



回归模型

若两个变量x, y之间有线性相关关系, 其回归模型为

$$y_i = a + bx_i + \varepsilon_i$$

y 称为因变量,x 称为自变量, 称为随机扰动,a,b 称为待估计的回归参数,下标i 表示第i 个观测值。



对于回归模型,我们假设:

对于四归模型,我们模块:
$$\varepsilon_i \sim N(0,\sigma^2), i=1,2,\cdots,n$$

$$E(\varepsilon_i\varepsilon_j)=0, i\neq j$$

$$E(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = 0, i \neq j$$

可得到: $y_i \sim N(a+bx_i,\sigma^2)$



一元线性回归

回归方程

○ 去掉回归模型中的扰动项,得理论回归方程为:

$$y_i = a + bx_i$$

• 如果给出a和b的估计量分别为 \hat{a},\hat{b} ,则经验回归方程为:

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x_i$$



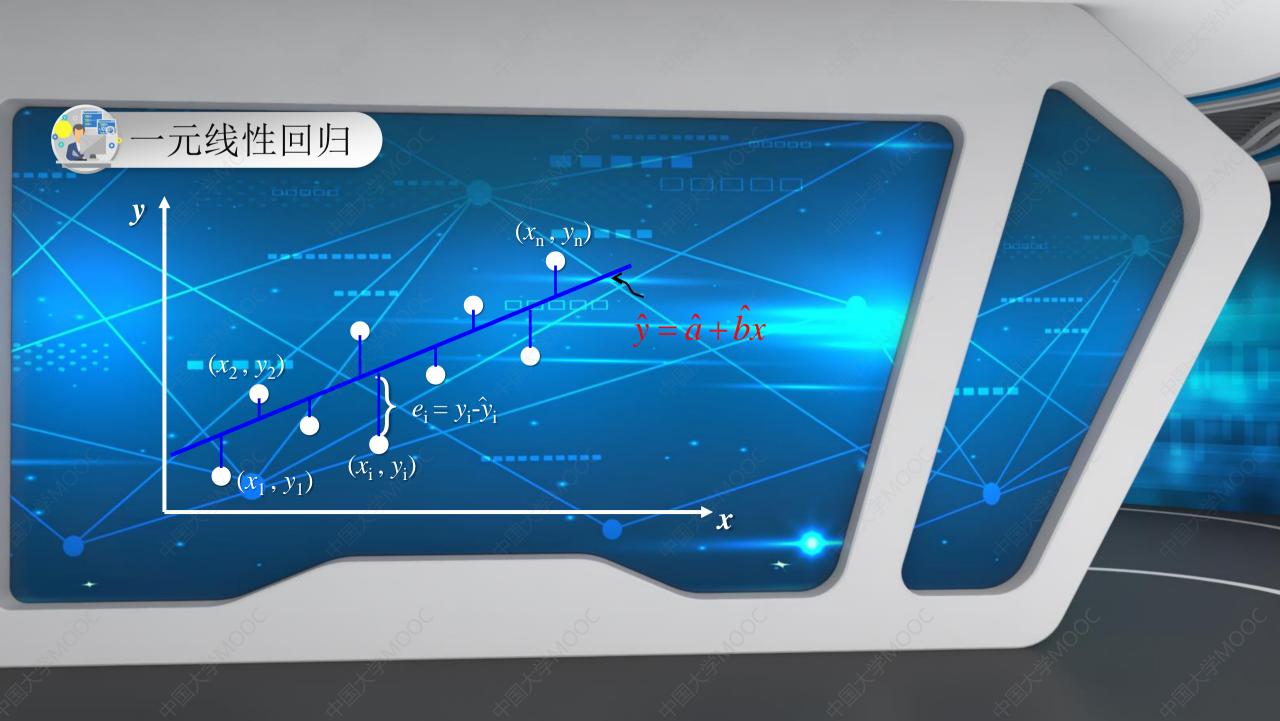
一元线性回归

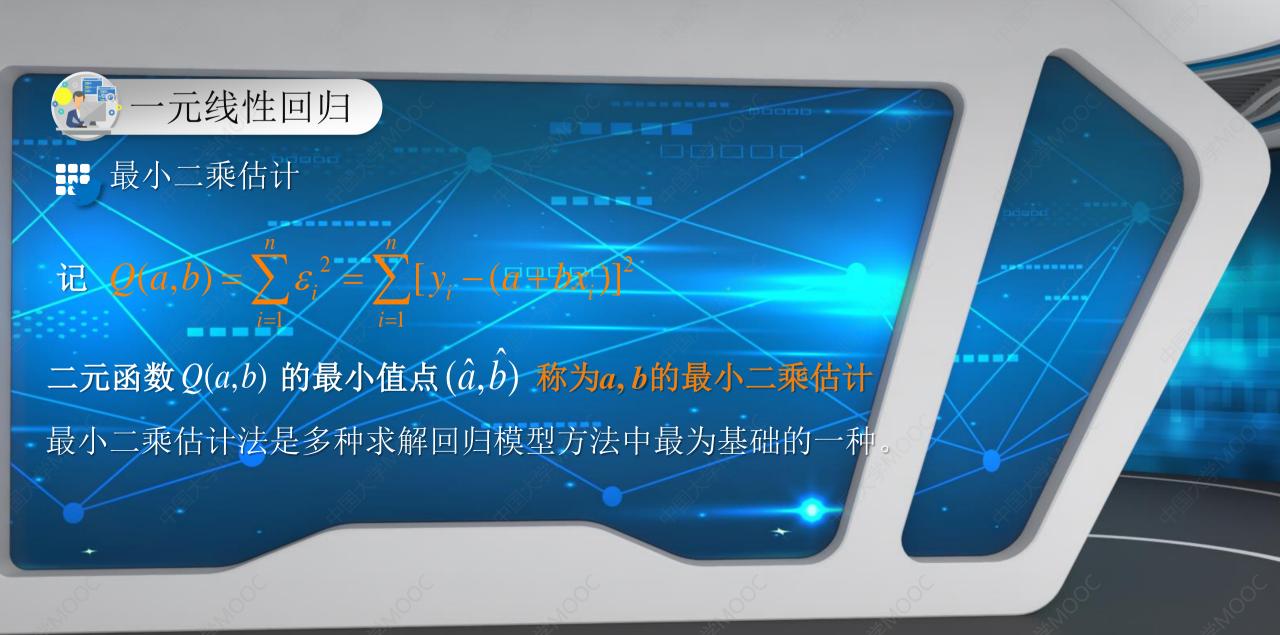


回归方程

一般地, $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$ 称为残差,

残差 e_i 可视为扰动 \mathcal{E}_i 的"估计量"。







MATLAR方法

%生成一元线性回归测试数据

X = randn(100, 1);

y = 2 * X + 3 + randn(100,1); % 带扰动

%建立回归模型

Mdl = fitlm(X, y)

%模型拟合效果图

Mdl.plot;

%预测

newx = 0.5;

newy = predict(Mdl, newx)







MATLAB方法

Mdl =

Linear regression model:

 $y \sim 1 + x1$

Estimated Coefficients:

Estimate SE tStat pValue

28.819 1.1939e-49 0.1013 2.9193 (Intercept)

