Introduction to Binomial Regression

中文总结

题目: 二项回归简介

1. 二项回归模型的构建:

- 广义线性模型的三大组成部分: 随机成分(响应变量)、系统成分(预测变量及其参数)、连接函数(Link Function)。二项回归中,响应变量来自二项分布,每个观测值可能来自不同的二项分布。
- **伯努利分布的特殊情况**: 当样本大小 $n_i=1$ 时,响应变量为0或1,属于伯努利分布,可用于二元分类问题,如逻辑回归(Logistic Regression)。
- 线性预测器与概率的关系:线性组合预测器无法直接用于概率预测,需要通过连接函数将其转化为概率值。

2. 连接函数的选择:

- Logit连接函数:常见的连接函数,定义为成功概率 p_i 与失败概率 $1-p_i$ 的对数比。这个函数与指数分布族中的自然参数 θ 相联系。
- **Probit连接函数**:另一种连接函数,通过标准正态分布的累积分布函数的反函数来连接概率和 线性预测器。

3. 二项回归参数估计:

• **最大似然估计(Maximum Likelihood Estimation, MLE)**: 用于估计模型参数,通过对似然 函数的对数进行最大化,通常使用迭代算法进行参数估计。

4. 二项回归的参数解释:

- 截距 (Intercept) :表示所有预测变量为零时的成功概率的对数几率。
- **斜率参数 (Slope Parameters)** :解释某一预测变量增加一个单位时,在其他变量不变的情况下,成功的对数几率增加量。通过指数化可以解释为成功几率的乘法增量。

5. **R中的二项回归应用**:

• 数据集分析:使用来自UCI机器学习库的数据集,预测办公室是否被占用。通过GLM函数拟合二项回归模型,输出系数估计并解释其含义。

English Summary

Title: Introduction to Binomial Regression

1. Construction of the Binomial Regression Model:

- Three Components of Generalized Linear Models: The random component (response variable), systematic component (predictors and parameters), and the link function. In binomial regression, the response variable is from a binomial distribution, and each observation may come from a different binomial distribution.
- Special Case of Bernoulli Distribution: When the sample size $n_i=1$, the response variable is either 0 or 1, representing a Bernoulli distribution, useful for binary classification problems like logistic regression.
- Relationship Between Linear Predictor and Probability: The linear combination of predictors cannot directly predict probability and must be linked to the probability value using a link function.

2. Choice of Link Function:

- **Logit Link Function**: A common link function defined as the log odds of success p_i over failure $1-p_i$. It is connected to the canonical parameter θ in the exponential family of distributions.
- Probit Link Function: Another link function that uses the inverse of the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution to link probability and linear predictor.

3. Parameter Estimation in Binomial Regression:

 Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE): Used to estimate model parameters by maximizing the log-likelihood function, often done using iterative algorithms.

4. Interpretation of Binomial Regression Parameters:

- **Intercept**: Represents the log odds of success when all predictors are zero.
- **Slope Parameters**: Explain the increase in log odds of success for a one-unit increase in a predictor while holding others constant. The exponentiated values represent multiplicative changes in the odds of success.

5. Application of Binomial Regression in R:

• **Data Analysis**: Analyzed a dataset from the UCI Machine Learning Repository to predict office occupancy using binomial regression. The GLM function is used to fit the model, and the coefficient estimates are interpreted accordingly.