

1007C/O 13'8

1007C 10'8

325069565

212778229

12 (1)

$$\frac{\text{odds}(D=1|E=1)}{\text{odds}(D=1|E=0)} = \frac{\frac{P_{11}}{P_{10}}}{\frac{P_{01}}{P_{00}}} = \frac{P_{11}P_{00}}{P_{01}P_{10}}$$

$$P(E=1|D=1) = \frac{P_{11}}{P_{01} + P_{11}}$$

$$P(E=1|D=0) = \frac{P_{10}}{P_{00} + P_{10}}$$

$$\frac{\text{odds}(E=1|D=1)}{\text{odds}(E=1|D=0)} = \frac{\frac{P_{11}}{P_{01}}}{\frac{P_{10}}{P_{00}}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{P_{11}}{P_{01}}}{\frac{P_{10}}{P_{00}}} = \frac{P_{11}P_{00}}{P_{01}P_{10}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\frac{P_{11}}{P_{01} + P_{11}}}{1 - \frac{P_{11}}{P_{01} + P_{11}}}}{\frac{\frac{P_{10}}{P_{00} + P_{10}}}{1 - \frac{P_{10}}{P_{00} + P_{10}}}} = \frac{P_{11}}{P_{10}} \cdot \frac{P_{00} + P_{10}}{P_{00}} \cdot \frac{P_{01} + P_{11}}{P_{01}}$$

הוכחה שהאודס זהה

①
(2)

$$RR = \frac{P_{11}(P_{00} + P_{01})}{(P_{10} + P_{11})P_{01}} =$$

$$OR = \frac{P_{11}P_{00}}{P_{01}P_{10}}$$

$$P(D=1) = P_{11} + P_{01} \Rightarrow 0 \leq P_{01}, P_{11} \leq P(D=1) \rightarrow 0$$

"ש"ן, כן (2) \downarrow

$$\frac{OR}{RR} = \frac{\frac{P_{11}P_{00}}{P_{01}P_{10}}}{\frac{P_{11}(P_{00}+P_{01})}{(P_{10}+P_{11})P_{01}}} = \frac{\frac{P_{00}}{P_{10}}}{\frac{P_{00}+P_{01}}{P_{10}+P_{11}}} = \frac{P_{00}(P_{10}+P_{11})}{P_{10}(P_{00}+P_{01})}$$

$P_{01}, P_{11} \rightarrow 0$
 \downarrow
0

$$\lim_{P(D=1) \rightarrow 0} \frac{OR}{RR} = \frac{P_{00}P_{10} + 0}{P_{10}P_{00} + 0} = 1$$

מכאן ניתן לסיק כי כאשר היחסיות אהבה קטנים, $RR \sim OR$ SIC
SIC, $RR \sim OR$, כי כיוון 25 אור.

נסתח מבחן, והנחת הנייטרלית

(2)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_0: \forall i, j \quad p_{ij} = p_{i.} \cdot p_{.j} \\ H_1 \quad \text{else} \end{array} \right.$$

$$L() = \prod_{i=1}^{\#00} p_{00} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\#10} p_{10} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\#01} p_{01} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\#11} p_{11} = p_{00}^{\#00} \cdot p_{10}^{\#10} \cdot p_{01}^{\#01} \cdot p_{11}^{\#11} =$$

תנאי

$$= p_{0.}^{\#00+\#01} \cdot p_{.0}^{\#00+\#10} \cdot p_{.1}^{\#01+\#11} \cdot p_{1.}^{\#10+\#11}$$

ולכן, כפי שראינו כבר מספר פעמים, האנחנו נבדוק את

$$\hat{p}_{i.} = \frac{x_{i.}}{n}, \quad \hat{p}_{.j} = \frac{x_{.j}}{n}, \quad \hat{p}_{1.} = \frac{x_{1.}}{n}, \quad \hat{p}_{.0} = \frac{x_{.0}}{n}$$

$$\hat{p}_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij}}{n}$$

הנחה H_0 נכונה

ולכן פונקציית הנראה תחת H_0 תהיה

$$L(\hat{P}) = \left(\frac{x_{.0}}{n}\right)^{x_{.0}} \cdot \left(\frac{x_{.1}}{n}\right)^{x_{.1}} \cdot \left(\frac{x_{1.}}{n}\right)^{x_{1.}} \cdot \left(\frac{x_{0.}}{n}\right)^{x_{0.}}$$

