

LINEAR REGRESSION: EKSEMPEL

Auten i ser p² inntekten

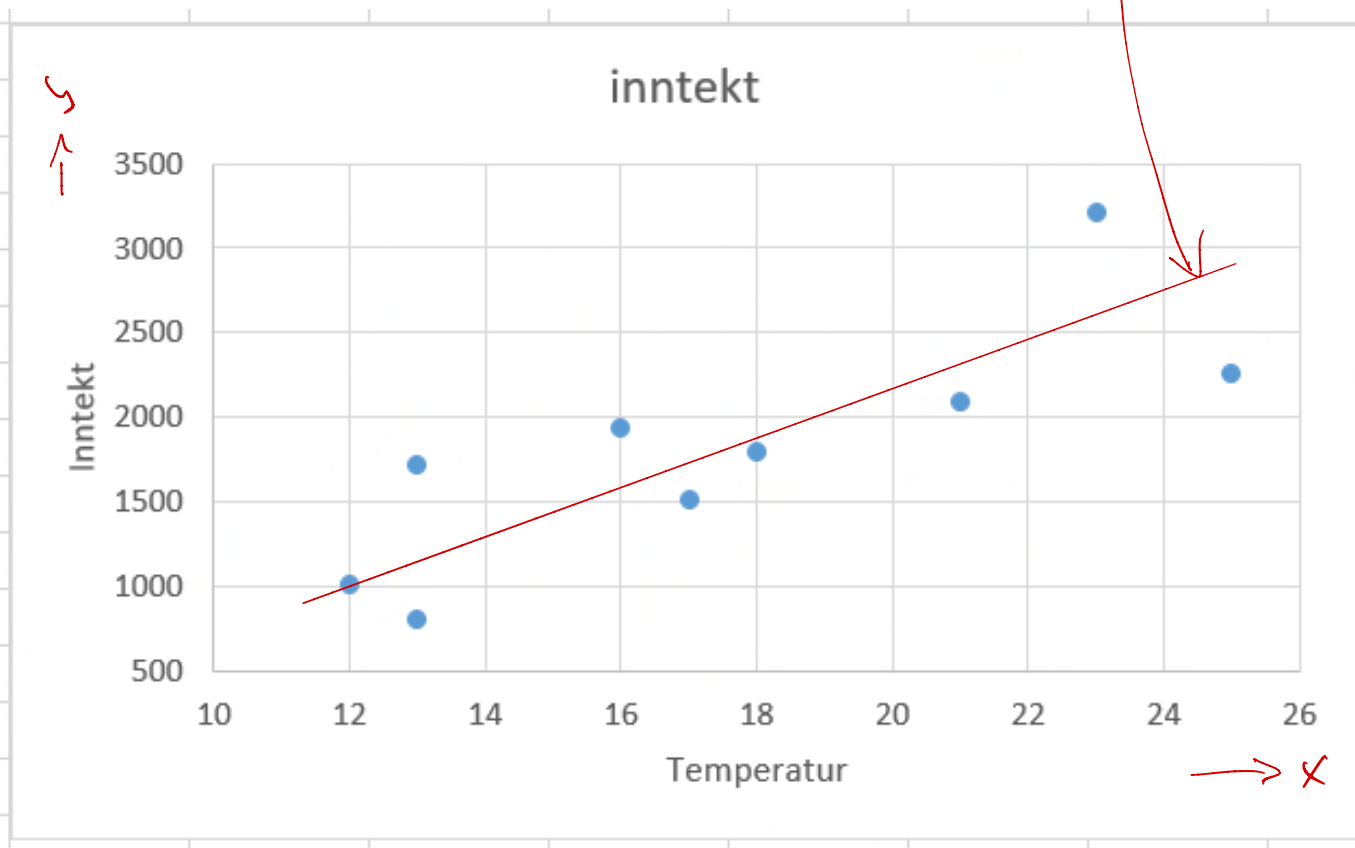
til en is-kiosk pr. dag.

