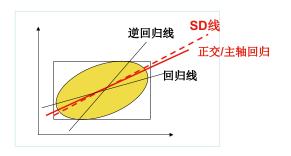
# 第十二讲. 特殊话题



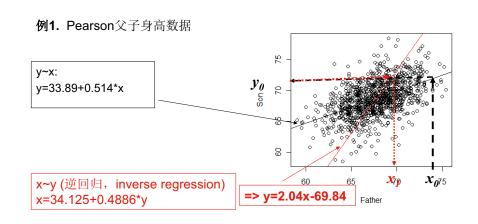
## Outline

- 1. 正交/主轴回归及其它
- 2. 中心化
- 3. 过原点的回归

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# 1. 正交/主轴回归及其它

- 哪个是 *v (响应)* ,哪个是 *x (自变量)*?
  - 在身高-体重数据中,可以从身高预测体重,也可从体重预测身高:
  - Pearson父子身高数据中,我们可以从父亲身高预测儿子身高,也可以从儿子身高判断父亲身高。
  - 两个变量对称、平等。
- 通常的回归是在给定自变量条件下进行的,为了考虑自变量的随机性 (比如自变量带误差模型, error-in-variable model), 可使用对称回归: 即平等对待x, y。
- 对称回归的估计方法不再用通常的LS (OLS: ordinary LS), 而是采用Total least squares, 正交回归是其特殊情况。



对给定的  $x_0$ , 由第一个方程得预测  $y_0$ , 对给定的  $y_0$ , 由第二个方程(红线)得预测  $x_1$  一般地, $x_1 \neq x_0$  (不对称!)

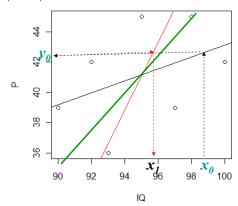
**例2**: 8个小孩的IQ和学习成绩P (performance)

IQ =c(90, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98,100);

P = c(39, 42, 36, 45, 39, 45, 42);

回归 Im(P~IQ): P=3.6+0.4\*IQ

逆回归 Im(IQ~P): IQ=76.5+0.5\*P => P = -163 + 2\*IQ



正交/主轴/Deming回归: P=-40.5+0.86\*IQ, IQ=47.1+1.16\*P

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## 对称回归分析

- 如果难以确定x, y中哪个是响应变量, 如何建立两者之间的函数关系?
- 如果x, y地位对等(对称), y~x以及 x~y 都不合理。 应该使用对称回归方法,包括
  - Pearson 正交回归(orthogonal reg), 也称作主轴回归 (major-axis regression), 或 Deming 回归, 是Total least square 的特殊情况。
  - reduced major reg (SD 线),
  - double regression 或 bisector reg

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## (1). 正交回归/ major-axis regression

$$b = \tan(\theta)$$

$$d_i = [y_i - \overline{y} - (x_i - \overline{x}) \tan(\theta)] \cos(\theta)$$

$$= (y_i - \overline{y}) \cos(\theta) - (x_i - \overline{x}) \sin(\theta)$$

Major - axis Regression:

$$\min \sum d_i^2 = \min \sum ((y_i - \overline{y})\cos(\theta) - (x_i - \overline{x})\sin(\theta))^2$$

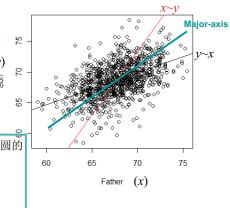
对 
$$\theta$$
求导得:  $\tan(2\theta) = \frac{2s_{xy}}{s_{xx} - s_{yy}} = \frac{2b}{1 - b^2}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \hat{b}_{ma} = \frac{s_{xx} - s_{yy} + \sqrt{(s_{xx} - s_{yy})^2 + 4s_{xy}^2}}{2s_{xy}}$$

