# 9/5(是) 上部州是四

- 一分处外中地想7月2 轻1给
- 01年 17-80%, 全年 2-30% (R-Studio)
- ENORTH 장마 수민시간이 바운 싸움은 자음하면 기구기만 UNI 이 기만시하
- 一架:四则一般小沙

Simple Linear Regression

一件、心想叫个、别性和

(年初步、从是十分、入地中的)

一四川、出村岩为(里不是包啡)

1/28

## 두 변수 사이의 관계

- 대략적 파악 : 산점도(scatter plot)
- 상관분석(correlation analysis)
  - ▶ 두 변수 사이의 상관관계 분석
- 확률변수  $X, Y \to \rho = \operatorname{Corr}(X, Y)$  직선적인 관련성 파악  $X Y \to PdF$  건강하다면 회귀분석(regression analysis)

▶ 두 변수 사이의 함수관계를 분석

x: 독립변수 또는 설명변수, Y: 종속변수 또는 반응변수, 목표병  $: COV(X\setminus Y)$  $Y = f(x) + \varepsilon, \varepsilon : 오차항 \rightarrow f(x)$ ? COVICXY)

▷ 단순선형회귀분석 - 직선관계를 모형으로 분석

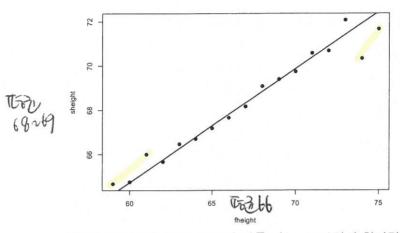
(f(x) = a + bx)

▷ 중회귀분석 - 두 개 이상의 설명변수 사용

 $(f(x) = a + b_1x_1 + \dots + b_kx_k)$ 

X: 出 Pof (PMf)
E(X) Var(X)

E(X), E(4), Varia, Varly)



7号小华色儿

OFT-ST ZMENT

田公司等學是別的社然

Figure: 아버지의 키(fheight)와 아들 키(sheight)간의 회귀직선

3 / 28

#### 회귀분석의 기본개념

nisample sTze (是起刊)

#### - 자료구조

- 자료구조 :  $(x_1, Y_1), ..., (x_n, Y_n)$
- $(x_1,\ldots,x_n)$  : 설명변수(explanatory variable)(또는 독립변수) 자수(수사) 두 변수가 있을 때, 다른 한 변수에 영향을 주는 변수
- $(Y_1,\ldots,Y_n)$  : 반응변수(response variable)(또는 종속변수) 무선수 무선수가 있을 때, 다른 한 변수에 영향을 받는 변수
- 관측값 :  $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$

#### Example

n	Ź	y			
상점번호	광고료	총판매액	상점번호	광고료	총판매액
1	4	9	6	12	30
2	8	20	7	6	18
3	9	22	8	10	25
4	8	15	9	6	10
5	8	17	10	9	20

Table: 표본상점의 광고료(단위:10만원)와 총판매액(단위:100만원)

5 / 28

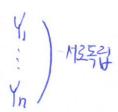




# X가구明是四四四四次是受持各个型用型对中心

- Linearity (선형성) :  $E(Y|X=x)=\mu_{y\cdot x}=\beta_0+\beta_1 x$  오늘하다고나기
- Homoscedastic (등분산성) :  $Var(Y|X=x)=\sigma^2$  수 보세는 지하라 하신이 되다.
- Normality (청규성) :  $Y|X=x\sim N(E(Y|X=x),\sigma^2)$
- Independency (독립성) :  $\epsilon$ 's are mutually independent

M+欧十二岁



6/28

#### Example

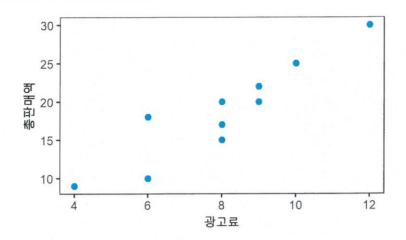


Figure: 광고료와 총판매액의 산점도

MASS हा अवसमा मन ナかすery 019 7 / 28

## 단순선형회귀 모형

Find (Independent)

