



μ      μμ      μ      μ      R  
                 μμ      μ

.

μ      μ      μ μ μ  
                 μ  
                 μ  
(Part-time)



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μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ « ».  
μ μ .  
μ μ μ μ .





# ABSTRACT

Athanasios Tatsios

## Generalized Linear Models Using Programming Language R

October 2009

This paper is divided into two parts. The first part concerns the software package R and the second part is an introduction to basic theory of Generalized Linear Models using the programming language R.

The first part concerns the structure and the objects of the language R. We describe next the commands that are most frequently used in statistical inference in the context of the generalized linear models.

The next chapters concern the commands on statistical modeling with emphasis on commands relating to analysis of variance, linear and generalized linear models.

The second part concern implementation with R issues of the Generalized Linear Models that follow.

The next seven chapters concern the concepts and distributions used in generalized linear models. Then follows the estimation methods used in the context of generalized linear models. The next chapters concern the multiple regression and analysis of variance - covariance.

Finally, the last two chapters concern categorical data. We describe some methods using generalized linear models. We focus particularly on binary variables and logistic regression as well as contingency tables and Log Linear models.



$\mu$        $\mu\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu\mu$      $\mu$      $R$

2009

$\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $R$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu\mu$      $\mu$      $R.$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $R$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $R$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu\mu$      $\mu$      $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$   
 $\mu$        $\mu\mu$      $\mu$        $\mu$



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## 2 R

### 2.1 R

- R μ μ . R μ μ , μ :
- μ μ μ .
  - μ .
  - μ μ μ ( R ), μ μ .
  - μ μ μ μ .

---

μ μ μ R :

R μ μ (interpreter) μ (compiler).  
 R “case sensitive” μ μ μ

R μ S, μ  
 μ C,  
 μ FPL (Functional Programming Language = μ μ μ ), μ μ μ

Lisp APL.  
 R μ  
 μ .  
 μ R  
 μ μ .

\_\_\_\_\_ : <http://CRAN.R-project.org>

H R μ μ ( . Windows, Linux, Mac OS).

R « μ » ,  
μ  
μ μ μ .

: <http://www.r-project.org>

---

## R

R . μ μ μ μ ( μ  
μ Windows “>”, Unix “\$”  
μ Enter. μ Enter  
μ μ .

μμ “>” μ “+” μ μμ , μ  
μ μμ .

R μ μ μ .  
μμ ( μ  
μ ) ,  
μ μ μ μ  
.

---

## R μ

R μ μ μ μ .  
μ μ μ  
, , SPSS,  
μ .

## 2.2 $\mu$ R

$\mu \mu \mu \mu \mu \mu . \mu$   
 $\mu \mu$

$\mu R$

«  $\mu$  ». «  $\mu$  »  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  
, strings (  $\mu$  ) ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  .

H R  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Pascal  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

---

typeof  $\mu$   $\mu$

R.

$\mu \mu$

*typeof.*

"NULL" ( « ») .  
"symbol"  $\mu \mu$  .  
"closure"  $\mu$  .  
"environment" .  
"language"  $\mu$  R.  
"char" ( string) ( $\mu$  ) \*\*\*.  
"logical"  $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
"integer"  $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
"double"  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
"complex"  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
"character"  $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
"..."  $\mu$  .  $\mu$  «...»

μ , μ μ  
 μ μ  
 μ .  
 "any" .  
 "expression" μ .  
 "list" μ .  
 "raw" μ bytes.  
 μ μ μ μ  
 '\*\*\*\*'.  
*storage.mode* μ  
 μ μ μ  
 μμ C Fortran,  
 μ R μ  
 μ .  
 μ μ R  
 μ . μ  
 μ . μ

# 3 μ R

μ R μ (atomic). μ μ ,  
Arrays

## 3.1 μ

μ μ μ . μ  
μ .

R μ : logical, integer, real (double),  
complex, string (or character) and raw. μ typeof  
storage.mode μ .

<i>typeof</i>	<i>storage.mode</i>
logical	logical
integer	integer
double	double
complex	complex
character	character
raw	raw

μ 4, 2 μ μ 1 ( ).  
μ μ μ .

μ μ n1:n2 μ n1 μ n2.

> 5:9

[1] 5 6 7 8 9

μ μ

`c()` : μ μ μ .

.  
> a<-c(10, 7, 5, 67, 0, 1)

> a

[1] 10 7 5 67 0 1

> a<-c(1:10)

> a

[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

μ μ μ  
( . a μ , μ a[3] μ 3  
μ ).

> a[3]

[1] 5

`rep( μ , )`

μ .

.  
> x<-1:3

> x

[1] 1 2 3

> rep(x, 5)

[1] 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

`seq()` : μ μ μ  
μ μ `seq()`. seq  
μ `from` ( ), `to` (μ ), `by`  
( μ ), `length` (μ ).

.  
> s1<-seq(-5, 5, by=0.2)

> s1

```
[1] -5.0 -4.8 -4.6 -4.4 -4.2 -4.0 -3.8 -3.6 -3.4 -3.2 -3.0 -2.8 -2.6 -2.4 -2.2
[16] -2.0 -1.8 -1.6 -1.4 -1.2 -1.0 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2  0.0  0.2  0.4  0.6  0.8
[31]  1.0  1.2  1.4  1.6  1.8  2.0  2.2  2.4  2.6  2.8  3.0  3.2  3.4  3.6  3.8
[46]  4.0  4.2  4.4  4.6  4.8  5.0
```

```
> s2<-seq(-5, 5)
```

```
> s2
```

```
[1] -5 -4 -3 -2 -1  0  1  2  3  4  5
```

```
> s3<-seq(length=51, from=-5, by=0.5)
```

```
> s3
```

```
[1] -5.0 -4.5 -4.0 -3.5 -3.0 -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5  0.0  0.5  1.0  1.5  2.0
[16]  2.5  3.0  3.5  4.0  4.5  5.0  5.5  6.0  6.5  7.0  7.5  8.0  8.5  9.0  9.5
[31] 10.0 10.5 11.0 11.5 12.0 12.5 13.0 13.5 14.0 14.5 15.0 15.5 16.0 16.5
17.0
[46] 17.5 18.0 18.5 19.0 19.5 20.0
```

```
_____
      μ
```

```

      μ           μ           μ           μ
paste().           μ           μ
      -   .           μ   sep=
           μ           .
      .
```

```
> temp<-paste("X", 1:10)
```

```
> temp
```

```
[1] "X 1" "X 2" "X 3" "X 4" "X 5" "X 6" "X 7" "X 8" "X 9" "X 10"
```

```
> cnt<-paste(c("X", "Y"), 1:10, sep="")
```

```
> cnt
```

```
[1] "X1" "Y2" "X3" "Y4" "X5" "Y6" "X7" "Y8" "X9" "Y10"
```

### 3.1.1 $\mu$ $\mu$

R  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$   $\mu$  ).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

### R

-  $\mu$  .  
+  $\mu$  .  
! (not).  
~  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
? Help (  $\mu$  ).  
: , binary (  $\mu$  :  $\mu$  ).  
\*  $\mu$  .  
/ .  
^  $\mu$  .  
%x% ., x  $\mu$  .  
%% .  
%/ % .  
%\*%  $\mu$  .  
%o%  $\mu$  .  
%x% Kronecker  $\mu$  .  
%in%  $\mu$  (  $\mu$  :  $\mu$  ).  
< .  
> .  
== .  
>= .  
<= .  
&  $\mu$  (And).  
&& (And).  
|  $\mu$  (Or).





```

[1] -13 7 0 7
> x[-(2:5)]
[1] 2 32 1 -6
> y<-c(45, 7)
> x[y]
[1] NA 1
> y<-c(1, 3, 5, 9)
> x[y]
[1] 2 7 7 NA

```

μ μ μ

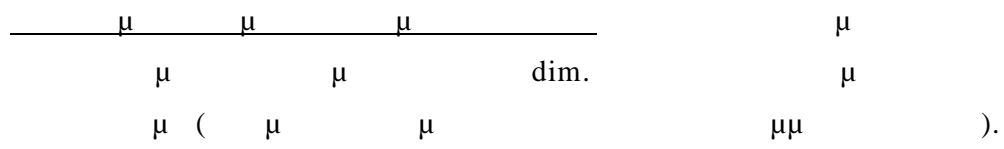
```

> y<-c(1, 3, 5, 9)
> z<-x[y]
> z
[1] 2 7 7 NA
> a<-z[!is.na(z)]
> a
[1] 2 7 7
> a<-(z+1)[!is.na(z) & z>3]
> a
[1] 8 8

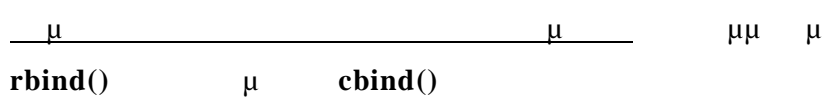
```

### 3.2 *Arrays*

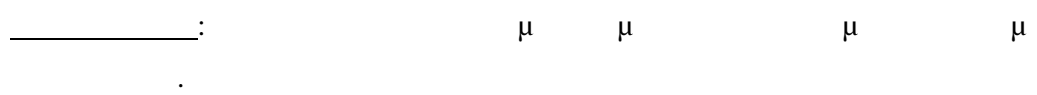
R μ  
( μμ ).  
R μ  
μ Array (μ μ μ μ 2).



```
.
> tmp<-c(1:12)
> tmp
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
> dim(tmp)<-c(3, 4)
> tmp
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]
[1, ]  1  4  7  10
[2, ]  2  5  8  11
[3, ]  3  6  9  12
```



```
.
> pnx<-rbind(c(-1, 0, 2, 3), c(1, 0, 1, 0), c(1, 1, 2, 1))
> pnx
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]
[1, ] -1  0  2  3
[2, ]  1  0  1  0
[3, ]  1  1  2  1
> pnx1<-cbind(c(1, 2, 1), c(21, 90, 5))
> pnx1
  [, 1] [, 2]
[1, ]  1  21
[2, ]  2  90
[3, ]  1   5
```



μ μ **matrix()** μ μ  
 μ , μ μ μ μ .