Auten i har følgende data

	x	y
Dag	Temp	inntekt
→ 03.jun	23	3213
→ 10.jun	21	2089
→ 17.jun	25	2253
24.jun	18	1801
01.jul	13	801
08.jul	16	1934
15.jul	13	1720
22.jul	17	1514
29.jul	12	1017

Linear sammenheng: VI ANTAR linear samm.

$$\hat{y} = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x$$



LINEAR REGRESSION: EKSEMPEL

$$\hat{b} = \text{stigningstall} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x^2} = \frac{2659.64}{21.5278} = \underline{\underline{123.545}}$$

$\hat{a}$ = skj. pkt med y-aksen

$$\begin{aligned} &= \bar{Y} - \hat{b} \bar{X} = 1815.78 - 123.545 \cdot 17.556 \\ &= -353.115 \end{aligned}$$

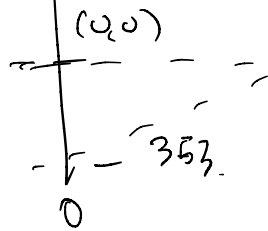
Oppgitt som regel:

$$S_x^2 = \underline{\underline{21.5278}}$$

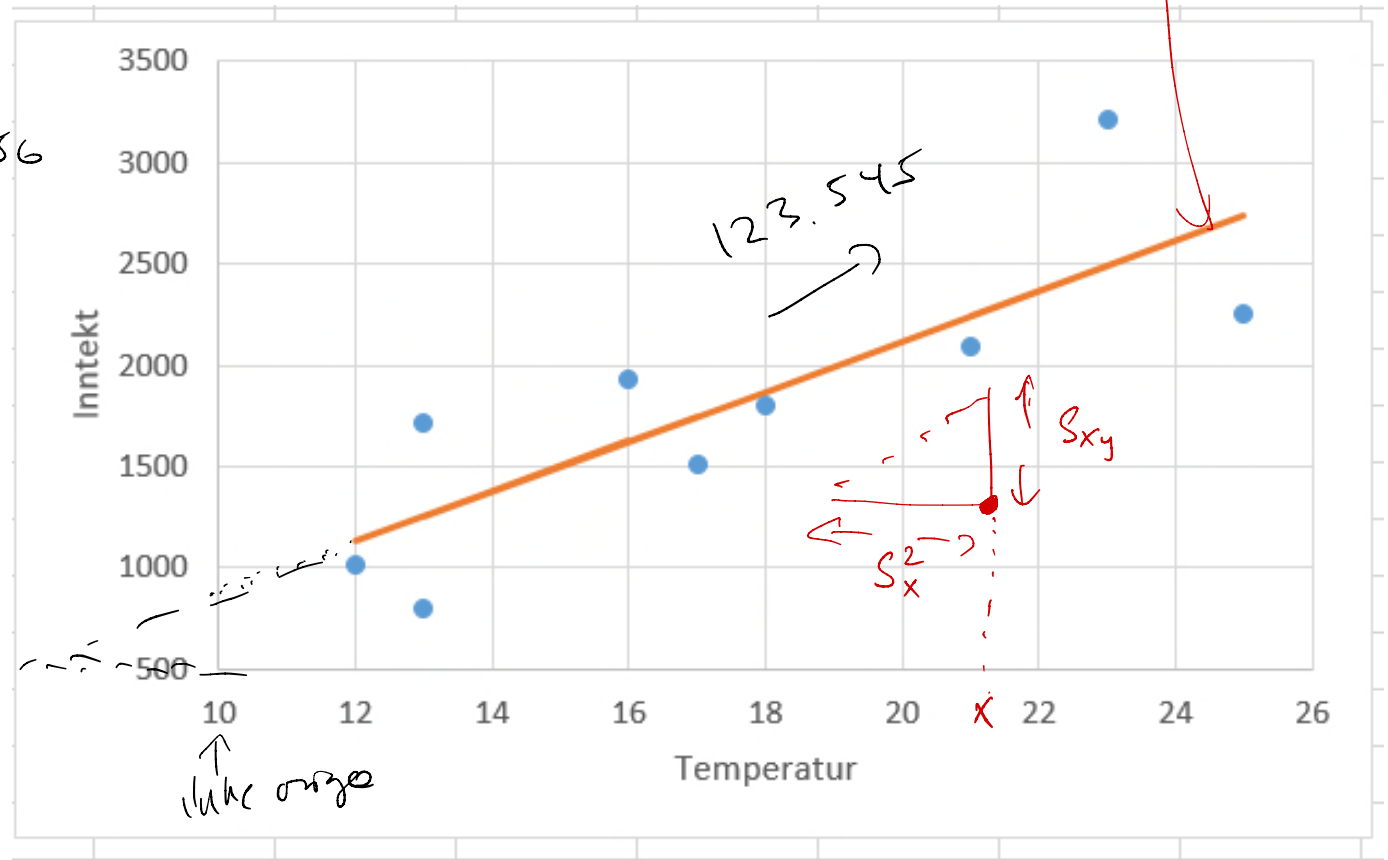
$$S_{xy} = \underline{\underline{2659.64}}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \underline{\underline{1815.78}}$$