Model

 $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 

4/X=1~N(102) En = ya - (PotPixa)

- $(\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_n)$  : 오차항(random error) 선로 독립이면서 평균이 0, 분산이  $\sigma^2$  인 확률 변수
- 회귀계수(regression coefficient) (or 모수, parameter)

 $_{
m extsf{ iny }}$   $eta_0$  : 상수항 또는 절편 (constant coefficient or intercept)

**冷** ▶ β<sub>1</sub> : 기울기 (slope)

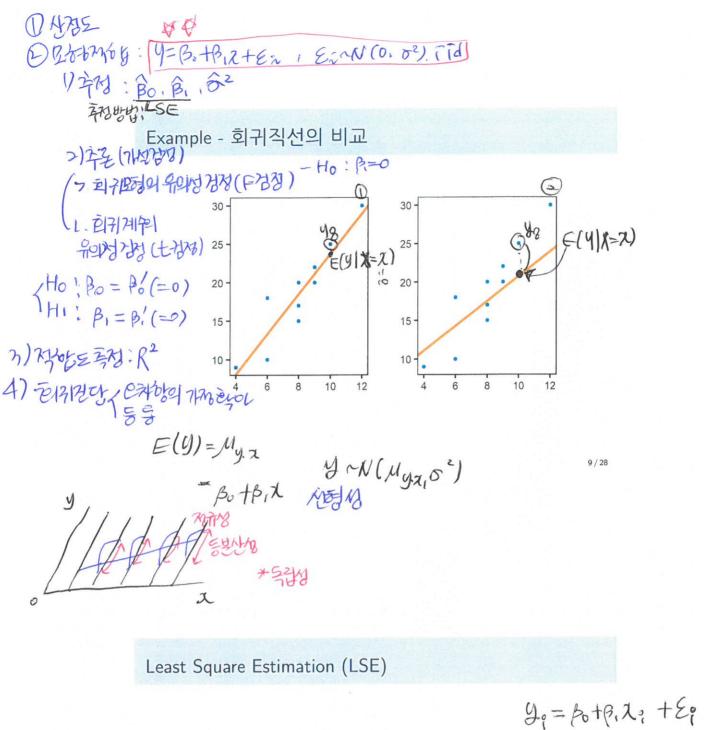
• 회귀직선, 회귀선 :  $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$ 

estimate of 
$$\beta_0,\beta_1,\underline{\hat{y}}$$
: estimate of  $\beta_0,\beta_1,\underline{E(Y|X=x)}$  
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Yelling}\\ \text{Yell$$

X~N(M2.52) + axtb~ N(ayatb, a'o')

E2 NN (0.02)

8 / 28



• 오차제곱합 
$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \epsilon_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \{y_i - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)\}^2$$
 
$$E(Y_1 \mid X = X_1)$$

최소제곱추정량(LSE)  $(\hat{\beta}_0,\hat{\beta}_1) = \underset{\beta_0,\beta_1 \in \mathbb{R}}{\arg\min} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ y_i - (\underline{\beta_0} + \underline{\beta_1} x_i) \right\}^2 \quad (\beta_0,\beta_1)$ 

• Least square fit : 
$$\hat{y} \left( \equiv E(\widehat{Y|X} = x) \right) = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$$

$$E(\widehat{Y}_0 - (\widehat{p}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 x))^2$$

$$= E(\widehat{p}_0^2 - (\widehat{p}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 x))^2$$



= (Exp) B,2 + (Eyozo) B,+ Eyo Least Square Estimation (LSE)

#### ■ 정규방정식 (normal equation)

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \widehat{\beta_0} - \widehat{\beta_1} x_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (y_i - \widehat{\beta_0} - \widehat{\beta_1} x_i) = 0$$

$$S = \sum (y_0 - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_0)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_0} = \sum 2(y_0 - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_0)(-1)$$

11 / 28

#### Least Square Estimation (LSE)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} n\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \\ \hat{\beta}_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \end{cases}$$

= E20(40-(B+B,20)

= E(yo- (po+p, 20))

= EX: e:=0

= E ( y, - qo)

