Box-Cox Transformationen

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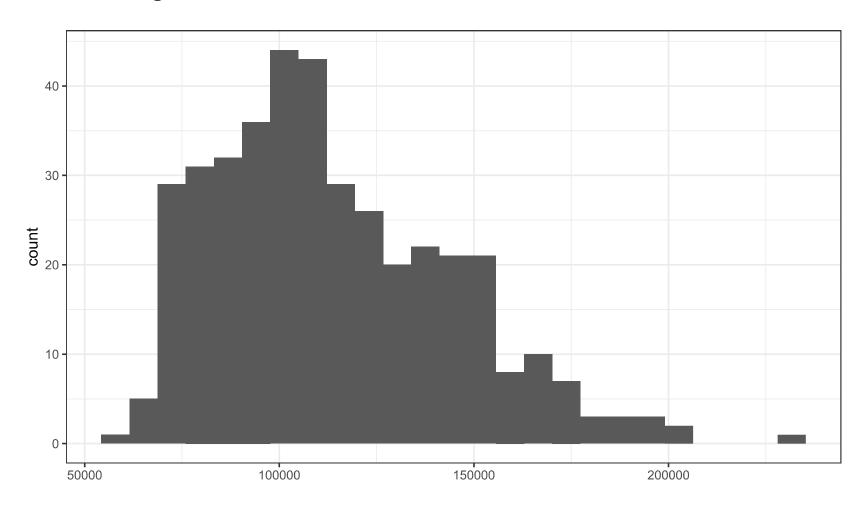
Agenda

- Problemstellung anhand eines praktischen Beispiels
 - Regressionsmodell
 - QQ-Plot
- Grundlagen der Transformation
 - \circ Berechnung von λ
 - Auswirkung auf die Residuen
 - Interpretation
- Anwendung der Transformation auf das praktische Beispiel

Motivation

Verletzung der Normalverteilungsannahme im Regressionsmodell:

ullet "Die Störgrößen u_t sind normalverteilt." (von Auer 2005:413)



Beispiel: Einkommen von Uni-Professoren

Datensatz 'Salaries' (aus dem Package 'car')

```
library(car)
data(Salaries)
```

head(Salaries)

```
rank discipline yrs.since.phd yrs.service sex salary
##
## 1
          Prof
                                                   18 Male 139750
                         В
                                      19
## 2
          Prof
                                                   16 Male 173200
                                      20
## 3
     AsstProf
                                                    3 Male 79750
                                       4
## 4
          Prof
                                      45
                                                   39 Male 115000
## 5
          Prof
                                                   41 Male 141500
                                      40
## 6 AssocProf
                                                    6 Male 97000
```

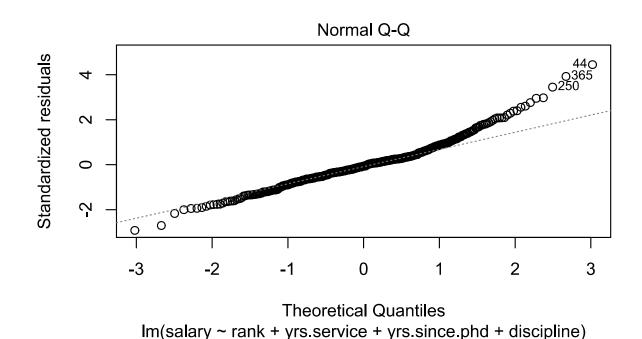
Modellspezifikation

```
model <- lm(salary ~ rank + yrs.service + yrs.since.phd +</pre>
              discipline, data = Salaries)
broom::tidy(summary(model))
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
                  estimate std.error statistic p.value
##
    term
                    <dbl>
                              <dbl>
                                        <dbl>
                                                <dbl>
##
    <chr>
## 1 (Intercept)
                              3332.
                                        21.0 5.83e-66
                    69869.
## 2 rankAssocProf
                    12832.
                           4148. 3.09 2.12e- 3
## 3 rankProf
                    45288.
                              4237.
                                        10.7 1.44e-23
                    -477.
                           212.
                                        -2.25 2.50e- 2
## 4 yrs.service
## 5 yrs.since.phd
                      535.
                               241. 2.22 2.72e- 2
## 6 disciplineB
                              2343.
                                         6.19 1.52e- 9
                    14505.
broom::glance(summary(model))
## # A tibble: 1 x 6
##
    r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value
                                                       df
                                      <dbl>
                                              <dbl> <int>
        <dbl>
                      <dbl> <dbl>
##
                                       64.6 4.51e-49
        0.453
                      0.446 22554.
## 1
                                                        6
```

