

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
 10/11 (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

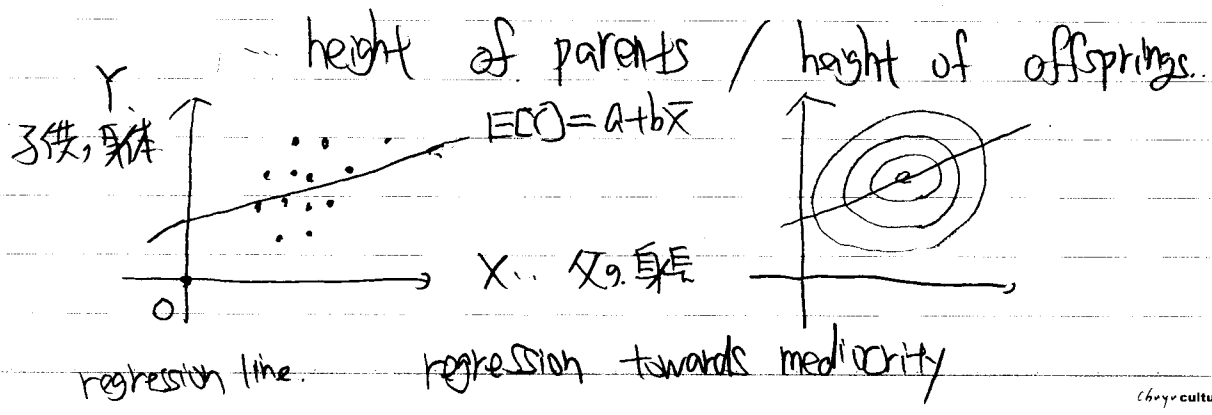
線形代數
 微積分
 確率統計

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.
- ε ... 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)

- | | |
|--|---|
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{quantitative} \dots \text{量的} \\ \cdot \text{qualitative} \dots \text{质的} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{discrete (离散)} \\ \cdot \text{continuous (连续)} \\ \cdot \text{nominal (名义)} \\ \cdot \text{ordinal (有序)} \end{array} \right.$ |
| | |

model...

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

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

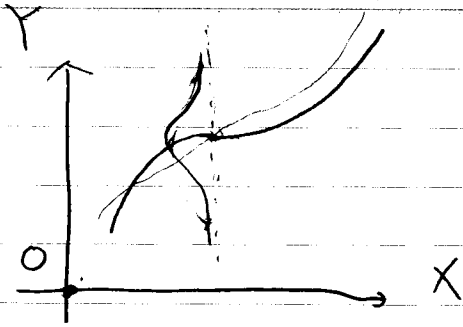
3. $f(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$ simple linear regression (单回归 model)

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 ^{study} (회고적) → 과거, 조사 기반의 자료 수집?
2. observational study
3. designed experiment (조각 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

- $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon$
 - $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_1^2 + \epsilon$
- use stepwise regression

Simple linear regression. (線形単回帰)

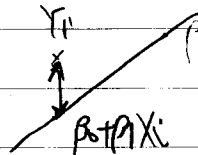
Data... $(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$ are coming from $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \epsilon$
 $E[\epsilon] = 0$

→ 1) $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$ ($i=1, 2, 3, \dots$) ϵ_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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求 β_0, β_1 之 最小二乘推定量 (Least Square Estimator) $= \frac{1}{2}$

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

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

標分散之推量 $V[\hat{\beta}_1] = V\left[\frac{\sum y_i}{\sum x_i}\right] = V\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum x_i}\right]$

且 $y_i \sim y_{i+1}$ 互不獨立 $\sum_{i=1}^n V\left[\frac{(x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum x_i}\right]$

($\because \varepsilon_i: iid$)

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

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum x_i^2} < \sigma^2$$

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

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

以下用矩陣方式

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

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

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

9/12/10

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

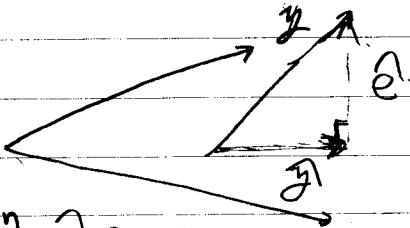
- 真 model ... $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$
- 假定 model ... $\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$

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 β_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

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



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

正射影の性質 (証明)

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A. S. P.

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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)

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

（未知パラメータの推定）

• Estimation of σ^2 . (σ^2 の推定)

$\sigma^2 = E[\varepsilon_i^2]$ であるが ε_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

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

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

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

SS_T

• 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の説明が要る

全分散の公式

$V[Y] = E[V[Y|X]] + V[E[X|Y]]$

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

この回帰モデルが変動に一致するのは可決である

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

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

Mean Squares

$MSR = \frac{SSR}{1}$
 $MSPRES = \frac{SS_{RES}}{n-2}$

ANOVA Table...