.  
 > pnx2<-matrix(1:35, nrow=7, ncol=5)

> pnx2  
 [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4] [, 5]  
 [1, ] 1 8 15 22 29  
 [2, ] 2 9 16 23 30  
 [3, ] 3 10 17 24 31  
 [4, ] 4 11 18 25 32  
 [5, ] 5 12 19 26 33  
 [6, ] 6 13 20 27 34  
 [7, ] 7 14 21 28 35

μ **Array**

μ Array μ :  
 array( μ \_ μ , dim= μ \_ )

.  
 > ar1<-array(1:12, dim=c(2, 3, 4))

> ar1  
 , , 1  
 [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]  
 [1, ] 1 3 5  
 [2, ] 2 4 6

, , 2  
 [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]  
 [1, ] 7 9 11  
 [2, ] 8 10 12

```

, , 3
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]
[1, ]  1  3  5
[2, ]  2  4  6

```

```

, , 4
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]
[1, ]  7  9 11
[2, ]  8 10 12

```

$\mu$  ( .  $\mu\mu$  ) ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  .  
 $\mu$  .

**$\mu$  Array  $\mu$**

```

> z<-1:24
> dim(z)<-c(3, 4, 2)
> z
, , 1
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]
[1, ]  1  4  7 10
[2, ]  2  5  8 11
[3, ]  3  6  9 12

```

```

, , 2
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]
[1, ] 13 16 19 22
[2, ] 14 17 20 23
[3, ] 15 18 21 24

```

```

_____ : length, dim
length          Array          dim
          Array

```

```

> length(ar1)
[1] 24
> dim(ar1)
[1] 2 3 4

```

### 3.2.1 $\mu$

```

           $\mu$            $\mu$            $\mu$            $\mu$           ,
 $\mu$            $\mu$            $\mu$           %*% .

```

```

.
> a<-matrix(10:21, nrow=3, ncol=4)
> a
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]
[1, ]  10  13  16  19
[2, ]  11  14  17  20
[3, ]  12  15  18  21
> b<-matrix(25:36, nrow=3, ncol=4)
> b
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]
[1, ]  25  28  31  34
[2, ]  26  29  32  35
[3, ]  27  30  33  36
> a%*%b
Error in a %*% b : non-conformable arguments
(       $\mu$        $\mu$ 
           $\mu$           ).

```

```

> a*b
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]
[1, ] 250 364 496 646
[2, ] 286 406 544 700
[3, ] 324 450 594 756
> c<-matrix(25:36, nrow=4, ncol=3)

```

```

> a%*%c
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]
[1, ] 1552 1784 2016
[2, ] 1658 1906 2154
[3, ] 1764 2028 2292

```

**\_\_\_\_\_ : diag(x)**

```

      x                μ                μ μ
      .
      x                μ                μ                μ
      μ                .

```

```

> a%*%c
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]
[1, ] 1552 1784 2016
[2, ] 1658 1906 2154
[3, ] 1764 2028 2292

```

```

> diag(a%*%c)
[1] 1552 1906 2292

```

```

> v<-2:6

```

```

> diag(v)
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4] [, 5]
[1, ]  2  0  0  0  0
[2, ]  0  3  0  0  0
[3, ]  0  0  4  0  0
[4, ]  0  0  0  5  0
[5, ]  0  0  0  0  6

```

---

```

      μ      : t(A)

.
> A
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]
[1, ] 25 28 31 34
[2, ] 26 29 32 35
[3, ] 27 30 33 36
> t(A)
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]
[1, ] 25 26 27
[2, ] 28 29 30
[3, ] 31 32 33
[4, ] 34 35 36

```

---

```

      -1
      ,
      : solve(A)

```

```

.
> A<-c(2, 7, 8, 3, -9, -2, 3, 1, 7)
> dim(A)<-c(3, 3)
> solve(A)
  [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]
[1, ] 0.8591549 0.3802817 -0.4225352
[2, ] 0.5774648 0.1408451 -0.2676056
[3, ] -0.8169014 -0.3943662 0.5492958

```

---

```

      μ μ      μ
      μ μ      μ      :
      x=b

```



**b**  $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$  )  $\mu$  :  $x = \mu^{-1}b$   
 $\mu$  .

**R**  $\mu$   $x$  **solve(A,b).**

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 5x-3y = 12 \\ x+2y = 4 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$  ) :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} x = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

**R**  $\mu$

```
> A<-rbind(c(5, -3), c(1, 2))
> A
  [, 1] [, 2]
[1, ]  5  -3
[2, ]  1   2
> b<-c(12, 4)
> solve(A, b)
[1] 2.7692308 0.6153846
```

### 3.3

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .

```

      μ      μ      .
_____ μ      μ
μ      : list(comp1, comp2, ...compn).

_____ μ      μ      μ      μ      μ
list(name1=comp1, name2=comp2, ..., name=compn).

      μ      μ      μ      μ      μ
      μ      μ      [[ ]].
      ,      μ      alst      μ      alst[[2]]      μ
      .
      μ      μ      μ      μ      μ
      μ      μ      name2      μ      $.
alst$name2

      : alst [[2]]      alst$name2      μ .

```

```

.
> l1<-list(1:23, 21:25, "An Example")
> l1
[[1]]
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

[[2]]
[1] 21 22 23 24 25

[[3]]
[1] "An Example"

> l2<-list(name="Maria", married="Yes", children.ages=c(5, 7, 10))
> l2
$name
[1] "Maria"

```

```
$married
```

```
[1] "Yes"
```

```
$children.ages
```

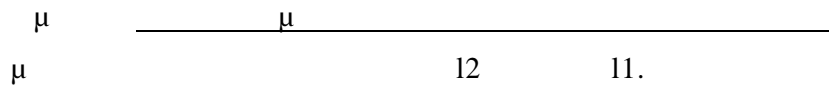
```
[1] 5 7 10
```

```
> l2[[3]]
```

```
[1] 5 7 10
```

```
> l2$children.ages
```

```
[1] 5 7 10
```



```
> l2[4]<-list(11)
```

```
> l2
```

```
$name
```

```
[1] "Maria"
```

```
$married
```

```
[1] "Yes"
```

```
$children.ages
```

```
[1] 5 7 10
```

```
[[4]]
```

```
[[4]][[1]]
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
```

```
[[4]][[2]]
```

```
[1] 21 22 23 24 25
```

```
[[4]][[3]]
```

```
[1] "An Example"
```

### 3.4 $\mu$ (Data Frames)

Data Frames ( $\mu$ )  $\mu$  R  
 $\mu$  (data set) SPSS SAS.  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  o  
 $\mu$  (  $\mu$  ) «  
 $\mu$  ».  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$  )  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  **names**  
 $\mu$  **row.names**  
 (  $\mu$   $\mu$  ).  


---

 $\mu$   $\mu$  **data.frame**  
 $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
**as.data.frame.**  
 $\mu$  **read.data.**

```

_____  $\mu$ 
> a1<-matrix(1:30)
> dim(a1)=c(10, 3)
> a1
      [, 1] [, 2] [, 3]
[1, ]  1  11  21
[2, ]  2  12  22
[3, ]  3  13  23
[4, ]  4  14  24
[5, ]  5  15  25
[6, ]  6  16  26
[7, ]  7  17  27
[8, ]  8  18  28
[9, ]  9  19  29
[10, ] 10 20 30
> a2<-c("Yes", "No")
> a22<-rep(a2, 5)
> a22
[1] "Yes" "No" "Yes" "No" "Yes" "No" "Yes" "No" "Yes" "No"
> a3<-c("Thin", "Thin", "Thin", "Thick", "Thin", "Thick", "Thick", "Thin",
+"Thick", "Thick")
> plaisio<-data.frame(a1, a22, a3)
> plaisio
      X1  X2  X3  a22  a3
1  1  11  21  Yes  Thin
2  2  12  22  No   Thin
3  3  13  23  Yes  Thin
4  4  14  24  No   Thick
5  5  15  25  Yes  Thin
6  6  16  26  No   Thick
7  7  17  27  Yes  Thick
8  8  18  28  No   Thin
9  9  19  29  Yes  Thick
10 10 20  30  No   Thick

```

```

_____ : attach(dataframe) detach(dataframe).
dataframe
μ . μ dataframe
μ

```

### 3.5 (Factors)

```

_____ μ
μ μ μ . μ μ
μ μ μ . μ
R μ μ μ (factor).
_____ μ μ μ ,
μ μ .
μ c("ordered",
"factor").

```

```

_____ μ array
μ array μ
.
(levels) "factor".
contrasts μ ,
μ μ μ .
_____ μ
μ μ 30 μ
μ μμ .

