

应用数理统计

Ch5 回归分析

一元线性回归中统计量的分布

2014年6月25日

5.2.3 一元线性回归中统计量的分布

-----对回归估计进行统计推断

主要结论: $\hat{\beta}_1 \sim N\left(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}}\right)$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 \sim N\left(\beta_0, \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}\right) \sigma^2\right)$$

$$\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-2)$$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}}} \sim t(n-2)$$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} \sim t(n-2)$$

定理1 $E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \beta_1, \quad D(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}}$

证： 因为 $y_i \sim N(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i, \sigma^2)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 相互独立,
 所以 $E(y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$, $D(y_i) = \sigma^2$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$E(\bar{y}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(y_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x}$$

$$D(\bar{y}) = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D(y_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_1) = E\left(\frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}}\right) = E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{L_{xx}}\right] = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})[E(y_i) - E(\bar{y})]}{L_{xx}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})[(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x})]}{L_{xx}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})\beta_1(x_i - \bar{x})}{L_{xx}} = \frac{\beta_1 L_{xx}}{L_{xx}}$$

即 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 是 β_1 的无偏估计

$$D(\hat{\beta}_1) = D\left(\frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}}\right) = D\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{L_{xx}}\right] = D\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i - \bar{y}\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}{L_{xx}}\right]$$

$$= D\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i}{L_{xx}}\right] = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 D(y_i)}{L_{xx}^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sigma^2}{L_{xx}^2} = \frac{\sigma^2 L_{xx}}{L_{xx}^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}}$$

定理2 $\text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = 0$

证: 由于 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 相互独立, 所以 $\text{Cov}(y_i, y_j) = \begin{cases} D(y_i) & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$, 因此

$$\text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = \text{Cov}\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n}, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{L_{xx}}\right) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) D(y_i)}{n L_{xx}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \sigma^2}{n L_{xx}} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \bar{x}\right) \sigma^2}{n L_{xx}} = 0$$

定理3 $E(\hat{\beta}_0) = \beta_0, \quad D(\hat{\beta}_0) = \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}} \right) \sigma^2$

证: $E(\hat{\beta}_0) = E(\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}) = E(\bar{y}) - E(\hat{\beta}_1) \bar{x} = (\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x}) - \beta_1 \bar{x} = \beta_0$

即 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 是 β_0 的无偏估计

$$D(\hat{\beta}_0) = D(\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}) = \text{Cov}(\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}, \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \bar{y}) - 2\text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) \bar{x} + \text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_1) \bar{x}^2 = D(\bar{y}) - 0 + D(\hat{\beta}_1) \bar{x}^2$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}} \bar{x}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}} \right) \sigma^2$$

定理4 $\hat{\beta}_1 \sim N(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}}), \hat{\beta}_0 \sim N(\beta_0, \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}\right) \sigma^2)$

证： 因为 $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{L_{xx}}$ 和 $\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$ 都是 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n

的线性函数，而 y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n 相互独立，都服从正态分布，所以 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 和 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 也都服从正态分布。

由定理1可知， $E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \beta_1, D(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}}$ ，因此 $\hat{\beta}_1 \sim N(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}})$

由定理3可知， $E(\hat{\beta}_0) = \beta_0, D(\hat{\beta}_0) = \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}\right) \sigma^2$ ，因此

$$\hat{\beta}_0 \sim N(\beta_0, \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}\right) \sigma^2)$$

定理5 $\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-2)$, 而且 $SS_e, \hat{\beta}_1, \bar{y}$ 相互独立

证: 因为 $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 所以

$$\varepsilon_i = y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = \bar{y} - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \bar{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n [(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) - (\bar{y} - \beta_0 - \beta_1 \bar{x})]^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n [(y_i - \bar{y}) - \beta_1 (x_i - \bar{x})]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 - 2\beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x}) + \beta_1^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= L_{yy} - 2\beta_1 L_{xy} + \beta_1^2 L_{xx} = L_{yy} - \hat{\beta}_1^2 L_{xx} + \hat{\beta}_1^2 L_{xx} - 2\beta_1 \hat{\beta}_1 L_{xx} + \beta_1^2 L_{xx} \\ &= (L_{yy} - \hat{\beta}_1^2 L_{xx}) + (\hat{\beta}_1^2 - 2\beta_1 \hat{\beta}_1 + \beta_1^2) L_{xx} \\ &= SS_e + (\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1)^2 L_{xx} \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 相互独立, 所以

$\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, $\frac{\varepsilon_1}{\sigma}, \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\sigma}, \dots, \frac{\varepsilon_n}{\sigma}$ 相互独立

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\varepsilon_i - \bar{\varepsilon})^2 + n\bar{\varepsilon}^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{SS_e + (\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1)^2 L_{xx} + n\bar{\varepsilon}^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} + \frac{(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1)^2 L_{xx}}{\sigma^2} + \frac{n\bar{\varepsilon}^2}{\sigma^2} = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$$

其中 $Q_1 = \frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2}{\sigma^2}$ 是 n 项的平方和,

