Linear Regression

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Terminology: 데이터 포인트

❖ 현상을 관측한 단위

- Point (포인트)
- Sample (샘플)
- Instance (인스턴스)
- Record (레코드)
- Observation (관측치)

id	X_1	X_2	•••	X_p	Y
1	<i>x</i> ₁₁	<i>x</i> ₁₂	•••	$x_{1,p}$	y_1
2	<i>x</i> ₂₁	<i>x</i> ₂₂	•••	$x_{2,p}$	y_2
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
n	$x_{n,1}$	$x_{n,2}$	•••	$x_{n,p}$	y_n

Terminology: 변수

- ❖ 현상들을 설명/표현하는 요소
- Variable, Feature, Attribute, Factor, Field, Column, ...
 - Predictor variables (예측변수)
 - Input variables (입력변수)
 - Independent variables (독립변수) Dependent variables (종속변수)
- Target variables (타겟변수)
- Output variables (출력변수)



id	X_1	X_2	•••	X_p	Y
1	<i>x</i> ₁₁	<i>x</i> ₁₂	•••	$x_{1,p}$	y_1
2	x_{21}	x_{22}	•••	$x_{2,p}$	y_2
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
n	$x_{n,1}$	$x_{n,2}$	•••	$x_{n,p}$	y_n

예제: 신용카드회사 고객정보 데이터

- ❖ 데이터 포인트: 각 고객 정보
- ❖ 변수: 고객정보를 표현하는 요소
 - ▶ 인구통계학정보: 성별, 생년월일, 나이, 사는 지역, 부양가족 수 등.
 - ▶ 신용카드사용내역: 업종 별 결제 내역 및 횟수, 포인트 사용 내역 및 횟수, 신용카드대출 등.

❖ X₁,...X₂와 Y는 분석 목적에 따라 달라짐

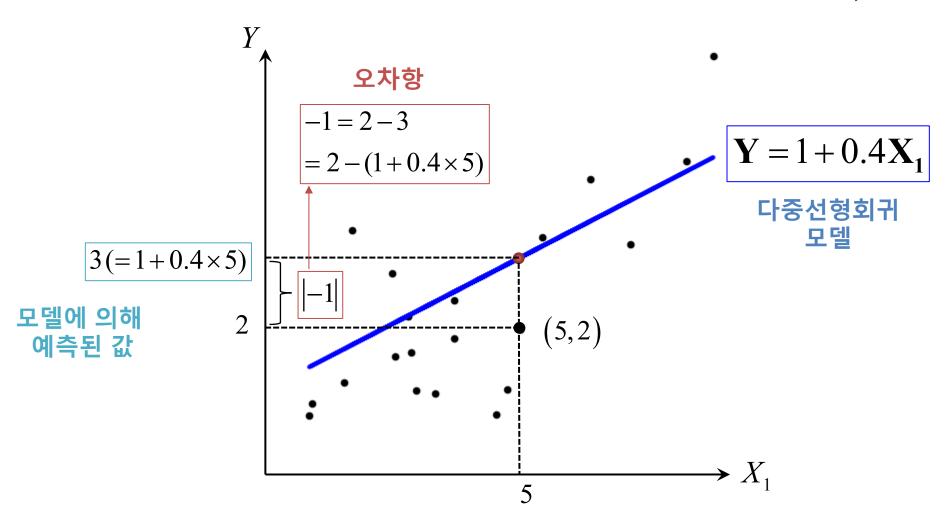
- ▶ 분석 목적: 고객이 이탈할지 예측
- ▶ Y는 고객들의 이탈 여부 (Yes or No)
- ▶ X₁,...X_p는 고객을 설명하는 변수들: 위에 언급한 인구통계학정보, 신용카드사용내역 등.

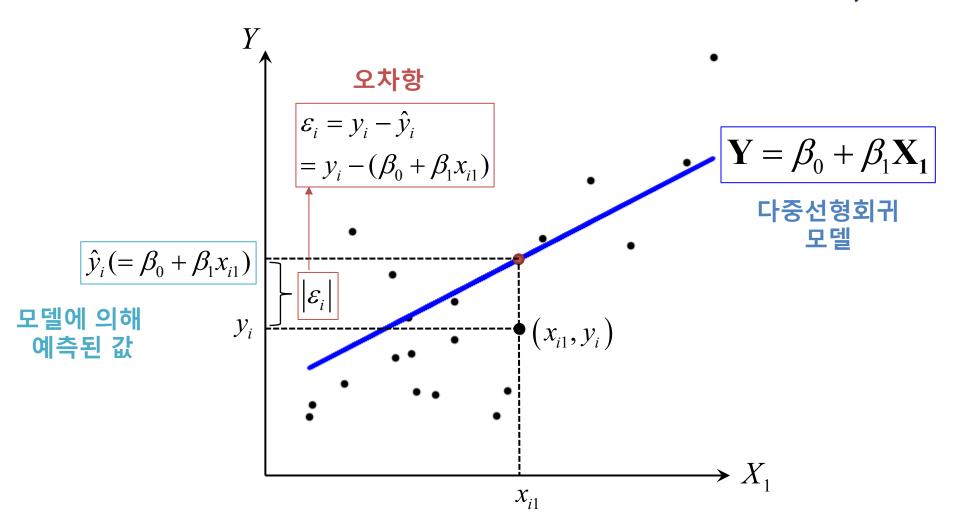
다중선형회귀 (Multiple linear regression)

