# STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITET Statistiska institutionen



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# Regressions- och tidsserieanalys Formelsamling

#### **DESKRIPTIV STATISTIK**

Varians: 
$$s_x^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} = \frac{\sum x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}{n-1} = \frac{n\sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}{n(n-1)}$$

Kovarians: 
$$s_{xy} = cov(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{n-1}$$

$$=\frac{n\sum x_iy_i-(\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{n(n-1)}$$

Korrelation: 
$$r_{xy} = corr(x, y) = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x \cdot s_y} = \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{s_x^2 \cdot s_y^2}}$$
 Inferens:  $t_{n-2} = \frac{r_{xy}\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r_{xy}^2}}$ 

### **ENKEL LINJÄR REGRESSION**

$$\text{Modell:} \quad Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i \qquad \qquad \text{Betingat medelv\"arde f\"or } Y | X = x \text{:} \quad \mu_{Y|X=x} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

Parameterskattningar och dessas varianser: 
$$b_{1} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{x}^{2}} = r_{xy} \cdot \frac{s_{y}}{s_{x}} \qquad s_{b_{1}}^{2} = \frac{s_{e}^{2}}{(n-1)s_{x}^{2}} = \frac{s_{e}^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_{i}-\bar{x})^{2}}$$
$$b_{0} = \bar{y} - b_{1}\bar{x} \qquad s_{b_{0}}^{2} = s_{e}^{2} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^{2}}{(n-1)s_{x}^{2}}\right)$$

Prediktion och skattat betingat medelvärde: 
$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\mu}_{Y|X=x_i} = b_0 + b_1 x_i$$

Prediktionsintervall för prediktionen 
$$\hat{y}_i$$
 givet  $X = x$ : 
$$\hat{y}_i \pm t_{n-2,\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{s_e^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x - \bar{x})^2}{(n-1)s_x^2}\right)}$$

Konfidensintervall för betingade medelvärdet 
$$\mu_{Y|X=x}$$
 givet  $X=x$ : 
$$\hat{\mu}_{Y|X=x} \pm t_{n-2,\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{s_e^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{(n-1)s_x^2}\right)}$$

# ICKE-LINJÄR REGRESSION, exempel

Andragradspolynom: 
$$\hat{y}_i = a + b_1 x_i + b_2 x_i^2$$

Exponentiell: 
$$\widehat{\ln(y_i)} = a + bx_i$$
  $\widehat{y}_i = \exp(a + bx_i) = (e^a)(e^b)^{x_i} = (a') \cdot (b')^{x_i}$ 

$$\widehat{\log_{10}(y_i)} = a + bx_i \qquad \widehat{y}_i = (10^a)(10^b)^{x_i} = (a') \cdot (b')^{x_i}$$

#### ENKEL OCH MULTIPEL LINJÄR REGRESSION (sätt k = 1 om enkel regression)

Residual  
varians: 
$$s_e^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2}{n-k-1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n-k-1} = \frac{SSE}{n-k-1} = MSE$$

Kvadratsummor: 
$$SST = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = (n-1)s_y^2 = SSR + SSE$$

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

$$SSR = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$
 = [om enkel regression] =  $b^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ 

Förklaringsgrad: 
$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST}$$
  $R_{\rm adj}^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE/(n-k-1)}{SST/(n-1)}$ 

Inferens för 
$$\beta_j$$
: KI:  $b_j \pm t_{n-k-1,\alpha/2} \cdot s_{b_j}$  Test:  $t_{n-k-1} = \frac{b_j - \beta_j^*}{s_{b_j}}$ 

Test för hela modellen: 
$$F_{k;n-k-1} = \frac{SSR/K}{SSE/(n-K-1)} = \frac{MSR}{MSE}$$

## Beräkningsformler för REGRESSIONS- (enkel linjär) och KORRELATIONSKOEFFICIENT

$$b_{1} = \frac{n\sum x_{i}y_{i} - (\sum x_{i})(\sum y_{i})}{n\sum x_{i}^{2} - (\sum x_{i})^{2}} = \frac{\sum x_{i}y_{i} - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{\sum x_{i}^{2} - n\bar{x}^{2}} = \frac{\sum (x_{i} - \bar{x})(y_{i} - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum (x_{i} - \bar{x})(y_{i} - \bar{y})/(n - 1)}{\sum (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}/(n - 1)} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{x}^{2}} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{x}^{2}} \cdot \frac{s_{x}s_{y}}{s_{x}s_{y}} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{x}s_{y}} \cdot \frac{s_{y}}{s_{x}} = r_{xy} \cdot \frac{s_{y}}{s_{x}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum x_{i}y_{i} - (\sum x_{i})(\sum y_{i})}{\sqrt{n\sum x_{i}^{2} - (\sum x_{i})^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{n\sum y_{i}^{2} - (\sum y_{i})^{2}}} = \frac{\sum x_{i}y_{i} - n\bar{x}\bar{y}}{\sqrt{\sum x_{i}^{2} - n\bar{x}^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\sum y_{i}^{2} - n\bar{y}^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum (x_{i} - \bar{x})(y_{i} - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\sum (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}} = \frac{\sum (x_{i} - \bar{x})(y_{i} - \bar{y}) / (n - 1)}{\sqrt{\sum (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2} / (n - 1)} \cdot \sqrt{\sum (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2} / (n - 1)}}$$

$$= \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{s_{x}^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{s_{y}^{2}}} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{x}s_{y}} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{x}s_{y}} \cdot \frac{s_{x}}{s_{x}} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{x}^{2}} \cdot \frac{s_{x}}{s_{y}} = b_{1} \cdot \frac{s_{x}}{s_{y}}$$

