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Determination coefficient

We going to define determination coefficient:

$$R^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \hat{y}_{i})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}} = 1 - \frac{\sigma_{T}^{2}}{\sigma_{Y}^{2}}$$

Relation with correlation: On linear regression.

Remind on linear regression:

$$\hat{y}_i = \beta_1 \cdot x_i + \beta_0 \qquad (1)$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{S_Y}{S_X} \cdot \rho_{X,Y} \qquad (2)$$

with:

$$S_Y^2 = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$S_X^2 = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$\beta_0 = \bar{y} - \beta_1 \cdot \bar{x} \qquad (3)$$

Now we going to determine the relation between \mathbb{R}^2 and correlation on linear regression:

$$R^{2} \stackrel{\text{definition}}{=} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}} \stackrel{\text{(1)}}{=} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\beta_{1} \cdot x_{i} + \beta_{0} - \bar{y})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}} \stackrel{\text{(3)}}{=} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\beta_{1} \cdot x_{i} + \bar{y} - \beta_{1} \cdot \bar{x} - \bar{y})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\beta_{1} \cdot x_{i} - \beta_{1} \cdot \bar{x})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [\beta_{1}]^{2} \cdot (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}} = [\beta_{1}]^{2} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}$$

$$= [\beta_1]^2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\frac{1}{(n-1)} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2} = [\beta_1]^2 \cdot \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2} = \left(\rho_{X,Y} \cdot \frac{S_Y}{S_X}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2}$$
$$= (\rho_{X,Y})^2 \cdot \frac{S_Y^2}{S_X^2} \cdot \frac{S_X^2}{S_Y^2} = (\rho_{X,Y})^2$$

 \Rightarrow

$$R^2 = \left(\rho_{X,Y}\right)^2$$