$$\bar{X} = \underline{\underline{17.556}}$$



$$\hat{y} = \underbrace{-353.115}_{\hat{a}} + \underbrace{123.545}_{\hat{b}} x$$



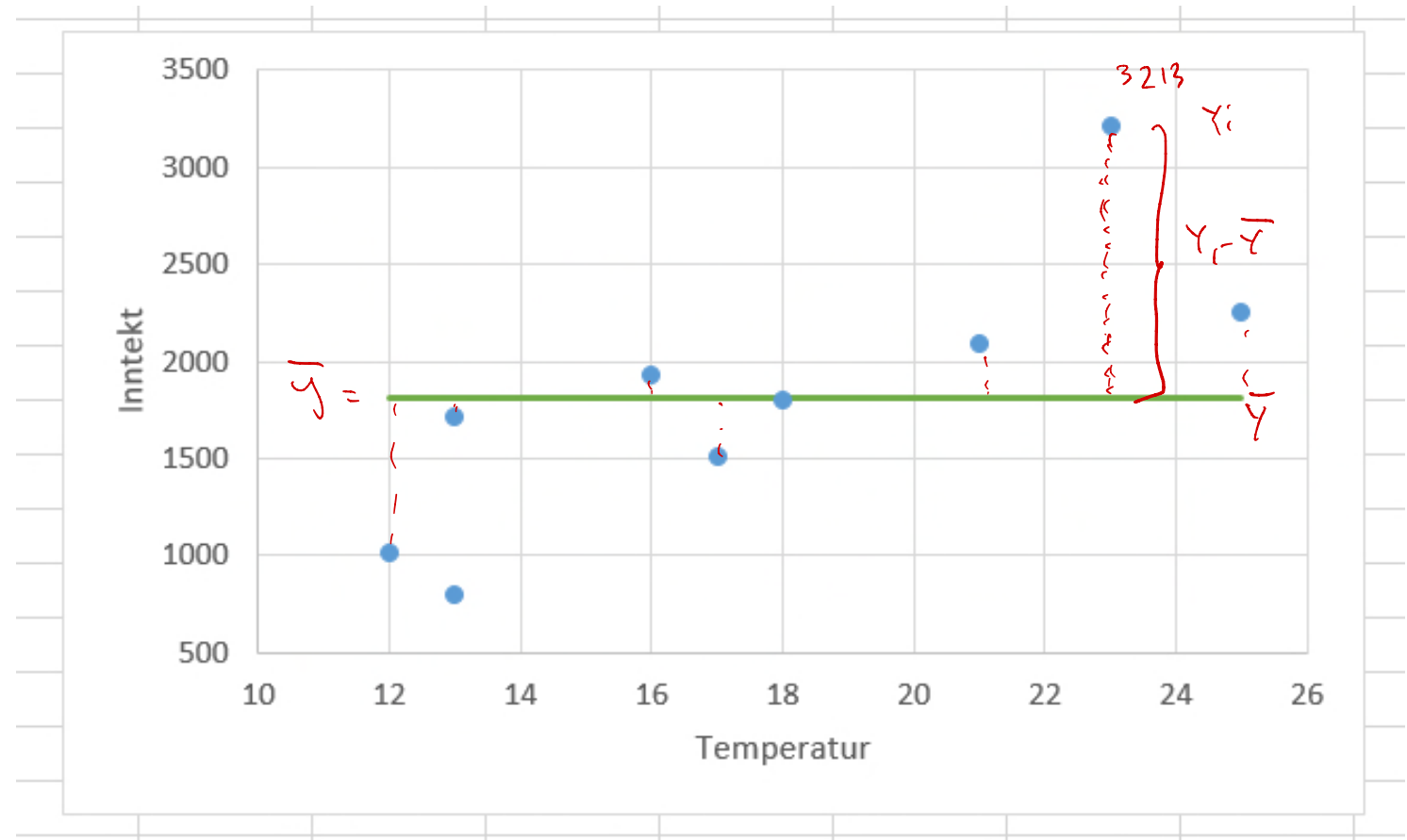
FORMLARINGSRAPP

Vi har : $\bar{Y} = 1815.78$

Vi prøver å FORMLARE

VARIANSEN rundt

$\bar{Y}$.



Vi ønsker med REGRESSJON
å forklare noe av variansen,
rundt $\bar{y}$.

$$\hat{y} = -353.18 + 123.545x$$

Fra figuren:

$$y_i - \bar{y} = \underbrace{(y_i - \hat{y}_i)}_{\text{ikke forklart varians}} + \underbrace{(\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})}_{\text{forklart varians}}$$

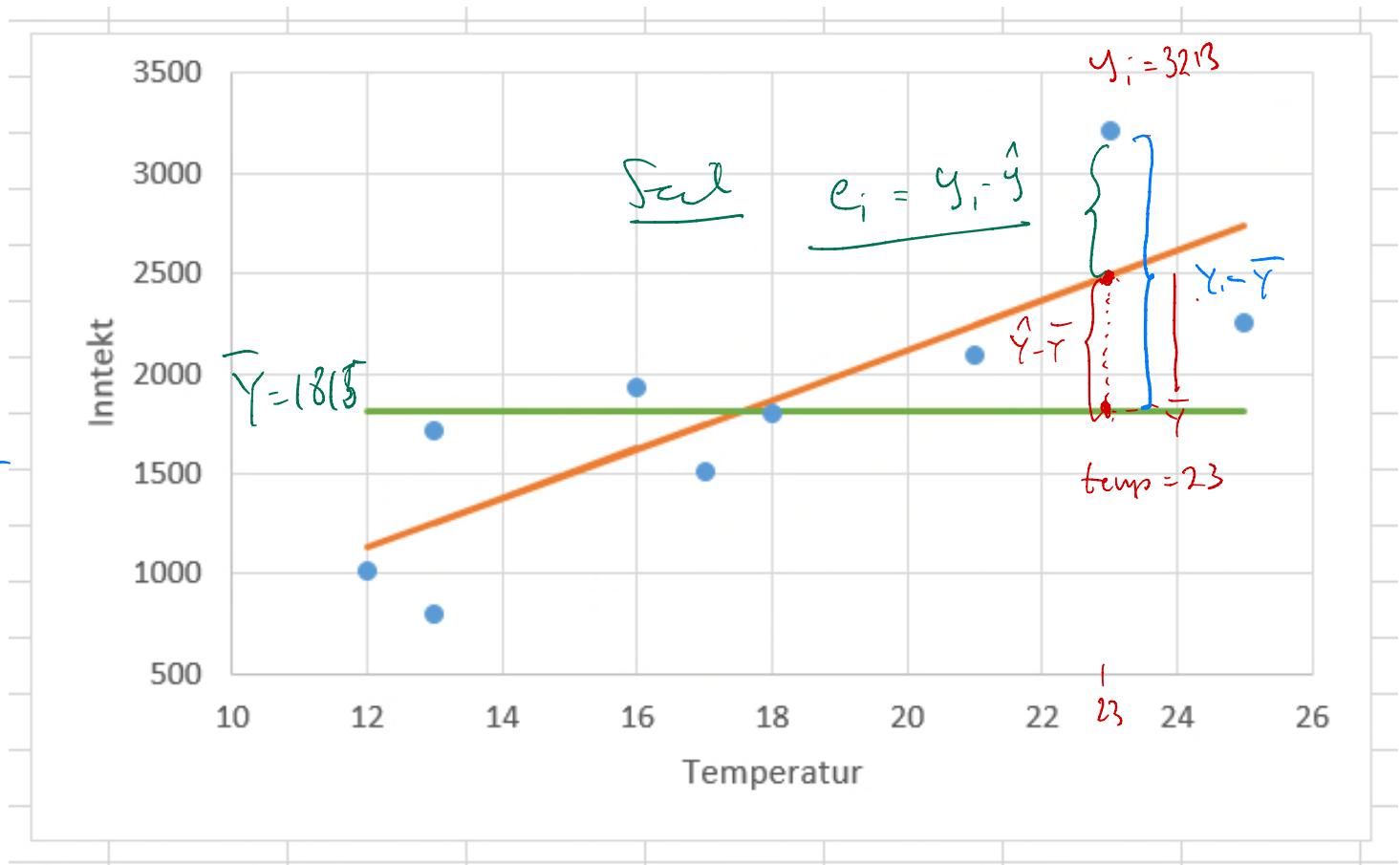
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n=9} (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n=9} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{n=9} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