#### **TIDSSERIEANALYS**

#### - Komponenter

Additiv modell:  $Y_t = T_t + S_t + C_t + E_t$  Multiplikativ modell:  $Y_t = T_t \cdot S_t \cdot C_t \cdot E_t$ 

där T = trend, S = säsong, C = cyklisk/konjunktur samt E = slumpkomponent

#### - Skattning av trendkomponenten:

- med glidande medelvärden utan säsongvariation, exempel:

3-punkter centrerat:

$$\hat{T}_t = \frac{1}{3} \cdot y_{t-1} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot y_t + \frac{1}{3} \cdot y_{t+1}$$

5-punkter centrerat:

$$\widehat{T}_{t} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot y_{t-2} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot y_{t-1} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot y_{t} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot y_{t+1} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot y_{t+2}$$

med centrerade glidande medelvärden med säsongvariation, exempel:

halvårsdata:

$$\hat{T}_t = \frac{1}{4} \cdot y_{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_t + \frac{1}{4} \cdot y_{t+1}$$

kvartalsdata:

$$\hat{T}_t = \frac{1}{8} \cdot y_{t-2} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot y_{t-1} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot y_t + \frac{1}{4} y_{t+1} + \frac{1}{8} \cdot y_{t+2}$$

månadsdata:

$$\hat{T}_t = \frac{1}{24} \cdot y_{t-6} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot y_{t-5} + \dots + \frac{1}{12} \cdot y_{t+5} + \frac{1}{24} \cdot y_{t+6}$$

- med regressionsanalys, linjär trend och exponentiell trend:

Modell:

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \varepsilon_1$$

 $Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \varepsilon_1$  Skattad modell:  $\hat{y}_t = b_0 + b_1 t = \hat{T}_t$ 

 $\ln Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 t + \varepsilon_1$ 

$$\hat{y}_t = \exp(b_0 + b_1 t) = \hat{T}_t$$

- Justering av säsongsindex  $\overline{S}_i$  med p säsonger (halvår, kvartal el. månader osv.):

Additiv modell: 
$$S_j^+ = \bar{S}_j - \left(\frac{\sum \bar{S}_i}{p}\right)$$
 Multiplikativ modell:  $S_j^+ = \frac{\bar{S}_j}{(\sum \bar{S}_i/p)}$ 

$$S_j^+ = \frac{\bar{S}_j}{(\sum \bar{S}_i/p)}$$

- Trend- och säsongsrensning:

Additiv modell: 
$$y_t - \hat{T}_t$$
 resp.  $y_t - S_t^+$  Multiplikativ modell:  $y_t / \hat{T}_t$  resp.  $y_t / S_t^+$ 

$$y_t/\hat{T}_t$$
 resp.  $y_t/S_t^+$ 

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#### **LOGISTISK REGRESSION och ODDS**

Odds för en händelse A:	$Odds(A) = \frac{P(A)}{P(\overline{A})} = \frac{P(A)}{1 - P(A)} \iff P(A) = \frac{Odds(A)}{1 + Odds(A)}$
Oddskvot för händelsen <i>A</i> mot <i>B</i> :	$OR = \frac{Odds(A)}{Odds(B)}$

#### - Logistisk regression:

Enkel modell: 
$$P(Y=1|x) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\beta_0 - \beta_1 x)}$$

$$P(Y=0|x) = 1 - P(Y=1|x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)}$$

$$Odds(Y=1|x) = \exp(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x)$$

$$LogOdds(Y=1|x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

$$Multipel modell: LogOdds(Y=1|x_1, ... x_k) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_k x_k$$

Intercept 
$$\beta_0$$
: 
$$P(Y = 1 | x_1 = \dots = x_k = 0) = \frac{\exp(\beta_0)}{1 + \exp(\beta_0)}$$

$$Oddskvot för  $Y = 1$  när 
$$X_j = x_j + 1 \mod X_j = x_j$$
: 
$$OR(X_j) = \frac{Odds(Y = 1 | x_j + 1, \text{allt annat lika})}{Odds(Y = 1 | x_j, \text{allt annat lika})} = \exp(\beta_j)$$

$$KI för OR(X_j)$$
: 
$$\left(\exp(b_j - z_{\alpha/2} \cdot s_{b_j}); \exp(b_j + z_{\alpha/2} \cdot s_{b_j})\right)$$$$