \hat{Y}_{i,OLS}}{C_i}$$

$\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (e_i^{(y)})^2$  : unbiased for  $\sigma^2$

|     | unbiased | BLUE | MLE |
|-----|----------|------|-----|
| OLS | ✓        | X    | X   |
| WLS | ✓        | ✓    | ✓   |

以上, 事に注意する ↑

Repeated Measurements. (繰返しの観測)

$(Y_{ij}, X_{ij}) \quad i=1, \dots, n$

$$Y_{ij} = X_{ij}^t \beta + \varepsilon_{ij} \quad (\varepsilon_{ij} \text{ は GMM conditions を満たす})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (Y_{ij} - X_{ij}^t \beta)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} (Y_{ij} - \hat{Y}_{ij})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} n_i (Y_{ij} - X_{ij}^t \beta)^2$$

最小二乗推定  
と  
最尤推定  
と  
両方とも考慮する

$$X_{ij}^t \beta + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

$$\text{Var}[\varepsilon_{ij}] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n_i}$$

同じ  $n_i$  の場合も?

この状況上から出てくる  
(I) Weight, 反数, 重み  
は  $n_i$  の逆数

$C_1 \dots C_n$  Prior knowledge or information

estimate  $C_1 \dots C_n$  from OLS residuals.

WLS - Weighted least squares.

Correlated Errors:  $V[E] = \sigma^2 V$  ( $V$ , full rank)

• GLM:  $Y = X\beta + E$

• G.M-Conditions  $E[E] = 0$ ,  $V[E] = \sigma^2 I$

- ① • income per capita over time  
• clustered data

$$V = V^{\frac{1}{2}} (V^{\frac{1}{2}})^t = P^t D P = P^t D^{\frac{1}{2}} D^{\frac{1}{2}} P$$

$$\underbrace{V^{\frac{1}{2}} Y}_{Y^{(v)}} = \underbrace{V^{\frac{1}{2}} X}_{X^{(v)}} \beta + \underbrace{V^{\frac{1}{2}} E}_{E^{(v)}}$$

$$Y^{(v)} = X^{(v)} \beta + E^{(v)}$$

→ 相似変換を施せば  $V[E^{(v)}] = V^{\frac{1}{2}} (\sigma^2 V) V^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sigma^2 I$

→ 正規分布。

(一般化最小二乗推定)

Generalized Least Squares ( $Y^{(N)}, X^{(N)}$  基元最小二乗推定)

$$\beta_{GLS} = (X^{(N)T} X^{(N)})^{-1} X^{(N)T} Y^{(N)}$$

$$e^{(N)} = (X^{(N)T} X^{(N)})^{-1} X^{(N)T} Y = Y^{(N)} - X^{(N)} \beta_{GLS}$$

• Nested Errors:

$$n = mM$$

M sets of m observations

(m個の観測値を1つずつ集めて M 個の Math)

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sum_{i=1}^m \sigma^2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \uparrow mM$$

$$\Sigma = \rho 11^T = \rho \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Serial Correlation (時系列)

$$Y_t = X_t^T \beta + \varepsilon_t \quad (t=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$\{\varepsilon_t\}$  - first order autoregressive process, AR(1)

$$\varepsilon_t = \rho \varepsilon_{t-1} + \mu_t; \quad (\mu_t \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_\mu^2))$$

$$|\rho| < 1$$

11 2P

この節の 自らの計算と確認

$$E_t = \rho E_{t-1} + u_t = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left( \rho^j E_{t-j} + \sum_{s=0}^j \rho^s u_{t-s} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \rho^s u_{t-s}$$

$$E[E_t] = 0 \quad V[E_t] = \sigma_u^2 \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \rho^{2s} = \frac{\sigma_u^2}{1-\rho^2}$$

$$\text{Cov}[E_t, E_{t+h}] = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \rho^{2s+h} \sigma_u^2 = \frac{\rho^h}{1-\rho^2} \sigma_u^2$$

$$V[E] = \frac{\sigma_u^2}{1-\rho^2} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho^2 & \dots & \rho^{M-1} \\ \rho & 1 & \rho & \dots & \rho^{M-2} \\ \rho^2 & \rho & 1 & \dots & \rho^{M-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \rho^{M-1} & \rho^{M-2} & \rho^{M-3} & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