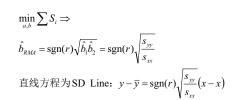
记 $\hat{b}_1 = s_{xy} / s_{xx}$ 为 $y \sim x$ 的斜率估计 记 $\hat{b}_2 = s_{yy} / s_{xy}$ 为 $x \sim y$ 的斜率估计 则 $\hat{b}_1 \hat{b}_2 = s_{yy} / s_{xx} \ge 0$ ,  $\hat{b}_1 / \hat{b}_2 = r^2 \le 1$  $\hat{b}_{ma} = \frac{(\hat{b}_2 - 1/\hat{b}_1) + \text{sgn}(r)\sqrt{4 + (\hat{b}_2 - 1/\hat{b}_1)^2}}{2}$ (y) 介于 $\hat{b}_1, \hat{b}_2$ 之间

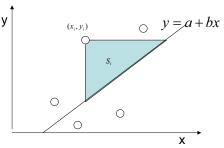
 $\hat{\theta}$  = arctan( $\hat{b}$ )为如下二元正态分布等概率椭圆的 主轴(*major* – *axis*)/主成分方向:

$$\frac{x^2}{s_{xx}} - 2r \frac{xy}{\sqrt{s_{xx}s_{yy}}} + \frac{y^2}{s_{yy}} =$$



### (2). Reduced major axis regression: the SD line



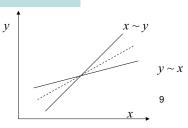


## (3).Bisector regression (double regression):

平分y~x, x~y回归直线的夹角

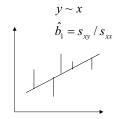
 $y \leftrightarrow x$ (bisector regression)

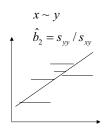
$$\hat{b}_{bisect} = \frac{\hat{b}_1 \hat{b}_2 - 1 + \sqrt{(1 + \hat{b}_1^2)(1 + \hat{b}_2^2)}}{\hat{b}_1 + \hat{b}_2}$$



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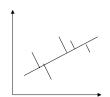
#### 总结一下:





 $y \leftrightarrow x$ (major - axis regression)

$$\hat{b}_{major-axis} = \frac{(\hat{b}_2 - 1/\hat{b}_1) + \operatorname{sgn}(r)\sqrt{4 + (\hat{b}_2 - 1/\hat{b}_1)^2}}{2}$$



 $y \leftrightarrow x$ (reduced major - axis regression)

$$\hat{b}_{RMA} = \operatorname{sgn}(r)\sqrt{\hat{b}_1\hat{b}_2} = \operatorname{sgn}(r)\sqrt{\frac{s_{yy}}{s_{xx}}}$$



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# 逆回归线 SD线(简化的主成分直线,RMA) 回归线 主成分直线(major-axis)

回归:  $\min E(y-(a+bx)|x)^2$ 

逆回归:  $\min E(x-(c+dy)|y)^2, x=c+dy \Rightarrow y=x/d-c/d$ 

Major - axis:  $\max E \|(x,y) - P((x,y)|u)\|^2 \Rightarrow$  主成分直线

> Library(MethComp)

> Deming(x,y) #正交/主轴/Deming回归

# 2. 中心化

 $(x_i, y_i), i = 1, 2, ..., n$ 满足模型:  $y_i = a + bx_i + \varepsilon_i$ 

重新改写为:  $y_i = a + b\bar{x} + b(x_i - \bar{x}) + \varepsilon_i$ 

 $记\alpha = a + b\overline{x}, x_i^{(c)} = x_i - \overline{x}(中心化) , 模型为$   $y_i = \alpha + bx_i^{(c)} + \varepsilon_i \tag{*}$ 

注意 $\sum x_i^{(c)} = 0$ ,即 $\bar{x}^{(c)} = 0$ .这将使得LS的求解以及其它计算变得容易

对于模型(\*),LS估计为

$$\hat{\alpha} = \overline{y}, \quad \hat{b} = s_{x^{(c)}y} / s_{x^{(c)}x^{(c)}} = \frac{\sum x_i^{(c)} y_i}{\sum (x_i^{(c)})^2} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x}) y_i}{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$

