Modele regresji i ich zastosowania Lista 1 i 2

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18 marca 2021

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1 Zadania labolatoryjne

1.1 Zadanie 1

Analizy zaczynamy od zapoznania się z plikiem zawierającym zmienne x i y w stu rekordach.

```
lab1 <- read.delim2("~/Downloads/lab1.txt")
library(ggplot2)
attach(lab1)

my.summary <- function(x)
{
    wskazniki<- c(min(x),quantile(x,0.25), median(x), mean(x), quantile(x,0.75), max(x), contained makes (wskazniki) <- c("minimum", "Q1", "mediana", "średnia", "Q3", "maksimum", "odch_streturn(wskazniki)
}
sapply(lab1 , function(x) my.summary(as.numeric(x)))</pre>
```

```
## minimum 0.105200 0.231600

## Q1 3.016625 7.329675

## mediana 5.235750 11.408750

## średnia 5.020899 11.135093

## Q3 6.866625 14.966675

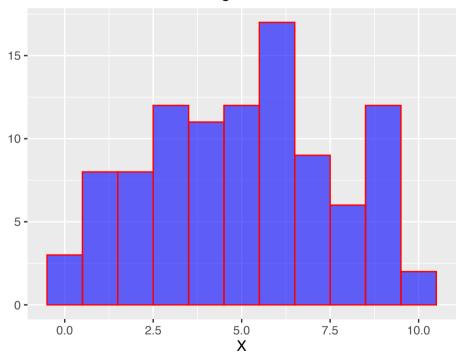
## maksimum 9.765800 21.009400

## odch_stand. 2.589414 5.367752

## wariancja 6.705065 28.812766
```

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
qplot(x,
          binwidth = 1,
          main = "Histogram for X",
          xlab = "X",
          fill=I("blue"),
          col=I("red"),
          alpha=I(.6))+
    theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```

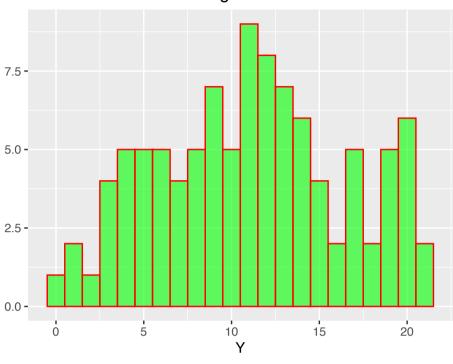
Histogram for X



```
qplot(y,
    binwidth = 1,
    main = "Histogram for Y",
    xlab = "Y",
    fill=I("green"),
    col=I("red"),
```

```
alpha=I(.6))+
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```

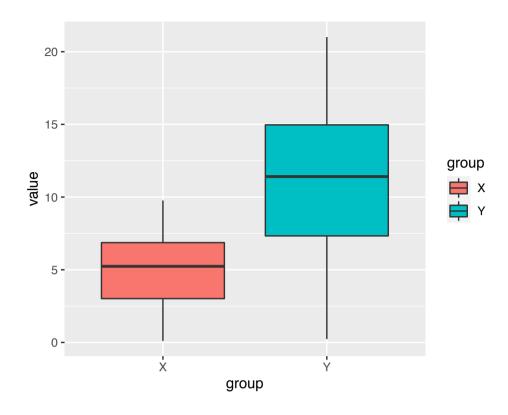
Histogram for Y



```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
a = data.frame(group = "X", value = x)
b = data.frame(group = "Y", value = y)

plot.data = rbind(a,b)

