

Estimators for  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  are given by

$$\hat{\beta} = B = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad \text{og} \quad \hat{\alpha} = A = \bar{y} - B\bar{x}$$

$$E[B] = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x}) E[y_i]}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x}) (\alpha + \beta x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \beta \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$= \beta \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$E[A] = E[\bar{y}] - B\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{E[y_i]}{m} - B\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(\alpha + \beta x_i)}{m} - B\bar{x}$$

$$= \alpha + \beta \bar{x} - B\bar{x} = \alpha.$$

$$\text{Var}[B] \stackrel{\text{p.g.a.}}{=} \stackrel{\text{math}}{=} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \text{Var}[(x_i - \bar{x}) y_i]}{(\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2)^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot \sigma^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\text{Var}[A] = \text{Var}[\bar{y} - B\bar{x}] \stackrel{\text{math}}{=} \frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \frac{\bar{x}^2 \cdot \sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{m} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

$$\text{Estimat for } \sigma^2, \quad s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - a - b x_i)^2}{m-2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{m-2}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{m-2}, \quad \text{der } \hat{y}_i = A + B x_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} x_i$$

## Konfidensintervall for koeffisientane

Modell:  $Y = \alpha + \beta X + \varepsilon \sim \begin{cases} N(0, \sigma^2) \\ \text{uavh.} \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X}) Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \quad \text{og} \quad A = \bar{Y} - \beta \bar{X} \quad \text{og vil vere}$$

normalfordelte som lineærkombinasjonar av uavh. og normalfordelte variablar.

$$\text{La } S_{XX} = \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

$$Z = \frac{\beta - \beta}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{S_{XX}}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

Vidare vil  $(n-2) \frac{S}{\sigma^2}$  vere  $\chi^2$ -fordelt med  $n-2$

fridomsgrader og  $T = \frac{\frac{\beta - \beta}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{S_{XX}}}}}{\frac{S}{\sigma}} = \frac{\beta - \beta}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{S_{XX}}}}$  er t-fordelt

med  $n-2$  fridomsgrader

$$\text{Vi får } P\left(-t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-2} < \frac{\beta - \beta}{\frac{S}{\sqrt{S_{XX}}}} < t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-2}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P\left(\beta - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{S_{XX}}} < \beta < \beta + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{S_{XX}}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

som gjev  $100(1-\alpha)\%$  konfidensintervall for  $\beta$ :

$$\left( \beta - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{S_{XX}}}, \beta + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, n-2} \frac{S}{\sqrt{S_{XX}}} \right)$$

$$\text{Var}[\beta] = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{m} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right] = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 - m\bar{x}^2 + m\bar{x}^2}{m \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right] = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2}{m s_{xx}} \right]$$

og eit  $100(1-\alpha)\%$  konfidensintervall for  $\alpha$  blir

$$\left( a - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, m-2} s \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{m s_{xx}}}, a + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, m-2} s \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{m s_{xx}}} \right)$$

Testar

$$H_0: \beta = \beta_0, H_1: \beta \neq \beta_0$$

$$H_0: \alpha = \alpha_0, H_1: \alpha \neq \alpha_0$$

Teststatistikken:

$$\text{For test på } \beta: Z = \frac{\beta - \beta_0}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{s_{xx}}}} \text{ ev. } T = \frac{\beta - \beta_0}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{s_{xx}}}} \sim t_{m-2}$$

$$\text{For test på } \alpha: Z = \frac{\beta - \alpha_0}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{m s_{xx}}}} \text{ ev. } T = \frac{\beta - \alpha_0}{s \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{m s_{xx}}}} \sim t_{m-2}$$

Oppsplitting av variasjon i dataene

$$\text{Total variasjonen } SS_T = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i + \hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)(\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)(\hat{y}_i - \bar{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i)(a + bx_i) - \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \hat{y}_i) \bar{y}$$

1 og 2 normallikning

0 1. normallikning

Dermed får vi:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

eller  $SS_T = SS_E + SS_R$

Total variasjon =

En god modell bør ha  $SS_T \approx SS_R$

$$\frac{SS_R}{SS_T} = R^2, \quad (\text{den multiple determinasjonskoeffisienten})$$

og brukes til å forklare hvor mye av den totale variasjonen i dataene som er forklart av modellen.

## Estimering av forventning i $x_0$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta X_i \sim \begin{cases} N(\mu, \sigma^2) \\ \text{uavh} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[Y_i] = \alpha + \beta X_i = \mu_{Y_i}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{Y_i} = A + \beta X_i, \quad E[\hat{\mu}_{Y_i}] = \alpha + \beta X_i$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{Y_i|X=x_0} = A + \beta X_0 = \bar{Y} - \beta \bar{X} + \beta X_0 = \bar{Y} + \beta (X_0 - \bar{X})$$

$$\text{Var}[\hat{\mu}_{Y_0}] \stackrel{\text{p.g.a. uavh}}{=} \text{Var}(\bar{Y}) + \text{Var}[\beta] (X_0 - \bar{X})^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma^2 (X_0 - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

Difor er  $\frac{\hat{\mu}_{Y_0} - (\alpha + \beta X_0)}{5 \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{(X_0 - \bar{X})^2}{S_{XX}}}} \sim t\text{-fordelt med } m-2 \text{ frihetsgrader}$

S.a. er et  $100(1-\alpha)\%$  konfidensintervall for  $\mu_{Y_0}$  er gitt

$$\text{ved } \hat{\mu}_{Y_0} - t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, m-2} 5 \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{(X_0 - \bar{X})^2}{S_{XX}}} < \mu_{Y_0} < \hat{\mu}_{Y_0} + t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, m-2} 5 \sqrt{\frac{1}{m} + \frac{(X_0 - \bar{X})^2}{S_{XX}}}$$

## Predikering av ny verdi i $x_0, y_0$

Estimator  $\hat{Y}_0 = A + \beta X_0$

$$E[Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0] = \alpha + \beta X_0 - \alpha - \beta X_0 = 0$$

$$\text{Var}[Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0] \stackrel{\text{p.g.a. uavh}}{=} \text{Var}[Y_0] + \text{Var}[\hat{Y}_0] = \sigma^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{m} + \frac{\sigma^2 (X_0 - \bar{X})^2}{S_{XX}}$$

Difor er  $\frac{Y_0 - \hat{Y}_0}{5 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{(X_0 - \bar{X})^2}{S_{XX}}}} \sim t\text{-fordelt med } m-2 \text{ frihetsgrader.}$

Predikasjonsintervall for  $Y_0$ :  $\hat{Y}_0 \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, m-2} 5 \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{(X_0 - \bar{X})^2}{S_{XX}}}$

## Residuala.

$e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  blir kalla residuala. Dvs. kan fortelje om den tilpassa modellen er god. Det er vanlig å plote residuala mot  $\hat{y}_i$  for å sjekke konstant varians, ut om det er avvikende observasjonar i dataane. Ein tross og plote dei mot røkkjefølgja som observasjonane er likne i for å sjekke at det ikkje er mønster (uavh) og lage normalplott for å sjekke fordeling.