Prüfung der NV-Annahme der Residuen

QQ-Plot: visualisiert die theoretische Position der Residuen, unter der Annahme der Normalverteilung, und stellt diese als Gerade dar. Darauf werden die beobachteten Residuen des Modells gelegt.

plot(model, 2)



Grundlagen der Transformation

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Box-Cox-Modell:

$$Y_i^{(\lambda)} = lpha + eta_1 X_{i1} + \dots + eta_k X_{ik} + \epsilon_i$$

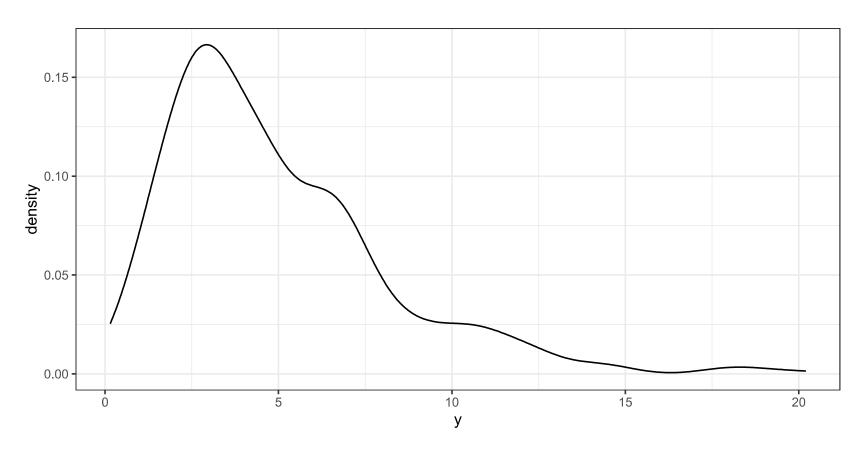
mit $\epsilon \sim N(0,\sigma_\epsilon^2)$ und

$$Y_i^{(\lambda)} = egin{cases} rac{Y_i^{\lambda}-1}{\lambda} & ext{wenn } \lambda
eq 0 \ log(Y_i) & ext{wenn } \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

Bedingung: Alle Y-Werte müssen positiv sein.

Vergleich der Verteilungen (1)

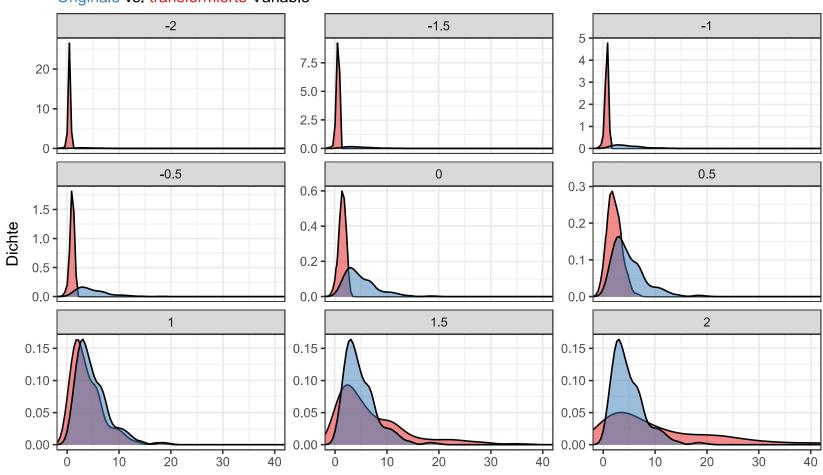
```
# Simluierte Werte
df <- data.frame(y = rchisq(n = 500, df = 5))</pre>
```