```

```

> state <- c("tas", "sa", "qld", "nsw", "nsw", "nt", "wa", "wa",
"qld", "vic", "nsw", "vic", "qld", "qld", "sa", "tas",
"sa", "nt", "wa", "vic", "qld", "nsw", "nsw", "wa",
"sa", "act", "nsw", "vic", "vic", "act")

```

```
_____ μ _____ factor μ levels
                μ .
```

```
.
> statef <- factor(state)
> statef
[1] tas sa qld nsw nsw nt wa wa qld vic nsw vic qld qld sa
[16] tas sa nt wa vic qld nsw nsw wa sa act nsw vic vic act
Levels: act nsw nt qld sa tas vic wa
> levels(statef)
[1] "act" "nsw" "nt" "qld" "sa" "tas" "vic" "wa"
```

```
_____ : tapply()
```

```
μ μ μ μ μ
μ .
.
μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ .
incomes μ μ . μ mean μ
μ .
```

```
> incomes <- c(60, 49, 40, 61, 64, 60, 59, 54, 62, 69, 70, 42, 56,
+ 61, 61, 61, 58, 51, 48, 65, 49, 49, 41, 48, 52, 46,
+ 59, 46, 58, 43)
> incmeans <- tapply(incomes, statef, mean)
> incmeans
  act      nsw      nt      qld      sa      tas      vic
wa
44.50000 57.33333 55.50000 53.60000 55.00000 60.50000 56.00000
52.25000
```

```

_____ : cut()          table()

      μ              μ              μ              μ
      μ              cut().
      cut()          μ              μ      μ
      μ μ      μ      .
      .
      μ      μ      (      μ      incomes )
μ      μ      μ      35, 45, 55, 65, 75      μ :

```

```

> facts<-cut(incomes, breaks=c(35, 45, 55, 65, 75))
> facts
[1] (55, 65] (45, 55] (35, 45] (55, 65] (55, 65] (55, 65] (55, 65] (45, 55] (55,
65]
[10] (65, 75] (65, 75] (35, 45] (55, 65] (55, 65] (55, 65] (55, 65] (55, 65] (45,
55]
[19] (45, 55] (55, 65] (45, 55] (45, 55] (35, 45] (45, 55] (45, 55] (45, 55] (55,
65]
[28] (45, 55] (55, 65] (35, 45]

Levels: (35, 45] (45, 55] (55, 65] (65, 75]

```

```

table()      μ
.

```

```

>table(facts, statef)
statef
facts  act nsw nt qld sa tas vic wa
(35, 45]  1  1  0  1  0  0  1  0
(45, 55]  1  1  1  1  2  0  1  3
(55, 65]  0  3  1  3  2  2  2  1
(65, 75]  0  1  0  0  0  0  1  0

```



## 3.6

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

### 3.6.1

$\mu$   $x[[i]]$ ,  $x[[i, j]]$ ,  $x$a$ ,  $x$a"$   $\mu$   
 $x[[i]]$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $x$a$ ,  $x$a"$   $\mu$   $a$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

### 3.6.2

$\mu$

$x[i]$ .  $\mu$   $i$   $\mu$  :

$i$  :  $x[i]$   
..  $x[i]$ .

$i$   $\mu$  :

$i$   $\mu$  :  $i$  TRUE.

$i$  : string  $i$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $x$ .

(Factor) :  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$x[as.integer(i)]$ .  
:  $x[]$   $x$  « »  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

NULL : integer(0).

### 3.6.3

### Arrays

$\mu\mu$  Arrays  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

: μ μ

μ  
m[1, 1] m[2, 2]. μ μ

μ

```
> m<-matrix(1:4, 2)
> m
  [, 1] [, 2]
[1, ]  1  3
[2, ]  2  4
> m[1, 1]
[1] 1
> m[2, 2]
[1] 4
> i<-matrix(c(1, 1, 2, 2), 2, byrow=TRUE)
> i
  [, 1] [, 2]
[1, ]  1  1
[2, ]  2  2
> m[i]
[1] 1 4
```

### 3.7 μ

μ R. :  
(calls), (expressions), μ (names).  
μ mode “call”, “expression”, “name”.

### 3.7.1 $\mu$ NULL

$\mu$  NULL.  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$  NULL  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  NULL  $\mu$  R  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  NULL  $\mu$   $\mu$  is.null.  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  NULL.

### 3.7.2 $\mu$

$\mu$  NULL  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
**attributes.**  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  **attr.**  
 Arrays  $\mu$   $\mu$  **dim**  
**dimnames**  $\mu$  .  
**names**  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  **dim**  $\mu$   $\mu$  **arrays.**  
 $\mu$  **array**  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  , **dim**  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  **array.**  
 R  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  *array*  
*dim.*

arrays  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  dimnames  $\mu$   $\mu$   
.

### 3.8 $\mu$ $\mu\mu$ $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   
«  $\mu$  » (**class**) « $\mu$  » (**method**).  
 $\mu$  (**slots**)  
.

$\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  «  $\mu$  ».  
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   
«  $\mu$  ».

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  R  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  : plot, summary print.

### 3.9 μ μ μ R

. . .  
 μ μ R μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ . μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ . μ μ  
 μ μ « μ μ ». μ μ R  
 μ . μ μ  
 R — μ μ ,  
 μ μ .

```

> {x<-12
+ x<-x+4
+ x<-x*2
+ }
>
> x
[1] 32
    
```

#### 3.9.1 μ

**if**

μ if μ R . μ  
 μ if.

if :

```

if ( statement1 )
    statement2
else
    statement3

```

```

—
> if( any(x <= 0) ) y <- log(1+x) else y <- log(x)
> y <- if( any(x <= 0) ) log(1+x) else log(x)

```

**μ    if        μ**

```

if ( statement1 )
    statement2
else if ( statement3 )
    statement4
else if ( statement5 )
    statement6
else
    statement8

```

### 3.9.2

R

**for, while, repeat.**

```

H R            μ            μ
                             tapply, apply lapply.

```

```

—
R _____ :
break
next
return(A)

```

repeat             $\mu$                              $\mu$                             break.

repeat \_\_\_\_\_ :  
**repeat** statement

while \_\_\_\_\_ :  
**while** ( statement1 ) statement2

for \_\_\_\_\_ :  
**for** ( name in             $\mu$  )  
    statement1





# 4 $\mu$

R  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  .

\_\_\_\_\_  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  ,

$\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$

“*symbol=default*”  $\mu$  “...” (  $\mu$  “...”

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ) .

\_\_\_\_\_  $\mu$  R .

\_\_\_\_\_  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

«  $\mu$  » .

## 4.1 $\mu$ $\mu$ **R**

R  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  .

<b>1 :</b>	$\mu$ $\mu$	<b>R</b>
	$\mu$	
abs()		$\mu$
sqrt()		
sin()		$\mu$

cos()	$\mu$
tan()	$\mu$
exp()	
log()	$\mu$
log10()	$\mu$
gamma()	$\mu\mu$

## 4.2 $\mu$

R  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $P(X \leq x)$ ,

$\mu$  (

$\mu$  .  $q$   $\mu$   $x$   $P(X \leq x) > q$ )

$\mu$  (  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ).

### R- $\mu$

#### 2 : R- $\mu$

$\mu$	R- $\mu$	$\mu$
	beta	shape1, shape2, ncp
$\mu$	binom	size, prob
Cauchy	cauchy	location, scale
$\mu^2$	chisq	df, ncp
	exp	rate
F	f	df1, df2, ncp
$\mu\mu$	gamma	shape, scale
$\mu$	geom	prob
$\mu$	hyper	m, n, k
$\mu$	lnorm	meanlog, sdlog
$\mu$	logis	location, scale
$\mu$	nbinom	size, prob

	norm	mean, sd
$\mu$ Poisson	pois	lambda
Student's t	t	df, ncp
$\mu$ $\mu$	unif	min, max
Weibull	weibull	shape, scale

$R$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (rank sum) Wilcoxon  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $m$   $n$  .

**R** -  $\mu$  **Wilcoxon** : wilcox,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $m, n$ .

$\mu$   $\mu$  **R** -  $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $R$  -  $\mu$  .

$\mu$   
d  
p  
q  
r  $\mu$  (  $\mu$  ) .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $n$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$  nn).

**ncp**  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (non centrality parameter).

**dchisq(x,df, ncp=0)** ,  $df=$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $x$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $5$   
2.  $\mu$  30  $\mu$

```

      μ      (5,1).      μ
μ  μ      μ      μ  x.

x<-c(1, 4, 7, 10)
> pnorm(x)
[1] 0.8413447 0.9999683 1.0000000 1.0000000
> pnorm(x, mean=5, sd=2)
[1] 0.02275013 0.30853754 0.84134475 0.99379033
> rnorm(30, mean=2, sd=1)
[1] 2.4271553 0.4877014 1.2503158 3.0117239 0.6548330 2.3621217
2.8124266
[8] 3.4399093 2.3343802 1.8654787 2.3953171 2.1943066 1.1178424
0.1306050
[15] 1.4423840 1.0768016 3.5788187 3.3658251 0.8893339 1.1768066
2.1564240
[22] 0.4657078 1.9558831 2.4969718 1.3854240 3.8294745 2.6434773
1.2623970
[29] 1.1245116 2.6176249
> punif(x, -5, 5)
[1] 0.6 0.9 1.0 1.0
      μ      95%      μ      μ  f  μ  1      18      μ
.
> qf(0.95,1,18)
[1] 4.413873

```

### 4.3 $\mu$

```

      R      μ
      .
      μ      R      μ      :
•
•  μ      .

```

- $\mu$  .

---



---

**boxplot(x)**  $\mu$  boxplot  $\mu$  x.

**stem(x)** stem and leaf  $\mu$  x.

**pairs(X)**  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

**coplot(a~b|c)** a, b  $\mu$   $\mu$  c  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  a  
b  $\mu$  c.

**qqnorm(x)**  $\mu$  x  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   
x scores.

**qqline(x)**  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

**qqplot(x, y)**  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  x y  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

**hist(x)**  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  x.  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  **hist(x, nclass=n)**  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  **hist(x, breaks=b, ...)**.

