

# Linear Regression

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# Goal

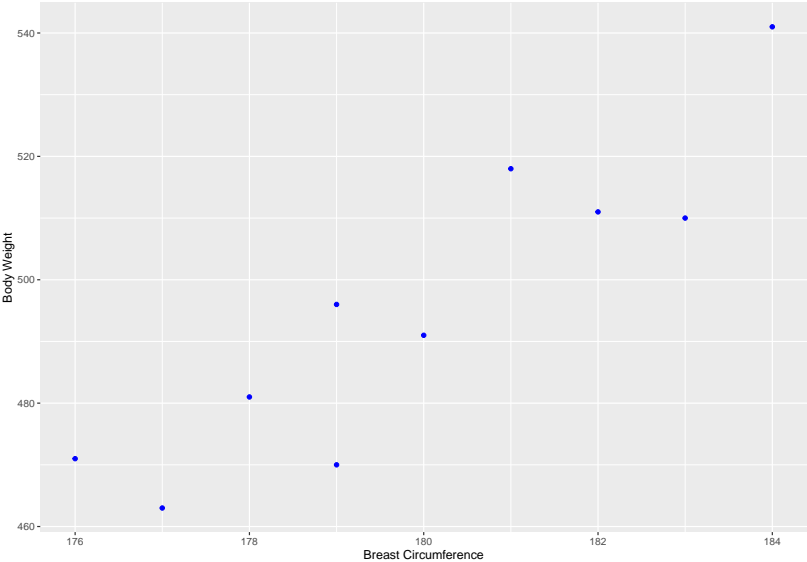
Assessment of relationship between

- ▶ a given variable (response) and
- ▶ other measurements or observations (predictors) on the same animal

## Example

Animal	Breast Circumference	Body Weight
1	176	471
2	177	463
3	178	481
4	179	470
5	179	496
6	180	491
7	181	518
8	182	511
9	183	510
10	184	541

# Diagram

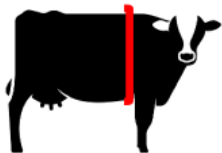


# Observations

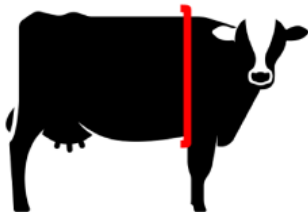
- ▶ relationship between breast circumference and body weight: heavier animals tend to have larger values for breast circumference
- ▶ same relationship across whole range → **linear** relationship

# Regression Model

- ▶ quantify relationship between body weight and breast circumference
- ▶ practical application: measure band for animals



Created by Agniraj Chatterji  
from Noun Project



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# Model Building

- ▶ expected body weight ( $E(y)$  in kg) based on an observed value of  $x$  cm for breast circumference

$$E(y) = b_0 + b_1 * x$$

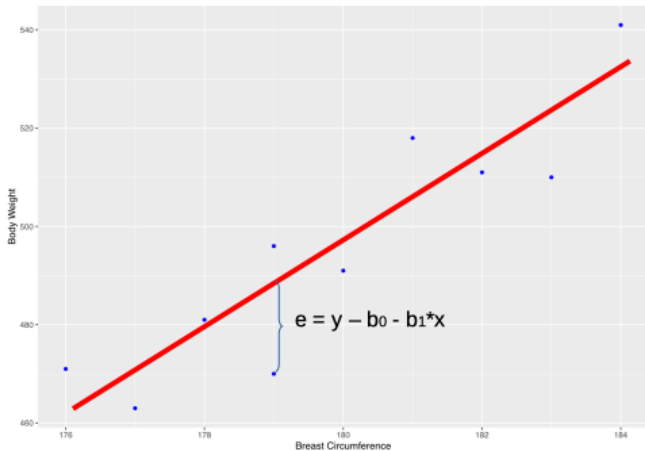
- ▶  $b_0$  and  $b_1$  are unknown parameters of the model
- ▶ model is linear function of parameters  $\rightarrow$  linear model

# Parameter Estimation

- ▶ How to find values for  $b_0$  and  $b_1$
- ▶ several techniques available: start with Least Squares



# Least Squares



# Estimators

Find values  $\hat{b}_0$  and  $\hat{b}_1$  such that

$$\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e} = \sum_{i=1}^N e_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - E(y_i)]^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - b_0 - b_1 * x_i]^2$$

is minimal

## Minimization

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e}}{\partial b_0} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - b_0 - b_1 x_i] \\ &= -2 \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N y_i - N b_0 - b_1 \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e}}{\partial b_1} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^N x_i [y_i - b_0 - b_1 x_i] \\ &= -2 \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i - b_0 \sum_{i=1}^N x_i - b_1 \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

## Minimization II

- ▶ Expressions  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e}}{\partial b_0}$  and  $\frac{\partial \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e}}{\partial b_1}$  both set to 0
- ▶ Solutions obtained will be called  $\widehat{b}_0$  and  $\widehat{b}_1$
- ▶ First introduce simplifying notation

## Notation

$$x_{\cdot} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{x}_{\cdot} = \frac{x_{\cdot}}{N}$$

$$y_{\cdot} = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{y}_{\cdot} = \frac{y_{\cdot}}{N}$$

$$(x^2)_{\cdot} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2$$

$$(xy)_{\cdot} = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i y_i$$

## Normal Equations

$$N\widehat{b}_0 + \widehat{b}_1x. = y.$$

$$\widehat{b}_0x. + \widehat{b}_1(x^2). = (xy).$$

## Solutions

$$\hat{b}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{b}_1 \bar{x}.$$

$$\hat{b}_1 = \frac{(xy)_{\cdot} - N\bar{x}\bar{y}}{(x^2)_{\cdot} - N\bar{x}^2}$$

## Example Dataset

$$N = 10, \bar{x}. = 179.9, \bar{y}. = 495.2$$

$$(xy). = 8.91393 \times 10^5, (x^2). = 3.23701 \times 10^5$$

$$\hat{b}_1 = \frac{8.91393 \times 10^5 - 10 * 179.9 * 495.2}{3.23701 \times 10^5 - 10 * 179.9^2} = 8.673$$

$$\hat{b}_0 = 495.2 - 8.6732348 * 179.9 = -1065.115$$



# Estimates in R

```
lm_bw_bc <- lm(`Body Weight` ~ `Breast Circumference`, data = tbl_reg)
summary(lm_bw_bc)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = `Body Weight` ~ `Breast Circumference`, data = tbl_reg)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-17.3941	-6.5525	-0.0673	9.3707	13.2594

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )	
(Intercept)	-1065.115	255.483	-4.169	0.003126	**
`Breast Circumference`	8.673	1.420	6.108	0.000287	***

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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 11.08 on 8 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.8234, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8014

F-statistic: 37.31 on 1 and 8 DF, p-value: 0.000287

## General Case

- ▶ More  $x$  variables ...
- ▶ Matrix Vector Notation

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{10} & x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{20} & x_{21} & x_{22} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ x_{N0} & x_{N1} & x_{N2} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ y_N \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{e} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ e_N \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$