= Ee = =0

16 page

$$\begin{aligned}
& n \hat{\beta}_{0} + \hat{\beta}_{1} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \vec{\lambda}_{0} &= \underbrace{\frac{n}{n}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \vec{\lambda}_{0} \\
& n \hat{\beta}_{0} &= \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} \vec{\lambda}_{0} - \hat{\beta}_{1} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} \vec{\lambda}_{0} \\
&= \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} \\
&= \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} \\
&= \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{n}}_{\vec{\lambda}} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{0} \\
&= \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} + \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} + \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} + \underbrace{\mathcal{E}}_{n} +$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{0} = \frac{1}{n} \underbrace{\xi}_{0}^{2} \cdot - \hat{\beta}_{0} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \underbrace{\xi}_{0}^{2}$$

$$= \underbrace{y}_{0} - \hat{\beta}_{0} \underbrace{z}_{0}^{2}$$

$$= \underbrace{z}_{0}^{2} \cdot (y_{0} - \hat{\beta}_{0} - \hat{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot z_{0}^{2}) - 6$$

$$= \underbrace{z}_{0}^{2} \cdot (y_{0} - \hat{y}_{0}^{2} - \hat{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot z_{0}^{2}) - 6$$

$$= \underbrace{z}_{0}^{2} \cdot (y_{0} - \hat{y}_{0}^{2} - \hat{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot z_{0}^{2}) + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{z}_{0}^{2} \cdot (y_{0} - \hat{z}_{0}^{2} + z_{0}^{2}) + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot (z_{0}^{2} - z_{0}^{2} + z_{0}^{2}) + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot (z_{0}^{2} - z_{0}^{2} + z_{0}^{2}) + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot (z_{0}^{2} - z_{0}^{2} + z_{0}^{2}) + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot (z_{0}^{2} - z_{0}^{2} + z_{0}^{2}) + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot (z_{0}^{2} - z_{0}^{2} + z_{0}^{2}) + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{\beta}_{0}^{2} \cdot (z_{0}^{2} - z_{0}^{2}) + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{\beta}$$

29一定:欧小 E(20-2)=0 Ez . - Ez = とえのールえ = Ezy-nEzoxh

# Least Square Estimation (LSE)

#### ■ 최소제곱추정량(LSE)

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{S_{(xy)}}{S_{(xx)}}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

• 
$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \ \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

13 / 28

# Example - LSE

	युर्धा	THUNG			SXZ7	brun	Say
i	$x_i$	$y_i$	$x_i - \bar{x}$	$y_i - \bar{y}$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$	$(y_i - \bar{y})^2$	$(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$
1	4.00	9.00	-4.00	-9.60	16.00	92.16	38.40
2	8.00	20.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.96	0.00
3	9.00	22.00	1.00	3.40	1.00	11.56	3.40
4	8.00	15.00	0.00	-3.60	0.00	12.96	-0.00
5	8.00	17.00	0.00	-1.60	0.00	2.56	-0.00
6	12.00	30.00	4.00	11.40	16.00	129.96	45.60
7	6.00	18.00	-2.00	-0.60	4.00	0.36	1.20
8	10.00	25.00	2.00	6.40	4.00	40.96	12.80
9	6.00	10.00	-2.00	-8.60	4.00	73.96	17.20
10	9.00	20.00	1.00	1.40	1.00	1.96	1.40
sum	80	186	0	0	46)	368.4	(120)
	X=8	J=18	, b		Sary	S(yy)	Sizy)

#### Example - LSE



$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{120}{46} = 2.6087,$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = 18.6 - 2.6087 \times 8 = -2.2696$$

• 추정된 회귀직선: Least square fit

$$\hat{y} = \underbrace{-2.2696}_{\text{Po}} + \underbrace{2.6087 \cdot x}_{\text{Po}}$$

 $\hat{y} = -2.2696 + 2.6087 \cdot x$   $71201 = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$   $7114 = \frac{27}{27}$   $\frac{1}{27}$   $\frac{1}$ 

22411 10062 378102 20104092 2,6900X(0402) 371-624.