**dotchart(x)**  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  x.

**ts.plot(x)**  $\mu$   $\mu$  .

---

**plot**

**plot(x, y)** x, y  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  y  
x.

**plot(x)** x  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  .

**plot(f)** f  $\mu$   $\mu$  .

**plot(f, y)** f y  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 boxplot y f.

**plot(df)** df Data frame  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$

**plot(~expr)**  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  expr.

**plot(y~expr)**  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  y  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  expr.

### summary

**summary(object, ...)**  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  object.  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .

---

**log="x"** , **log="y"** , **log="xy"** : x, y  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

**type= argument**  $\mu$  :

**type="p"**  $\mu$  (the default).  
**type="l"**  $\mu\mu$  .  
**type="b"**  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  (both).  
**type="o"**  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  .  
**type="h"**  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   
 (high-density).  
**type="s"**  
**type="S"**  $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 .  
**type="n"**  $\mu$  .

**xlabel=string**  
**ylab=string**                    x    y    .  
**main=string**                     $\mu$                     .  
**sub=string**                     $\mu$                     x-    .

---

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$  .

**points(x, y)**

**lines(x, y)**

$\mu$                      $\mu$                      $\mu\mu$                      $\mu$  .

**text(x, y, labels, ...)**

$\mu$                      $\mu$                      $\mu$                     x, y.

**abline(a, b)**

$\mu$                      $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  slope b                    intercept a                     $\mu$  .

**polygon(x, y, ...)**

$\mu$                     (x, y)                    (                    )                     $\mu$                      $\mu\mu$  .

$\mu$

**legend(x, y, legend, ...)**

$\mu$   $\mu$                      $\mu$                     .

**title(main, sub)**

$\mu$  .

---

$\mu$

**locator(n, type)**

$\mu$                      $\mu$                      $\mu$                      $\mu$                      $\mu$  .

```
identify(x, y, labels)
```

```
μ x, y.
```

```
par()
```

```
μ μ μ
μ μ .
```

```
mfc=c( , )
```

```
mfrow=c( , )
```

```
μ μ . μ
μ μ μ . μ
μ .
```

```
_____ μ
```

```
faithful R μ eruptions.
```

```
μ μ μ ( 6 μ
μ : Min., 1st Qu., Median, Mean, 3rd Qu., Max.)
```

```
>summary(eruptions)
```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
1.600	2.163	4.000	3.488	4.454	5.100

```
> stem(eruptions)
```

The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the left of the |

```
16 | 070355555588
18 | 000022233333335577777777888822335777888
20 | 00002223378800035778
22 | 0002335578023578
24 | 00228
26 | 23
28 | 080
30 | 7
```



```

32 | 2337
34 | 250077
36 | 0000823577
38 | 2333335582225577
40 | 0000003357788888002233555577778
42 | 03335555778800233333555577778
44 | 0222233555778000000023333357778888
46 | 0000233357700000023578
48 | 00000022335800333
50 | 0370

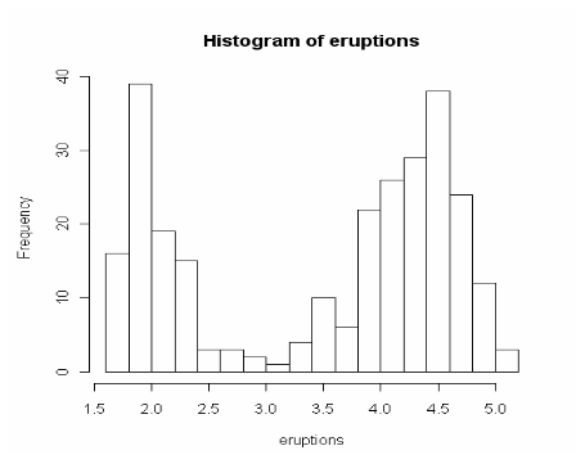
```

```
> hist(eruptions)
```



**μ 1 :            μμ eruptions**

```
> hist(eruptions, seq(1.6, 5.2, 0.2))
```

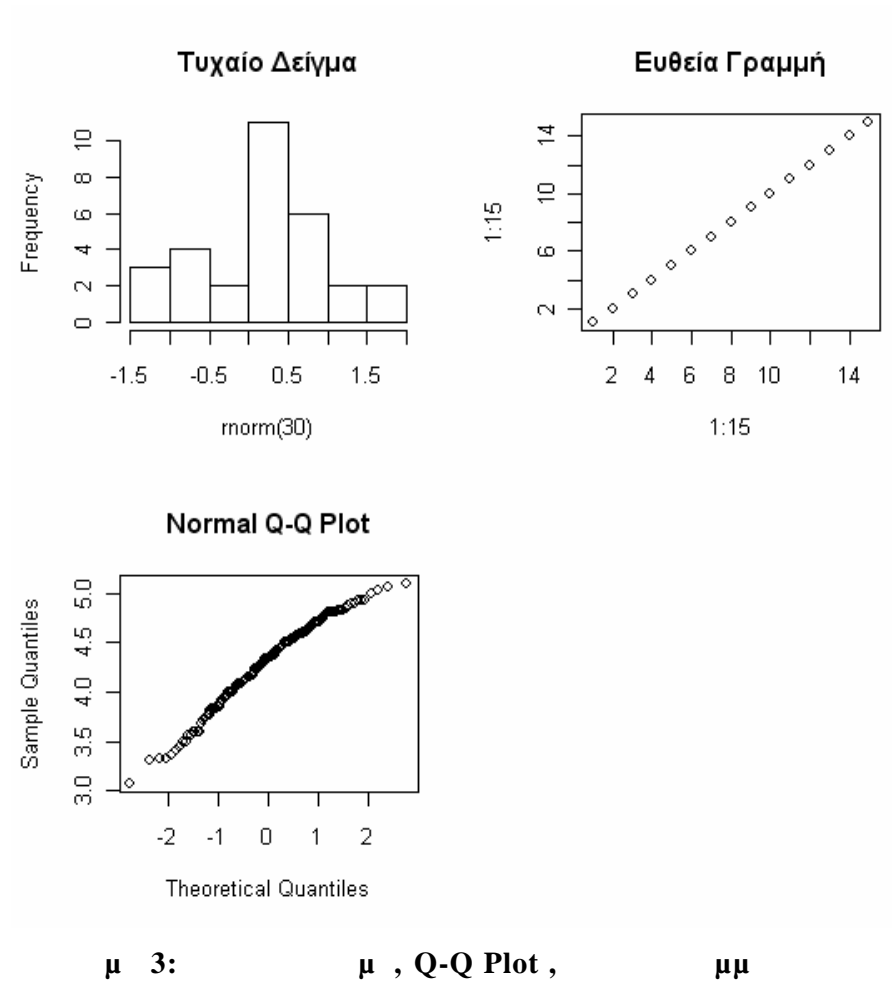


**μ 2 :            μμ eruptions μ            μ            μ**

```

> par(mfrow=c(2, 2))
> hist(rnorm(30), main="          μ ")
> plot(1:15, 1:15, main="        μμ ")
> qqnorm(long)

```



5  $\mu$   $\mu$

R  $\mu$   $\mu$  .

Manual .

1. **summary(x)** ,  $x$   $\mu$   
6  $\mu$   $\mu$  x ( : Min., 1st Qu.,  
Median, Mean, 3rd Qu., Max.)

—:

>a

[1] 12 3 65 7 90 8 23 6 5 78

> summary(a)

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
3.00	6.25	10.00	29.70	54.50	90.00

2. **t-test**  $\mu$  (  $H_0: \mu=\mu_0$  vs  $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$ )

**t.test(x, mu=m0, conf.level=0.99)**

conf.level , 0.95

\_\_\_\_\_  $\mu$

> a

[1] 12 3 65 7 90 8 23 6 5 78 23 7 45 9 12

> t.test(a, mu=25)

### One Sample t-test

data: a

t = 0.1601, df = 14, p-value = 0.875

alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 25

95 percent confidence interval:

10.12507 42.27493

sample estimates:

mean of x

26.2

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  0 p-value = 0.875

3. t-test  $\mu$  (  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$  vs  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$  )

$\mu$  : t.test(x, y, var.equal=F )  
( var.equal=F )

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  : t.test(x, y, var.equal=T)

conf.level , 0.95. mu =  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ .

mu  $\mu$  .

           $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .

> A

[1] 79.98 80.04 80.02 80.04 80.03 80.03 80.04 79.97 80.05 80.03 80.02 80.00

[13] 80.02

> B

[1] 80.02 79.94 79.98 79.97 79.97 80.03 79.95 79.97

> t.test(A, B)

Welch Two Sample t-test

data: A and B

t = 3.2499, df = 12.027, p-value = 0.00694

alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0

95 percent confidence interval:

0.01385526 0.07018320

sample estimates:

mean of x mean of y

80.02077 79.97875

$\mu$   $\mu$  0  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$  .

> t.test(A, B, var.equal=TRUE)

### Two Sample t-test

data: A and B

t = 3.4722, df = 19, p-value = 0.002551

alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0

95 percent confidence interval:

0.01669058 0.06734788

sample estimates:

mean of x mean of y

80.02077 79.97875

4.  $\mu$   $\mu$   
**var.test(x, y)**  $\mu$   $\mu$   

---

 $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :

> var.test(A, B)

### F test to compare two variances

data: A and B  
F = 0.5837, num df = 12, denom df = 7, p-value = 0.3938  
alternative hypothesis: true ratio of variances is not equal to 1  
95 percent confidence interval:  
0.1251097 2.1052687  
sample estimates:  
ratio of variances  
0.5837405

**p-value = 0.3938**  $\mu$

.

