

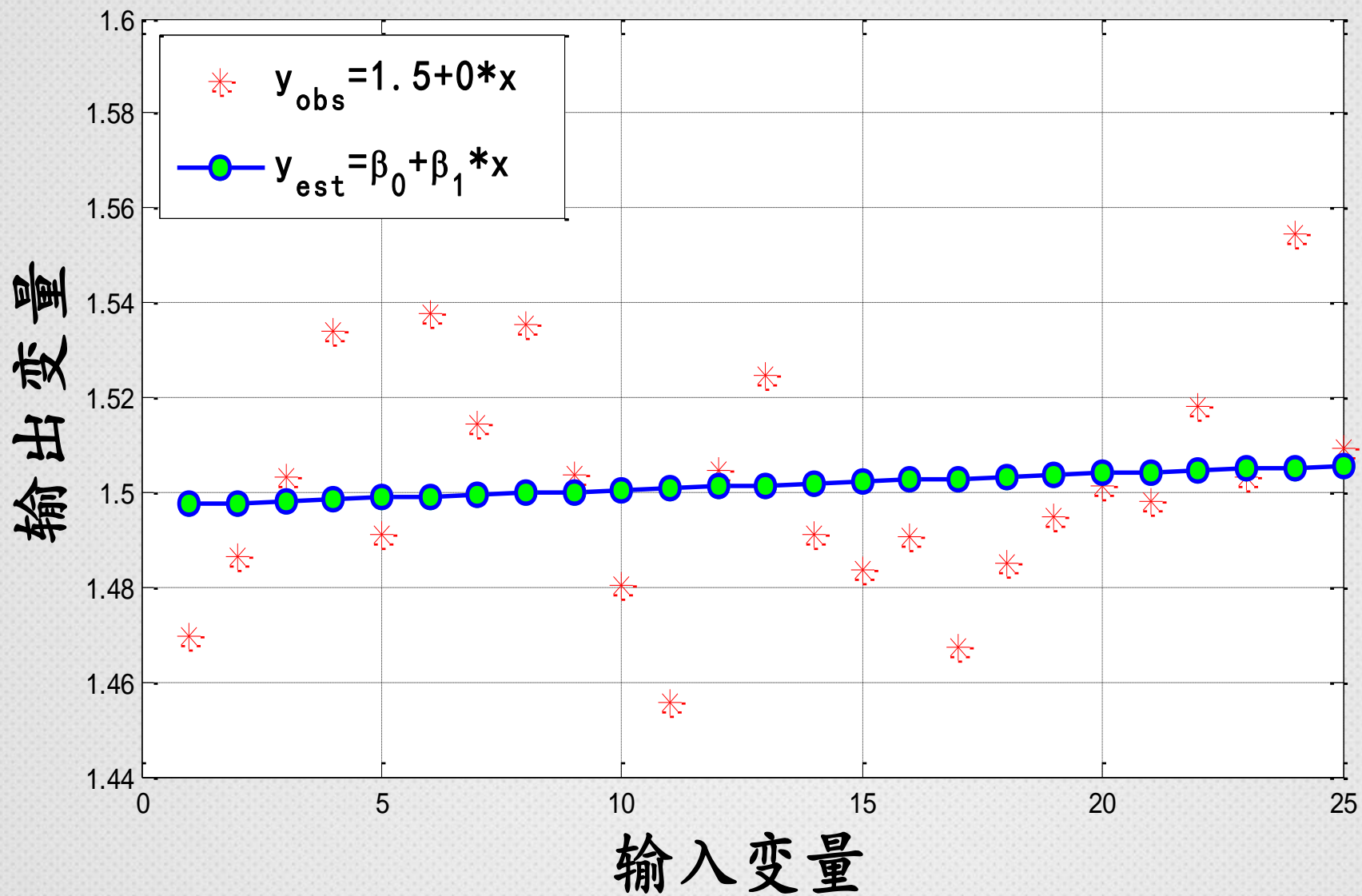
Mathematical Laboratory

回归分析

— 线性关系的检验



重庆大学数学与统计学院





$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \epsilon$$

线性关系成立时，具有性质：

(1) $\beta_1 \neq 0$;

$$\mathbf{H_0: \beta_1 = 0; \quad H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0;}$$