但这 n 项又满足2个线性关系式

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - n\hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

$$\text{(因为 } \hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1 \text{ 是正规方程 } \begin{cases} n\beta_0 + \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \\ \beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \end{cases} \text{ 的解。)}$$

所以 Q_1 的自由度 $f_1 = n - 2$

$$Q_2 = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1)^2 L_{xx}}{\sigma^2} = \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\sigma} \sqrt{L_{xx}} \right)^2 \text{ 是1项的平方和,}$$

所以 Q_2 的自由度 $f_2 = 1$

$$Q_3 = \frac{n\bar{\varepsilon}^2}{\sigma^2} = \left(\frac{\bar{\varepsilon} \sqrt{n}}{\sigma} \right)^2 \text{ 是1项的平方和,}$$

所以 Q_3 的自由度 $f_3 = 1$

因为 $f_1 + f_2 + f_3 = (n - 2) + 1 + 1 = n$ 所以由 *Cochran* 定理可知:

$$Q_1 = \frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n - 2), \quad Q_2 = \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\sigma} \sqrt{L_{xx}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1), \quad Q_3 = \left(\frac{\bar{\varepsilon} \sqrt{n}}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$$

而 Q_1, Q_2, Q_3 相互独立, 即 $SS_e, \hat{\beta}_1, \bar{y}$ 相互独立

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E(SS_e) = E\left(\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} \sigma^2\right) = E\left(\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2}\right) \sigma^2 = (n-2) \sigma^2 \\ E(\sigma^2) = E\left(\frac{SS_e}{n-2}\right) = \frac{E(SS_e)}{n-2} = \frac{(n-2) \sigma^2}{n-2} = \sigma^2 \end{cases} \text{---- 定理6}$$

即 $\sigma^2 = \frac{SS_e}{n-2}$ 是 σ^2 的无偏估计

定理7

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} \sim t(n-2), \quad \frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}}} \sim t(n-2)$$

证：由定理4可知 $\hat{\beta}_1 \sim N(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}})$ ，即有 $\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/L_{xx}}} \sim N(0, 1)$

又由定理5可知 $\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-2)$ ，而且 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 与 SS_e 相互独立，

即 $\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/L_{xx}}}$ 与 $\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2}$ 相互独立

所以由 t 分布的定义便可推出

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} = \frac{\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/L_{xx}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} / (n-2)}} \sim t(n-2)$$

由定理5可知 $\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-2)$, 而且 $\hat{\beta}_1$, \bar{y} , SS_e 相互独立, 即 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 与 SS_e

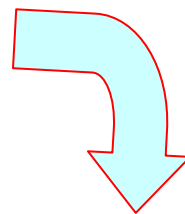
相互独立, $\frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}}}$ 与 $\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2}$ 相互独

所以, 由 t 分布的定义可推出

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}}} = \frac{\frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}}}}{\sqrt{\frac{SS_e}{\sigma^2} / (n-2)}} \sim t(n-2)$$

一元回归中的区间估计

$$\boxed{\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} \sim t(n-2)}$$

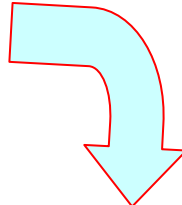


对于给定的置信水平 $1-\alpha$ ，从 t 分布的分位数表可以查到 $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2)$ ，使得

$$P\left\{\left|\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}}\right| \leq t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2)\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left\{\hat{\beta}_1 - t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{L_{xx}}} \leq \beta_1 \leq \hat{\beta}_1 + t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{L_{xx}}}\right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

一元回归中的区间估计

$$\boxed{\frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}} \sim t(n-2)}$$


给定的置信水平 $1-\alpha$ ，从 t 分布的分位数表可以查到 $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2)$ ，使得

$$P\left\{ \left| \frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}}} \right| \leq t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) \right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left\{ \hat{\beta}_0 - t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}} \leq \beta_0 \leq \hat{\beta}_0 + t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}} \right\} = 1 - \alpha$$

即 β_0 和 β_1 置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间上下限分别是:

$$\hat{\beta}_0 \pm \hat{\sigma} t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-2) \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}}}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-2) \hat{\sigma} / \sqrt{L_{xx}}$$

一元回归中的假设检验

检验 x 与 y 之间是否统计线性相关，相当于 $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$.

如果 H_0 不真，即 $\beta_1 \neq 0$ ，则 x 与 y 线性相关；如果假设 H_0 为真， $\beta_1 = 0$ ，则 x 与 y 无关。

检验方法一（ t 检验） $\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} \sim t(n-2)$

若 $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ 为真，则 $\frac{\beta_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} = 0$ ，有 $T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} \sim t(n-2)$

从观测数据求出统计量 $T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}}$ 的值，当 $|T| > t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2)$

拒绝 H_0 ，否则接受 H_0

检验方法二 (F 检验)

取一个统计量 $F = T^2 = \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} \right)^2 = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1^2 L_{xx}}{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \frac{L_{yy} - SS_e}{SS_e / (n-2)}$

若 $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ 为真, 则有 $T \sim t(n-2)$, 这时 $F = T^2 \sim F(1, n-2)$

若 $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ 不真, 则有 T 的绝对值会偏大, 这时 $F = T^2$ 的值也会偏大

