

Lecture 12

§1 Linear regression (线性回归)

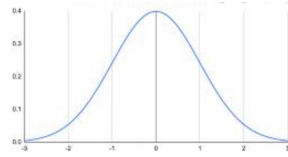
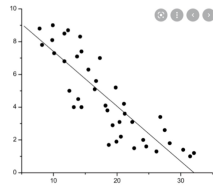
1. 模型选取

- 1° 由散点图推测变量 X 与 Y 呈 linear dependent (线性相关)
- 2° Y 的取值集中于 $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X$ 附近 (β_0, β_1 为未知系数)
- 3° 选取正态分布模型

$$Y \sim N(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X, \sigma^2)$$

From data, we observe that

- They are more likely to be linearly dependent with each other.
- Y is centralized at some value $\beta_0 + \beta_1 X$.



2. 选择最佳模型 (利用 MLE 确定最佳的系数 β_0, β_1)

- 给定 σ^2 (由观测可确定 σ^2 较小, 视为已知量)

Samples: $(X_1, Y_1), (X_2, Y_2), \dots, (X_N, Y_N)$

PDF for normal:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right]$$

- 可得出 likelihood 为

$$L(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n \cdot \sigma^n} \cdot \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum_i (Y_i - \beta_1 X_i - \beta_0)^2}{\sigma^2}\right]$$

要求 $\max L(\beta_0, \beta_1)$, 只需要 minimize $\sum_i (Y_i - \beta_1 X_i - \beta_0)^2$

- 分别对 β_0 与 β_1 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_i (Y_i - \beta_1 X_i - \beta_0) \cdot X_i = 0 \\ \sum_i (Y_i - \beta_1 X_i - \beta_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得:

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \\ \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X} \end{cases}$$

3. Residual (随机误差) analysis: 检验假设

- 1° 模型的两种表达方式

$$\textcircled{1} Y \sim N(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X, \sigma^2)$$

$$\textcircled{2} Y - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

- 2° Residual e_i / ε_i

$$e_i = Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_i$$

3° 通过 residuals 检验回归分析成立的假设

① 假设一: X 与 Y 为 linear relationship

检验: e_i does not depend on X_i

② 假设二: 对任意 X , $Y - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X$ 的方差 (σ^2) 均相同

(homogeneity (均一性) of variances)

检验: variance of e_i does not depend on X_i

4° Graphical analysis of residuals