$$\mathbf{K = \{|\beta_1| > C\};}$$

(2) 残差服从正态分布。



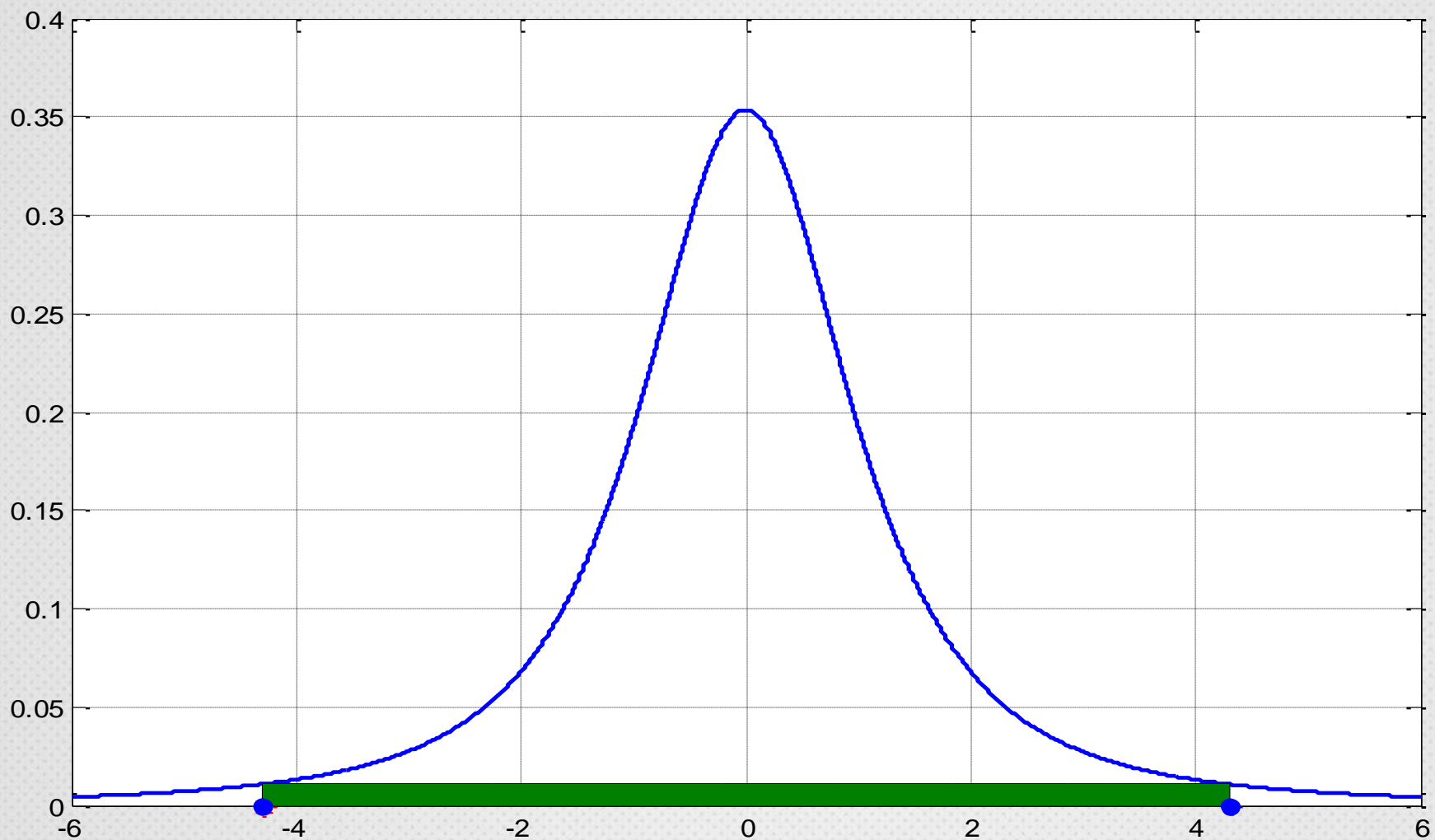
回归模型成立时，最小二乘估计具有性质：

$$(1) \hat{\beta}_1 \sim N\left(\beta_1, \frac{\sigma^2}{l_{xx}}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{S_E^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-2)$$

$$T = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1) \sqrt{l_{xx}}}{\sqrt{S_E^2 / (n-2)}} \sim t(n-2)$$



$\alpha=0.05,$ $n=2$



$$(3) S_T^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2; \quad S_E^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2;$$