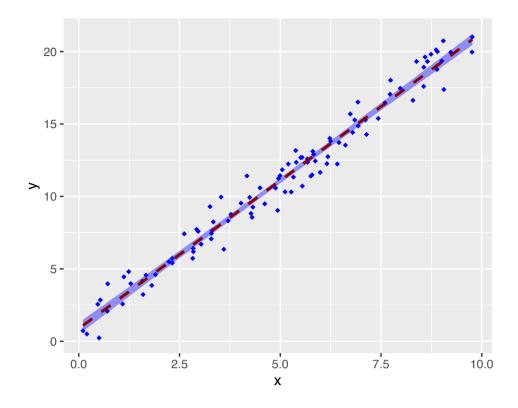
ggplot(plot.data, aes(x=group, y=value, fill=group)) +
    geom_boxplot()
```



Rysunek 1: Boxplot dla x i y

Wskaźniki i wykorzystane wykresy pokazują że dane z y są dużo bardziej zróżnicowane od x. Mamy rozstęp danych odpowiednio 10 i 21 jednostek. Histogramy i boxploty wskazują na wyraźne grupowanie się liczb w x w mniejszą ilość klas niż w y.

1.2 Zadanie 2



Rysunek 2: Wykres rozproszenia x i y

```
cor(x,y)
## [1] 0.9853143
```

Korelacja między x i y jest wysoka i wynosi 0.985. Chmura punktów ma zdecydowanie w przybliżeniu liniowy charakter. W związku z tym możemy wykorzystać dany poniżej model regresji liniowej do opisania zależności jakie występują między x i y

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta 1 \cdot x + \epsilon \tag{1}$$

1.3 Zadanie 3

```
model <- lm( y ~ x, data=lab1)</pre>
names(model)
    [1] "coefficients" "residuals"
                                           "effects"
                                                            "rank"
    [5] "fitted.values" "assign"
                                           "qr"
                                                            "df.residual"
##
    [9] "xlevels"
                         "call"
                                           "terms"
                                                            "model"
model.opis <- summary(model)</pre>
names(model.opis)
    [1] "call"
                                                            "coefficients"
##
                         "terms"
                                           "residuals"
##
    [5] "aliased"
                         "sigma"
                                           "df"
                                                            "r.squared"
   [9] "adj.r.squared" "fstatistic" "cov.unscaled"
```

```
model.opis
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y ~ x, data = lab1)
## Residuals:
        Min
                  1Q
                       Median
                                    30
                                            Max
## -2.00391 -0.68670 0.05062 0.55173 2.01107
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 0.87982
                           0.20178
                                    4.36 3.21e-05 ***
## x
                2.04252
                           0.03576
                                     57.12 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.9212 on 98 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9708, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9705
## F-statistic: 3263 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
beta_0<-model.opis$coefficients[1]
beta_1<-model.opis$coefficients[2]
\#beta_0 \leftarrow cor(y, x) * sd(y) / sd(x)
\#beta_1 \leftarrow mean(y) - beta1 * mean(x)
\#betas < -rbind(c(beta0, beta1), coef(lm(y ~ x)))
```

Wartości estymatorów najmniejszych kwadratów parametrów dla β_0 i β_1 wynoszą $\hat{\beta}_0 = 0.8798193$, $\hat{\beta}_1 = 2.042517$

1.4 Zadanie 4

```
n=100
for (i in x) {
  for (j in y) {
    z1 = (y-beta_0-beta_1*x)^2
  }
}
sigma2 = sum(z1)/(n-2)
sigma2
## [1] 0.8486302
```

Znajdujemy wartość estymatora $\hat{\sigma}^2$ parametru σ^2 , który jest równy 0.8486302. Korzystamy z prognozowanej przez model zmiennej objaśnianej y:

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \cdot x_i \tag{2}$$

1.5 Zadanie 5

```
attach(lab1)
## The following objects are masked from lab1 (pos = 3):
##
      x, y
x < -x[1:100,]
## Error in x[1:100, ]: niepoprawna liczba wymiarów
mean(x)
## [1] 5.020899
for (i in x){
 x_1 = (x-mean(x))^2
SE2=sigma2/sum(x_1)
SE2
## [1] 0.00127844
T1 = beta_1/sqrt(SE2)
abs(T1) >= qt(p=0.99/2, df = n-2)*sqrt(SE2)
## [1] TRUE
model.opis
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y ~ x, data = lab1)
## Residuals:
                     Median 3Q
       Min
                 1Q
## -2.00391 -0.68670 0.05062 0.55173 2.01107
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 0.87982 0.20178 4.36 3.21e-05 ***
## x
               2.04252
                        0.03576 57.12 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 0.9212 on 98 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.9708, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9705
## F-statistic: 3263 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