と、

 $\hat{\rho} =$ 

$$\text{OLS} : \hat{E}_t = \hat{\rho} E_{t-1} + u_t^*$$



12/5

chapter 5, 习题. 5.2/5.8/5.10/5.12/5.14/5.16/5.17

No. 12.5

Date

Mixed Model ... 混合 model p194

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{ij} + \delta_i + \epsilon_{ij}$$



random effect

fixed effect (unknown parameter)

$$j = 1 \sim k_i$$

$$i = 1 \sim m$$

$$\delta_i \sim N(0, \sigma_\delta^2) \quad (i = 1 \sim m), \text{ iid}$$

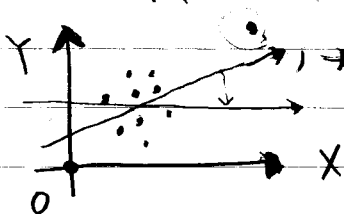
$$\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

- Residual maximum likelihood or called restricted maximum likelihood (REML) Jiang (1996) Ann. Statist. 24. 255-276

- outliers and influential observations. (外值 影響, 高 leverage 值)

chapter 6. ↓

influential points / un-usual x-values



→ 高 leverage 点 对 回归线 影响 较大

外值 的 检出 相关 ... ↓ 次, 1/2 ... 人 降 迷 ...!  
(决定)

Chapter 6.

Leverage: 関数...

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \dots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix}$$

$x_i^t$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^t \\ \vdots \\ x_n^t \end{pmatrix} \beta + \epsilon$$

計測誤差

$$(X_i^t, y_i) = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{ip}, y_i) \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$X_i$  の Leverage は  $H_{ii}$  であり定義される。

$$(対) \quad H_{ii} = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T = h_{ii} \quad (i,j) \in \{1, \dots, n\}^2$$

- $h_{ii}$  は  $X_i$  の  $X$  からの距離の平方であり、 $0 < h_{ii} < 1$  となる。 (threshold)

central model への距離

$$X^t = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$z^t = (x_1 - \bar{x}, \dots, x_n - \bar{x}) \quad \text{where } \bar{x} = (\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_p)^t$$

$$H = Z(Z^T Z)^{-1} Z^T = (\tilde{h}_{ij}) \quad (i,j) \in \{1, \dots, n\}^2$$

$$\tilde{h}_{ii} = (x_i - \bar{x})^t (Z^T Z)^{-1} (x_i - \bar{x})$$

Standardized squared distance of  $X_i$  from  $Z$

標準化平方距離

chapter 6

34(1)

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

No.

12/5

Date

$$Y - \mathbf{1}\bar{Y} = HY - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^t Y = HY - \frac{1}{n} JY$$

$$P = Z(Z^t Z)^{-1} Z^t (Y - \mathbf{1}\bar{Y}) + \mathbf{1}\bar{Y} = AY + \mathbf{1}\bar{Y}$$

予定式  
No.

Hence:  $H - \frac{1}{n} J = A$  である

から

$$h_{ii} - \frac{1}{n} = a_{ii} \text{ である.}$$

$$Y = HY, \quad A = \sum_{j=1}^p H_{(j)} J_j$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n h_{ii} = \text{tr}(H) = p = k+1$$

rule of thumb ...  $h_{ii} > \frac{2}{n}(k+1)$

は outliers (外れ値, 異常値) を検出するのに

(外部) 平方-偏差 残差を用いる。

$$e_i^* = \frac{e_i}{\text{Sc} \sqrt{1 - h_{ii}}} \quad (\text{教科書の } e_i \text{ と表記は異なるが } e_i \text{ である?})$$

$e_i = Y_i - \hat{Y}_i$  である。Sc は  $(X_i^t, Y_i)$  の場合

場合、最小二乗法を用いたときの である。

(これは Chapter 4 に出現する。付録 C.6 ~ C.7 にも記載がある。  
(p590 ~ p594))

chapter 6

$$\hat{\beta}(y) = (X^{(t)} X^{(t)})^{-1} X^{(t)T} Y^{(t)} \quad \text{where } X^{(t)} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)$$

$$Y^{(t)} = (y_1, \dots, y_{k-1}, y_{k+1}, \dots, y_n)^T$$

それ故  $\hat{\beta}(y) = \hat{\beta}_0 + \frac{(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y}{1 - h_{ii}}$  となる

$(n-k-2) S_{yy}^2 = (n-k-1) S^2 - (1-h_{ii})^{-1} e_i^2$  となる

$$\hat{\beta}(y) = \underbrace{(X^T X - x_i x_i^T)^{-1}}_{(X^T X)^{-1} + \frac{(X^T)^T x_i x_i^T (X^T)^T}{1 - x_i^T (X^T)^T x_i}} (X^T Y - x_i Y_i)$$