" " "

$$\text{SST} = \text{SSE} + \text{SSR}$$

" " "

Anvik i ft $\bar{y}$ Rel i ft $\hat{y}_i$ forklart varians



Kontrollsummen: (VARIANS ANALYSE)

$$\overbrace{\frac{SST}{SST}}^1 = \frac{SSE}{SST} + \overbrace{\frac{SSR}{SST}}^{R^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad 1 = \frac{SSE}{SST} + R^2$$

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST}$$

$$4000301 = 1371631 + 2628670$$

Hvor stor ANDEN % af SST har vi forklet ved Regression (SSR).

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} r^2 = R^2 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{komp.} \end{array}} = \text{FORKLARINGSKRAFT} = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{\text{Forklet varians}}{\text{Total varians}} = \frac{2628670}{4000301} = 0.657$$

Konklusjon:

skår i kamp.

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = 1 - \frac{SSE}{SST} = \boxed{0,657}$$

Typisk spm: Finn R^2

Typisk er

SSE og SST oppgitt.

Neste spm:

Tolk $R^2 = 0,657 \xrightarrow{100\%} 65,7\%$

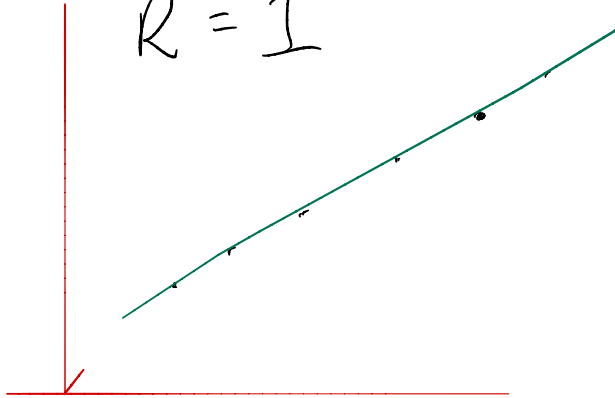
Regressionslinjen $\hat{y} = -353 + 123x$ forklarer
65,7% av den totale variansen. $\square$

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST}$$

(R^2 alltså
nollan 0
og 1)