	SS	df	MS	統計量 F
Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	
Regression (回帰)	SSR	1	MSR	$\frac{MSR}{MSPRES}$
Residual (残差)	SS _{RES}	n-2	MSPRES	
計	SST	n-1		

9.19

• H_0 (帰無仮説) vs H_1 (対立仮説) 検定

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

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

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

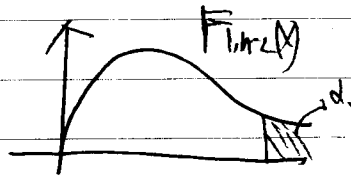
$$= t_0^2 \quad (\text{と 表 示 可 能})$$

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

• 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)

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

β_1 の信頼区間

$\hat{\beta}_1 \pm t_{n-2}(\frac{\alpha}{2}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sum x_i}}$ 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

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

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

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

予測区間

- Prediction Interval for a new observation

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

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

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

~~~~~  
σ<sup>2</sup> / S<sub>xx</sub>

- Regression through the origin. (原点を通る回帰モデル)  
(条件 β<sub>0</sub> = 0 の場合)

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

LSE for β<sub>1</sub> ... (最小二乗推定)

$$\min_{\beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

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

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

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

Intercept β<sub>0</sub> 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

$$r = \frac{SS_{xy}}{(SS_{xx} \cdot SS_{yy})^{1/2}} = \frac{SS_{xy}}{(SS_{xx} \cdot SS_{yy})^{1/2}}$$

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

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

## Chapter 2. Homework

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

10/4 提出。

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

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

$$E[\varepsilon] = 0$$

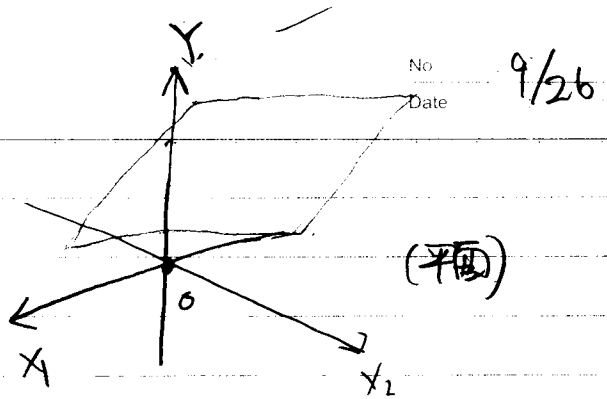
- $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$ : Covariates
- $Y$ : Response Variable
- $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k$ : Unknown Parameters

$\beta_1 \dots X_2 \sim X_k$  固定した状況下で  $X_1$  の値を増減  
したときの変動の様子を表す。

例. 多項式回帰 (多重回帰の一般化)

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

# 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

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

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

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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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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  $\leftarrow$  見込

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

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

$$\hat{y} = X\hat{\beta} = Hy \quad \text{観測値}$$

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

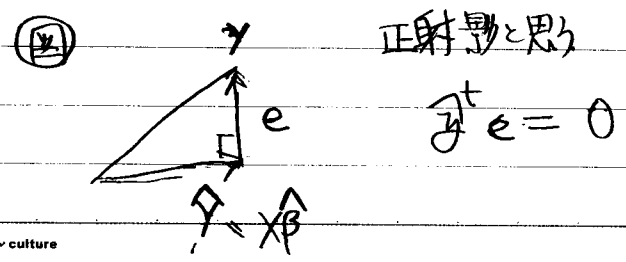
$$HH = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t = H$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

(cov[β])  
分散、共分散  
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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

•  $\hat{Y} = X(X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y$

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

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

•  $e = Y - \hat{Y} = (I - H)Y$

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

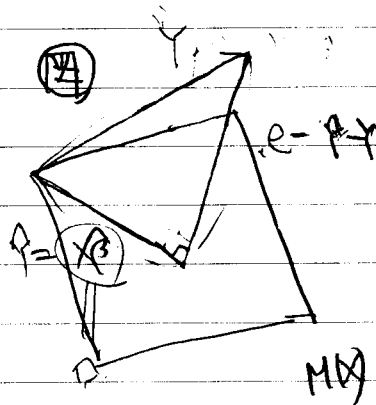
$$(V[e_i] = \sigma^2 (1 - H_{ii}))$$

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

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

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>  $\rightarrow$  最小二乗法

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 10/14

• Intercept  $\beta_0$  in the model. ( $\beta_0$  の FILL (補正) 法)

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

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

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

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

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

$\therefore R^2 = Y$  と  $\hat{Y}$  の 標本相関係数 と 言える。  
( $\rightarrow R^2$  は 残差  $\hat{Y}$  と  $Y$  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  | $n-1$     | $Y^T Y - n\bar{Y}^2$         |

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

⊗

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             |

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

⊗

Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE)

$AY$  が  $LB$  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  $LB$  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

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

$\therefore c^t Y$  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:  $k+1=p$

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

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

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

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

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

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

新しい計画行列。

最小二乗推定

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

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

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

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

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

$$\hat{Y} = (1 Z) \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_0 \\ \hat{\beta}_1 \end{pmatrix} = X\hat{\beta} \quad \text{is the fitted value} \\ \text{(元々は同じ)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10/11

(最後は尚速く確認が必要)