"  $\sum_{j=1}^n (y_j - x_j \hat{\beta}(y))^2 - (y_i - x_i \hat{\beta}(y))^2$

④  $(X^T X)^{-1} + \frac{(X^T)^T x_i x_i^T (X^T)^T}{1 - x_i^T (X^T)^T x_i}$

と書ける。

**導出**  
 $A := (X^T X - x_i x_i^T)^{-1}$  と置く

$$A(X^T X - x_i x_i^T) = I$$

$$A X^T X - A x_i x_i^T = I$$

$$A - A x_i x_i^T (X^T)^T = (X^T)^T$$

$$A(I - x_i x_i^T (X^T)^T) = (X^T)^T$$

よって  $x_i$  は右乗  $A(x_i - x_i x_i^T (X^T)^T x_i) = (X^T)^T x_i$

$\therefore A x_i - A x_i x_i^T (X^T)^T x_i = (X^T)^T x_i$

Chapter 6

$$\Rightarrow \text{in } A x_i x_i^T (X^T X)^{-1} x_i = (X^T X - x_i x_i^T)^{-1} x_i x_i^T (X^T X)^{-1} x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} = A x_i &= (X^T X - x_i x_i^T)^{-1} x_i x_i^T (X^T X)^{-1} x_i + (X^T X)^{-1} x_i \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} x_i / (1 - h_{ii}) \end{aligned}$$

$$A = (X^T X)^{-1} + \frac{(X^T X)^{-1} x_i x_i^T (X^T X)^{-1}}{1 - h_{ii}}$$

⋮

Plot residuals against  $\hat{y}_i$ 's and any of the covariates

- 1. outliers  $\leftrightarrow$  large residuals ✓
- 2. outliers and high leverage point  $\leftrightarrow$  small residual
- 3. high leverage point  $\leftrightarrow$  small residual ↑

Can be detected by deleted residuals.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y}_i - \hat{y}_{(i)} &= y_i - x_i^T \hat{\beta}_{(i)} \\ &= y_i - x_i^T \hat{\beta}_{(i)} \end{aligned}$$

or externally studentized residuals ( $t_i$ )

## Remedy

- outlier に出くばれた時の修正法

① recording or measurement error  $\rightarrow$  delete  
(記録や測定上の誤り) (削除)

② rare event  $\rightarrow$  retain  
(非常に稀な事象) (保持)

③ coming from a different population  $\Rightarrow$  remove  
(異様な集団から来る) (削除)

- 影響の測定 (Measurement of influence)

① leverage  $h_{ii}$

$\beta_0$  の推定値の差を測る

② compare change in estimation of  $\beta$   
with or without using  $(X_i^T, Y_i)$

$$\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_{(i)} = (X_i^T)^T X_i^{-1} Y_i / (1 - h_{ii})$$

The  $j$ th component of  $\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_{(i)}$  is  $DFBETA_{ij}$

$DFBETA_{ij}$  :  $\hat{\beta}_j - \hat{\beta}_{(i)j}$  の差を測る  
( $\hat{\beta}_j - \hat{\beta}_{(i)j}$ )

Standardized DFBETA (標準化したDFBETA)

$$DFBETA_{S(i)} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_j - \hat{\beta}_{(i)j}}{\sqrt{S(i)^2 G_{jj}}} = \left( \frac{1}{(1-h_{ii}) G_{jj}} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left( \sum_{k=1}^p x_{ik} \right) e_i^*$$

( $G_{jj} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\sum_{k=1}^p x_{kj}^2)$  行列)

$$\frac{DFBETA_{S(i)}}{\text{S.E.}(DFBETA_{S(i)})} \leftarrow e_i^*$$

② Compare the fitted values:  $DFFIT_i = \hat{y}_i - \hat{y}_{(i)}$

$$= x_i^T \hat{\beta} - x_i^T \hat{\beta}_{(i)} = h_{ii} e_i / (1-h_{ii})$$

Standardized version:  $DFFITS_i = \frac{h_{ii}^{1/2} e_i}{S(i) (1-h_{ii})} = \left( \frac{h_{ii}}{(1-h_{ii})} \right)^{1/2} e_i^*$

• ratio of the determinants of the estimated covariance matrices of  $\hat{\beta}$  and  $\hat{\beta}_{(i)}$

$$COVRATIO_i = \frac{|S(i)^2 (X_{(i)}^T X_{(i)})^{-1}|}{|S^2 (X^T X)^{-1}|}$$

Deleted Residuals  $y_i - \hat{y}_{(i)} = y_i - x_i^T \hat{\beta}_{(i)} = \frac{e_i}{1-h_{ii}}$

No. 12.5

Date Chapter 6. (Cook's Distance Measure)

④ Cook's Distance: (Cook's Distance Measure)

$$D_i = \frac{(\beta - \hat{\beta}(i))^T (X^T X)^{-1} (\beta - \hat{\beta}(i))}{(k+1) s^2}$$

$$= \frac{e_i^2 h_{ii}}{(k+1) s^2 (1-h_{ii})^2}$$

• compute these measures.