$$\lambda = 2 \log \frac{\prod_{i,j} \left(\frac{x_{ij}}{n}\right)^{x_{ij}}}{\left(\frac{x_{.0}}{n}\right)^{x_{.0}} \cdot \left(\frac{x_{.1}}{n}\right)^{x_{.1}} \cdot \left(\frac{x_{1.}}{n}\right)^{x_{1.}} \cdot \left(\frac{x_{0.}}{n}\right)^{x_{0.}}}$$

$$\lambda \sim \chi^2_1$$

$$R, R \rightarrow \lambda > \chi^2_{1, \alpha}$$

1 כ"ס' אטמבני גכידה,

תחז H_0 ϵ 2 צדליו תיטל

תחז H_1 ϵ' 3 צדליו תיטל

(3) מתוך מספר כמה ק' ציבורי כ' מספר של ההיכרות

ק' מספר, ק' מספר

$$\pi_x = \prod (B_0 + B_1 x_1 + B_2 x_2 + B_{1,2} x_1 x_2)$$

$$\pi_1 = \prod (B_0 + B_1(x_1+1) + B_2 x_2 + B_{1,2}(x_1+1)x_2)$$

$$\pi_2 = \prod (B_0 + B_1 x_1 + B_2(1+x_2) + B_{1,2} x_1(1+x_2))$$

$$\log \frac{\frac{\pi_1}{1-\pi_1}}{\frac{\pi_x}{1-\pi_x}} = \log \left(\frac{\pi_1}{1-\pi_1} \right) - \log \left(\frac{\pi_x}{1-\pi_x} \right) =$$

$$= \eta(\pi_1) - \eta(\pi_x) =$$

$$= B_0 + B_1(x_1+1) + B_2 x_2 + B_{1,2}(x_1+1)x_2 - (B_0 + B_1 x_1 + B_2 x_2 + B_{1,2} x_1 x_2) =$$

$$= B_1 + B_{1,2} x_2 \Rightarrow OR = e^{B_1 + B_{1,2} x_2}$$

מאוס / צומח, ק' מספר כ' עדיד ש' יחיד סוחב כ' x_2 נ' ק'

$$OR = e^{B_2 + B_{1,2} x_1}$$

$$\log \frac{\frac{\pi_2}{1-\pi_2}}{\frac{\pi_x}{1-\pi_x}} = \dots = B_2 + B_{1,2} x_1$$

$$\pi_x, \pi_1, \pi_2 \quad \gamma, \beta, \alpha \quad \approx 10$$

(4)

נשקף אם כי ההבדל בין שני המוצגים הישן

אם B_{12} שווה לאפס אז לא נוסח סוג

ההאנוד שם בצורה הבאה

$$H_0 \quad B_{12} = 0$$

$$H_1 \quad B_{12} \neq 0$$

במקצב הנכונות נחזק H_0 נוסח $\pi(B_0^0 + B_1^0 x_{11} + B_2^0 x_{12}) = \pi_{B_0^0}$

$$L(\hat{B}_0^0, \hat{B}_1^0, \hat{B}_2^0) = \prod_{i=1}^n \gamma_i \cdot \pi_{B_0^0} + (1 - \gamma_i)(1 - \pi_{B_0^0})$$

$$l(\hat{B}^0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\gamma_i \cdot \pi_{B_0^0} + (1 - \gamma_i)(1 - \pi_{B_0^0}))$$

במקצב הנכונות נחזק H_1 נוסח $\pi(\hat{B}_0^0 + \hat{B}_1^0 x_{11} + \hat{B}_2^0 x_{12} + \hat{B}_{12}^0 x_{11} \cdot x_{12}) = \pi_{B_1^0}$

$$L(\hat{B}_0^0, \hat{B}_1^0, \hat{B}_2^0, \hat{B}_{12}^0) = \prod_{i=1}^n \gamma_i \cdot \pi_{B_1^0} + (1 - \gamma_i)(1 - \pi_{B_1^0})$$

$$l(\hat{B}^1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log(\gamma_i \cdot \pi_{B_1^0} + (1 - \gamma_i)(1 - \pi_{B_1^0}))$$