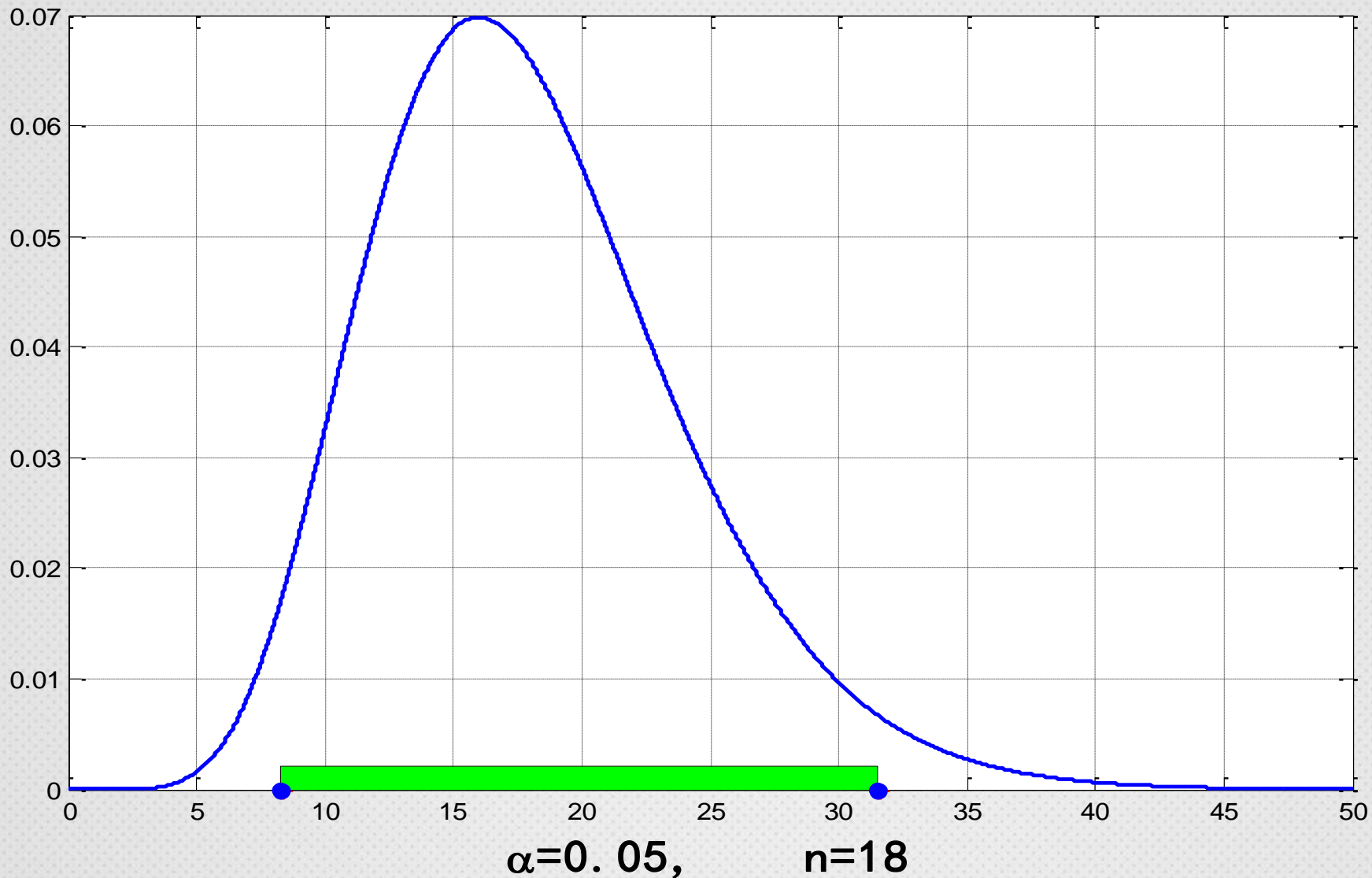
$$S_R^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$S_T^2 = S_E^2 + S_R^2 \quad \text{离差平方和分解}$$

(4) S_E^2 和 S_R^2 相互独立, 且当 $\beta_1 = 0$ 时

$$\frac{S_R^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

$$F = \frac{S_R^2}{S_E^2 / (n-2)} \sim F(1, n-2)$$





$$S_T^2 = S_E^2 + S_R^2 \qquad 1 = \frac{S_E^2}{S_T^2} + \frac{S_R^2}{S_T^2}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{S_R^2}{S_T^2}$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{S_R^2}{S_T^2}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} = \hat{\rho}(X, Y)$$

Thanks



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