• Histograms, box-plots.

• Critical level for  $h_{ii} \bar{s} = \frac{2(k+1)}{n}$   
=  $e_i^* \bar{s} : 2$   
= DIFF-IT'S :  $\frac{2(k+1)}{(k+1)}$



12/16 (金) 多項式回帰モデル

•  $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$  (単回帰モデル)

•  $Y = \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_j X^j + \epsilon$  (k次多項式回帰)

(LSE)  $\min_{\beta_0, \dots, \beta_p} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( y_i - \sum_{j=0}^k \beta_j x_i^j \right)^2$

注1

- kが増大すれば、分散が増大(しる)。
  - kが減少すれば、バイアスの増大(しる)。
- (次数) この問題を突進(しる)

kはなるべく小さな値抑える必要がある。

注2

- extrapolation

注3

- Ill-conditioning (X<sup>T</sup>X)<sup>-1</sup> 不安定

(P226を参照)

Pol

- Piecewise Polynomial Models.

Splines

piecewise polynomial of order k knots - points at which the segments are joined.

Cubic spline  $k=3$  場

$$Y = \sum_{j=0}^3 \beta_{0j} X^j + \sum_{i=1}^h \left( \sum_{j=0}^3 \beta_{ij} (x-t_i)^j \right) + \epsilon$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^h \left( \beta_{i0} (x-t_i)^0 + \beta_{i1} (x-t_i)^1 + \beta_{i2} (x-t_i)^2 + \beta_{i3} (x-t_i)^3 \right)$$

$$t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_h$$

$$(x-t_i)_+ = \begin{cases} (x-t_i) & \text{if } x-t_i > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Orthogonal Polynomials

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \dots + \beta_k X^k + \epsilon$$

$$Y = \alpha_0 P_0(x) + \dots + \alpha_k P_k(x) + \epsilon$$

$P_j(x)$  ...  $j$ th order polynomial

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P_k(x_i) P_s(x_i) = 0 \quad (k \neq s) \quad (x_i) = (0, 1) \dots (k, k)$$

$$P_0(x) = 1$$

## Nonparametric Regression.

$$Y = m(X) + \epsilon$$

$$E[\epsilon] = 0 \quad V[\epsilon] = \sigma^2$$

$m$ : regression function

1. Cubic Spline  $h > \infty$

$$Y = \sum_{j=0}^3 \alpha_j P_j(X) + \epsilon$$

2. Orthogonal basis

trigonometric regression wavelets

3. Kernel regression.

$$Y_{ii} = m(X_{ii}) + \epsilon_i$$

$$\hat{m}(X) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{X_i - X}{h}\right) Y_{ii}}{\sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{X_i - X}{h}\right)}$$

where  $K$  is the kernel (pdf) and  $h$  is the bandwidth

local linear regression

$$\hat{m}(X) = \frac{S_2 T_0 - S_1 T_1}{S_0 S_2 - S_1^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (S_2 - S_1(X_i - X)) K\left(\frac{X_i - X}{h}\right) Y_{ii}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (S_2 - S_1(X_i - X)) K\left(\frac{X_i - X}{h}\right)} = \sum_{j=1}^n W_{jX} Y_{j}$$

where  $S_l = \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{X_i - X}{h}\right) (X_i - X)^l \quad l=0,1,2$

$T_l = \sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{X_i - X}{h}\right) (X_i - X)^l Y_{ii} \quad l=0,1$

$$\min_{\beta_0, \beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1(x_i - \bar{x}))^2 \cdot k \left( \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{h} \right)$$

• Chapter 9. Multicollinearity (多重共线性)

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

$X_1, X_2$  are linearly dependent.  
( $X_1, X_2$  线性相关/共线性)

$\exists t_1, t_2, c$   $t_1 X_1 + t_2 X_2 = c$  线性组合恒成立  
(0 线性组合/线性关系)

最小二乘推定量

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LSE} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r_{12} \\ r_{21} & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} r_{1y} \\ r_{2y} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\text{(centered and rescaled)} \\ &\text{中心化及标准化} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{1-r_{12}^2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -r_{12} \\ -r_{21} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_{1y} \\ r_{2y} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-r_{12}^2} \begin{pmatrix} r_{1y} - r_{12} r_{2y} \\ r_{2y} - r_{21} r_{1y} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_j] = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}^2} \quad (j=1,2)$$

$|R| \rightarrow |R|$  近  $|R| \rightarrow 0$  則  $\text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_j] \rightarrow \infty$  である。

$$\text{V}[\hat{\beta}] = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 C$$

$$\text{V}[\hat{\beta}_j] = \sigma^2 C_{jj} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}^2}$$

•  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}^2$  は説明変数  $X_j$  に対する他の  $(p-1)$  個の変数に対する回帰係数行列と共分散行列の決定係数である。

• Source of Multicollinearity ...

