

# ① Rozkład Studenta

$$X \sim N(0,1) ; \quad Z \sim \chi^2(n) \quad - \text{niezależne}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \frac{X}{\sqrt{\frac{Z}{n}}} = \sqrt{n} \frac{X}{\sqrt{Z}} \sim t(n)$$

↑  
rozkład Studenta  
z n st. sw.

$$X \sim N(0,1)$$

$$y_1, \dots, y_n \sim N(0,1) \quad \swarrow \searrow \text{niezależne}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{n} \frac{X}{\sqrt{y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2}} \sim t(n)$$

Tw. Studenta

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), \text{ niezależne}$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i \quad S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow T = \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \sim t(n-1)$$

## Rozkład Fishera (Fishera-Snedecora)

$$X \sim \chi^2(m) ; \quad Y \sim \chi^2(n) \quad - \text{niezależne}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{X/m}{Y/n} \sim F(m, n) \quad - \text{rozkład Fishera z } m, n \text{ st. sw.}$$

$$X_1, \dots, X_m \sim N(0,1)$$

$$y_1, \dots, y_n \sim N(0,1) \quad \swarrow \searrow \text{niezależne}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{\frac{1}{m} (X_1^2 + \dots + X_m^2)}{\frac{1}{n} (y_1^2 + \dots + y_n^2)} \sim F(m, n)$$

$$T^2 \sim ???$$

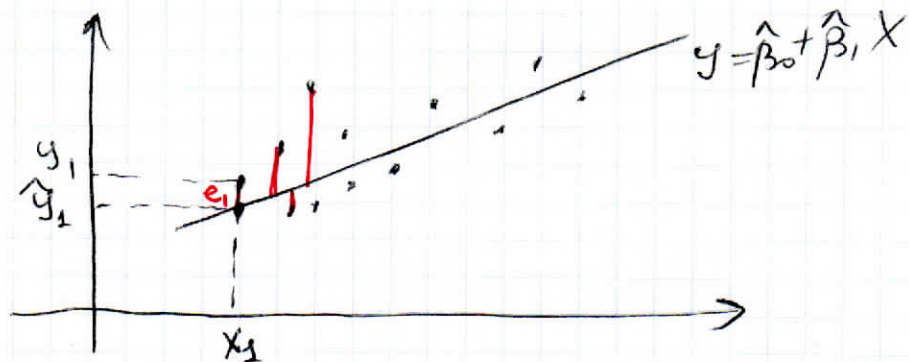
②  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$

$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \sigma^2 - ???$

$X_i$  - dane

$y_i$  - zm. los



$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}$$

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 X_i$$

$\begin{matrix} SST \\ \downarrow \\ SSM \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & \dots & y_n \\ \hat{y}_1 & \dots & \hat{y}_n \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum \hat{y}_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \hat{y}_i &= \sum \hat{\beta}_0 + \sum \hat{\beta}_1 X_i = \\ &= \sum (\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}) + \hat{\beta}_1 \sum X_i = \\ &= n\bar{y} - n\hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X} + \hat{\beta}_1 \cdot n\bar{X} = n\bar{y} \\ \Rightarrow \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum \hat{y}_i \end{aligned}$$

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

/ var y.

$$SSE = \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

/  $\sum \epsilon_i^2$

$$SSM = \sum (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

/ var  $\hat{y}$

$$SST = SSE + SSM$$

$\sigma^2 \chi^2$

$\downarrow$   
n-1

$\downarrow$   
n-2

$\downarrow$   
1

$dfT = dfE + dfM$   
 $MST = MSE + MSM$

$$MS_{err} = \frac{SS_{err}}{df_{err}}$$

-3-

$$\begin{aligned}
 SSM &= \sum (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum (\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i - \bar{y})^2 = \\
 &= \sum (\hat{\beta}_1 x_i - \bar{y} + \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x})^2 = \hat{\beta}_1^2 \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\
 \hat{\beta}_1 &\sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{SSE}{df_E} = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \quad \text{estymator } \sigma^2$$

Testowanie  $\beta_1 = 0$ ?

$$H_0: \beta_1 = 0 \quad H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$$

$$F = \frac{MSM}{MSE} \sim \chi^2(1)/df_M \quad \sim F(1, n-2) \quad (H_0+)$$

$$\sim \chi^2(n-2)/df_E$$

$F > F_c$  — — — odrzucamy  $H_0$



$$F_c = qf(1-\alpha, df_1=1, df_2=n-2)$$

$p$  - wartość;

$$p = P(z > F)$$

$$z \sim F(1, n-2)$$

$$F = \frac{MSM}{MSE} \quad \text{obliczone na podstawie danych}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{SSM}{SST} = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST}$$

współczynnik determinacji

$$R^2 = \text{cor}^2(x, y)$$

$\nwarrow$   $\hat{z}_{\text{random}}$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{R^2} \quad (\text{sign of } \beta_1)$$



obowiązk -

predict (            ,            , se.fit = F ,  
           ↑                  ↑  
       object          data.frame  
       klasy          który zmienne  
       "lm"          przewidywać  
                           czy wymagane  
                           błędy są?

interval = , level = 0.95 , ... )  
           ↑                  ↑  
       "none"  
       "confidence"  
       "prediction"  
                           poziom,  
                           ufności

DF = data.frame ( ... )

X	Y
$x_1$	$y_1$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$x_n$	$y_n$

linM = lm(Y ~ X, DF)  $x_0 \leftarrow$  data.frame(size = c( $x_0$ ))

predict (linM) - predykcja dla  $x_1 \dots x_n$

predict (linM,  $x_0$ ) - predykcja dla  $x_0$

predict (linM,  $x_0$ , interval = "confidence") -  
 - predykcja dla  $x_0$  + przedział  
 ufności dla  $EY_n$

predict (linM,  $x_0$ , interval = "prediction")  
 - " " + przedział predyk-  
 cyjny dla  $Y_n$ .

predict (linM,  $x_0$ , se.fit = T)  
 - " " + błąd standardowy  
 dla  $EY_n = \hat{y}_n$