#### Lecture D

## §1 Basics of regression

### 1. 为什么选择 regression

- O understanding & interretation:理解变量是如何相互联系的
- ② prediction:根据新的features 进行准确的 prediction

### 2、 吉祥确定-个 regression model

- ① random component: 描述 response values 的 distribution e.g. Normal / Binomial / Poisson ....
- Systematic component: explanatory variables 和 mean of response 问的 mathematical relationship e.g. 通常情况下, 关于 parameters 线性的 regression models 的 systematic component 形式为:  $E[y] = M = f(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \times_1 + \cdots + \beta_p \times_p)$

#### 3 Notations:

- · explanatory variables 的数量 P: X1,---, Xp
- · regression parameters 的数量 P': 若 regression 含有 constant term Bo, 则 P'= P+1 否则 P'= P

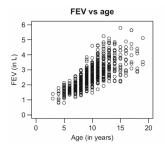
### 3. Random component 的选取

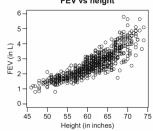
- D 考虑 the scale of measurement, 即 continuous 还是 categorical?
- O 若为 categorical, 考虑有多少个 categories, 它们是 nominal 还是 ordinal?
- 图 考虑 distribution 的 shape . 可以通过 frequency tables . dot plots , histograms ,或其他 graphical methods 得出.

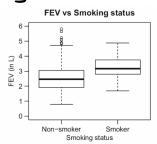
## 4. Systematic component 的选取

# 考虑变量之间的 association:

- O 对于 categorical variables,使用 cross tabulations
- D 对子 continuous variables,使用 scatter plots
- 图 对于 continuous response grouped by categorical variables, 使用 side-by-side box plots.

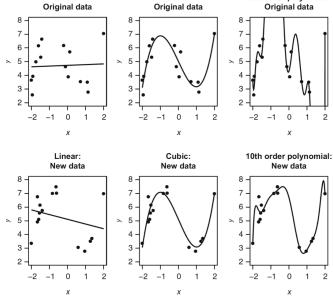






### 5. Model selection 的标准

- O Accuracy: 能准确描述 systematic 和 random components
- ② Parsimony; model 需要尽可能 simple
- D covariants 的数量 & covariants 的 function form 的选取



Cubic:

10th order polynomial:

Fig. The top panels show the models fitted to some data; the bottom panels shows the models fitted to data randomly generated from the same model used to generate the data in the top panels.

#### 6. 模型确定后的操作

O Parameter estimation

Linear:

- · 16it covariants & response \$6 main/interaction effect
- D Inference For interretation
  - · it if covariant effect is CI
  - · 对 covariant effect 进行 hypothesis testing
- 3 Interpretation
  - · explanatory variable 多大程度上/从哪个方向上能解释 outcome.
- 1 Model diagosis
  - · 检测 model的 adequacy, 多大程度上 fits/summarizes the data.