Data collection method employed.

Constraints. (制約)

Model Specification (17) polynomial regression.

Overdefined model.

$$E[(\hat{\beta} - \beta)^T (\hat{\beta} - \beta)] = \sum_{j=1}^p \text{V}[\hat{\beta}_j]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \sum_{j=1}^p C_{jj} = \sigma^2 \cdot \text{tr} C = \sigma^2 \text{tr} [(X^T X)^{-1}] = \sigma^2 \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{1}{\lambda_j}$$

( $\lambda_j$  ... 固有値)

(17)

$$A \text{ 対角化可能、逆行列も } - P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ かつ } P^T A P = \text{tr} A P^T P = \text{tr} A$$

ch. 9

No.

Date: 12 19

## • Diagnostics

### Variance Inflation Factors

$$\text{VIF}_j = C_j = \frac{1}{1 - R_j^2} \quad (j=1, \dots, p)$$

(ex  $\text{VIF} > 5 \rightarrow 1 - R_j^2 < \frac{1}{5} \quad ; \quad R_j^2 > 0.8$ )

### Eigensystem analysis of $X^T X$

The condition indices of  $X^T X$ :

$$K_j := \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_j} \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, p) \quad \begin{matrix} \lambda \\ (j=1, \dots, p) \end{matrix}$$

where  $\lambda_{\max} = \max\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_p\}$ .

### Condition number

$$K = \frac{\lambda_{\max}}{\lambda_{\min}}$$

where  $\lambda_{\min} = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p\}$

- $K < 100$  ... There is NO serious problem.
- $100 < K < 1000$  moderate to strong multicollinearity
- $K > 1000$  ... Strong multicollinearity

第6章の宿題 6.8, 6.10, 6.11, 6.14, 6.16

No.

Date

12/19

第9章 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.10, 9.23

## Remedies (解決策)

① Collect more data. (データをAを集める)

② Respecify the model. (モデルを再検討する)

(例) 変数の削除

## Principal Component Regression

$$Y_{\text{lm}} = X\beta + \varepsilon = Z\alpha + \varepsilon$$

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z = XT, \quad \alpha = T^t \beta, \quad ZZ^t = T^t X^t X T = \Lambda$$

( $\because TT^t = I$  であるから? 逆行列) = 直交行列)

→ 変数  $X_1, \dots, X_p$  を削除する。  
(削除)

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p > \lambda_{p+1} = \dots = \lambda_p = 0$$

$$Z = [Z(\alpha), Z(\varphi)] \quad (\text{左側 } \alpha / \varphi)$$

$$\alpha = [\alpha(\alpha)^t, \alpha(\varphi)^t]^t = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha(\alpha) \\ \alpha(\varphi) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = [T(\alpha), T(\varphi)]$$

$$\text{よって } Y = \underbrace{V(\alpha)}_{(Z(\alpha)?) } \alpha(\alpha) + \varepsilon$$

Ch. 9

No. 12.19

Date

# Biased Estimator.

Incomplete principle component regression.

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_r > \underbrace{\lambda_{r+1} \geq \dots \geq \lambda_p}_{\neq 0}$$

( $\lambda_{r+1}$  推して去る(お.) )

$$Y = Z(r) \alpha(r) + \tilde{\epsilon} \quad \text{⊛}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}(r) = (Z(r)^t Z(r))^{-1} Z(r)^t Y \quad (\text{biased for } \alpha(r))$$

$$\text{cov}[\hat{\alpha}(r)] = \sigma^2 (Z(r)^t Z(r))^{-1} \quad \text{正確.} \quad (< \text{cov}[\hat{\alpha}])$$

## Ridge Regression

$$\|k\beta\|$$

L2 NORM

$$\min_{\beta} (Y - X\beta)^t (Y - X\beta) + \underbrace{k\beta^t \beta}_{\text{penalty 項 (L2 NORM)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = -2X^t Y + 2X^t X \beta + 2k\beta = 0$$

$$(X^t X + kI) \beta = X^t Y$$

$$\hat{\beta}_R = (X^t X + kI)^{-1} X^t Y$$

$\hat{\beta}_R$  ridge estimator と呼ぶ。



$$(\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{X} + k\mathbf{I})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{Y} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{防止突然变量引起高方差} \\ \text{12.19} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_R = (\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{X} + k\mathbf{I})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z}_k\hat{\beta}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{理由} \\ \hat{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{X}^t\hat{\beta} = \mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{Y} \end{array} \right)$$

$$E[\hat{\beta}_R] = E[\mathbf{Z}_k\hat{\beta}] = \mathbf{Z}_k\beta$$

$$V[\hat{\beta}_R] = \sigma^2 (\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{X} + k\mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{X} + k\mathbf{I})^{-1}$$

$$\text{MSE}(\hat{\beta}_R) = \text{COV}(\hat{\beta}_R) + \text{Bias}(\hat{\beta}_R)^t \text{Bias}(\hat{\beta}_R)$$

$$\text{TMSE}(\hat{\beta}_R) = \text{tr}(\text{MSE}(\hat{\beta}_R)) = \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^p \frac{\lambda_i}{(\lambda_i + k)^2} + k\beta^t (\mathbf{X}^t\mathbf{X} + k\mathbf{I})^{-2} \beta$$

