cercare di capire che relazione c'è tra alcuni dati che controllo in entrata e l'uscita che misuro con REGRESSIONE - un certo errore -> X2...XN in entrata e Y= f(X1,...,XN) in uscita

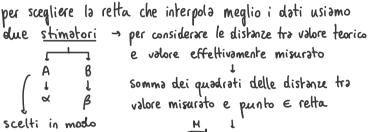
problema: determinare f come forma oppure i suoi coefficienti - REGRESSIONE LINEARE - f funzione lineare

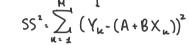
fare esperimento piú volte, misurare i dati in uscita e cercare di trovare una retta (caso lineare) o una curva (non-lineare)

REGRESSIONE LINEARE SEMPLICE - N=1 (una sold v.c. d'ingresso) Y = x + BX in teoria

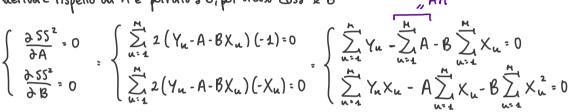
Y = α+BX + errore in protica - α e β incogniti

non media









$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial SS^{2}}{\partial A} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial SS^{2}}{\partial B} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \sum_{u=4}^{M} 2 \left(Y_{u} - A - BX_{u} \right) (-1) = 0 \\ \sum_{u=4}^{M} 2 \left(Y_{u} - A - BX_{u} \right) (-X_{u}) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \sum_{u=4}^{M} Y_{u} - \sum_{u=4}^{M} A - B \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} = 0 \\ \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} - A \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} - B \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{cases} \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} - \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} - \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} - B \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} = 0 \\ \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} - B \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} - B \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} - B \sum_{u=4}^{M} X_{u} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} Y_{n} \times_{n} - A \sum_{n=1}^{N} \widehat{X}_{n}^{N} - B \sum_{n=1}^{N} X_{n}^{2} = 0 \longrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{N} Y_{n} \times_{n} - M \overline{X}^{2}$$

$$\longrightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{N} Y_{n} \times_{n} - M \overline{X}^{2} \times_{n} - M \overline{X}^{2}$$

$$\begin{cases}
B = \frac{\overline{\Sigma} Y_{u} X_{u} - M \overline{Y} \overline{X}}{\sum_{u=1}^{n} X_{u}^{2} - M \overline{X}^{2}} \\
A = \overline{Y} - B \overline{X}
\end{cases}$$

 $\beta = \frac{\sum_{n=2}^{N} \left[(x_n - \overline{X}) Y_n \right]}{\sum_{n=2}^{M} X_n^2 - M \overline{X}^2}$

da minimizzare SS

 $\begin{cases}
B = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} Y_{in} \times u_{i} - M \overline{X}^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_{iu}^{2} - M \overline{X}^{2}}
\end{cases}$ $\begin{array}{c}
X \notin \text{ una quantita che posso controllare praticamente senza errore, le } \\
X_{1} \dots \times_{n} \text{ NON sono v.c. ma valori scelti da chi fa l'esperimento, mentre Y} \\
A : \overline{Y} - B \overline{X}
\end{cases}$

questo ci dice che B é una v.c. perché é una combinazione lineare delle v.c. Yu dato che le Yu sono gaussiane indip. x la riproducibilità B~N

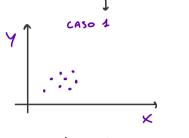
$$\begin{split} & E[\mathcal{B}] : E\Big[\frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left[\left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \right) Y_{k} \right)}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{2} \cdot H \, \overline{X}^{2}} \Big] = \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left[\left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \right) E[Y_{k}] \right]}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{2} \cdot H \, \overline{X}^{2}} \cdot \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left[\left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \right) (\alpha + \beta X_{k}) \right]}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{2} \cdot H \, \overline{X}^{2}} = \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left[\left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \right) (\alpha + \beta X_{k}) \right]}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{2} \cdot H \, \overline{X}^{2}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k}^{2} \cdot \overline{X} X_{k} \right)}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{2} \cdot H \, \overline{X}^{2}} = \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left[\left(\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{2} \cdot H \, \overline{X}^{2} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, \sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k} \right]}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{2} \cdot H \, \overline{X}^{2}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, \sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k}^{2} \cdot H \, \overline{X}^{2}} = \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, \sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, \sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}} + \frac{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \, X_{k} \, X_{k} \right) \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k}}{\sum\limits_{k=1}^{n} \left(X_{k} \cdot \overline{X} \, X_{k} \, X_{$$

$$\begin{split} & E[A] \cdot E[\bar{Y} \cdot B\bar{X}] \cdot E[\bar{Y}] \cdot E[B] \, \bar{X} \cdot E\left[\sum_{n=1}^{M} \frac{Y_{n}}{H}\right] \cdot \beta \bar{X} \cdot \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=1}^{M} E[Y_{n}] \cdot \beta \bar{X} \cdot \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=1}^{M} E[Y_{n}] \cdot \beta \bar{X} \cdot \frac{1}{M} \sum_{n=1}^{M} (\alpha + \beta X_{n}) \cdot \beta \bar{X} \cdot \frac{1}{M} \\ & = \frac{1}{M} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{M} \alpha + \beta \sum_{n=1}^{M} X_{n}\right) \cdot \beta \bar{X} \cdot \frac{M\alpha}{M} + \beta \sum_{n=1}^{M} X_{n} \cdot \beta \bar{X} \cdot \frac{1}{M} \times \frac$$



$$V_{M}(B) = V_{M}\left(\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{M}(X_{k}-\bar{X})Y_{k}}{\sum_{k=1}^{M}X_{k}^{2}-M\bar{X}^{2}}\right) = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{M}(X_{k}-\bar{X})^{2}V_{M}(Y_{k})}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^{M}X_{k}^{2}-M\bar{X}^{2}\right)^{2}} = 6^{2}\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{M}(X_{k}-\bar{X})^{2}}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^{M}X_{k}^{2}-M\bar{X}^{2}\right)^{2}} = 6^{2}\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{M}(X_{k}-\bar{X})^{2}}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^{M}(X_{k}-\bar{X})^{2}\right)^{2}} = 6^{2}\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{M}(X_{k}-\bar{X})^{2}}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^{M}(X_{k}-\bar{X})^{2}\right)^{2$$

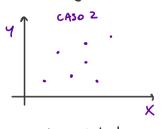
noi voglismo una varianza piccola per
$$B$$
 affinché sia uno stimatore, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_n - \overline{X})^2$ quindi il denominatore deve essere grande $\rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_n - \overline{X})^2 \gg 1$



Xn tutti vicini

Xn (Xn-X)² piccolo

più complesso stimare il coeff. angolare della relta che interpola i dati



Xu tuHi distanti

Xu tuHi distanti

Xu Xu X)² grande

L

più semplice

NOTA: $\overline{Y} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{Y_n}{M}$ non é una media compionario perché le Yn non vengono dollo stesso popolozione

μα=α+βΧα e vorid al variare di k

METODO PER LA SIMULAZIONE DI V.C. A PARTIRE DA U~U(0,1)

$$X \cup C$$
. continua con $F_X(a) \rightarrow Y : F_X^{-1}(U)$
 $F_Y(a) = P(Y : a) : P(F_X^{-1}(U) : a) : P(U : F_X(a)) : \int_0^{F_X(a)} 1 \, du : F_X(a) \Rightarrow X : Y \rightarrow X : F_X^{-1}(U)$