5.  $\mu$

**cor.test(x, y,**  
    **alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"),**  
    **method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"),**  
    **exact = NULL, conf.level = 0.95, ...)**

$\mu$            $\mu$                                    $\mu$   
 $\mu$           .

**$\mu$**   
> x <- c(44.4, 45.9, 41.9, 53.3, 44.7, 44.1, 50.7, 45.2, 60.1)  
> y <- c(2.6, 3.1, 2.5, 5.0, 3.6, 4.0, 5.2, 2.8, 3.8)  
> cor.test(x, y)

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: x and y  
t = 1.8411, df = 7, p-value = 0.1082  
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0  
95 percent confidence interval:

-0.1497426 0.8955795

sample estimates:

cor

0.5711816

### 6. $\mu$ (Kolmogorov – Smirnov)

$H_0: \mu = \mu_0$        $H_1: \mu < \mu_0$        $H_2: \mu > \mu_0$   
 $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$        $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$

$\text{ks.test}(\mu, \ll \mu \gg)$        $\text{ks.test}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$

$\mu$   
 > ks.test(x, y)

#### Two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

data: x and y  
 D = 0.96, p-value < 2.2e-16  
 alternative hypothesis: two-sided

> ks.test(x, "punif", 1, 20)

#### One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

data: x  
 D = 0.151, p-value = 0.1847  
 alternative hypothesis: two-sided

7.  $\mu$  **binom.test**

$\mu = p$ ,  $\mu$   
Bernoulli.

```
binom.test(x, n, p = 0.5,  
           alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"),  
           conf.level = 0.95)
```

```
       $\mu$   
x            $\mu$             $\mu$   $\mu$            2            $\mu$   
  
n            $\mu$            .            $\mu$   $x$   
            $\mu$            2.  
  
p           .  
alternative           "two.sided", "greater" or "less".  
conf.level            $\mu$ 
```

```
> binom.test(682, 925, p=3/4)
```

Exact binomial test

data: 682 and 925

number of successes = 682, number of trials = 925, p-value = 0.3825

alternative hypothesis: true probability of success is not equal to 0.75

95 percent confidence interval:

0.7076683 0.7654066

sample estimates:

probability of success

0.7372973



**8. prop.test**

```
prop.test(x, n, p = NULL, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"), conf.level = 0.95, correct = TRUE)
```

```
prop.test(x, n, p = NULL, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"), conf.level = 0.95, correct = TRUE)
x          μ          ,          μ          μ
n          μ          .          x
p          μ          .          μ
          μ          μ          μ          μ          μ          0
          1.
alternative "two.sided", "greater" or "less"..
conf.level μ
correct    μ
          Yates' μ
```

```
> smokers<-c(83, 90, 129, 70)
> patients<-c(86, 93, 136, 82)
> prop.test(smokers, patients)
```

4-sample test for equality of proportions without continuity correction

```
data: smokers out of patients
X-squared = 12.6004, df = 3, p-value = 0.005585
alternative hypothesis: two.sided
```

sample estimates:

prop 1	prop 2	prop 3	prop 4
0.9651163	0.9677419	0.9485294	0.8536585

9.

```

as.table(
  table
)

```

```

summary(
  Pearson X^2
)

```

```

cross classification (
  xtabs(~formula),
  CrossTable
)

```

μ

μ

4 μ .

**3 :**

	med 1	med 2	med 3	med 4
get a cold	15	26	9	14
healthy	111	107	96	117

R μ

```

> pnx

```

```

[, 1] [, 2] [, 3] [, 4]

```

```

11 15 26 9 14

```

```

12 111 107 96 117

```

```

> dimnames(pnx)<-list(c("get a cold", "healthy"), c("med 1", "med 2", "med
3", "med 4"))

```

```
> pnx
      med 1 med 2 med 3 med 4
get a cold  15  26   9  14
healthy    111 107  96 117
```

```
> tbl<-as.table(pnx)
```

```
> summary(tbl)
```

Number of cases in table: 495

Number of factors: 2

Test for independence of all factors:

Chisq = 7.651, df = 3, p-value = 0.05381



# 6 μ R

## 6.1 μμ μ

`lm( , data=dataframe)`

`lm()` μ μ μ μ .

`summary( μ )` μ μ .

—•

```
> x<-c(12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48)
> y<-c(5.27, 5.68, 6.25, 7.21, 8.02, 8.71, 8.42)
```

\_\_\_\_\_ μ \_\_\_\_\_ μ

```
> gram1<-lm(y~x)
> gram1
```

Call:  
lm(formula = y ~ x)

Coefficients:  
(Intercept) x  
3.9943 0.1029

$$\hat{y} = 3.9943 + 0.1029x$$

$\mu$   $\mu$

---

```
> summary(gram1)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x)
```

Residuals:

```
    1      2      3      4      5      6      7
0.04143 -0.16571 -0.21286  0.13000      0.32286      0.39571      -
0.51143
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.99429	0.35656	11.202	9.9e-05 ***
x	0.10286	0.01104	9.321	0.000239 ***

---

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

Residual standard error: 0.3504 on 5 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9456, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9347

F-statistic: 86.87 on 1 and 5 DF, p-value: 0.0002393

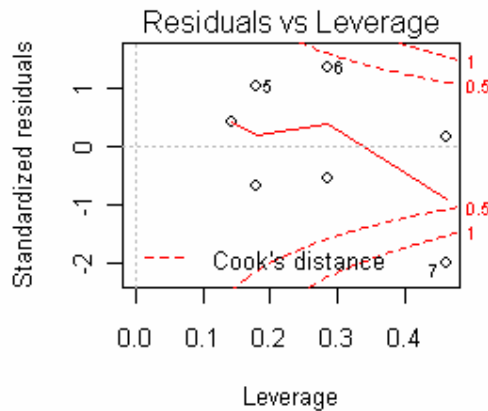
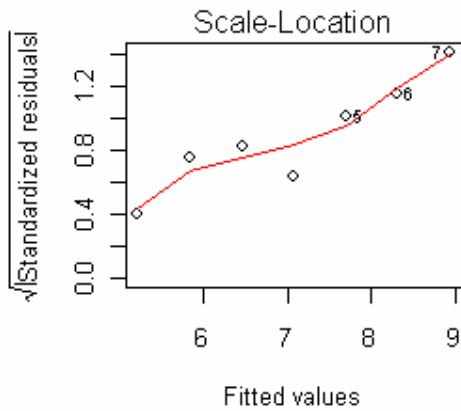
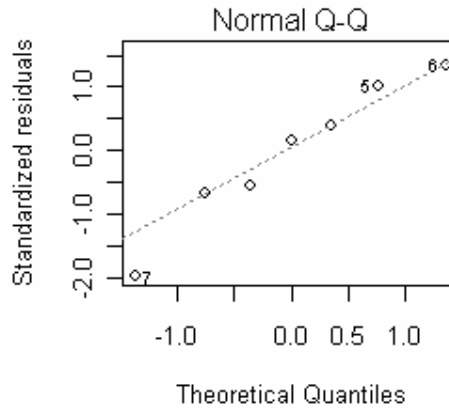
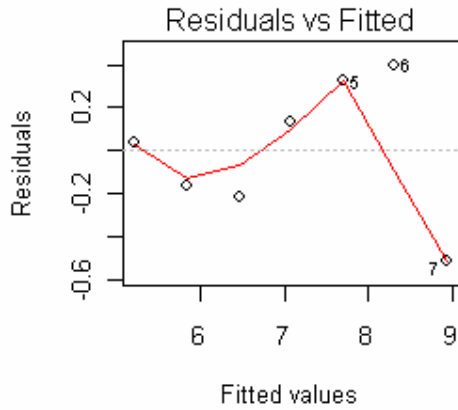
$\mu$   $\mu$

---

$\mu$   $\mu$  2 x 2  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  :

```
> par(mfrow=c(2, 2))
```

```
> plot(gram1)
```



$\mu$  4 :

$\mu$

$\mu$

## 6.2

$\mu$

## ANOVA

$\mu$

$\mu$

`aov`

`summary`

$\mu$

$\mu$

`aov(formula, data = NULL, projections = FALSE, qr = TRUE,  
contrasts = NULL, ...)`

$\mu$            $\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$   
**formula**                                   $\mu$                    $\mu$  .  
**data**                      data frame                       $\mu$   
    $\mu$  .

           $\mu$   
    $\mu$                                    $\mu$   
    $\mu$                        $\mu$  .

		$\mu$				
		1	2	3	4	5
$\mu$		93	73	75	89	59
		97	77	84	81	64
		92	67	80	76	55
		85	76	70	75	67

```

> v1<-c(93, 97, 92, 85)
> v2<-c(73, 77, 67, 76)
> v3<-c(75, 84, 80, 70)
> v4<-c(89, 81, 76, 75)
> v5<-c(59, 64, 55, 67)
> v0<-c(v1, v2, v3, v4, v5)

> nov<-data.frame(block=gl(5, 4), v0=v0)

> nov.aov<-aov(v0~block, nov)

> nov.aov

```

Call:



```
aov(formula = v0 ~ block, data = nov)
```

Terms:

	block	Residuals	
Sum of Squares	1960.00	453.75	
Deg. of Freedom	4	15	

Residual standard error: 5.5

Estimated effects may be unbalanced

```
> summary(nov.aov)
```

	Df	Sum	Sq Mean	Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
block	4	1960.00	490.00	16.198	2.550e-05	***
Residuals	15	453.75	30.25			

---

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

## 6.2.1 anova $\mu$

**anova**  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (Deviance).

:

**anova( fitted.model1, fitted.model2, ...)**

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$  .

:

**anova( fitted.model)**

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 (Deviance) .

update.

**new.model <- update(old.model, new.formula)**

**Fmfull <- lm(y~., data=dataset)**

### 6.3 $\mu$ $\mu\mu$ $\mu$

.

$\mu$	
binomial	logit, probit, log, cloglog
gaussian	identity, log, inverse
Gamma	identity, inverse, log
inverse.gaussian	1/mu^2, identity, inverse, log
poisson	identity, log, sqrt
quasi	logit, probit, cloglog, identity, inverse ,log, 1/mu^2, sqrt

R  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$

:

**glm(formula, family=family.generator, data=data.frame)**

**$\mu$  (Gaussian)**

**lm glm**

$\mu$  .

—.

