



Simple Linear Regression

簡單線性回歸

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Please~

簡單直線回歸

- 相關係數
- 最小平方法 $\rightarrow$ 估計截距(β_0)、斜率(β_1)
- 檢定 β_0, β_1
- 變方分析 $\rightarrow$ 決定係數
- 檢查假設(獨立、變方同質、常態性)

簡單直線回歸

(2) Sampling



y_i 跟 x_i 的關係為 $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i$
但不知道 β_0 和 β_1

Need assumptions:

$$Cov(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_j) = 0, Var(\epsilon_i) = \sigma^2$$

(3) Inference {

1. 最小平方法估計 β_0, β_1
 $\rightarrow b_0, b \rightarrow \hat{y} = b_0 + b_1 x_i$
2. 檢定 β_0, β_1 是否為0

(4) Check assumptions

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

➤ 相關係數：量化變數間的相關性

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X\sigma_Y} \rightarrow \hat{\rho} = r = \frac{S_{XY}}{S_X S_Y} = \frac{\sum_n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

$(-1 \leq \rho \leq 1)$

相關係數 ρ 與回歸模型中的係數 β 不同

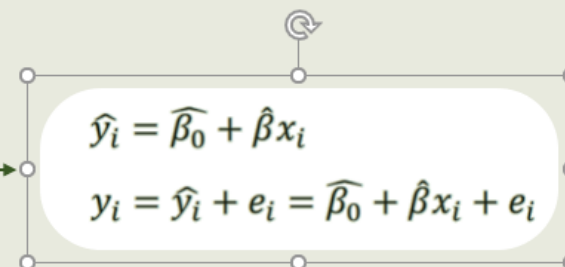
➤ 最小平方法:估計 β_0, β_1

$$\sum_n \epsilon_i^2 = \sum_n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 \rightarrow \text{找到使誤差平方項最小的 } \beta_0, \beta_1$$

→ 求極值(微分=0)

$$\rightarrow \hat{\beta} = b = \frac{\sum_n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \hat{\beta}_0 = b_0 = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$



The diagram illustrates the linear regression model. It features a rounded rectangle containing the equations $\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}x_i$ and $y_i = \hat{y}_i + e_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}x_i + e_i$. Above the rectangle, a green arrow points from the slope formula $\hat{\beta} = b$ to the equation $\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}x_i$. A small circular icon with a right-pointing arrow is located above the top-right corner of the rectangle.

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}x_i$$
$$y_i = \hat{y}_i + e_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}x_i + e_i$$

簡單直線回歸

➤ 檢定 β_0, β_1

$$\text{Assumption: } \epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2) \rightarrow \frac{(n-2)\widehat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-2}^2$$

$$H_0: \beta_0 = 0, H_a: \beta_0 \neq 0$$

$$\widehat{\beta}_0 \sim N\left(\beta_0, \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{S_{xx}}\right)\sigma^2\right) \rightarrow \frac{\widehat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{S_{xx}}\right)MSE}} \sim t_{n-2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\widehat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{S_{xx}}\right)MSE}} \right| > t_{1-\alpha/2, n-2} \rightarrow \text{reject } H_0$$

$$H_0: \beta = 0, H_a: \beta \neq 0$$

$$\hat{\beta} \sim N\left(\beta, \frac{\sigma^2}{S_{xx}}\right) \rightarrow \frac{\hat{\beta} - \beta}{\sqrt{\frac{MSE}{S_{xx}}}} \sim t_{n-2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\hat{\beta} - \beta}{\sqrt{\frac{MSE}{S_{xx}}}} \right| > t_{1-\alpha/2, n-2} \rightarrow \text{reject } H_0$$

➤ 變方分析&決定係數

<i>SOV</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>Regression</i>	1	$SSR = \sum_n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$	$MSR = SSR/1$	MSR/MSE
<i>Error</i>	$n - 2$	$SSE = \sum_n (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$	$MSE = SSE/(n - 2)$	 $H_0: \beta = 0, H_a: \beta \neq 0$
<i>Total</i>	$n - 1$	$SST = \sum_n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$		

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} (0 < R^2 < 1)$$

$R^2 = 1$ 表示變異可以完全由回歸模型解釋

$R^2 = 0$ 表示回歸模型一點解釋能力也沒有

➤ 範例

data.txt 紀錄某地區1000多位母親與女兒的身高，想知道母親的身高與女兒的身高是否有線性關係存在，假設影響女兒身高的因子僅有母親的身高一一個，請根據此假設建立一線性回歸模型，並完成變數係數檢定

簡單直線回歸: R

➤ Code

```
fit=lm(y~x)
summary(fit)
```

➤ Console

```
Call:
lm(formula = y ~ x)

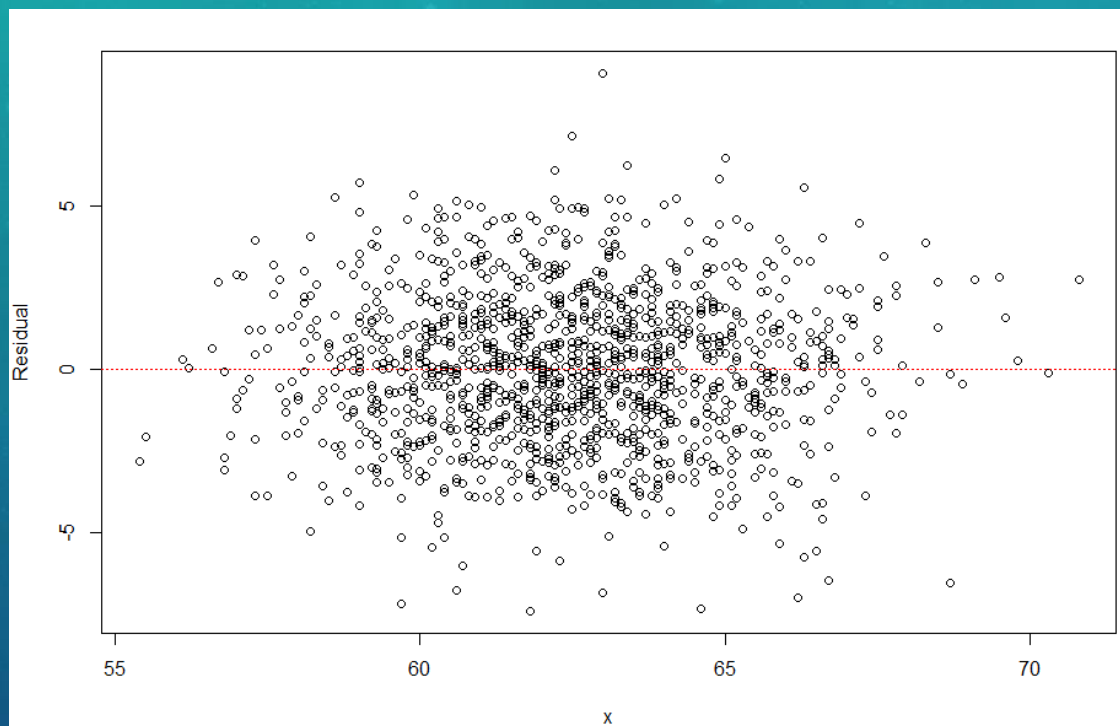
Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-7.397 -1.529  0.036  1.492  9.053

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  29.91744    1.62247   18.44  <2e-16 ***
x             0.54175    0.02596   20.87  <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

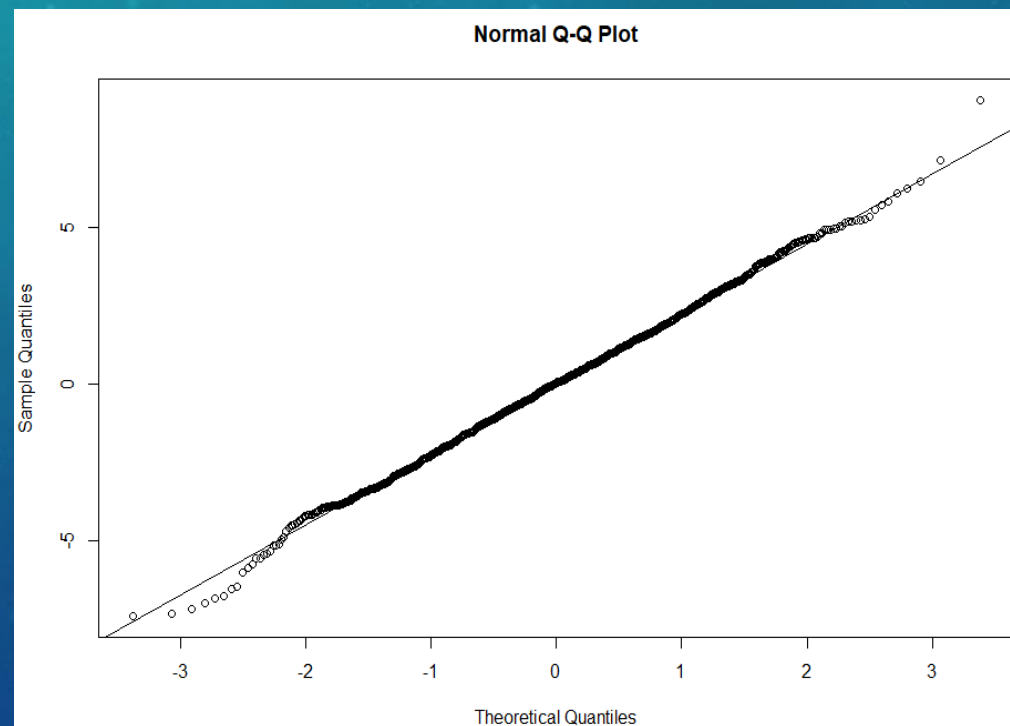
Residual standard error: 2.266 on 1373 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.2408,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.2402
F-statistic: 435.5 on 1 and 1373 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

簡單直線回歸:R

➤ 檢查假設:獨立、變方同質、常態性



獨立性、變方同質



Q-Q plot

簡單直線回歸:R

➤ Code

```
### homogeneity of variance ###  
plot(x,fit$residuals,ylab="Residual")  
abline(a=0,b=0,lty=3,col="red")
```

```
#### Q-Q plot@ ###
```

```
qqnorm(fit$residuals)
```

```
qqline(fit$residuals)
```

用殘差畫QQ plot

加線

Example 2

某化合物含有率(%)	溫度(°F)
92	182
91	185
91	186
89	188
88	190
86	193
87	194
86	195
87	192
85	197
88	192
90	185

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祝各位同學都能all pass!!

Homework!!!!!!