- Poprzez oszacowanie statystyki, która spełnia nierówność z treści zadania możemy odrzucić hipotezę zerową.
- p-wartość jest bardzo niska, mniejsza od 2.2e-16
- Przyjęty model regresji liniowej ma sens

1.6 Zadanie 6

```
beta_range = c(beta_1,beta_1) + c((qt(p=0.99/2,df = n-2)*sqrt(SE2)),-qt(p=0.99/2,df = n-beta_range
## [1] 2.042068 2.042967
```

Przedział ufności dla β_1 na poziomie ufności 0.99 wynosi 2.042068, 2.042967. Jest on bardzo wąski.

1.7 Zadanie 7

```
x0=1
Y_0= beta_0+beta_1*x0
Y_0

## [1] 2.922337

SEE2=sigma2*(1+1/n+(x0-mean(x))/sum(x_1))

beta_range2 = c(Y_0,Y_0) + c((qt(p=0.99/2,df = n-2)*sqrt(SEE2)),-qt(p=0.99/2,df = n-2)*s
beta_range2
## [1] 2.910738 2.933935
```

- Prognozowana przez model wartość wynosi 2.922337
- Przedział ufności na poziomie ufności 0.99 wynosi 2.910738, 2.933935

1.8 Zadanie 8

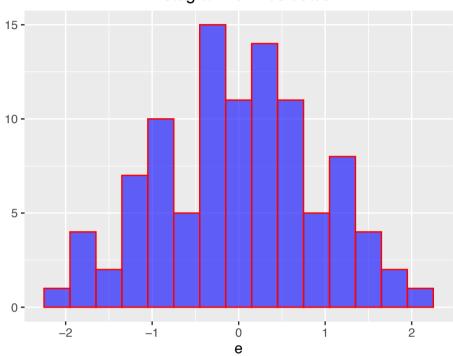
```
y_daszek= beta_0+beta_1*x

e=y-y_daszek

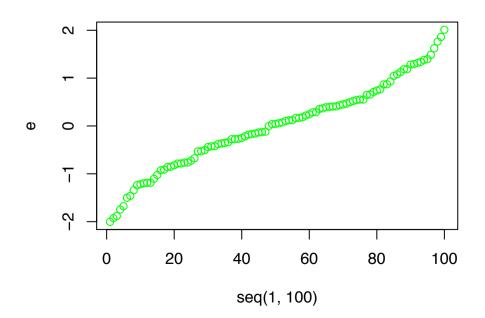
qplot(e,
    binwidth = 0.3,
    main = "Histogram for Residuals",
```

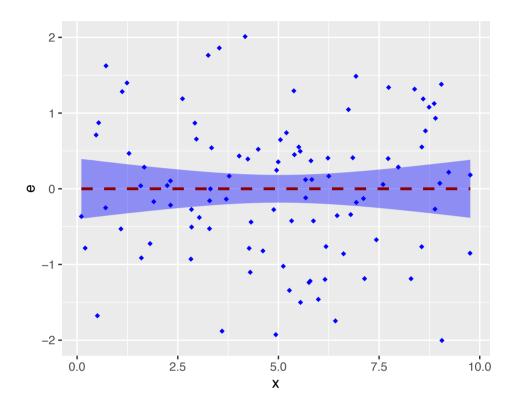
```
xlab = "e",
fill=I("blue"),
col=I("red"),
alpha=I(.6))+
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```

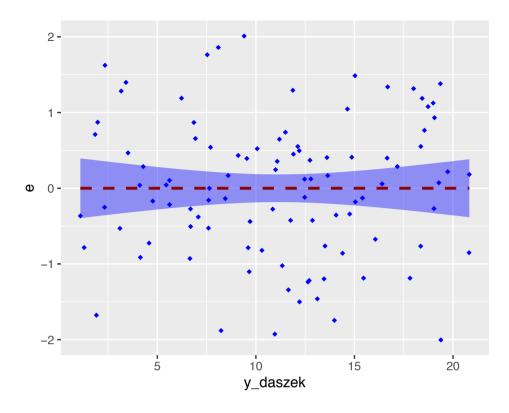
Histogram for Residuals



qqplot(seq(1,100),e, col="green")