```
> y<-c(166, 180, 73, 81, 229, 182, 233, 102, 190, 150, 221, 137, 173, 150, 92)
> x1<-c(10, 9, 10, 14, 8, 15, 6, 10, 7, 10, 11, 15, 8, 12, 10)
> x2<-c(20, 21, 12, 16, 24, 24, 23, 15, 20, 19, 25, 21, 19, 20, 14)
> flm<-lm(y~x1+x2)
> flm
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x1 + x2)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	x1	x2
-2.765	-7.738	12.286

```
> fgm<-glm(y~x1+x2, family=gaussian)
```

```
> fgm
```

Call: glm(formula = y ~ x1 + x2, family = gaussian)

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	x1	x2
-2.765	-7.738	12.286

Degrees of Freedom: 14 Total (i.e. Null); 12 Residual

Null Deviance: 38210

Residual Deviance: 164 AIC: 86.45

```
> summary(flm)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = y ~ x1 + x2)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-5.6033	-2.1628	-0.1039	1.4675	5.9650

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-2.7648	6.3906	-0.433	0.673
x1	-7.7378	0.3638	-21.272	6.78e-11 ***
x2	12.2861	0.2566	47.889	4.50e-15 ***

---

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

Residual standard error: 3.697 on 12 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.9957, Adjusted R-squared: 0.995

F-statistic: 1392 on 2 and 12 DF, p-value: 6.253e-15

> summary(fgm)

Call:

glm(formula = y ~ x1 + x2, family = gaussian)

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-5.6033	-2.1628	-0.1039	1.4675	5.9650

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	-2.7648	6.3906	-0.433	0.673
x1	-7.7378	0.3638	-21.272	6.78e-11 ***
x2	12.2861	0.2566	47.889	4.50e-15 ***

---

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

(Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 13.66871)

Null deviance: 38214.93 on 14 degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 164.02 on 12 degrees of freedom  
AIC: 86.448

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2

          μ          μ          (binomial)

                  μ   μ          μ   μ          μ          glm()

                  μ   μ                  μ

μ   .

1.                  μ                  (μ   1   0).

2.                                  .

          μ                  μ

          μ          .

3.                                  μ

                  (0)                  (1).

                  μ   μ                  **logit**

(          ).

          μ

(          μ                  μ   )

                                  ,

μ                  μ   μ          μ          μ

          .

          μ          μ          .

<b>5 :</b>		<b><math>\mu</math></b>				
:	20	35	45	55	70	
	50	50	50	50	50	
	:	6	17	26	37	44

$y \sim B(n, F(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x))$   
 $F = \frac{e^z}{1 + e^z}$   
 (logit)  
 (probit)  $F(z) = \Phi(z)$

$$F(z) = \frac{e^z}{1 + e^z}$$

$LD50 = -\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1}$

$$LD50 = -\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1}$$

**R**

```
> xplace<-data.frame(x=c(20, 35, 45, 55, 70), n=rep(50, 5), y=c(6, 17, 26, 37,
44))
> xplace$Tmat<-cbind(xplace$y, xplace$n - xplace$y)
> fmp<-glm(Tmat~x, family=binomial(link=probit), data=xplace)
> fml<-glm(Tmat~x, family=binomial, data=xplace)
> fmp
```

Call: glm(formula = Tmat ~ x, family = binomial(link = probit), data = xplace)

Coefficients:

```
(Intercept)      x
-2.10227      0.04815
```

Degrees of Freedom: 4 Total (i.e. Null); 3 Residual

Null Deviance: 82.14

Residual Deviance: 0.4547 AIC: 24.27

> 2.10227/0.04815

[1] 43.66085

> fml

Call: glm(formula = Tmat ~ x, family = binomial, data = xplace)

Coefficients:

```
(Intercept)      x
-3.53778      0.08114
```

Degrees of Freedom: 4 Total (i.e. Null); 3 Residual

Null Deviance: 82.14

Residual Deviance: 0.3171 AIC: 24.13

> summary(fmp)

Call:

glm(formula = Tmat ~ x, family = binomial(link = probit), data = xplace)

Deviance Residuals:

```
      1      2      3      4      5
-0.15582  0.02545 -0.08009  0.51246 -0.40097
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	-2.102270	0.276287	-7.609	2.76e-14 ***
x	0.048147	0.005885	8.181	2.82e-16 ***

---

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

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 82.14455 on 4 degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 0.45473 on 3 degrees of freedom  
AIC: 24.270

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

> summary(fml)

Call:

glm(formula = Tmat ~ x, family = binomial, data = xplace)

Deviance Residuals:

1	2	3	4	5
-0.1797	0.1157	-0.1182	0.3791	-0.3372

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	-3.53778	0.50232	-7.043	1.88e-12 ***
x	0.08114	0.01082	7.498	6.47e-14 ***

---

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

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 82.14455 on 4 degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 0.31707 on 3 degrees of freedom  
AIC: 24.132

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4



μ poisson

log. μ μ poisson  
 log linear μ μ  
 μ μ .

—•

```
>fmod<-glm(y~A+B+x, family=poisson(link=sqrt), data=worm.counts)
```

μ Quasi – likelihood ( )μ

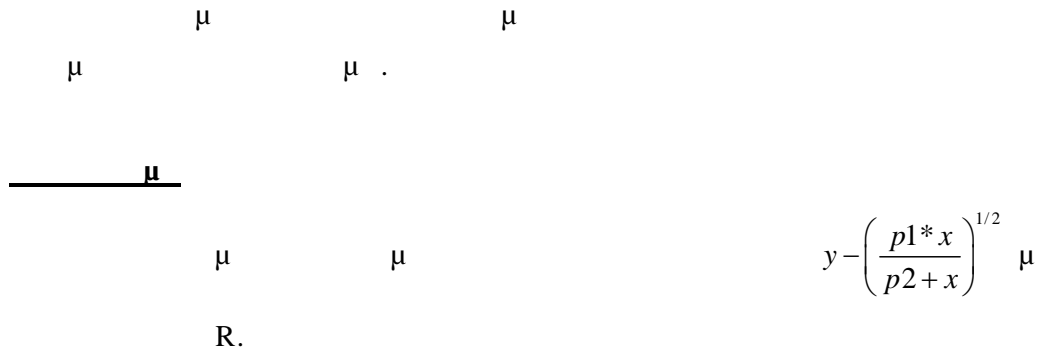
μ , μ  
 μ μ μ . μ  
 μ μ μ  
 μ μ poisson :  
 Var[y] = μ .

μ ( μ μ μ  
 μ ), μ μ  
 μ μ μ . μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ  
 μ . μ μ μ  
 μ , μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ —  
 μ .

—•

μ μ μ μ μ μ  $y = \frac{\theta_1 z_1}{z_2 - \theta_2} + e$

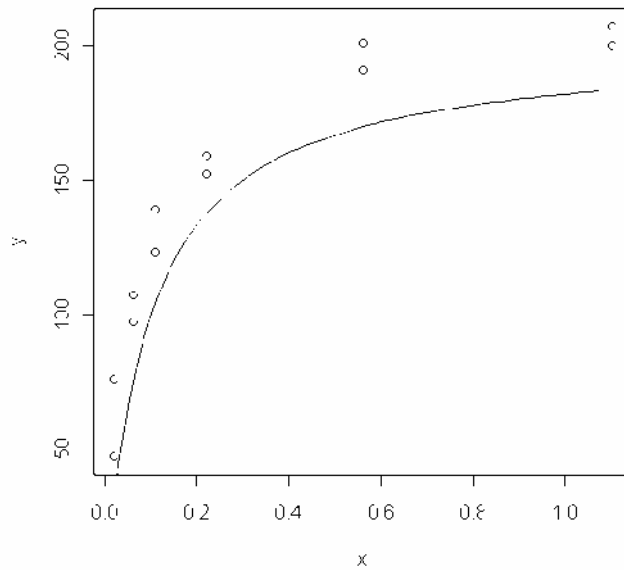




```

> x<-c(0.02, 0.02, 0.06, 0.06, 0.11, 0.11, 0.22, 0.22, 0.56, 0.56, 1.10, 1.10)
> y<-c(76, 47, 97, 107, 123, 139, 159, 152, 191, 201, 207, 200)
> fn<-function(p) sum((y-(p[1]*x)/(p[2]+x))^2)
> fn
function(p) sum((y-(p[1]*x)/(p[2]+x))^2)
> xfit<-seq(0.02, 1.1, 0.05 )
> xfit
[1] 0.02 0.07 0.12 0.17 0.22 0.27 0.32 0.37 0.42 0.47 0.52 0.57 0.62 0.67
0.72
[16] 0.77 0.82 0.87 0.92 0.97 1.02 1.07
> yfit<-200*xfit/(0.1+xfit)
> yfit
[1] 33.33333 82.35294 109.09091 125.92593 137.50000 145.94595
152.38095
[8] 157.44681 161.53846 164.91228 167.74194 170.14925 172.22222
174.02597
[15] 175.60976 177.01149 178.26087 179.38144 180.39216 181.30841
182.14286
[22] 182.90598
> plot(x, y)
> lines(spline(xfit, yfit))