נסו בך צדדים החשש של H_0 הוא 3, מכ"ן ל B_{12}

לדמות H_1 של 4 צדדים חשש

$$\lambda = 2(l(\hat{B}^0) - l(\hat{B}^1))$$

$$R, R \quad \lambda > \chi_{4-3}^2 = \chi_1^2$$

$\int_0^1 (x, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ פדל $S(x, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ו $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^p$ (5)
 $\mathbb{R}^{p \times p} \ni I(\beta)$ פ"חן הסה חסכה נן א"ח פדל

$$S(x, \beta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log(f(x, \beta)) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x, \beta)}{\partial \beta_0} \\ f(x, \beta) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x, \beta)}{\partial \beta_p} \\ f(x, \beta) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{f(x, \beta)} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial f(x, \beta)}{\partial \beta_0} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f(x, \beta)}{\partial \beta_p} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\pi(\beta^T x)} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \pi(\beta^T x)}{\partial \beta_0} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \pi(\beta^T x)}{\partial \beta_p} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi(\beta^T x)} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \pi(\beta^T x)(1 - \pi(\beta^T x)) \\ \vdots \\ x_p \pi(\beta^T x)(1 - \pi(\beta^T x)) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\pi(\beta^T x)}{\pi(\beta^T x)} \cdot x(1 - \pi(\beta^T x)) =$$

$$x(1 - \pi(\beta^T x)) = S(x, \beta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(\theta)_n &= E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_j} (1 - \pi(B^T x)) x_j \right] \\
 &= E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_j} (x_j - \pi(B^T x) x_j) \right] = E \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_j} x_j - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_j} \pi(B^T x) x_j \right] \\
 &= E \left[x_j \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_j} \pi(B^T x) \right] = E \left[x_j x_j \pi(B^T x) (1 - \pi(B^T x)) \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

נכון, כי $\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta_j} \pi(B^T x) = \pi(B^T x) (1 - \pi(B^T x))$

$$E \left[x_j x_j \pi(B^T x) (1 - \pi(B^T x)) \right] = x_j x_j \pi(B^T x) (1 - \pi(B^T x))$$

$$I(\theta) = (X \Pi (1 - \Pi) X^T) \Rightarrow \widehat{\text{var}} = (X \Pi (1 - \Pi) X^T)^{-1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n I_i(B) = I_n(B) \quad \text{כך נקרא (c)}$$

$$I_n(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \pi_i (1 - \pi_i) x_i^T = X^T \hat{V} X \quad \text{כך נקרא (c)}$$

$$\widehat{\text{var}} = (X^T \hat{V} X)^{-1}$$

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm
```

A.

$$\pi_i = \pi(\beta X_i) = \pi(\beta_0 + \beta_{alcohol_i} * X_{alcohol_i} + \beta_{BMI_i} X_{BMI_i} + \beta_{age_i} X_{age_i})$$

B.

```
#load the data
df = pd.read_csv("/data/workspace_files/ex4.csv")
X = df[["alcohol", "BMI", "age"]]
X.insert(0, 'one', 1, True)
y = df["chd"]
```

```
reg = LogisticRegression(penalty="none", fit_intercept=False).fit(X, y)
beta_star_hat = reg.coef_[0]
a = [print(f"the beta_{x[0]} is {x[1]}") for x in zip(["zero", "alcohol", "BMI",
```

```
the beta_zero is -9.906057116302838
the beta_alcohol is 0.019612208107966704
```

```
the beta_BMI is -0.021686645217299128  
the beta_age is 0.20531261330705375
```

C.

```
all_log_probs = reg.predict_log_proba(X)  
sum_log_probs = sum([all_log_probs[i][yi] for i, yi in enumerate(y)])  
print(f"the log likelyhood is {sum_log_probs}")
```

```
the log likelyhood is -6.827115831144858
```

D.

```
all_probs = reg.predict_proba(X)  
thing = []  
for p_1, p_2 in all_probs:  
    thing.append(p_1*p_2)  
V = np.diag(thing)  
var = np.linalg.inv(X.T@V@X)  
  
print(f"The variance is {var}")
```

```
The variance is [[ 5.87559147e+01 -2.59985608e-02 -1.17187406e+00 -5.2853908e-01  
 [-2.59985608e-02  7.44952162e-04  7.03496142e-04 -1.78907336e-04]  
 [-1.17187406e+00  7.03496142e-04  5.35554305e-02 -5.50322653e-03]  
 [-5.28539086e-01 -1.78907336e-04 -5.50322653e-03  1.35966443e-02]]
```

E.

```
X_sample = np.array([1, 8, 27, 50])

logit = X_sample @ np.array(beta_star_hat).T
p = np.exp(logit) / (1 + np.exp(logit))
```

```
0.48273980924207194
```

```
se = (X_sample @ var @ X_sample) ** 0.5
z_alpha = norm.ppf(0.975)
almost_ci = [p - se * z_alpha, p + se * z_alpha]
ci = [1 / (1 + np.exp(-x)) for x in almost_ci]
print(se)
print(f"the confidence interval is {ci}")
```

```
0.7668761040764567
the confidence interval is [0.26496707223277977, 0.8792969588274144]
```