Ridge trace:

plot  $k$  against the coefficient estimates.

There is a value of  $k$ , say  $k_0$  st  $\text{TMSE}(\hat{\beta}_{k_0}) \leq \text{TMSE}(\hat{\beta}_k)$  for all  $0 < k < k_0$ .

12/19

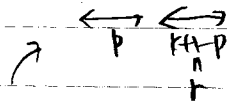
No. ch.9 HW - 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.10, 9.23

Date ↓ chapter 10. 多変量選択とFTEIL構築

真, FTEIL

Variable Selection  
many variables  
exclude unimportant

$$X\beta = [X_1 \ X_2] \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

True model:  $Y = X\beta + \epsilon$ 

Effect of dropping variables

Suppose  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ik} + \epsilon_i$  is the correct model.

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \dots + \beta_{k+1} X_{i,k+1} + \epsilon_i$$

is considered ( $p_{tr} = k+1$ )

•  $\beta_1$  最小二乗推定量...  $(X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T Y - \tilde{\beta}_1$

$$E[\tilde{\beta}_1] = (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T (X_1 \beta_1 + X_2 \beta_2)$$

$$= \beta_1 + \underbrace{(X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T X_2}_{\text{bias of } \tilde{\beta}_1} \beta_2$$

$$\text{cov}[\tilde{\beta}_1] = \sigma^2 (X_1^T X_1)^{-1}$$

$$\text{Bias}(\tilde{\beta}_1) = 0 \text{ if } X_1^T X_2 = 0$$

If  $X_1^T X_2 = 0$  then  $\hat{\beta}$ , LSE under the true model

$$\text{has } \text{cov} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & (X_2^T X_2)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$(\otimes) \quad Y=WX \dots$  半正定值  $\Rightarrow W^T V^T$  半正定  
 $(\oplus) \quad C \geq I$  正定值并称为列秩  $C \geq I \Rightarrow I \geq C^{-1}$  (因有值正定)  
 $\frac{W^T}{W^T} (Y-W) W^T \geq 0 \quad W^T V W^T \geq I$   
 $\therefore I \geq W^T V^T W^T$

Otherwise  $\text{cov}[\hat{\beta}] = \sigma^2 [X^T X_1 - X^T X_2 (X_2^T X_2)^{-1} X_2^T X_1]^T \quad \because W^T \geq V^T$

$= \sigma^2 [X^T (I - H_2) X_1]^T$

$\geq \sigma^2 (X_1^T X_1)^T \quad \oplus \left( \begin{matrix} X_1^T \\ X_2^T \end{matrix} \right)^T \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \text{cov}[\hat{\beta}_1]$

是书附录 (教科书的 Appendix 参考)

$S^2 = \hat{\sigma}^2$  estimator of  $\sigma^2$  under the true model. is

$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-k-1} \underbrace{Y^T (I-H) Y}_{SS_{res}}$

$\tilde{\sigma}^2 =$  estimator of  $\sigma^2$  under  $Y = X(\beta) + \epsilon$

is  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} Y^T (I-H) Y$  ( $SS_{E(p)} = Y^T (I-H) Y$ )

$(n-p) E[\hat{\sigma}^2] = E \left[ \text{tr} \left[ Y^T (I-H) Y \right] \right] = \text{tr} \left[ (I-H) E[Y Y^T] \right]$

$= \text{tr}[(I-H)] E[Y Y^T] = \sigma^2(n-p) + \beta^T (I-H) \beta$

$\geq \sigma^2(n-p)$

12/26 ~ (Ch10)

No.