❖ 목표

▶ 수치형 출력변수 Y를 여러 개의 입력변수 $X_1, X_2, ..., X_p$ 의 선형조합으로 표현하는 식을 도출하는 것

$$\mathbf{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbf{X}_1 + \beta_2 \mathbf{X}_2 + \ldots + \beta_p \mathbf{X}_p + \mathbf{\varepsilon}$$
Intercepts coefficients vector of error variables (외차항으로 이루어진 벡터)





$$\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbf{X_1} \quad \hat{y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1}$$

id	X_1	Y
1	<i>x</i> ₁₁	y_1
2	<i>x</i> ₂₁	y_2
•••	•••	•••
i	x_{i1}	$y_{\rm i}$
•••	•••	•••
n	$x_{n,1}$	\mathcal{Y}_n

\widehat{Y}	3
\widehat{y}_1	$arepsilon_1$
\hat{y}_2	$arepsilon_2$
•••	•••
$\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_i$	$arepsilon_i$
•••	•••
$\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_n$	$arepsilon_n$

$$\mathbf{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}$$

$$\varepsilon_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$$

$$\widehat{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p$$

$$|\hat{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_p X_p| \quad |\hat{y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_p x_{ip}|$$

id	X_1	X_2	•••	X_p	Y
1	<i>x</i> ₁₁	<i>x</i> ₁₂	•••	x_{1p}	y_1
2	x_{21}	<i>x</i> ₂₁	•••	x_{2p}	y_2
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
i	x_{i1}	x_{i2}	•••	x_{ip}	$y_{\rm i}$
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
n	x_{n1}	x_{n2}	•••	x_{np}	y_n

Ŷ	3
\widehat{y}_1	$arepsilon_1$
\widehat{y}_2	ε_2
•••	•••
$\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_i$	ε_i
•••	•••
$\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_n$	ε_n

$$\mathbf{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}$$

$$\varepsilon_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$$

다중회귀분석모델

In matrix form,

 \triangleright X: n by (p+1) matrix / y: n by 1 vector / β: p by 1 vector

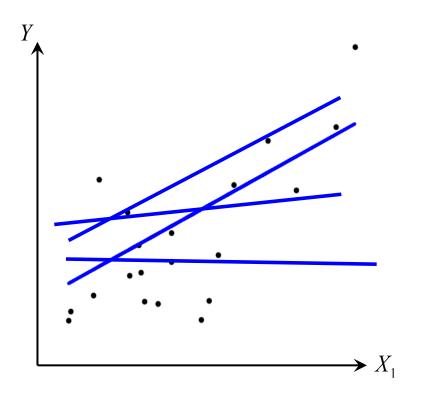
$$\mathbf{Y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbf{X_1} + \beta_2 \mathbf{X_2} + \dots + \beta_p \mathbf{X_p} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ 1 & x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \dots \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_0 \\ \varepsilon_1 \\ \dots \\ \varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix}$$

❖ 실제로는,

- ▶ 데이터가 주어진 상태이며, 다중선형회귀모델의 계수는 모름.
- ▶ 즉, 어떠한 회귀모델이 현 데이터에 더 적합한지 모르는 상태



Which regression model is the best?

In other words, which coefficient set β is the best?

❖ 다중선형회귀모델의 계수들을 모를 때,

▶ 추정하고자 하는 계수들을 $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, ..., \hat{\beta}_p$ 라 하자.

$$\hat{Y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 X_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 X_2 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_p X_p \quad \hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_p x_{ip}$$

id	X_1	X_2	•••	X_p	Y
1	<i>x</i> ₁₁	<i>x</i> ₁₂	•••	x_{1p}	y_1
2	x_{21}	<i>x</i> ₂₁	•••	x_{2p}	y_2
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
i	x_{i1}	x_{i2}	•••	x_{ip}	$y_{\rm i}$
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
n	x_{n1}	x_{n2}	•••	x_{np}	y_n

\widehat{Y}	3
$\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_1$	$arepsilon_1$
$\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_2$	ε_2
•••	•••
$\hat{{y}}_i$	$arepsilon_i$
•••	•••
$\widehat{\mathcal{Y}}_n$	ε_n

$$\mathbf{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}$$

$$\varepsilon_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$$

다중선형회귀모델의 학습 = 계수추정

❖ 따라서,

▶ 주어진 데이터를 이용하여 선형회귀모델의 계수를 **추정(estimation)** 해야 한다.

❖ 추정 방법 중 하나인 Ordinary least squares (OLS)

- ▶ 가장 단순한 추정 방법
- ightharpoonup **오차의 제곱합**을 **최소화**하는 계수 $\hat{eta}_0,\hat{eta}_1,...,\hat{eta}_p$ 를 찾는 것

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \varepsilon_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{y_i - (\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_p x_{ip})\}^2$$

Ordinary least squares (OLS)

❖ 목적식(오차제곱합)을 각 계수로 편미분하여 계수들을 도출

▶ 한 개의 독립변수만을 이용한 회귀분석모델의 경우,

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varepsilon_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{y_i - (\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_p x_{ip})\}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n -2(y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n -2(y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1}) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n -2x_{i1}(y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1}) = 0$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \overline{x})^2}$$



$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \overline{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \overline{x}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i1} - \overline{x})(y_{i} - \overline{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i1} - \overline{x})^{2}}$$

Ordinary least squares (OLS)

 $\hat{\mathbf{B}} = (\mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{Y}$

In matrix form,

▶ X: n by (p+1) matrix / Y: n by 1 vector / $\hat{\beta}$: p by 1 vector

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{N} \varepsilon_i^2 = \varepsilon^T \varepsilon = (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}} (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})^T (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}) = -2(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})^T \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$-\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}^T = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{X}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} (\mathbf{0})$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})^{T} (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$= \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} ||\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}||^{2}$$

$$= (\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{T}\mathbf{Y}$$