Vergleich der Verteilungen (2)

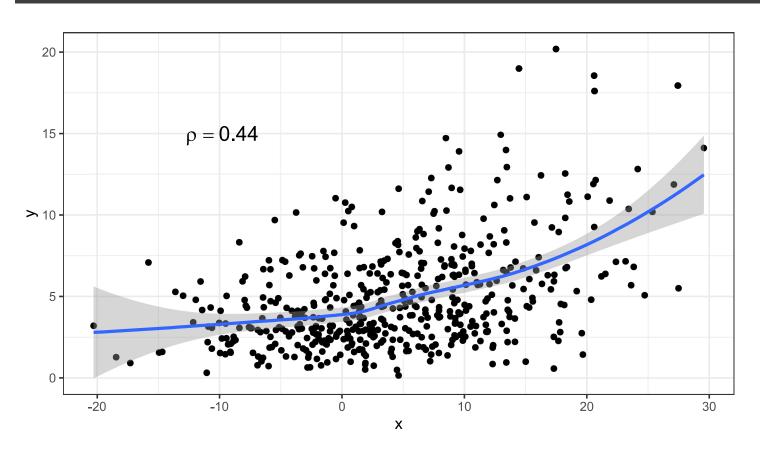
Transformation von Y in Abhängigkeit von Lambda

Originale vs. transformierte Variable



Berechnung von λ (1)

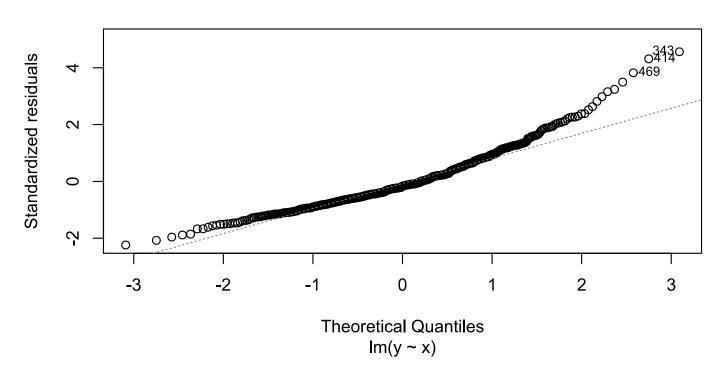
```
df <- df %>%
  mutate(x = y + rnorm(500, mean = 0, sd = 8))
```



Berechnung von λ (2)

 $m1 < -lm(y \sim x, data = df)$

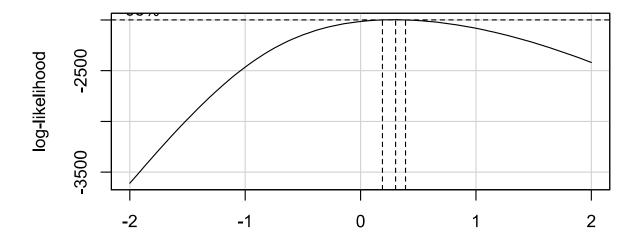




Berechnung von λ (3)

car::boxCox berechnet λ via Maximum-Likelihood-Schätzung (basierend auf den Residuen)

bc <- car::boxCox(m1)</pre>



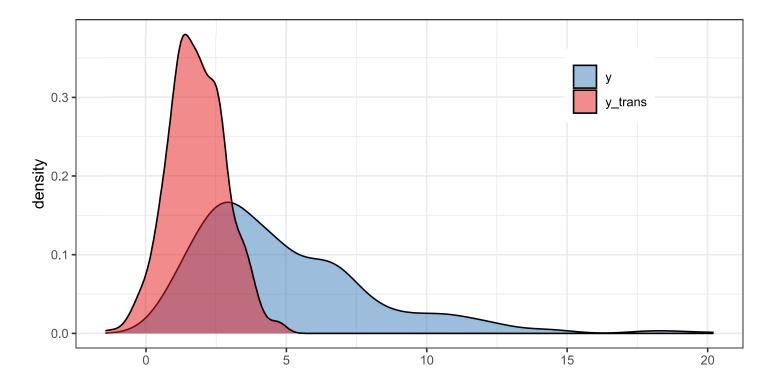
```
best.lambda <- bc$x[which(bc$y == max(bc$y))]
best.lambda</pre>
```