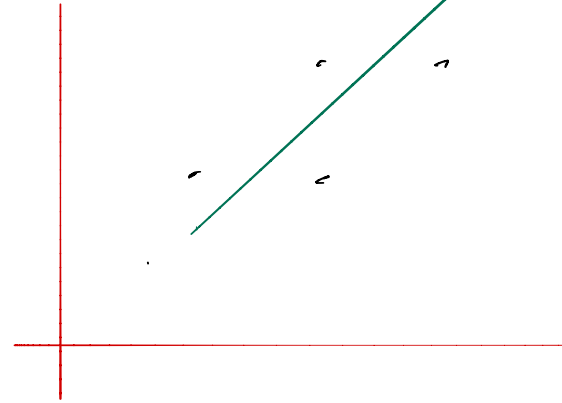
100% förklart

$$R^2 = 1$$



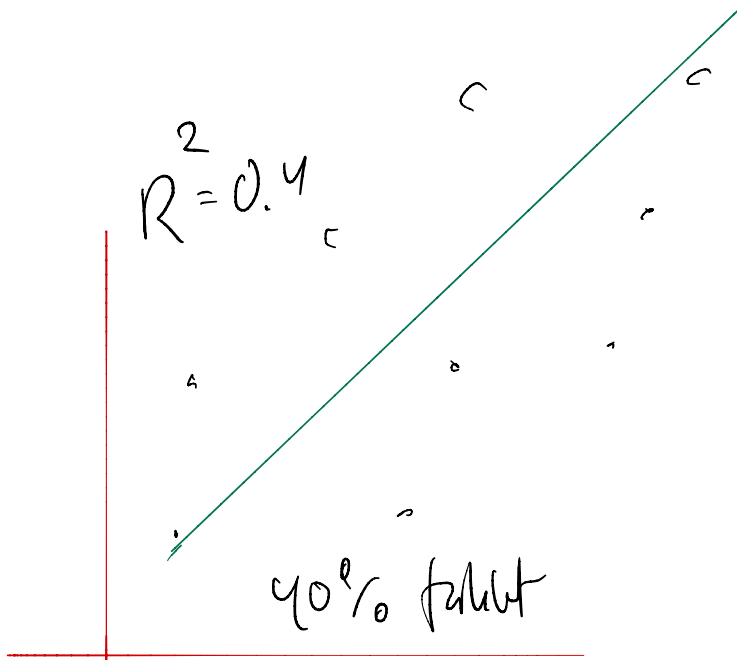
$$R^2 = 0,8$$

80% förklart

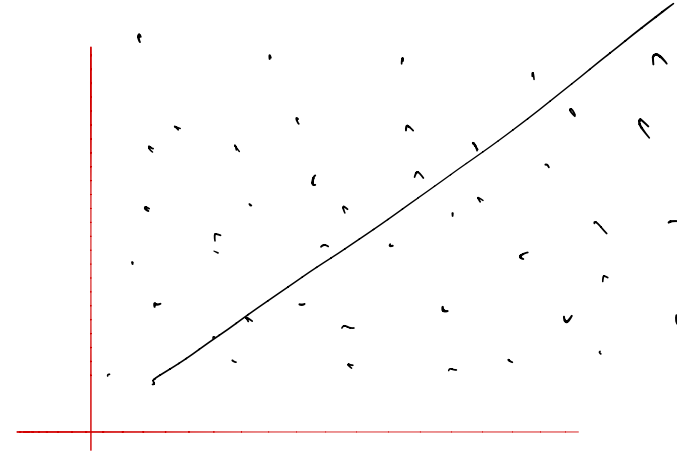


$$R^2 = 0,4$$

40% förklart

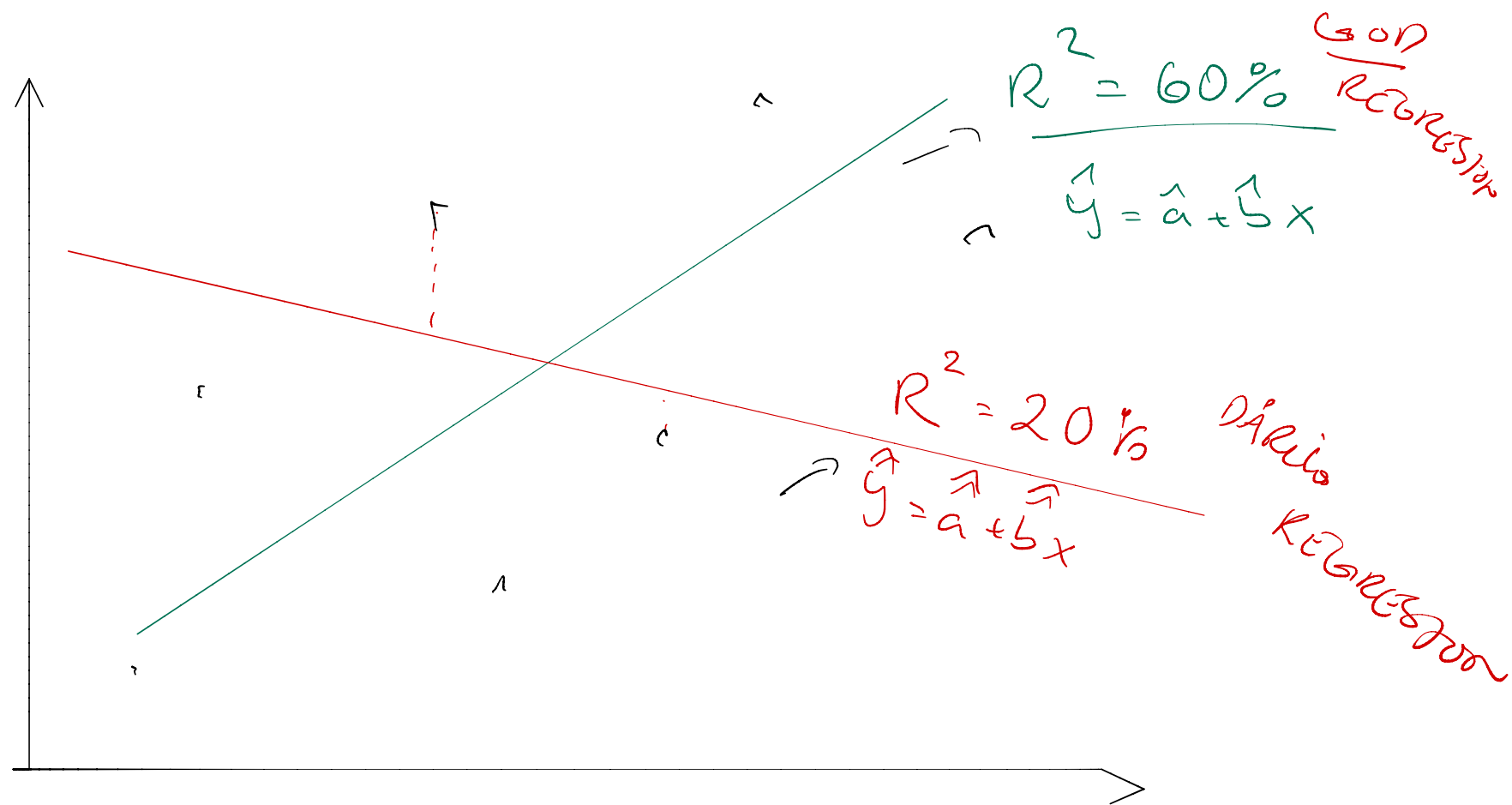


$$R^2 \approx 0$$



R^2 mäter i vilken grad vi har linjär sammanhang

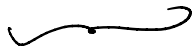
R^2 er koblet med VÅR linje $\boxed{\hat{y} = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x}$



$r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x \cdot s_y}$ = korrelationskoeffisient (Sier bare OM dataene har en linear sammenheng, ikke hvilken linje)

$$0 \leq R^2 \leq 1 \quad (\text{En procent})$$

$$-1 \leq r_{xy} \leq 1 \quad (\text{en tenders})$$


 nedåtgående
 linje


 uppåtgående
 linje

logisch gang:

1) Daten $(x_1, y_1) \dots (x_n, y_n)$

2) Form $r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y}$ Korrelationskoeff.
hier $r_{xy} \approx 1$ oder $r_{xy} \approx -1$

sie finden eine Linie: datenset.

3) Form $\hat{y} = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x$

$$\text{hier } \hat{b} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x^2}$$

$$\hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \hat{b} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x^2} \\ \hat{a} = \bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x} \end{array} \right\} \text{minimiere } \widehat{SSE} = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2$$

4) Form ~~Erklärungsstärke~~ ~~Form~~ $\hat{y} = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x$

$$r^2 = R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \left(1 - \frac{SSE}{SST}\right) = \text{prozent } \%$$

For eksempel:

$$\underline{R^2 = 65,7\%}$$

Dette sier noe om hvordan TEMPERATURE
forklarer intensiteten til IS-SALGET.
(Beste linje vi kan finne)

→ For å få bedre tilpassning, ser vi
vi finne NYE forklaringsvariable.

→ F.eks. PRIS → $\hat{y} = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x + \hat{c}z \Rightarrow R^2 = \underline{\underline{75\%}}$
MULTIPLE REGRESSION.
↑ ↑ (PRIS)