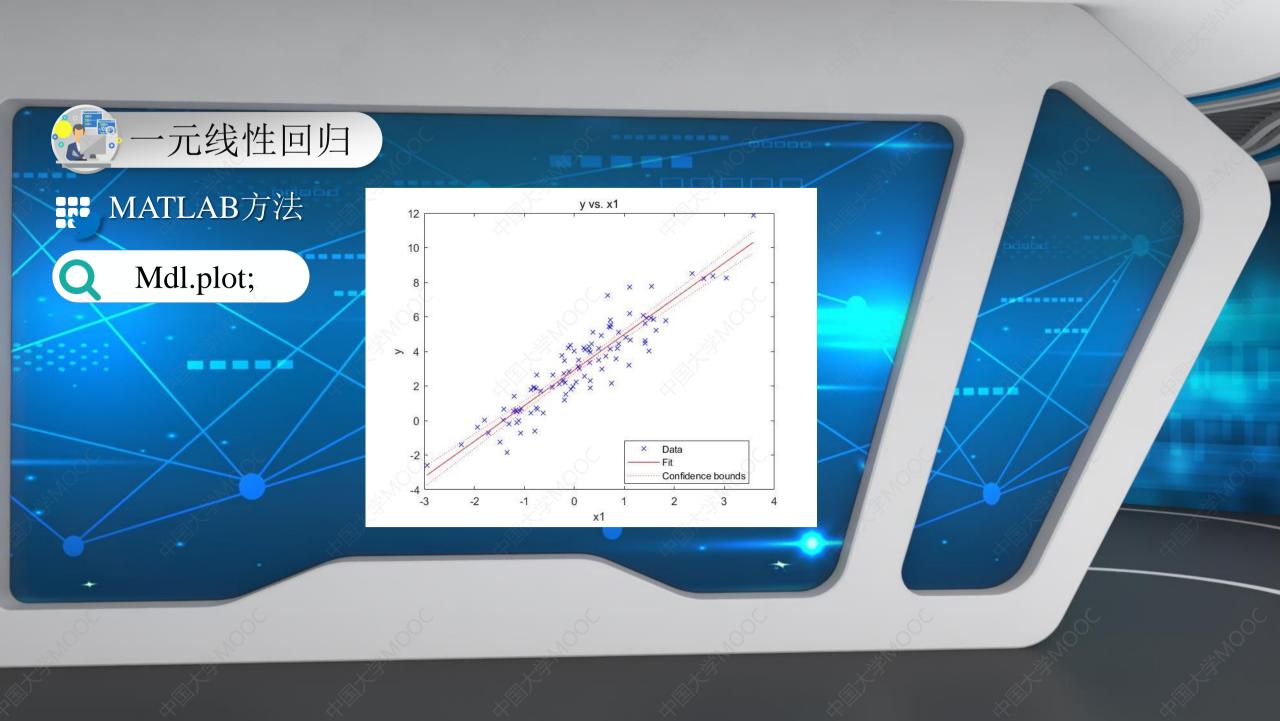
0.087093 23.713 2.1985e-42 x12.0652

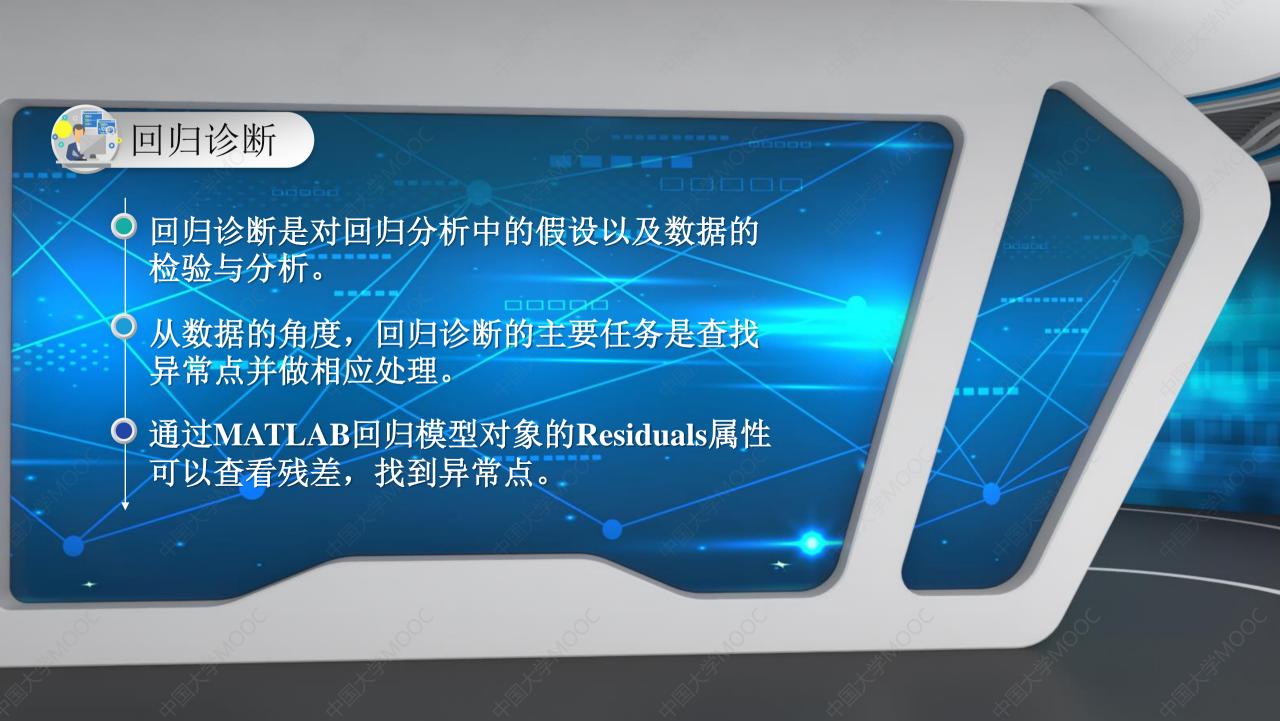
Number of observations: 100, Error degrees of freedom: 98

Root Mean Squared Error: 1.01

R-squared: 0.852, Adjusted R-Squared 0.85

F-statistic vs. constant model: 562, p-value = 2.2e-42









climatedata = xlsread('climate.xls');

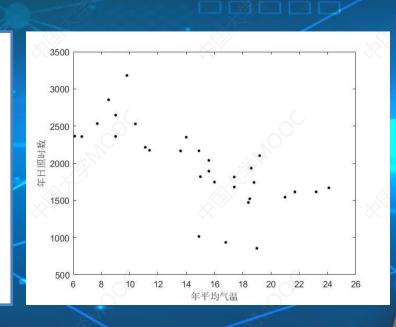
x = climatedata(:,1); %年平均气温

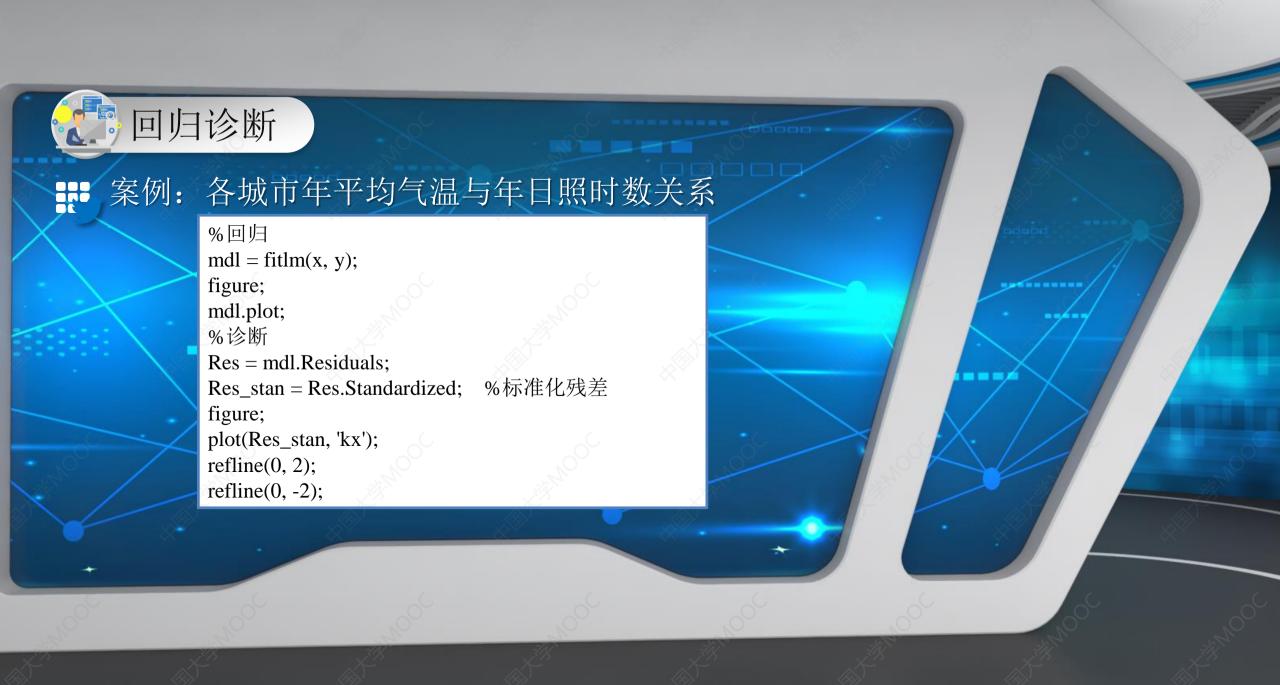
y = climatedata(:,5); %年日照时数

plot(x, y, 'k.', 'Markersize', 10);

xlabel('年平均气温');

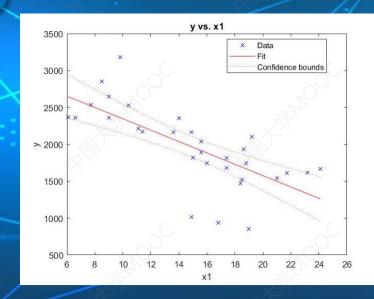
ylabel('年日照时数');

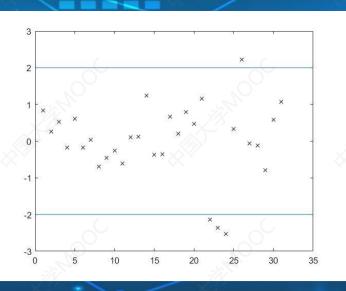


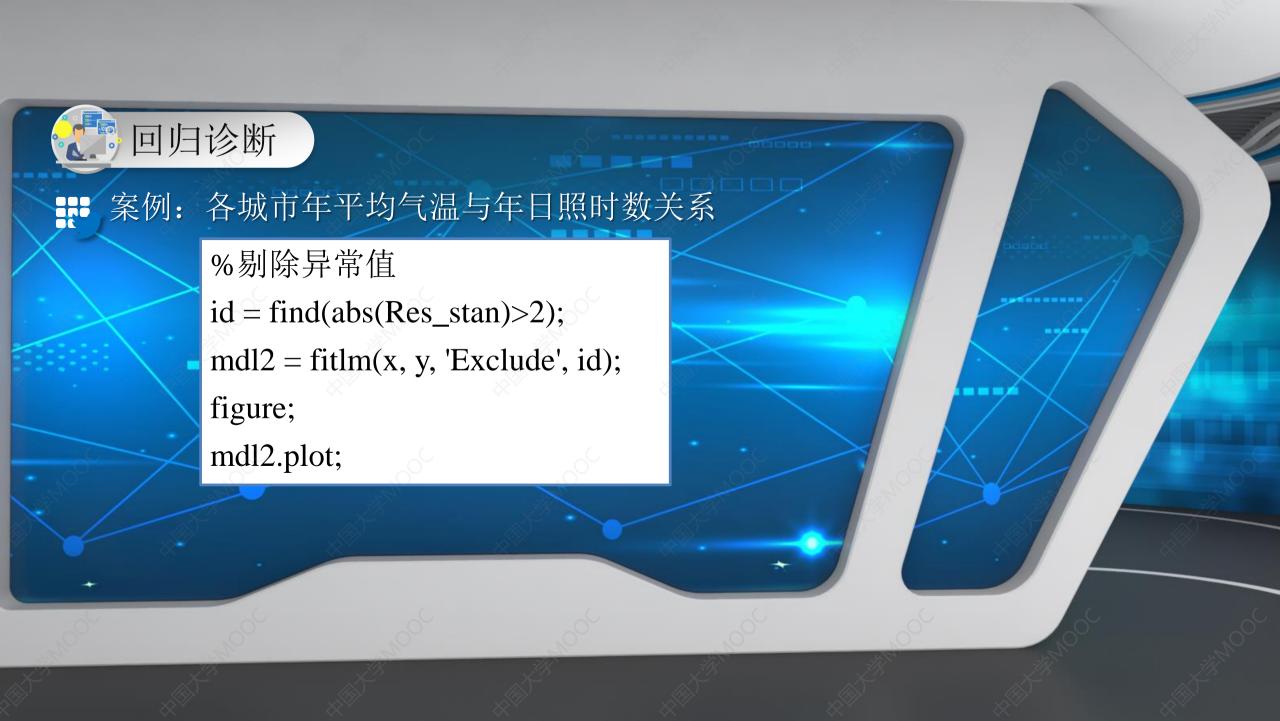




案例: 各城市年平均气温与年日照时数关系









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