

Estadística III para Ingenieros de Sistemas

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Agenda



- anuncios varios
 - O https://forms.office.com/r/LeFfxyg4rQ
- modelos de analitica (machine learning-ML) Supervisado
 - Regresión
- Práctica de regresión en Python

Supervisado, Regresión ejemplo



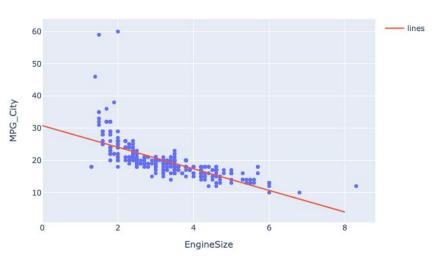
Tomando los datos de los carros, vamos a crear una regresión utilizando el tamaño del motor.

$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x,$$

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

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

Autos Engine vs MPG



Medidas de error en los problemas de regresión:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} (y_i - \tilde{y}_i)^2, MAPE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{|y_i - \tilde{y}_i|}{y_i}$$

Ej y=20 , \tilde{y} =19, mse=1 , mape = 0.05

^{*} A Course of Machine Learning http://ciml.info/

Supervisado, Regresión P-value (menor a 0.005)



Para conocer la relevancia de una variable se utilizan hipótesis test :

null hypothesis H0 :No existe relación entre las variables y el coeficiente es 0

 $H0: \beta 1 = 0$

alternative hypothesis Ha: Existe relación entre las variables

Ha : β 1 $\not=$ 0,

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - 0}{\text{SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)}, \text{ SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \qquad \text{SE}(\hat{\beta}_0)^2 = \sigma^2 \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

Supervisado, Regresión ejemplo



| • | , | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------|
| $\hat{eta}_1 = \sum$ | | EngineSize(X) | MPG_City (y) |
| $\hat{eta}_0 = ar{y}$ - | | 2.5 | 18 |
| $ ho_0 = y$ - | | 3.8 | 18 |
| $\bar{x} = 30.2/10 =$ | | 2.0 | 21 |
| β1_num = (2. | | 2.0 | 29 |
| β1_den = (2.5 | TRAIN | 4.3 | 18 |
| 1 – ` | | 2.0 | 25 |
| β 1= -48.06/1 | | 5.6 | 13 |
| $\beta_0 = 20.3 - (-3)$ | | 3.0 | 16 |
| $\hat{y}_{11} = 4.6*(-3.$ | | 3.2 | 16 |
| $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{12} = 5.0^*(-3.$ | | 1.8 | 29 |
| MSE Train = | | 4.6 | 17 |
| MSE = ((17- MAPE = (A) | TEST | 5.0 | 16 |
| | | | |

$$\hat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})(y_{i} - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}}, \qquad MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} (y_{i} - \tilde{y}_{i})^{2}, MAPE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^{n} \frac{|y_{i} - \tilde{y}_{i}|}{y_{i}}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{0} = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_{1}\bar{x},$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{X}} = 30.2/10 = 3.2$$
, $\bar{\mathbf{y}} = 203/10 = 20.3$

$$\beta$$
1_num = (2.5 - 3.2)(18 -20.3)+ (3.8 - 3.2)(18 -20.3) + (1.8 - 3.2)(29 -20.3) = **-48.06**

$$\beta_{1_e}$$
 1_den = (2.5- 3.2)^2+ (3.8 - 3.2)^2 +....+ (1.8 - 3.2)^2 = **13.816**

$$\beta_{1}$$
= -48.06/13.816 = -3.47

$$\beta_0 = 20.3 - (-3.47) \cdot 3.2 = 31.404$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{11} = \mathbf{4.6*(-3.47)} + 31.404 = 15.442$$

 $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{12} = \mathbf{5.0*(-3.47)} + 31.404 = 14.054$

MSE =
$$((17-15.44)^2 + (16-14.054)^2)/2 = 3.110258$$
, el error es $(3.11)^0.5 = 1.76$
MAPE = $(ABS(17-15.44)/17 + abs(16-14.054)/16)/2 = 0.10$

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Supervisado, Regresión P-value (menor a 0.005) ejemplo



Para conocer la relevancia de una variable se utilizan hipótesis test :

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 $H0: \beta 1 = 0$

alternative hypothesis Ha: Existe relación entre las variables

Ha : $\beta 1 \not= 0$,

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - 0}{\text{SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)}, \text{ SE}(\hat{\beta}_1)^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \qquad \text{SE}(\hat{\beta}_0)^2 = \sigma^2 \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

 $σ^2$ (y-ŷ) = ((18-22.7)^2 + (18-18.18)^2...+(29-25.14)^2) = 116.50/10 = 11.65 **SE**(β1) = $σ^2/(x-\bar{x})^2$ = 116.50/((2.5-3.2)^2 + (3.8 - 3.2)^2 +...+ (1.8 - 3.2)^2) = 11.65/13.8 = 0.84

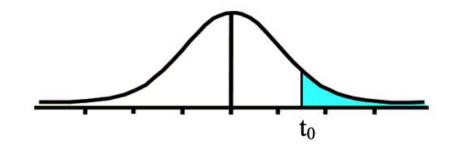
 $\mathbf{t} = (-3.47 - 0)/0.84^{\circ}0.5 = -3.7860$

grados de libertad son el numero de observaciones -1 - el numero de parámetros que es el numero de betas.