```
cor(e,y_daszek)
## [1] 9.100764e-16

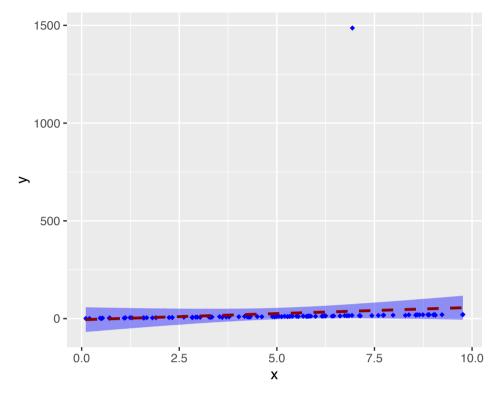
cor(e,x)
## [1] 9.376956e-16
```

Nie ma korelacji między x i e oraz między y.daszek i e, korelacja jest równa prawie zeru, stąd model regresji liniowej poprawnie opisuje zależność między zmiennymi x i y.

1.9 Zadanie 9

```
lab1[lab1 == 14.864] <- 1486.4
attach(lab1)
## The following objects are masked from lab1 (pos = 3):
##
##
      x, y
## The following objects are masked from lab1 (pos = 4):
##
##
      x, y
model \leftarrow lm(y \sim x, data=lab1)
names(model)
    [1] "coefficients" "residuals"
##
                                          "effects"
                                                          "rank"
##
    [5] "fitted.values" "assign"
                                          "qr"
                                                          "df.residual"
                         "call"
   [9] "xlevels"
                                                          "model"
##
                                          "terms"
```

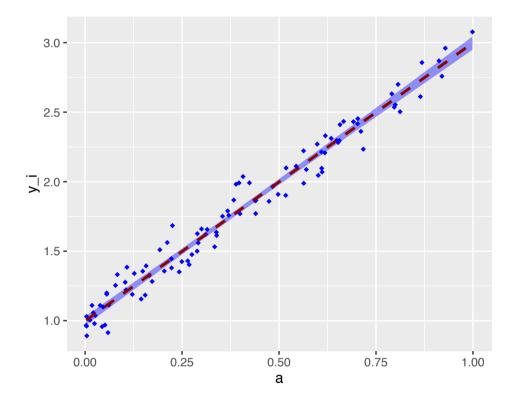
```
model.opis <- summary(model)</pre>
names(model.opis)
    [1] "call"
                        "terms"
                                        "residuals"
                                                        "coefficients"
##
    [5] "aliased"
##
                        "sigma"
                                                        "r.squared"
                                        "cov.unscaled"
##
    [9] "adj.r.squared" "fstatistic"
model.opis
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y ~ x, data = lab1)
##
## Residuals:
     Min
              10 Median
                             3Q
                                       Max
   -35.67 -22.36 -15.41 -5.92 1448.52
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -5.706
                            32.302 -0.177
                                              0.860
## x
                  6.285
                            5.724
                                     1.098
                                              0.275
##
## Residual standard error: 147.5 on 98 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.01215, Adjusted R-squared: 0.002073
## F-statistic: 1.206 on 1 and 98 DF, p-value: 0.2749
model.opis$coefficients[1]
## [1] -5.70636
model.opis$coefficients[2]
## [1] 6.285092
cor(x,y)
## [1] 0.1102418
ggplot(lab1, aes(x = x, y = y)) +
 geom_point(shape=18, color="blue")+
  geom_smooth(method=lm, linetype="dashed",
              color="darkred", fill="blue")
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula 'y \tilde{x}'
```



Po modyfikacji jednej zmiennej korelacja estymatory się diametralnie zmieniły, zarówno korelacja. Obserwacja jest odsająca (odbiega od trendu) oraz wpływowa (wpływa na wartości estymatorów i korelacji)

1.10 Zadanie 10

