

第四章作业

2. 为确定广告费用 x 和销售额 y 的关系, 现作一统计, 得资料如表 10-8.

表 10-8

x (万元)	40	25	20	30	40	40	25	20	50	20	50	50
y (万元)	490	395	420	475	385	525	480	400	560	365	510	540

- (1) 求销售额 y 对广告费 x 的线性回归方程;
- (2) 对于显著性水平 $\alpha=0.05$, 检验假设 $H_0: b=0$, 其中 b 是回归直线的斜率;
- (3) 当广告费 $x=35$ 时, 求销售额 y 的预测值和预测区间 (取 $\alpha=0.05$).

解: (1) 设 x 与 y 之间的回归方程为

$$y = a + bx$$

$$n = 12 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 15650 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 = 2610925$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = 196325 \quad \bar{x} = 34.167 \quad \bar{y} = 462.083$$

$$L_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n(\bar{x})^2 = 1641.667$$

$$L_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\bar{x}\bar{y} = 6070.833$$

$$\text{于是 } \hat{b} = \frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}} = 0.239 \quad \hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x} = 453.920$$

故回归方程为

$$\hat{y} = 453.920 + 0.239\hat{x}$$

(2) 取检验统计量

$$F_0 = \frac{S_R}{S_a/n-2} \sim F(1, n-2)$$

$$S_R = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 = \hat{b}^2 L_{xx}$$

$$S_a = Q_{\min}(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = L_{yy} - \hat{b}^2 L_{xx}$$

$$\therefore F_0 = 0.0193$$

$$F_{\alpha}(1, n-2) = F_{0.05}(1, 10) = 4.964 > F_0$$

故接受 H_0 , 认为 $b=0$

$$(3) x_0=35, \text{ 代入 } \hat{y} = 453.920 + 0.239x$$

$$\text{得 } \hat{y} = 462.285$$

$$\text{由(1)知 } \bar{x} = 34.167 \quad L_{xx} = 1641.667$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{Q_{\min}(a, b)}{n-2}} = \sqrt{\frac{L_{yy} - \hat{\sigma} L_{xy}}{n-2}} = 68.579$$

$$\sigma_n = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}}} = 1.041$$

$$t_{0.025}(10) = 2.2281$$

于是 \hat{y} 的 95% 预测区间为

$$(\hat{y} - \sigma_n \hat{\sigma} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-2), \hat{y} + \sigma_n \hat{\sigma} t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-2)) = (303.208, 621.357)$$

4-1 设

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = a + \varepsilon_1, \\ y_2 = 2a - b + \varepsilon_2, \\ y_3 = a + 2b + \varepsilon_3, \end{cases} \quad \varepsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{bmatrix} \sim N_3(0, \sigma^2 I_3).$$

(1) 试求参数 a, b 的最小二乘估计;

解: 依题意得

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

由最小二乘估计

$$Q(\beta) = \sum \varepsilon_i^2 = \varepsilon' \varepsilon = (Y - X\beta)'(Y - X\beta)$$

$$\text{取 } Q_{\min} \text{ 时 } \hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3 \\ -y_2 + 2y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6}(y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3) \\ \frac{1}{5}(-y_2 + 2y_3) \end{bmatrix}$$

4-3 设 Y 与 x_1, x_2, x_3 有相关关系, 其 8 组观测数据见表 4.5.

表 4.5 观测数据

序号	x_1	x_2	x_3	Y
1	38	47.5	23	66.0
2	41	21.3	17	43.0
3	34	36.5	21	36.0
4	35	18.0	14	23.0
5	31	29.5	11	27.0
6	34	14.2	9	14.0
7	29	21.0	4	12.0
8	32	10.0	8	7.6

(1) 设 $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \epsilon$, 试求回归方程及决定系数 R^2 和均方误差 s^2 ;

解: 依题意得

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 66.0 \\ 43.0 \\ 36.0 \\ 23.0 \\ 27.0 \\ 14.0 \\ 12.0 \\ 7.6 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 38 & 47.5 & 23 \\ 1 & 41 & 21.3 & 17 \\ 1 & 34 & 36.5 & 21 \\ 1 & 35 & 18.0 & 14 \\ 1 & 31 & 29.5 & 11 \\ 1 & 34 & 14.2 & 9 \\ 1 & 29 & 21.0 & 4 \\ 1 & 32 & 10.0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \epsilon = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 \\ \epsilon_4 \\ \epsilon_5 \\ \epsilon_6 \\ \epsilon_7 \\ \epsilon_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

由 python 程序计算 $(X'X)$, $X'Y$

$$\text{得 } \beta = (X'X)^{-1} X'Y$$

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/Users/fanglunlin/Desktop/pythonPro/Statistics/.env/bin/python /Users/fanglunlin/Desktop/pythonPro/Statistics/回归分析/多元回归分析.py
X_X1 = [[ 3.06337137e+01 -1.00399334e+00 -2.21871186e-01 7.00513651e-01]
 [-1.00399334e+00 3.37616119e-02 7.04586031e-03 -2.44281802e-02]
 [-2.21871186e-01 7.04586031e-03 3.73119325e-03 -8.35862148e-03]
 [ 7.00513651e-01 -2.44281802e-02 -8.35862148e-03 2.56469086e-02]]