$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{\alpha}) = \sigma^2 / n, \quad \operatorname{var}(\hat{b}) = \sigma^2 / \sum_i (x_i^{(c)})^2$$
$$\operatorname{cov}(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{b}) \propto \operatorname{cov}(\sum_i x_i^{(c)} y_i, \sum_i y_i) = \sum_i x_i^{(c)} \sigma^2 = 0 !$$

最后由于 $\alpha = a + b\bar{x}$ ,原始模型中截距项的估计为:  $\hat{a} = \hat{\alpha} - \hat{b}\bar{x} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x}$ 

总结如下:

原模型: 
$$y = 1a + xb + ε$$

改写为新模型: 
$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{1}(a+b\overline{x}) + (\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{1}\overline{x})b + \mathbf{\epsilon} = \mathbf{1}\alpha + \mathbf{x}^{\perp}b + \mathbf{\epsilon}$$

其中 $\mathbf{x}^{\perp} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{1}\overline{x}$ (中心化), $\alpha = a + b\overline{x}$ 新模型中 $\mathbf{1} \perp \mathbf{x}^{\perp}$ ,参数的LS估计容易求得:

$$\hat{\alpha} = \overline{y}, \quad \hat{b} = \frac{\mathbf{x}^{\perp 1} \mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{x}^{\perp 1} \mathbf{x}^{\perp}} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x}) y_i}{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$

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# 3. 过原点的回归

回归模型中,截距项为自变量为0时的响应变量的均值,可以称为baseline. 有时我们已知截距项为0,称为过原点的回归模型:

$$y = bx + \varepsilon, \varepsilon \sim (0, \sigma^2), \varepsilon \perp x$$
 (单个自变量情形)

比如研究弹簧伸长长度*y*,与悬挂物重量关系时,可以假设 截距项为0。

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模型:  $y = bx + \varepsilon, \varepsilon \sim (0, \sigma^2), \varepsilon \perp x$ 

最小二乘:

$$\min \sum (y_i - bx_i)^2$$

求导得到正则方程:

$$\sum x_i(y_i - bx_i) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow LS$$
估计:  $\hat{b} = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{\sum x_i^2}$ 

方差公式:

$$\operatorname{var}(\hat{b}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum x_i^2}$$

$$sd(\hat{b}) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\sum x_i^2}}$$

## > Im(y~x-1) # R命令

### 拟合值和残差:

拟合值:  $\hat{y}_i = \hat{b}x_i$ 

残差:  $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i = y_i - \hat{b}x_i$ 

残差平方和:  $RSS = SS_e = S_{ee} = \sum_{e} e_i^2$ 

 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = RSS/(n-1)$ 

### 正交分解:

由正则方程知:
$$\sum x_i e_i = 0, \Rightarrow \sum \hat{y}_i e_i = 0,$$
有  $SS_y = \sum y_i^2 = \sum \hat{y}_i^2 + \sum e_i^2 := SS_{\hat{y}} + SS_e$  或 $SS_{\hat{a}} = SS_{\text{\tiny B}} + RSS$ 

## 复相关系数平方:

$$R^{2} = \frac{SS_{\hat{y}}}{SS_{y}} ( \overrightarrow{EX} R^{2} = \frac{SS_{\square}}{SS_{\Xi}} )$$

容易验证:

$$R^{2} = \frac{\sum \hat{y}_{i}^{2}}{\sum y_{i}^{2}} = \frac{\hat{b}^{2} \sum x_{i}^{2}}{\sum y_{i}^{2}} = \frac{\left(\sum x_{i} y_{i}\right)^{2}}{\sum y_{i}^{2} \sum x_{i}^{2}} = r_{xy}^{2} = r_{\hat{y}y}^{2}$$

### t-检验:

正态假设下检验H0:b=0

$$t = \frac{\hat{b}}{sd(\hat{b})} = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{\sum x_i^2}} = \sqrt{n-1} \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \sim_{H0} t_{n-1}$$

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