```
alpha=0.1
beta_1=1
beta_2=2
a<-runif(100,0,1)
b < -rnorm(100, 0, 0.1)
y_i=beta_1+beta_2*a+b
y_i
##
     [1] 1.1991891 0.9575195 0.9792601 1.4030683 1.0042272 1.3236233 2.1113730
##
     [8] 1.0982938 2.2958221 1.1840066 1.5596475 1.1894853 2.5536544 1.6839744
##
    [15] 1.6129790 1.1907880 2.4314429 1.9911667 1.9013027 0.8912648 2.2960319
    [22] 1.3845578 1.5316918 1.8678440 0.9608431 1.7894532 3.0771578 2.2216984
##
##
    [29] 0.9688864 2.0694693 1.4300036 2.4164225 1.3570466 2.4333502 1.3942233
##
    [36] 2.0876357 2.2700162 1.8631924 2.2336966 2.5029511 1.5000343 1.7694704
##
    [43] 0.9142646 1.2540368 2.0963761 1.4249189 1.4757915 2.5360531 1.2765705
##
    [50] 1.9915369 1.0364221 1.8647850 2.2136018 1.3559727 1.2822449 1.3398075
##
    [57] 1.7509016 2.2077012 1.6363954 1.3319987 1.1132891 2.0367808 2.3116341
##
    [64] 2.9600560 1.0573411 1.7580967 2.8568143 2.3617091 1.6599640 1.6259621
    [71] 1.1558383 1.9650424 2.6318513 1.4458857 1.5097794 1.8585716 1.3799444
##
##
    [78] 1.7704001 2.3302458 2.0453914 2.4530366 2.6115577 1.3513294 1.5621545
    [85] 1.9087573 2.6998868 2.0984862 1.1099518 1.6565288 2.2820573 2.7584640
##
```



```
#c
model <- lm( y_i ~ a)
model.opis <- summary(model)
model.opis$coefficients[1]

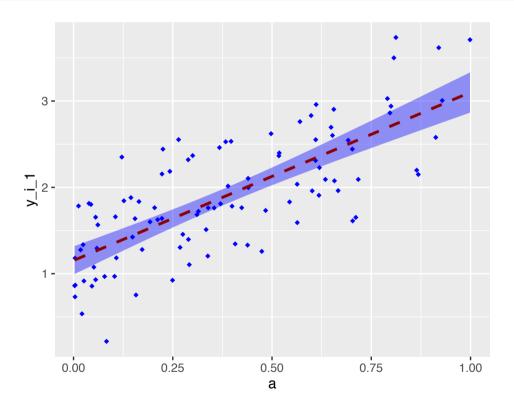
## [1] 0.9981244

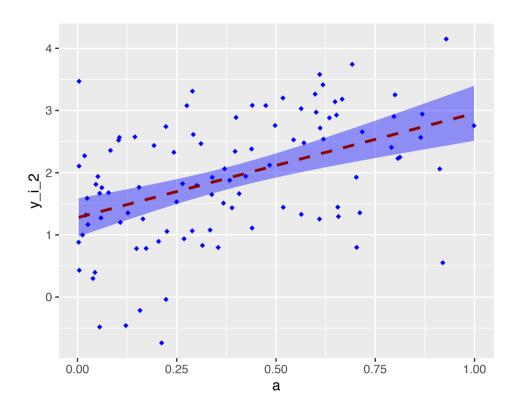
model.opis$coefficients[2]