Jo=Bo+B, 2:+80

E(YIX=XI)

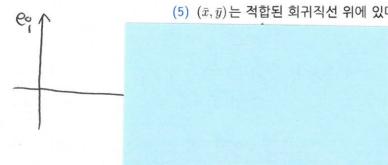
# Properties of fitted regression line

\*时外之一元 四十二八一分分别出于到公司十八日午9114)

건차 '  $\mathcal{G}_{i}$  건차 (residual) :  $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  (1) 잔차의 합은 0이다.  $(\sum_{i=1}^n e_i = 0)$  (  $\geq n$ )  $\geq n$ 

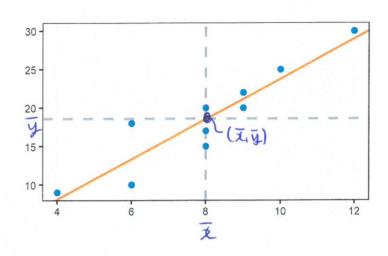
- (2)  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i^2$  은 최소값을 갖는다. Page
- (3) 잔차의  $x_i$ 에 의한 가중합은 0이다.  $(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i = 0)$  가지 구까 된 어디서 가이 가지 그래요?
- (4) 잔차의  $\hat{y}_i$ 에 의한 가중합은 0이다.  $(\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i e_i = 0)$
- (5)  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ 는 적합된 회귀직선 위에 있다.

e= E= = y - (Bo+Bixe) = E(po+piz;)e;



= Exert Ex 2:00 = \$0 500 + \$1, 57000 (1) or Hall =0 (3) or Chill =0

#### Example



17 / 28

1, 12, 1, 74 NN (MO2) 0244

 $\hat{\beta}^2 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$   $\hat{\beta}^2 = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_7$ Estimation of error variance

\*  $\mathbb{Z}_7$ \*

⇒ E(ô) = 0

■ 오차분산 ( $\sigma^2$ )의 추정:

E( 62) = 62 (310)24/21)

 $SSE = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i^2$ 

• 평균제곱오차 (mean squared error) :  $MSE = rac{SSE}{n-2}$ 

• 오차분산의 추정값  $(\hat{\sigma}^2) = MSE$ 

J=Bo+B,2+E. Eq NN(0,02) Tid

enezi-ren

(अविश्वयानको स्तिर्भाभविश्व)

( EC:00 )

#### Decomposition of deviations

#### ■ 총편차의 분해

- $y_i \bar{y} = (y_i \hat{y}_i) + (\hat{y}_i \bar{y}), \ \forall i$
- 총편차(total deviation)  $= y_i \bar{y}$
- 추측값의 편차  $= (\hat{y}_i \bar{y}) = (\hat{y}_i \bar{y})$  $\Rightarrow$  총편차 = 2간차 + 추측값의 편차 = 2간 = 22

19 / 28

# Decomposition of deviations

心强强地

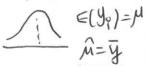
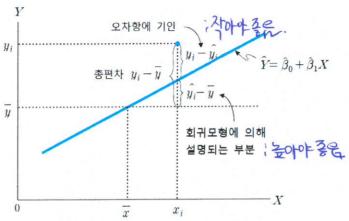


Figure: 편차의 분해  $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$  한 단체  $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$   $\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat$ 

# Decomposition of deviations

Figure: 편차의 분해



१ अधिक कि स्था स्थ

· 处性对别, 到理时间到网络比 能是 王州

21 / 28

# Decomposition of sum of squares

■ 제곱합의 분해 : SST = SSE + SSR

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

제곱합의 종류	정의 및 기호
총제곱합 (total sum of squares)	$SST = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2$
잔차제곱합 (residual sum of squares) (ℓ₩ν)	$SSE = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 $
회귀제곱합 (regression sum of squares)	$SSR = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 \uparrow$

$$\begin{array}{lll} & \exists \exists \forall x - \vec{y} = (y_{x} - \vec{y}_{x} + y_{x} - \vec{y}) \\ & = (y_{x} - \hat{y}_{x} + \hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y})^{2} \\ & = (y_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + (\hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y})^{2} \\ & = (y_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + (\hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y})^{2} + 2(y_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})(\hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y}) \\ & = (y_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y})^{2} + 2\epsilon(y_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})(\hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y}) \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y})^{2} + 2\epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})(\hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y}) \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x}) \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \vec{y})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} \\ & = \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{x})^{2} + \epsilon(\hat{y}_{x} - \hat{y}_{$$

क्राधिकः येग्राह्मकः वारामाद्वेद

(2/2+=P=) residual

#### Coefficient of determination

- 결정계수 (Coefficient of determination)
  - 정의 :  $R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = 1 \frac{SSE}{SST}$
  - 의미 : 회귀직선의 기여율 (총변동 가운데 회귀직선으로 설면되는 변동의 비율)
  - 성질
    - $0 \le R^2 \le 1$
    - $\triangleright$   $R^2$  값이 1에 가까울수록 회귀에 의한 설명이 잘 됨을 뜻함
    - $R^2 = r^2 (r : \text{sample correlation})$  (단순선형회귀모형에서만 성립)

R32 HIPECH 143 (18417406) Model 1 801. Model 2 78% 244

23 / 28

# 상관분석

 $\bullet$  X,Y: random variables

P 30

• 모상관계수 (population coefficient of correlation)

$$\int_{XY}^{0} \rho_{XY} = \frac{\operatorname{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{\operatorname{Var}(X)\operatorname{Var}(Y)}} := \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_{X}\sigma_{Y}} \qquad \int_{XY}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{n+1} \leq (2\lambda - 2)^{2}$$

- $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n.y_n)$  : sample
- 표본상관계수 (sample coefficient of correlation)

•  $-1 \le \rho \le 1, -1 \le r_{xy} \le 1$ 

( ) ~ 등의상관관계 ( ) 은이 : 음의상관관계 ( ) 은 ~ ( ) 산관관계기 없다.

$$\int Sx^{2} = \frac{1}{n+1} \sum (2x-2)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum (3x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} \sum (3y)$$

$$= CoV(X_{1}Y) = 6xY$$

$$= E(X_{2}Mx)(Y_{1}-MY_{1})$$

$$= \int_{M} S(2y)$$

$$= \int_{M} S(2y)$$

$$= \int_{M} S(2y)$$

# 표본상관계수와 산점도 r = -0.82 r = -0.54 r = -0.21 r = 0

r = 0.54

r = 0.22

D. 图 经验制计 7. to care

r = 0.86

25 / 28

# Example

- 광고료와 총판매액
  - 표본상관계수

$$r_{xy} = \frac{S_{(xy)}}{\sqrt{S_{(xx)}S_{(yy)}}} = \frac{120}{\sqrt{46 \times 368.4}} = 0.92$$
(247) 11-30.

#### 표본상관계수와 단순선형회귀모형

• 표본상관계수와 결정계수

$$R^{2} = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{E(\hat{y}_{2} - \bar{y})^{2}}{E(y_{2} - \bar{y})^{2}} = \frac{S^{2}(xy)}{S(yy)S(xx)} = t^{2}xy$$

$$=r_{xy}^2$$

$$r_{xy} = \hat{\beta}_1 \frac{s_x}{s_y}$$

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{S_{(xx)}}{n-1}}, \ \ s_y = \sqrt{\frac{S_{(yy)}}{n-1}}$$

#### 분산분석



SST = SSR+SSE

단순회귀직선의 유의성 검정을 위한 분산분석표

	\
FO	Fo(1.N-2)

	요인	제곱합(SS)	자유도(df)	평균제곱(MS)	$F_0$	유의확률		
	회귀	SSR	1	$MSR = \frac{SSR}{1}$	$\frac{MSR}{MSE}$	$P(F \ge F_0)$		
)	잔차	SSE	n-2	$MSE = \frac{SSE}{n-2}$	For	क्षण चक्रण	中部图到	极叶
8	계	SST	n-1		F	A: 87	122 gelover	
		421 40	01 260					

- $F \sim F(1, n-2)$
- $\underline{F_0} > F(1, n-2; \underline{\alpha}) \Rightarrow$  유의수준  $\alpha$  하에서, 회귀선이 유의함.