因此可以得到如下检验方法:

从观测数据 $F = \frac{L_{yy} - SS_e}{SS_e / (n-2)}$ 的值, 对于给定显著性水平 α ,

从 F 的分布表查出分位数 $F_{1-\alpha}(1, n-2)$, 使得 $P\{F > F_{1-\alpha}(1, n-2)\} = \alpha$

将统计量 F 与分位数作比较, 当 $F > F_{1-\alpha}(1, n-2)$ 时拒绝 H_0 , 否则接受 H_0

在前面的例1中 $n=5$, $L_{xx}=2.5$, $L_{yy}=10.173$, $\hat{\beta}_1=2.01$
 $SS_e=0.07275$, $\hat{\sigma}=0.1557$ 。要检验 $H_0: \beta_1=0$ (显著性水平 $\alpha=0.05$)

解：上面介绍了两种不同的检验方法，下面分别用它们来检验一下

$$t\text{分布检验: } T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\sigma}} \sqrt{L_{xx}} = \frac{2.01}{0.1557} \sqrt{2.5} = 20.41$$

对 $\alpha=0.05$ ，查 t 分布的分位数表，可得 $t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-2) = t_{0.975}(3) = 3.1824$

因为 $|T| = |20.41| = 20.41 > 3.1824$ ，所以 $H_0: \beta_1=0$ ，
说明自变量与因变量之间有显著的统计线性相关关系。

$$F\text{分布检验: } F = \frac{L_{yy} - SS_e}{SS_e/(n-2)} = \frac{10.173 - 0.07275}{0.07275/(5-2)} = 416.5$$

对 $\alpha=0.05$ ，查 F 分布的分位数表，可得 $F_{1-\alpha}(1, n-2) = F_{0.95}(1, 3) = 10.1$

因为 $F = 416.5 > 10.1$ ，所以结论也是拒绝 $H_0: \beta_1=0$ 。

一元回归中的预测

点预测值即为回归方程计算所得回归值

已知 x_0 , 对应预测因变量 y 的取值为 y_0 则:

$$\hat{y}_0 = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0$$

实际值 与其预测值之间有预测误差 $y_0 - \hat{y}_0$

$$E(y_0 - \hat{y}_0) = 0 \quad D(y_0 - \hat{y}_0) = \sigma^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证明: } y_0 - \hat{y}_0 &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0 + \varepsilon_0 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_0 \\ &= (\beta_0 - \hat{\beta}_0) + (\beta_1 - \hat{\beta}_1)x_0 + \varepsilon_0\end{aligned}$$

$$E(y_0 - \hat{y}_0) = (\beta_0 - \hat{\beta}_0) + (\beta_1 - \hat{\beta}_1)x_0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}y_0 - \hat{y}_0 &= (\beta_0 - \hat{\beta}_0) + (\beta_1 - \hat{\beta}_1)x_0 + \varepsilon_0 \\ &= [\beta_0 - (\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x})] + (\beta_1 - \hat{\beta}_1)x_0 + \varepsilon_0 \\ &= (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0) - \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 (x_0 - \bar{x}) + \varepsilon_0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}D(y_0 - \hat{y}_0) &= 0 + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + (x_0 - \bar{x})^2 D\hat{\beta}_1 + \sigma^2 \\ &= \sigma^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$D(y_0 - \hat{y}_0) = \sigma^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \right)$$

易见：如果要降低 $D(y_0 - \hat{y}_0)$, 可以采取如下措施

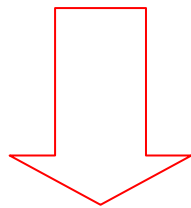
- (1) 增大样本容量 n ;
- (2) 增大样本中自变量的分散性 (即增大 L_{xx})
- (3) 减少 x_0 与自变量样本均值 \bar{x} 之间的距离。

由 $y_0 - \hat{y}_0 = (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0) - \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 (x_0 - \bar{x}) + \varepsilon_0$

知 $y_0 - \hat{y}_0$ 也服从正态分布

($\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1, \varepsilon_0$ 独立, 都服从正态分布)

$$\frac{\boxed{N(0,1)}}{\sqrt{\boxed{\chi^2} / \boxed{\text{自由度}}}} = \frac{y_0 - \hat{y}_0 \text{ 的标准化}}{\sqrt{\frac{SS_e / \sigma^2}{n-2}}} = \frac{y_0 - \hat{y}_0}{\hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}}}} \sim t(n-2)$$



y_0 的置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间的上下限为:

$$\hat{y}_0 \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-2) \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}}}$$

预测区间说明

当样本容量充分大时， y_0 的预测区间可简化：

对于一元线性回归模型 $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \varepsilon$ ，其中误差项满足正态性，独立性，及方差齐性的条件，给定 x_0 ，则对应 y_0 的点估计为 $\hat{y}_0 = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0$ ；当 n 充分大时， y_0 置信水平为 $1-\alpha$ 的置信区间可近似表示为 $[\hat{y}_0 - \hat{\sigma} u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}, \hat{y}_0 + \hat{\sigma} u_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}]$