## [1] 2.000613

model.opis$r.squared

## [1] 0.9698184</pre>
```





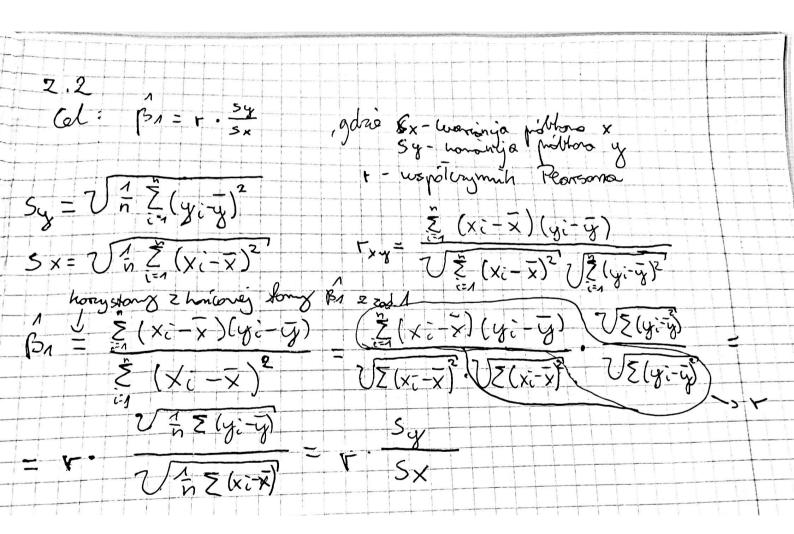
```
model \leftarrow lm(y_i_1 \sim a)
model.opis <- summary(model)</pre>
model.opis$coefficients[1]
## [1] 1.152889
model.opis$coefficients[2]
## [1] 1.948239
model.opis$r.squared
## [1] 0.5595151
model \leftarrow lm(y_i_2 \sim a)
model.opis <- summary(model)</pre>
model.opis$coefficients[1]
## [1] 1.277037
model.opis$coefficients[2]
## [1] 1.678628
model.opis$r.squared
## [1] 0.2074275
```

• Tak, chmura ma charakter liniowy

- Estymatory najmniejszych kwadratów wynoszą odpowiednio 1.035504 i 1.950445, są więc zbliżone do $\beta_0{=}1$ i $\beta_1{=}2$
- Zdecydowanie gdy rośnie sigma precyzja estymatorów maleje.
- \bullet 0.9729966 0.4788748 0.2437685 wzrost R2 wraz ze wzrostem sigmy.

2 Zadania teoretyczne

Zadamie teoretyczne 5 (BO, BA) = = (y1-BO+B1×c)2 (Bo, B1) = ang min (Bo, B) [(yi- Bo-B1 xi)2] rozv. poblem minimalizoujnego Livying pochodne vogstone S(po, P1) r (Bo, P1), Oblisse sig zernja. (S(po,pr,) jest wyputra - Landosi rajm osiąga w (po,pr) 35 (BO, BD) = 0 (\(\frac{z}{z}\) (\(\frac{z}{z}\) (\(\frac{z}{z}\)) (\(\frac{z}\)) (\(\frac{z}{z}\)) (*(237×12) $=-2 \ge (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$ $\frac{\partial S(B_0, B_1)}{\partial B_1} = -2 \stackrel{\sim}{\geq} (yi \times i - \beta_0 \times i - \beta_1 \times i) =$ =-22 (yilki-po-poxi)xi=0 ξχ:= X { -2 ₹ gi +2nβo +2β1 ₹ xi=0 Eyi= y (-2 = xy; +2 Bp = x; + B4 = x; =0 (E(xigi-xig+B1xix-\beta1xi)=0 Prehatotory B1 $\begin{cases}
\beta_0 = y = (x_1 \times y - x_2) \\
\beta_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_i - x_i \times y)
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
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· répluyent de (x1, e1), (xn, en) Mesli model tegresje linnej popome gusuje soleiność neprzy

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\(\times (\times - \times) (\times - \times) Liongrag resployment hovelogi rxy= UZ(xi-x)2 UZ(yi-y)2 Miaronnih ha potochy oblicion sustingen $Z(x_i-x)(e_i-e)=\sum (x_i-x)(y_i-p_0-p_0x_i-e)(e=\sum e_i)$ $\sum_{x \in \mathcal{Y}} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{\beta_0} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{\beta_0$ $= \frac{\sum x_i}{1 + \beta_0} \frac{\sum (x_i - x_i)}{1 + \sum (x_i - x_i)} \frac{\sum (x_i$ = - Bo + Bo = 0 AZ(-Xi yi - Xyi) - (xixi - xiyi) + \(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{2}xi)\) chargement:

