

Лекция 2. Линейные модели.

5 марта 2013 г.

Определение

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + \dots + b_px_p + \epsilon$$

Использование в R

```
> library(faraway)
> (lm1<-lm(Species~Area+Elevation+Nearest+Scruz+Adjacent,
data=gala))
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Species ~ Area + Elevation + Nearest +
Scruz + Adjacent,data = gala)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	Area	Elevation	Nearest	Scruz
7.068221	-0.023938	0.319465	0.009144	-0.240524
Adjacent				
-0.074805				

Теорема

Если, $\epsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I)$, \hat{b} - оценка, полученная методом наименьших квадратов, то

$$1) \hat{b} \sim N(b, (X^T X)^{-1} \sigma^2)$$

$$2) \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\hat{\epsilon}^T \hat{\epsilon}}{n-p} - \text{несмещенная оценка } \sigma^2$$

Определение (Стандартная ошибка)

Стандартная ошибка статистики - стандартное отклонение ее распределения.

$$\text{Для } \hat{b}_i: se(\hat{b}_{i-1}) = \sqrt{(X^T X)^{-1}_{ii}} \hat{\sigma}$$

Определение (t-статистика для одного предиктора)

$$t_i = \frac{\hat{b}_i}{se(\hat{b}_i)} \sim t(n-p)$$

Гипотеза: равносто 0 предиктора.

Summary часть 1

```
> summary(lm1)
Call:
lm(formula = Species ~ Area + Elevation + Nearest + Scruz +
    data = gala)
Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-111.679  -34.898   -7.862   33.460  182.584

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  7.068221   19.154198   0.369  0.715351
Area        -0.023938    0.022422  -1.068  0.296318
Elevation    0.319465    0.053663   5.953 3.82e-06 ***
Nearest      0.009144    1.054136   0.009  0.993151
Scruz       -0.240524    0.215402  -1.117  0.275208
Adjacent    -0.074805    0.017700  -4.226  0.000297 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Residual standard error: 60.98 on 24 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.7658, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7171
F-statistic: 15.7 on 5 and 24 DF, p-value: 6.838e-07

Определение

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum(\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2}{\sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2}, \quad R_{adj}^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2) \frac{n-1}{n-p}$$

$$F = \frac{(\sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2 - \hat{\epsilon}^T \hat{\epsilon}) / (p-1)}{(\hat{\epsilon}^T \hat{\epsilon}) / (n-p)} \sim F(p-1, n-p)$$

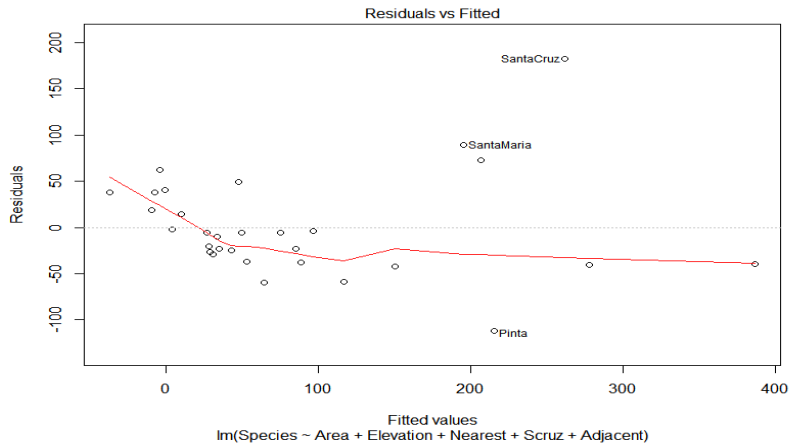
Гипотеза: равно 0 всех предикторов.

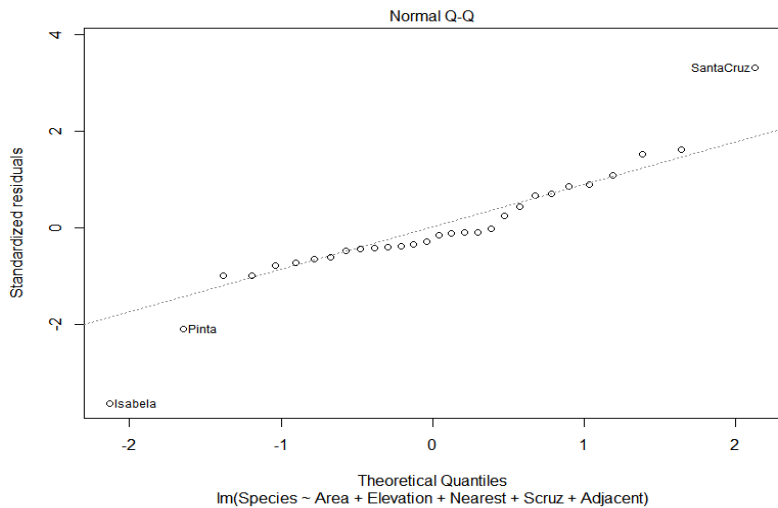
Использование в R

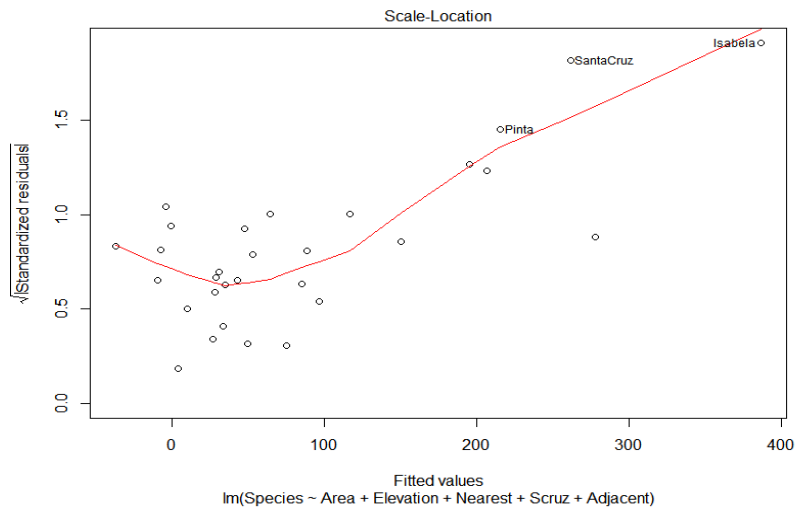
```
> confint(lm1)
```

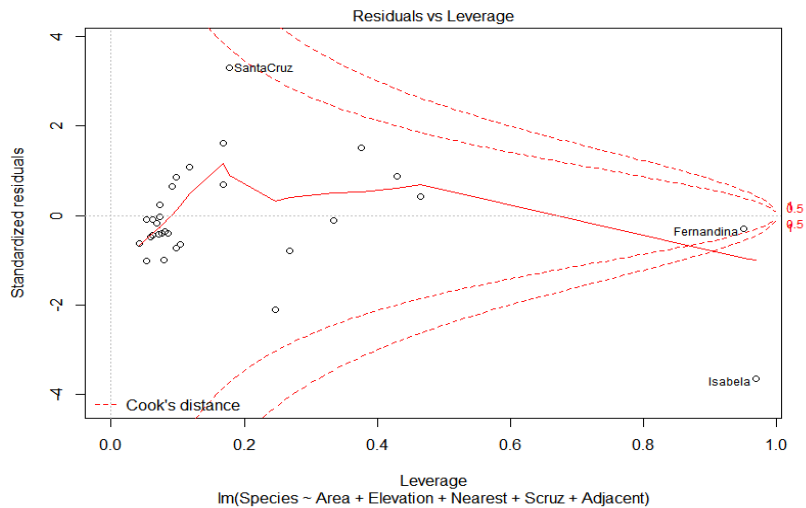
	2.5 %	97.5 %
(Intercept)	-32.4641006	46.60054205
Area	-0.0702158	0.02233912
Elevation	0.2087102	0.43021935
Nearest	-2.1664857	2.18477363
Scruz	-0.6850926	0.20404416
Adjacent	-0.1113362	-0.03827344

```
> plot(lm1)
```









Определение (Статистика Дарбина-Уотсона)

$$DW = \frac{\sum_{t=2}^p (\hat{\epsilon}_t - \hat{\epsilon}_{t-1})^2}{\sum_{t=1}^p \hat{\epsilon}_t^2}$$