Date Variable Selection

$$\hat{Y}_p = X\hat{\beta} = H_1 Y$$

$$E[\hat{Y}_p] = H_1 X\beta = X\beta - \underbrace{(I - H_1)X\beta}_{\text{biased unless } (I - H_1)X\beta = 0}$$

$$\| \text{Bias}(\hat{Y}_p) \|^2 = (X\beta)^t (I - H_1) (X\beta) \quad \text{this?}$$
$$= E[SS_{\text{res}}^{(p)}] - (n-p)\sigma^2$$

$$\text{MSE}(\hat{Y}_p) = E[(\hat{Y}_p - X\beta)(\hat{Y}_p - X\beta)^t]$$
$$= V[\hat{Y}_p] + \text{Bias}(\hat{Y}_p)\text{Bias}(\hat{Y}_p)^t$$
$$= \sigma^2 H_1 + (I - H_1)X\beta\beta^t X^t (I - H_1)$$

$$\text{TMSE}(\hat{Y}_p) = p\sigma^2 + (X\beta)^t (I - H_1) (X\beta)$$

$$\frac{\text{TMSE}(\hat{Y}_p)}{\sigma^2} = p + \frac{(X\beta)^t (I - H_1) (X\beta)}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{SS_{\text{res}}^{(p)}}{\sigma^2} - (n-2p) \dots \text{Mallows } C_p \quad (p \leq 35)$$

→ 共分散逆, 共分散

• 真の model  $Y = X_1\beta_1 + \varepsilon$  に対し  $Y = X_1\beta_1 + X_2\beta_2 + \varepsilon$  をモデルとしておける。

$$\beta_1 \text{ の最小二乗推定量 } \tilde{\beta}_1 = (X_1^T (I - H_2) X_1)^{-1} X_1^T (I - H_2) Y$$

$$E[\tilde{\beta}_1] = \beta_1 \text{ (unbiased)}$$

$$V[\tilde{\beta}_1] = \sigma^2 (X_1^T (I - H_2) X_1)^{-1} \equiv \text{cov}[\tilde{\beta}_1]$$

$\beta_0$  の LSE under  $Y = X_1\beta_1 + \varepsilon$  は

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T Y \quad E[\hat{\beta}_1] = \beta_1$$

$$V[\hat{\beta}_1] = \sigma^2 (X_1^T X_1)^{-1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{bmatrix} X_1^T X_1 & X_1^T X_2 \\ X_2^T X_1 & X_2^T X_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} + (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T X_2 G_{12} X_2^T X_1 (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} & -(X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T X_2 G_{12} \\ -G_{12} X_2^T X_1 (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} & G_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{2} G_{12} = (X_2^T (I - H_1) X_2)^{-1}$$

よって  $\begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}$  2 変数の左辺は推定値の総和

(標本数の総和に等しい)

12/26

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Date

## • Subset Regression

各個變數均存在,  $2^k$  可能 model 均存在

## • FPL 選擇基準

$$1. R_p^2 = \frac{SS_{Res}(p)}{SST} = 1 - \frac{SS_{Res}(p)}{SST}$$

$$R_{adj, p}^2 = 1 - \frac{\left(\frac{SS_{Res}(p)}{n-p}\right)}{\left(\frac{SST}{n-1}\right)} \quad \text{更佳}$$

## 2. Residual Mean Square

$$MS_{Residual} = \frac{SS_{Res}(p)}{n-p}$$

## 3. Mallows Cp

$$C_p = \frac{SS_{Res}(p)}{\hat{\sigma}^2} - n + 2p$$

(small value of  $C_p$ )

$$4. PRESS_p = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_{(i), p})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{e_i}{1-h_{ii}}\right)^2$$

## 5. Akaike Information Criterion (赤池の情報量規準)

$$AIC(p) = n \cdot \ln\left(\frac{SS_{Res}(p)}{n}\right) + 2p$$

## Bayesian Information Criterion (バイズの情報量規準)

$$BIC(p) = n \cdot \ln\left(\frac{SS_{Res}(p)}{n}\right) + p \ln(n)$$

## Stepwise Regression Methods

### 1. Backward Elimination

- a. start with: Full model
- b. partial F statistics for each variable
  - remove the variable with the smallest partial F statistics if it is not significant
  - or stop if all the partial F statistics are significant
- c. repeat b

(Caution) Some variables are highly correlation they have low partial F-values and may be deleted early.

## 2. Forward Selection

a. start with  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \epsilon_i$

b. partial F-statistics for every variables not yet in the model

- include the one with the largest partial F-value if it is significant.
- stop if none of the F-value is significant.

c. repeat b

## 3. Stepwise procedure

a. select the variable that has the highest correlation with Y.

b. After each new variable is entered, check every variable already in the model if it should be deleted.