```



**μ 5 :      μ            μ            μ**

```
> out<-nlm(fn, p=c(200, 0.1), hessian=TRUE)
```

```
> out
```

```
$minimum
```

```
[1] 1195.449
```

```
$estimate
```

```
[1] 212.68384222  0.06412146
```

```
$gradient
```

```
[1] -0.0001535005  0.0934207185
```

```
$hessian
```

```
      [, 1]      [, 2]
[1, ] 11.94725 -7661.319
[2, ] -7661.31875 8039421.153
```

```
$code
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
$iterations
```

```
[1] 26
```

```
μ μ μ
```

```
> SEa<-sqrt(diag(2*out$minimum/(length(y)-2)*solve(out$hessian)))
```

```
> SEa
```

```
[1] 7.173465197 0.008744815
```

---

```
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
. μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
log likelihood log-likelihood.
```

---

```
μ μ x , y , n μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ glm().
```

```
> x<-c(1.6907, 1.7242, 1.7552, 1.7842, 1.8113, 1.8369, 1.8610, 1.8839)
```

```
> y<-c(6, 13, 18, 28, 52, 53, 61, 60)
```

```
> n<-c(59, 60, 62, 56, 63, 59, 62, 60)
```

```
>fn<-function(p) sum(-(y*(p[1]+p[2]*x)-
n*log(1+exp(p[1]+p[2]*x))+log(choose(n, y))))
```

```
> out<-nlm(fn, p=c(-50, 20), hessian=TRUE)
```

```
Warning message:
```

```
In nlm(fn, p = c(-50, 20), hessian = TRUE) :
```

```
NA/Inf replaced by maximum positive value
```

```

> out
$minimum
[1] 18.71513

$estimate
[1] -60.71727 34.27021

$gradient
[1] 1.462810e-08 2.259956e-08

$hessian
      [, 1] [, 2]
[1, ] 58.48405 103.9787
[2, ] 103.97873 184.9662

$code
[1] 1

$iterations
[1] 21

> sqrt(diag(solve(out$hessian)))
[1] 5.554694 3.123437

```

## 6.5 $\mu$ $\mu$

```

R      μ      μ      μ      μ
      μ      .      μ      .
      μ      :      nlme      μ      μ      μ      μ
      lme(), nlme()      μμ      μ      μ      μ
      .

```

$\mu$  : **loess()**  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  . **loess()**  $\mu$  **stat.**  
 $\mu$  :  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
**MASS** **lqs()**  
, **rlm()**  
 $\mu$  .  
:  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  . **avas** **ace** **acepack**  
**bruto** **mars** **mda**  $\mu$   $\mu$   
.  $\mu$   
**gam** **mgcv.**  
 $\mu$  : **Ta**  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
.  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  **tree().**  $\mu$   $\mu$   
**rpart** **tree.**





# 7

## 7.1

(Generalized Linear Models = GLM)

GLM

- $t$  - test.
- Log-linear  $\mu$
- $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

## 7.2

### 7.2.1

$\mu$   $\mu$  :  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 (dependent variable), (response).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 (independent variables)  $\mu$  (explanatory).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$

\_\_\_\_\_,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 \_\_\_\_\_,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

$\mu$  .  
 $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$  (factor)  
 (levels).

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  (covariate).

μ μ

μ μ f μ  
 μ Y ( μ Y μ ). μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ :

$$f(y; \theta)$$

μ «;» μ μ .

μ «.» μ μ

$$y_{ij} \quad i=1,2,\dots,N \quad j=1,\dots,K \quad y_{.j} = \sum_{i=1}^N y_{ij}$$

### 7.2.2

μ μ μ :

μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ ( μ  
 μ ).  
 μ μ μ μ .  
 μ μ ( , , μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ ).

### 7.3 μ μ

μ μ μ , μ ,  
 $X^2$  μ , μ t F- μ .



$$U = \sum_{i=1}^v \alpha_i Y_i \sim N\left(\sum_{i=1}^v \alpha_i \mu_i, \sum_{i=1}^v \alpha_i^2 \sigma_i^2\right)$$

### 7.3.2 $\chi^2$ - (2)

$Z_i \sim (0, 1) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$  —  $\mu \quad \mu \quad n$   
 $\mu \quad X^2 \quad :$

$$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2$$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad : \quad \chi^2 \sim \chi_n^2$

$\mu \quad X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 \quad : \quad X^2 = z^T z \quad z = [z_1, \dots, z_n]^T.$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \sim (\mu, \sigma^2) \quad :$

$$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{Y_i - \mu_i}{\sigma_i} \right)^2 \sim \chi_n^2$$

$(\mu \quad \sigma^2 \quad \mu).$

$[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]$  ,  $\mu \quad y =$   
 $N(\mu, V).$   $\mu \quad y \sim$

$\mu \quad - \quad \mu \quad V \quad \mu \quad ,$   
 $V^{-1}.$

$$\chi^2 = (y - \mu)^T V^{-1} (y - \mu) \quad : \quad \chi^2 \sim \chi_n^2$$

$$y - \mu = V^{-1} \left( \frac{\mu}{2} \right) \mu$$

$$\mu : y - V^{-1} y \sim \chi^2(n, \mu)$$

$$\chi^2_1, \chi^2_2, \dots, \chi^2_m \quad \mu = 1, 2, \dots, m : \mu^2 \sim$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m X_i^2 \sim \chi^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^m n_i, \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \right)$$

---


$$V \quad \mu$$

$$y \sim N(\mu, V), \quad \mu - \mu \quad V$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad k < n \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$V^{-1}.$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad V \quad \mu \quad V.$$

$$\mu \quad y^T V^{-1} y \quad - \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad k \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad - \quad = \mu \quad V \quad \mu / 2.$$

---

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad 1, 2 \quad - \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad n_1, n_2 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad n_1 > n_2 \quad ,$$

$$- \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad n_1 - n_2 \quad \mu$$

$$: X^2_1 - X^2_2 \sim \chi^2_{n_1 - n_2}$$

### 7.3.3 t – μ

t – μ :  $T = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\frac{X^2}{n}}}$  .

$$T = \frac{Z}{\left(\frac{X^2}{n}\right)^{1/2}} \quad \mu : T \sim t_n$$

### 7.3.4 F – μ

( ) F – μ :  $F = \frac{X_1^2/n}{X_2^2/m}$  ,  $\mu_1 \sim \mu_n$  ,  $\mu_2 \sim \mu_m$  .

$$F = \frac{X_1^2/n}{X_2^2/m} \quad \mu_1 \sim \mu_n \quad \mu_2 \sim \mu_m$$

μ μ : F ~ F<sub>n, m</sub>

μ t F μ .

$$: T = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\frac{X^2}{n}}} \Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{Z^2/1}{X^2/n} \sim F_{1, n}$$

F μ μ μ μ μ μ .

$$F = \frac{X_1^2/n}{X_2^2/m}$$

$$\chi^2_1 \sim \chi^2(n, \quad) \quad \chi^2_2 \sim \chi^2_m$$

$$\chi^2_1, \chi^2_2 \quad .$$

### 7.4 $\mu\mu \quad \mu$

$\mu\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad :$

$$Y = X + e$$

\_\_\_\_\_ Y  $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad , \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu$   
 e  $\mu \quad \mu$

$e \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \mu$  (independent and identically distributed)  
 $\mu (0, \sigma^2)$ .

$\mu \quad \mu \quad , \quad X$   
 $\mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 (level) (Factor).

$\mu \quad \mu$  (dummy

$\mu \quad \mu$ ).

$\mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu$



$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  (covariate)  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$  (  $\mu$  )  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 (  $\mu$  )  $\mu$  .

## 7.5

$\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  ( ) ,  
 $\mu$  :

$$f(y) = \exp \left\{ \frac{y\theta - b(\theta)}{\alpha(\phi)} + c(y, \phi) \right\}$$

$a, b, c$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $Y$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  (scale)  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$a$   $c$  :

$$\alpha_i(\phi) = \frac{\phi}{w_i}$$

$w_i$   $w$   
 $\mu$  1 ( ).

$\mu$  ( )

$$E(Y) = \mu = b'(\theta)$$

$$\text{var}(Y) = \frac{\phi}{w_i} b''(\theta)$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

$\mu$  :

$$f(y; \mu) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y - \mu)^2\right\}$$

$$: (y - \mu)^2 = y^2 + \mu^2 - 2y\mu$$

$$\frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{1/2}} = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2} = -\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$\mu$   $\mu$  :

$$f(y) = \exp\left\{\frac{y\mu - \frac{1}{2}\mu^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2)\right\}$$

$$: \theta = \mu \Rightarrow b(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}\theta^2$$

$$c(y, \phi) = -\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) \quad \mu \quad \phi = \sigma^2$$

---

$\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$  ,  $\mu\mu$  )  
, Poisson .

7.6  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $($   $)$   $($   $)$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $(\mu$   $\mu$   $)$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  :

$f(y; \mu) = s(y) t(\mu) e^{a(y)b(\mu)}$

$a, b, s, t$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :

$f(y; \mu) = \exp[a(y)b(\mu) + c(\mu) + d(y)]$

$s(y) = \exp[d(y)]$   $t(\mu) = \exp[c(\mu)]$

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $y$

$a(y) = y$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $b(\mu) = \mu$  «  $\mu$  »  $\mu$  .

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu \mu$   $a, b, c$   $d$

$\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  . Poisson ,

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

### 7.6.1 $\mu$ Poisson

$\mu$        $Y$        $\mu$  :

$$f(y; \mu) = \frac{\lambda^y e^{-\lambda}}{y!} \quad y=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$\mu$        $f \mu$       :

$$f(y; \mu) = \exp [y \log \mu - \mu - \log y!]$$

$\mu$        $\mu$        $\log$  .