Используется для проверки автокорреляции остатков

Использование в R

```
> library(lmtest)
> dwtest(lm1)
Durbin-Watson test
data:  lm1
DW = 2.4759, p-value = 0.9017
alternative hypothesis: true autocorrelation
is greater than 0
```

Определение

$$y = b_1x_1 + \dots + b_px_p + \epsilon$$

Использование в R

```
> lm(Species~Area+Elevation+Nearest+Scruz+Adjacent+0,  
data=gala)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Species ~ Area + Elevation + Nearest +  
    Scruz + Adjacent + 0, data = gala)
```

Coefficients:

Area	Elevation	Nearest	Scruz	Adjacent
-0.02664	0.33065	0.02590	-0.21359	-0.07646

Определение

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_1x_2 + \epsilon$$

Использование в R

```
> lm(Species~Elevation*Adjacent,  
data=gala)
```

```
Call:
```

```
lm(formula = Species ~ Elevation * Adjacent, data = gala)
```

```
Coefficients:
```

(Intercept)	Elevation	Adjacent
-7.067e+00	2.908e-01	-5.780e-03
Elevation:Adjacent		
-4.633e-05		

Определение

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_1x_2 + \epsilon$$

Использование в R

```
> lm(Species~Elevation+Adjacent+Elevation:Adjacent,  
data=gala)
```

```
Call:
```

```
lm(formula = Species ~ Elevation + Adjacent +  
    Elevation:Adjacent, data = gala)
```

```
Coefficients:
```

(Intercept)	Elevation	Adjacent
-7.067e+00	2.908e-01	-5.780e-03
Elevation:Adjacent		
-4.633e-05		

Определение

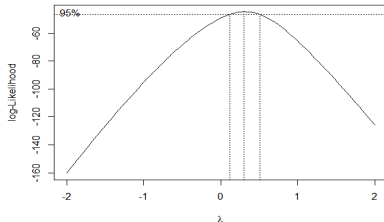
Хотим преобразовать вектор y в $g_\lambda(y)$,

$$g_\lambda(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^\lambda - 1}{\lambda} & \lambda \neq 0 \\ \ln(y) & \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

таким образом, чтобы максимизировать функцию правдоподобия.

Использование в R

```
> library(MASS)
> bc <- boxcox(lm1, plot=T)
> m <- which.max(bc$y)
> lambda <- bc$x[m]
```



Определение (AIC и BIC)

$$AIC = 2p - 2 \ln(L), \quad BIC = \ln(n) - 2 \ln(L)$$

где L - значение функции правдоподобия.

Использование в R

Start: AIC=251.93

Species ~ Area + Elevation + Nearest + Scruz + Adjacent

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- Nearest	1	0	89232	249.93
- Area	1	4238	93469	251.33
- Scruz	1	4636	93867	251.45
<none>			89231	251.93
- Adjacent	1	66406	155638	266.62
- Elevation	1	131767	220998	277.14

Использование в R

```
Step: AIC=249.93
```

```
Species ~ Area + Elevation + Scruz + Adjacent
```

	Df	Sum of Sq	RSS	AIC
- Area	1	4436	93667	249.39
<none>			89232	249.93
- Scruz	1	7544	96776	250.37
- Adjacent	1	72312	161544	265.74
- Elevation	1	139445	228677	276.17

```
Step: AIC=249.39
```

```
Species ~ Elevation + Scruz + Adjacent
```

Использование в R

```
          Df Sum of Sq    RSS    AIC
- Scruz    1     6336 100003 249.35
<none>                93667 249.39
- Adjacent 1     69860 163527 264.11
- Elevation 1    275784 369451 288.56
```

Step: AIC=249.35

Species ~ Elevation + Adjacent

```
          Df Sum of Sq    RSS    AIC
<none>                100003 249.35
- Adjacent 1     73251 173254 263.84
- Elevation 1    280817 380820 287.47
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Species ~ Elevation + Adjacent, data = gala)
```

Coefficients:

```
(Intercept)    Elevation    Adjacent
    1.43287      0.27657    -0.06889
```

Использование в R

```
> lm3<-lm(Species~Elevation+Adjacent,data=gala)
> preds <- data.frame(Elevation=400, Adjacent=300)
> predict(lm3, newdata=preds)
      1
91.39454
> predict(lm3, newdata=preds, interval="confidence")
      fit      lwr      upr
1 91.39454 68.52808 114.261
```