期末外 ~ 10章 (1/9) ch4 ~ ch10

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 10.3/10.4/10.10/10.13

$$\text{LASSO} \dots \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_{i1} - \beta_2 x_{i2} - \dots - \beta_k x_{ik})^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^k |\beta_j|$$

$$\text{SACAD} \dots \sum \left( \quad \right)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^k a_j (|\beta_j|) \quad (\text{罰則項})$$

その他, 中-71:

Screening Fan & Lv 2008 JR SSB

Dimen reduction

Sparsity. Condition

- Non-parametric Regression
  - parametric regression
- Non-linear Regression  
 $y_i = f(x_i; \theta) + \epsilon$   
 $E[\epsilon] = 0$

この問題を最小二乗法で近似する

$$\dots \arg \min_{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - f(x_i; \theta))^2$$

$$S(\theta; X) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - f(x_i; \theta))^2$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad \left( \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial S}{\partial \theta_1} \\ \frac{\partial S}{\partial \theta_2} \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \right)$$

• 例  $f(x; \theta) = \theta_1 \exp(x \theta_2)$  と仮定

$$\log f(x; \theta) = \log \theta_1 + x \theta_2 \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1^t \\ \vdots \\ x_n^t \end{bmatrix}$$

変数変換を  $\ln y$  とおくと

• 例  $f(x; \theta) = \frac{\theta_1 x}{x + \theta_2}$  と仮定

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{x + \theta_2}{\theta_1 x} = \frac{1}{\theta_1} + \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore y^* = \frac{1}{\theta_1} + \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \epsilon^* \quad \epsilon \text{ 書け (誤差項を逆数化して比に注意)}$$

線形化: Linearization

⊗ 2変数  $f(a+h, b+k) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{1}{i!} \left( h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^i f(a, b)$

Taylor展開 (1次, 1項)

$$f(x|\theta) \doteq f(x|\theta_0) + \sum_{j=1}^p \left[ \frac{\partial f(x|\theta)}{\partial \theta_j} \right]_{\theta=\theta_0} (\theta_j - \theta_{0j})$$

for some  $\theta_0 = (\theta_{01}, \dots, \theta_{0p})$

• Binary Response Variables

$$(X_i, Y_i) \quad i=1 \sim n$$

$$Y_i = \begin{cases} 0 & 1 - \pi_i \\ 1 & \pi_i \end{cases}$$

$$E[Y_i] = \pi_i$$

$$\text{Var}[Y_i] = \pi_i(1 - \pi_i)$$

• Logistic Regression

$$E[Y_i] = \pi_i = \frac{e^{x_i^t \beta}}{1 + e^{x_i^t \beta}} \quad \frac{\pi_i}{1 - \pi_i} = e^{x_i^t \beta} \quad x_i^t \beta = \ln \frac{\pi_i}{1 - \pi_i}$$

• Likelihood function

$$L(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \pi_i^{y_i} (1 - \pi_i)^{1 - y_i} = \prod_{i=1}^n e^{x_i^t \beta y_i} (1 - \pi_i)$$

$$\ln L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^t \beta y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + e^{x_i^t \beta})$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i X_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \pi_i X_i = X^T Y - X^T \mu$$

$$\mu = (\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n)^T$$

### • Likelihood Ratio Test

$$LR = 2 \log \frac{L(\text{Full Model})}{L(\text{Reduced Model})} \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} \chi^2_k \quad k: \text{自由度差}$$

$$\left( = -2 \log \frac{L(\text{Reduced Model})}{L(\text{Full Model})} \right) \quad \begin{matrix} \dim \theta - \dim \theta_0 \\ (df \theta - df \theta_0) \end{matrix}$$

### • Goodness-of-fit Test

Deviance ...  $D = 2 \ln \frac{L(\text{Saturated Model})}{L(M)} \quad (= -2 \ln \frac{L(M)}{L(\text{Saturated Model})})$   
 (逸脱度)

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ Y_i \ln \frac{Y_i}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i} + (n_i - Y_i) \ln \frac{n_i - Y_i}{n_i (1 - \hat{\pi}_i)} \right]$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{dist}} \chi^2_{np} \text{ (under } M)$

$\chi^2$  検定  $\Rightarrow \chi^2$  検定

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n(Y_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i)^2}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i} + \frac{[n(n_i - Y_i) - n_i(1 - \hat{\pi}_i)]^2}{n_i(1 - \hat{\pi}_i)^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(Y_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i)^2}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i (1 - \hat{\pi}_i)}$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{dist}} \chi^2_{np}$

木子/ = 四帰  $Y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\mu_i)$

$$g(\mu_i) = x_i^t \beta \quad \mu_i = g^t(x_i^t \beta) = e^{x_i^t \beta}$$

$$\log(\mu_i)$$

GLM (Generalized Linear Model)

$$f(Y_i | \theta_i, \phi) = \exp\left\{ \frac{[Y_i \theta_i - b(\theta_i)]}{a(\phi)} + h(\eta_i, \phi) \right\}$$

$$\mu_i = g^t(x_i^t \beta) \quad x_i^t \beta = g(\mu_i)$$

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