X_Y = [ 228.6 8204.2 7102.2 3858.8]
beta = [-106.72667694 3.25178616 1.3313261 -0.67456599]

Process finished with exit code 0

```

故回归方程为

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

$$TSS = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = Y'Y - n\bar{Y}^2$$

$$(MSS) S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \hat{\beta}'X'Y - n\bar{Y}^2$$

$$R^2 = \frac{S^1}{MSS} = 0.991$$

```
TSS = 2624.51500000000003, MSS = 2600.6696796529586
```

```
R = 0.9909143897645691
```

```
Process finished with exit code 0
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4-10 考虑洛河在某河段河水受污染情况. 考察的指标(因变量)有两个, Y_1 表示 BOD 浓度; Y_2 表示氧亏浓度. 而 Y_1, Y_2 又与以下几个因素(自变量)有关:

x_1 ——初始断面的 BOD 浓度 L_0 ,

x_2 ——初始断面的氧亏浓度 C_0 ,

x_3 ——水温 T ,

x_4 ——河流流量 Q ,

x_5 ——排污口流量 g ,

x_6 ——污水 BOD 浓度 l ,

x_7 ——流过该河段所需时间 t .

共观测了 15 组数据(见表 4.6), 试用逐步回归或~~双重筛选逐步回归~~求出 BOD 浓度 Y_1 、氧亏浓度 Y_2 与 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_7 的回归方程.

表 4.6 水污数据

序号	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	Y_1
1	6.88	-0.25	27.0	67.4784	1.1232	477.0	0.083	9.35
2	6.08	-2.21	27.5	47.7792	1.1232	193.0	0.083	12.30
3	2.14	-3.04	26.0	47.7792	1.1232	404.0	0.083	15.60
4	5.02	-0.73	26.0	85.6224	1.1232	363.0	0.073	5.88
5	7.89	-2.26	26.0	85.6224	1.1232	363.0	0.069	6.34
6	2.38	-1.65	15.0	149.0400	1.5552	428.0	0.104	4.00
7	1.86	-1.35	15.8	149.0400	1.5552	428.0	0.104	3.76
8	1.02	-2.12	17.1	149.4720	1.3824	428.0	0.104	3.98
9	1.22	-1.92	17.5	149.4720	1.3824	428.0	0.104	3.98
10	0.90	-0.27	17.0	362.8800	0.9936	202.0	0.104	2.78
11	2.58	-0.09	17.0	362.8800	0.9936	202.0	0.104	1.88
12	2.78	-1.17	13.5	326.5920	0.9936	114.0	0.104	2.56
13	2.10	-1.30	13.5	326.5920	0.9936	114.0	0.104	2.72
14	2.32	-0.60	14.5	364.6080	0.8640	57.3	0.104	1.64
15	2.96	-0.60	14.5	364.6080	0.8640	57.3	0.104	2.36

解：分别建立 x_1, \dots, x_7 与 Y_1 的一元回归方程

$$Y_i = a_i + b_i x_i \quad (i=1, \dots, 7)$$

并计算 7 个回归方程中回归系数的统计量 F_i

$\chi_1:$	$F = 10.07960964317245$
$\chi_2:$	$F = 0.08045105718331873$
$\chi_3:$	$F = -16.452471634213293$
$\chi_4:$	$F = -13.00000747454045$
$\chi_5:$	$F = 0.011900484869357712$
$\chi_6:$	$F = -13.000001110854177$
$\chi_7:$	$F = 2.9902051236714423e-09$

$$|F_1|, |F_3|, |F_4|, |F_6| \geq F_{0.05}(1, n-2)$$

故引入 $\chi_1, \chi_3, \chi_4, \chi_6$

$$X = (1_n, \chi_1, \chi_3, \chi_4, \chi_6)' \quad \beta = (\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4)'$$

$$Y_i = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y = (5.422, -0.874, 0.586, -0.0231, -0.0133)'$$

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/Users/fanglunlin/Desktop/pythonPro/Statistics/.venv/bin/python /Users/fanglunlin/Desktop/pythonPro/Statistics/回归分析/多元回归分析.py
X_X1 = [[ 1.28906512e+01  5.45622748e-02 -3.28159347e-01 -1.94590301e-02
 -9.38399262e-03]
 [ 5.45622748e-02  3.78602415e-02 -1.22194418e-02  5.72139494e-05
 1.64211366e-04]
 [-3.28159347e-01 -1.22194418e-02  1.29466133e-02  4.21296903e-04
 1.10912309e-04]
 [-1.94590301e-02  5.72139494e-05  4.21296903e-04  3.22560366e-05
 1.58448357e-05]
 [-9.38399262e-03  1.64211366e-04  1.10912309e-04  1.58448357e-05
 1.21223128e-05]]

X_Y = [ 79.13      308.4366   1779.636   10420.554528 26072.71 ]
beta = [ 5.422039   -0.87352522  0.58601865 -0.02314745 -0.01334948]

TSS = 234.69777333333332, MSS = 195.81515611490624

R = 0.8343289897207359
F = 8.833440379729808

Process finished with exit code 0
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