Tabla t-Student



| Grados de | 81 10.75 | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| libertad | 0.25 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.025 | 0.01 | 0.005 |
| 1 | 1.0000 | 3.0777 | 6.3137 | 12.7062 | 31.8210 | 63.6559 |
| 2 | 0.8165 | 1.8856 | 2.9200 | 4.3027 | 6.9645 | 9.9250 |
| 3 | 0.7649 | 1.6377 | 2.3534 | 3.1824 | 4.5407 | 5.8408 |
| 4 | 0.7407 | 1.5332 | 2.1318 | 2.7765 | 3.7469 | 4.6041 |
| 5 | 0.7267 | 1.4759 | 2.0150 | 2.5706 | 3.3649 | 4.0321 |
| 6 | 0.7176 | 1.4398 | 1.9432 | 2.4469 | 3.1427 | 3.7074 |
| 7 | 0.7111 | 1.4149 | 1.8946 | 2.3646 | 2.9979 | 3.4995 |
| 8 | 0.7064 | 1.3968 | 1.8595 | 2.3060 | 2.8965 | 3.3554 |
| 9 | 0.7027 | 1.3830 | 1.8331 | 2.2622 | 2.8214 | 3.2498 |
| 10 | 0.6998 | 1.3722 | 1.8125 | 2.2281 | 2.7638 | 3.1693 |

^{*} A Course of Machine Learning http://ciml.info/

Supervisado, Regresión



| EngineSize(X) |
|---------------|
| 2.5 |
| 3.8 |
| 2.0 |
| 2.0 |
| 4.3 |
| 2.0 |
| 5.6 |
| 3.0 |
| 3.2 |
| 1.8 |
| 4.6 |
| 5.0 |
| |

Calcular el R-squared utilizando la regresión del ejemplo.

$$\beta$$
1= -48.06/13.816 = -3.47

$$\beta_0 = 20.3 - (-3.47) \cdot 3.2 = 31.404$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{x}^* \, \beta \, 1 + \beta \, 0$$

$$R^2 = \frac{\mathrm{TSS} - \mathrm{RSS}}{\mathrm{TSS}} = 1 - \frac{\mathrm{RSS}}{\mathrm{TSS}}$$

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

$$TSS = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

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Supervisado, Regresión



Resultado de una regresión, R-squared es la proporción de la varianza de las millas por galón que es explicada por el motor .

| OLS Regression Results | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Dep. Variable: | | MPG_C | ity | R | squared: | 0.50 |
| Model: | | 0 | LS | Adj. R | squared: | 0.502 |
| Method: | Lea | ast Squar | es | F | -statistic: | 431. |
| Date: | Thu, 1 | 6 Mar 20 | 23 P | Prob (F- | statistic): | 9.86e-6 |
| Time: | | 17:17: | 56 | Log-Li | kelihood: | -1165.8 |
| No. Observations: | | 4 | 28 | | AIC: | 2336 |
| Df Residuals: | | 4 | 26 | | BIC: | 2344 |
| Df Model: | | | 1 | | | |
| Covariance Type: nonrobust | | | | | | |
| C | oef sto | l err | t | P> t | [0.025 | 0.975] |
| const 30.77 | 772 0. | 546 56 | 3.388 | 0.000 | 29.704 | 31.850 |
| EngineSize -3.35 | 523 0. | 161 -20 |).778 | 0.000 | -3.669 | -3.035 |
| Omnibus: | 447.615 | Durb | in-Wa | itson: | 1.310 |) |
| Prob(Omnibus): | 0.000 | Jarque | -Bera | (JB): | 25957.663 | 3 |
| Skew: | 4.519 | | Prob | o(JB): | 0.00 |) |
| Kurtosis: | 40.066 | | Conc | d. No. | 11.1 | 1 |

$$R^{2} = \frac{\mathrm{TSS} - \mathrm{RSS}}{\mathrm{TSS}} = 1 - \frac{\mathrm{RSS}}{\mathrm{TSS}}$$

$$\mathrm{RSS} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \hat{y}_{i})^{2}.$$

$$\mathrm{TSS} = \sum (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}$$

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Supervisado, Regresión con más variables



Calcular Betas o w para muchas variables

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} + b = \sum_{i=1}^p w_i x_i + b$$

$$\min_{w} \mathcal{L}(w) = \frac{1}{2} ||\mathbf{X}w - \mathbf{Y}||^2 + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||w||^2$$

$$\boldsymbol{w} = \left(\mathbf{X}^{\top}\mathbf{X} + \lambda\mathbf{I}_{D}\right)^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{\top}\mathbf{Y}$$

Supervisado, Regresión



La predicción es el valor de la función f(x) con los nuevos dato \hat{y}

$$\hat{y} = w^T \mathbf{x} + b = \sum_{i=1}^p w_i x_i + b \equiv \begin{bmatrix} x_{1,1} & x_{1,2} & \dots & x_{1,D} \\ x_{2,1} & x_{2,2} & \dots & x_{2,D} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{N,1} & x_{N,2} & \dots & x_{N,D} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \vdots \\ w_D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_d x_{1,d} w_d \\ \sum_d x_{2,d} w_d \\ \vdots \\ \sum_d x_{N,d} w_d \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{bmatrix}$$

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