## Linearna regresia

V texte su vynechane vektorove znacenia. Veliciny  $\theta, y, \epsilon$  su vektorove veliciny.

Linearna regresia je odhad vektoru parametrov  $\theta$  pomocou linearneho modelu  $m=\mathbf{A}\theta$ , o ktorom dufame, ze pre odhadnute  $\hat{\theta}$  bude  $m\approx y$ , kde y su data.  $\mathbf{A}$  je modelova matica a pre tento problem ma tvar:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_0^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_N^2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

V linearnom pripade su odhady parametrov vypocitane ako:

$$\hat{\theta} = (\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{W} y, \tag{2}$$

kde **W** je vahova matica. V tomto probleme sa neuplatini, bude identita, kedze body maju rovnaku vahu. Vzorec je mozne odvodit z minimalizacie  $g=\sum_{i=1}^N (y_i-m_i)w_{ij}(y_j-m_j)$ .

Chyby a korelacie parametrov su dane kovariancnou maticou:

$$c_{ij} \equiv \text{Cov}(x_i, x_j) = E((x_i - E(x_i))(x_j - E(x_j))) = E(x_i x_j) - E(x_i)E(x_j)$$
(3)

Oznacim:

$$\xi_{ij} \equiv \left( \left( \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \right)_{ij} \tag{4}$$

potom dosadenim odhadov  $\hat{\theta}$  (uz s W = I):

$$\operatorname{Cov}(\hat{\theta}_{i}, \hat{\theta}_{j}) = E\left(\xi_{ki}y_{i}\xi_{lj}y_{j}\right) - E\left(\xi_{ki}y_{i}\right)E\left(\xi_{lj}y_{j}\right) = \tag{5}$$

$$\xi_{ki} \operatorname{Cov}(y_i, y_i) \xi_{il} \tag{6}$$

Predpokladame, ze C(y, y) je diagonalna, ale s neznamym rozpylom (rovnaky pre vsetky body). Nevychyleny odhad rozptylu je:

$$\sigma_y^2 \approx s_y^2 = \frac{\epsilon_i \epsilon_i}{N - n},\tag{7}$$

kde N je pocet bodov y a p je pocet fitovanych parametrov.

## Intervalovy odhad

Odhadovane parametre su tiez nahodne premenne. Rozdelenie  $\epsilon$  je nahodne s nulovym prvym momentom a rozpylom  $\sigma_y^2$ . Z toho vyplyva, ze rozdelenie  $\hat{\theta} - \theta$  je tiez normalne, kedze je dane linearnym vztahom z  $\epsilon$ . Rozdelenie  $\frac{\epsilon_i \epsilon_i}{\sigma_y^2} \equiv R$  je  $\chi^2$  z definicie  $\chi^2$ . Zaujima nas, z akeho rozdelenia bude  $\theta$ . Odhadovany rozptyl parametrov  $s_{\hat{\theta}}^2$  je dany diagonalou  $\mathbf{C}(\hat{\theta}, \hat{\theta})$  a suvisi s odhadnutym rozpytlom  $s_y^2$ :

$$s_{\hat{\theta}i}^2 = \operatorname{Cov}(\hat{\theta}_i, \hat{\theta}_i) = \xi_{ik} \operatorname{Cov}(y_k, y_l) \xi_{li} = s_y^2 \xi_{ik} \xi_{ki}$$
(8)

Potom vyraz:

$$t_i = \frac{\theta_i - \hat{\theta}_i}{s_{\theta i}} = \frac{\theta_i - \hat{\theta}_i}{\xi_{ik}\xi_{ki}s_y} = \frac{\theta_i - \hat{\theta}_i}{\xi_{ik}\xi_{ki}}\sqrt{\frac{(N-p)\sigma_y^2}{R}}$$
(9)

je zo Studentovho t-rozdelenia a je mozne ho pouzit pre konstrukciu intervalu spolahlivosti. Konkretne:

$$\Pr(-\tau < t < \tau) = 1 - \alpha,\tag{10}$$

kde  $\tau$  je hodnota (kvantil), pre ktoru  $T(\tau) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$ , kde T je (kumulativna) Studentova distribucna funkcia. Vyraz je mozne pretvorit na tvrdenie o  $\theta$ :

$$\Pr(\hat{\theta} - s_{\theta}\tau < \theta < \hat{\theta} + s_{\theta}\tau) = 1 - \alpha, \tag{11}$$

co by malo byt ekvivalentne tvdeniu, ze  $\theta$ lezia s pravdepodobnostou  $1-\alpha$ v intervale:

$$\theta \in [\hat{\theta} - s_{\theta}\tau, \hat{\theta} + s_{\theta}\tau] \tag{12}$$

## Pas spolahlivosti

Pre pas spolahlivosti okolo celej krivky existuje podobny postup ako vyssie (podrobne v (Casella 2002) a (Michael H Kutner 2005), alebo tiez).

$$Var(a_{ij}\theta_i) = a_{ij}a_{ik}Cov(\theta_i, \theta_k)$$
(13)

alebo v maticovom zapise:

$$s_m^2 = \operatorname{diag}\left(\mathbf{AC}(\theta, \theta)\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\right) \tag{14}$$

Znova potrebujeme najst rozdelenie vyrazu:

$$f_i = \frac{A\theta - A\hat{\theta}}{s_m} \tag{15}$$

pre vycislenie tvrdenia:

$$\Pr(\mathbf{A}\hat{\theta} - s_m \phi < \mathbf{A}\theta < \mathbf{A}\hat{\theta} + s_m \phi \text{ for all } x) = 1 - \alpha$$
 (16)

Ukazuje sa, ze  $\phi^2$  je z F-rozdelenia:

$$\phi = \sqrt{2F_{\alpha;p,N-p}} \tag{17}$$

## Intervalovy odhad chyby

Ako bolo pouzite vyssie rozptyl data je odhadnuty z:

$$\sigma_y^2 \approx s_y^2 = \frac{\epsilon_i \epsilon_i}{N - p} \tag{18}$$

a vyraz:

$$c = \frac{\epsilon_i \epsilon_i}{\sigma_y^2} = \frac{s_y^2 (N - p)}{\sigma_y^2} \tag{19}$$

je z  $\chi^2$ -rozdelenia (N-p stupnov volnosti). To znamena, ze:

$$\Pr\left(\sigma_l \le \sigma_y \le \sigma_u\right) = 1 - \alpha \tag{20}$$

$$\Pr\left(\sigma_l^2 \le \sigma_u^2 \le \sigma_u^2\right) = 1 - \alpha \tag{21}$$

$$\Pr\left(\frac{(N-p)s_y^2}{\sigma_l^2} \ge \frac{(N-p)s_y^2}{\sigma_y^2} \ge \frac{(N-p)s_y^2}{\sigma_u^2}\right) = 1 - \alpha \tag{22}$$

Krajne hodnoty teda budu:

$$\sigma_u = \sqrt{\frac{(N-p)s_y^2}{c_{\alpha/2}}} \tag{23}$$

$$\sigma_l = \sqrt{\frac{(N-p)s_y^2}{c_{1-\alpha/2}}},\tag{24}$$

kde  $c_{\beta}$  je definovana ako:

$$\beta = \int_0^{c_\beta} \chi^2(x) \mathrm{d}x \tag{25}$$

Casella, George. 2002. Statistical Inference. Australia Pacific Grove, CA: Thomson Learning.

Michael H Kutner, John Neter, Christopher J. Nachtsheim. 2005. Applied Linear Statistical Models. 5th ed. The Mcgraw-Hill/Irwin Series Operations and Decision Sciences. McGraw-Hill Irwin.