[1] 0.3030303

Neues Modell mit Transformation (1)

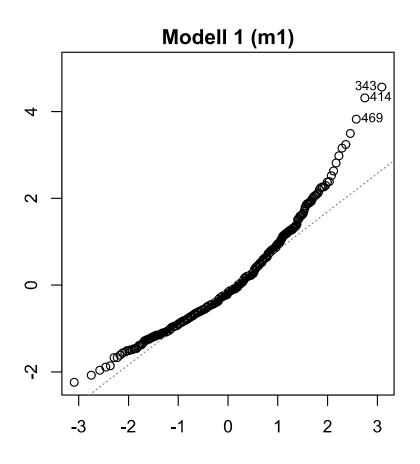
```
transform_box_cox <- function(y, lambda) {
   (y ^ lambda - 1)/lambda
}

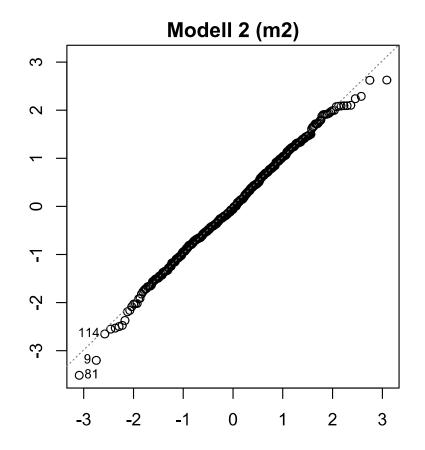
df <- mutate(df, y_trans = transform_box_cox(y, best.lambda))</pre>
```



Neues Modell mit Transformation (2)

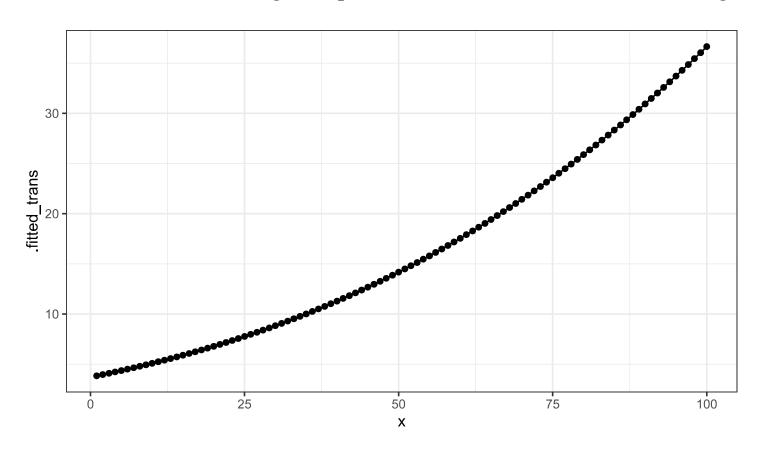
 $m2 <- lm(y_trans ~ x, data = df)$





Interpretation

- ullet Direkte Interpretation der Koeffizienten schwierig, außer für bekannte Fälle wie log(Y)
- ullet Alternativ: Vorhersage für plausible X_i und Re-Transformierung der Vorhersage



Fortsetzung praktisches Beispiel

Box-Cox-Modell als Heuristik

We shall choose λ partly in the light of the information provided by the data and partly from general considerations of simplicity, ease of interpretation, etc. For instance, it would be quite possible for the formal analysis to show that say \sqrt{y} is the best scale for normality and constancy of variance, but for us to decide that there are compelling arguments of ease of interpretation for working say with log(y). [...] the method developed below for finding a transformation is useful as a guide, but is, of course, not to be followed blindly. (Box and Cox 1964:213)

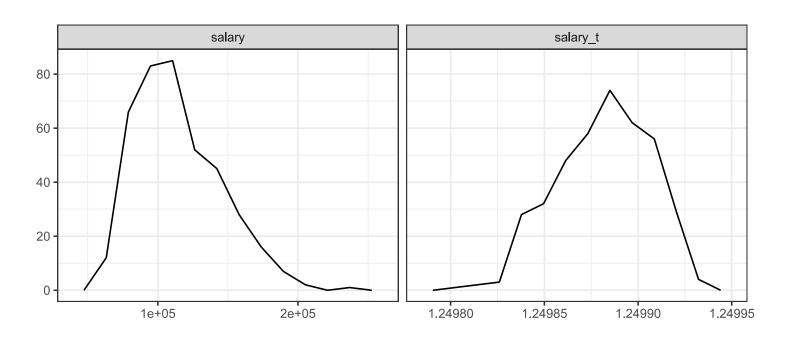
Box, G. E. P., and D. R. Cox. 1964. "An Analysis of Transformations." Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series B (Methodological) 26 (2): 211–52.

Transformieren der abhängigen Variable

```
bc <- car::boxCox(model, plotit = FALSE)
(best.lambda <- bc$x[which(bc$y == max(bc$y))])</pre>
```

[1] **-0.8**

Salaries\$salary_t <- transform_box_cox(Salaries\$salary, best.lambda)</pre>

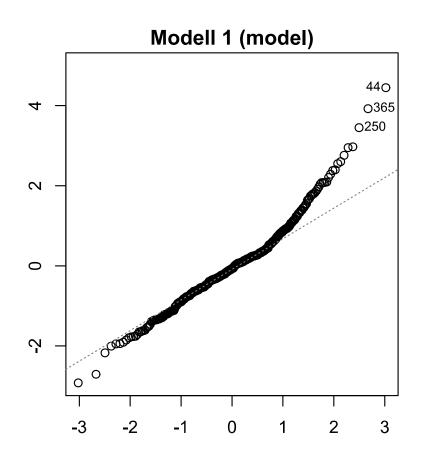


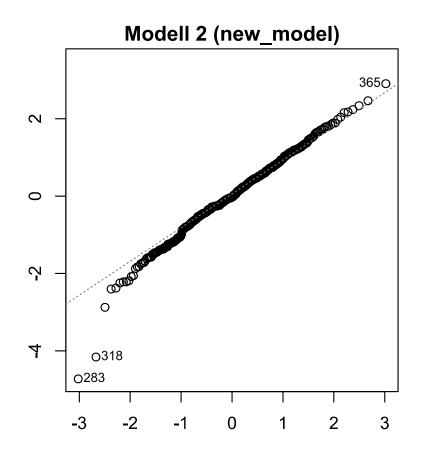
Neues Modell

```
new_model <- lm(salary_t ~ rank + yrs.service + yrs.since.phd +</pre>
                  discipline, data = Salaries)
broom::tidy(summary(new_model))
## # A tibble: 6 x 5
                                 std.error statistic p.value
                      estimate
##
    term
    <chr>
                         <dbl>
                                     <dbl>
                                               <dbl>
                                                        <dbl>
##
## 1 (Intercept)
                   1.25
                               0.00000240
                                           520828.
                                                     0.
## 2 rankAssocProf 0.0000173
                               0.00000299
                                                5.80 1.34e- 8
## 3 rankProf 0.0000460
                               0.00000305
                                               15.1 8.51e-41
                                               -2.19 2.90e- 2
## 4 yrs.service
                  -0.000000334 0.000000153
## 5 yrs.since.phd 0.000000215 0.000000174
                                                1.24 2.16e- 1
## 6 disciplineB
                   0.0000129
                               0.00000169
                                                7.62 1.91e-13
broom::glance(summary(new_model))
## # A tibble: 1 x 6
    r.squared adj.r.squared
                                sigma statistic p.value
                                                            df
##
        <dbl>
                      <dbl>
                                <dbl>
                                          <dbl>
                                                   <dbl> <int>
##
        0.561
                      0.556 0.0000162
                                           100. 1.05e-67
## 1
                                                             6
```

QQ-Plot

Verbesserte Normalverteilung der Residuen bei transformiertem Y.





Slides und Code

https://github.com/tklebel/box_cox_introduction