### 7.6.2 $\mu$

:

$$f(y; \mu) = \frac{1}{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y - \mu)^2\right\}$$

$\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$       (

$\mu$        $= e^{\log}$  ) :

$$f(y; \mu) = \exp\left\{-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{y\mu}{\sigma^2} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2)\right\}$$

$\mu$        $\mu$  .

$\mu$        $b(\mu) = \mu/2$       :

$$c(\mu) = -\frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) \quad d(y) = -\frac{y^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

### 7.6.3 $\mu$ $\mu$

$\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$

$\mu$       : «      »      «      ».

«  $\mu$  »  $n$   $\mu$   $Y$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $Y$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :

$$f(y; \pi) = \binom{n}{y} \pi^y (1-\pi)^{n-y} \quad y=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\mu \quad Y \sim b(n; \pi)$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $n$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :

$$f(y; \pi) = e^{\log \left[ \binom{n}{y} \pi^y (1-\pi)^{n-y} \right]} = \exp \{ y \log \pi - y \log (1-\pi) + n \log (1-\pi) + \log \binom{n}{y} \} =$$

$$= \exp \left\{ y \log \frac{\pi}{1-\pi} + n \log (1-\pi) + \log \binom{n}{y} \right\}$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \frac{\pi}{1-\pi}$$

### 7.6.4 $\mu$ $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  : Poisson

$$\mu \quad \log \lambda \quad \mathbf{c} = -1, \mathbf{d} = \log y!$$

$\mu$  :

$$\mu \quad \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2} \quad \mathbf{c} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log (2\pi\sigma^2), \mathbf{d} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{y^2}{\sigma^2}$$

μ :      μ

$$\mu = \log\left(\frac{\pi}{1-\pi}\right) \quad \mathbf{c} = n \log(1-\pi), \quad \mathbf{d} = \lambda \circ \gamma \begin{pmatrix} n \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

---

μ

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (y) \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

μ 1

l      μ      U

( : U = dl/d ).

μ      1 :

( )

$$E[U] = 0 \quad \text{Var}(U) = E(U^2) = E(-U') \quad (1) \quad ( U' = d^2l/d^2 )$$

μ

U      U = dl/d      μ      **score**      Var(U)      μ

μ      μ      μ      μ      μ

$$f(y; \theta) = \exp[a(y) b(\theta) + c(\theta) + d(y)] \quad \mu$$

:

$$l = \log f = a(y)b(\theta) + c(\theta) + d(y)$$

$$U = dl/d\theta = a(y) b'(\theta) + c'(\theta)$$

$$U' = d^2l/d\theta^2 = a(y) b''(\theta) + c''(\theta)$$

μ 2

μ                          μ                          Y  
 μ   μ   μ                          (y)                          :

$$E[a(Y)] = - c'( ) / b'( )$$

$$\text{Var}[a(Y)] = [-b''( ) c'( ) - c''( ) b'( )] / [b'( )]^3$$

μ   μ   μ   μ :

$$E(U) = E[a(Y) b'( ) + c'( )] = b'( ) E[a(Y)] + c'( )$$

$$E(U) = 0 \qquad E[a(Y)] = - c'( ) / b'( ) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Var}(U) = [b'( )]^2 \text{Var}[a(Y)] \qquad E[- U'] = - b''( ) E[a(Y)] - c''( )$$

(1) :

$$\text{Var}[a(Y)] = [-b''( ) E[a(Y)] - c''( )] / [b'( )]^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{Var}[a(Y)] = [-b''( ) c'( ) - c''( ) b'( )] / [b'( )]^3 \quad (3)$$

μ                          μ                          (2), (3)

Poisson                          μ                          μ .

    μ 3

μ                          Y                          (μ   μ )  
 μ                          μ                          :

$$E[Y] = - c'( )$$

$$\text{Var}[Y] = - c''( )$$

μ                          μ                          1                          2.

### 7.6.5

$\mu$

$Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_N$   
 $\mu$

$\mu$   
 $: f(y; \mu) = \exp[a(y) b(\mu) + c(\mu) + d(y)].$

$$f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N) = \prod_{i=1}^N \exp[b(\theta)a(y_i) + c(\theta) + d(y_i)] =$$

$$= \exp[b(\theta) \sum_{i=1}^N a(y_i) + Nc(\theta) + \sum_{i=1}^N d(y_i)]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N a(y_i) \quad \mu$$

$$b(\theta) \cdot \mu \quad , \quad \mu \quad \sum_{i=1}^N a(y_i)$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad , \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$



**8                    μ                    μμ**

μ                    μ                    μ μ                    μ

   μ μ                    μ

   μ                    ,

(μ                    μ                    )

   μ μ                    μ                    :  $y = \quad + e .$

μ                    μ                    μ                    μ                    μ

   μ                    μ                    μ

«                    ».

   μ                    μ                    μ                    μ                    μ

   μ                    μ                    μ μ                    μ                    μ

   μ                    μ μ                    μ                     $g( \quad ) .$

   μ                    .

μ                    μ                    μ                    μ                    μ                    μ

μ                    μ                    μ                    μ                    μ μ                    .

   μ                    μ μ                    μ

   μ                    μ μ                    μ                    .

   μ  $y=(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$                      $n$                     μ                    μ

Y                    μ μ                    μ μ

$\mu=(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n)$ .

   μ                    μ                    μ                    μ                    μ                    μ

μ                    μ                    μ                    μ                     $1, 2, \dots, \quad .$

$\eta = \sum_{j=1}^p x_j \beta_j$ ,
   
 $E(Y_i) = \mu_i$   $i = 1, \dots, n$

$x_{ij}$   $j$   $i$ ,
   
 $\mu$  :
   
 $E(Y_i) = \mu_i = \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} \beta_j$

$\mu = X\beta$ 
  
 $\mu$   $nx1$   $X$   $n \times p$   $p \times 1$ .

---

$\mu$  :

- $\mu$  :  $Y$ 
  
 $\mu$   $E(Y) = \mu$
- $\mu$   $\mu$  :  $\mu$   $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_p$   $\mu$ 
  
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  :  $\eta = \sum_{j=1}^p x_j \beta_j$ .
- $\mu$   $\mu$ 
  
 $\mu =$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :  
 $\eta_i = g(\mu_i)$   
 $g$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y$   
« » .

1972

Nelder & Wedderburn

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$   
 $\mu$   $1, \dots,$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ( ) :  $\mu$

$$f(y_i; \mu_i) = \exp \{ y_i b(\mu_i) + c(\mu_i) + d_i(y_i) \}$$

$g$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $1, 2, \dots,$   
( < )  $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  , :

$$g(\mu_i) = \mathbf{x}_i^T$$

$g$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
(link function).  
 $\mathbf{x}_i$   $\mathbf{px1}$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (covariates  
dummy  $\mu$  ).  
 $\mathbf{px1}$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

---

$\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 :  

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_N; \theta_1, \dots, \theta_N) = \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N y_i b(\theta_i) + \sum_{i=1}^N c(\theta_i) + \sum_{i=1}^N d(y_i) \right\}$$
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  


---

 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  .

$i = 1, 2, \dots,$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ x_2^T \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x_N^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $g$  :  
 $g(\mu_i) = x_i^T$

:  $\mu_i = ( )$

---

$\mu$   $\mu\mu$   
 $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  :  
 $y = x + e$   $e$   $(0, \sigma^2)$ .  
 $y_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $g(\mu) = \mu$  ,  $g$  .

## 8.1

« $\mu$ » . « $\mu$ » .

« $\mu$ » . « $\mu$ » .

### 8.1.1

$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N$  ;  $\mu$  .

$f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N; \mu)$

$\mu$  ;  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N$

$L(\mu; y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N)$

$\mu$  ;  $L(\mu; y)$  ,

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ y_N \end{pmatrix} = y \quad \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \theta_p \end{pmatrix} = \theta$$

$f(y; \theta)$  is the probability density function of  $y$  given  $\theta$ .  
 $L(\theta; y)$  is the likelihood function of  $\theta$  given  $y$ .  
 $\hat{\theta}$  is the maximum likelihood estimator of  $\theta$ .

$$L(\hat{\theta}; y) = L(\theta; y)$$

The log-likelihood function is defined as:

$$l(\theta; y) = \log L(\theta; y)$$

The maximum likelihood estimator  $\hat{\theta}$  is defined as the value of  $\theta$  that maximizes  $l(\theta; y)$ .

The first-order conditions for the maximum likelihood estimator are:

$$\frac{\partial l(\theta; y)}{\partial \theta_j} = 0 \quad j = 1, 2, \dots,$$

where  $l(\theta; y)$  is the log-likelihood function.

$$\frac{\partial^2 l(\theta; y)}{\partial \theta_j \partial \theta_k}$$

$\hat{\theta}$  is the maximum likelihood estimator.

$$1) \quad \frac{\partial^2 l(\theta; y)}{\partial \theta^2} = \hat{\theta}$$

$$2) \quad l(\hat{\theta}; y) = \mu, \quad \mu, \quad \mu$$

$$3) \quad g(\hat{\theta}) = \mu, \quad \mu, \quad \mu$$

$$4) \quad \mu, \quad \mu, \quad \mu$$

### 8.1.2

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \hat{\beta}$$

$$: \quad S = \sum e_i^2$$

$$E(Y_i) = \mu_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

$$\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p)^T$$

$$Y_i = \mu_i + e_i, \quad i=1, \dots, N.$$

$$S = \sum e_i^2 = \sum [Y_i - \mu_i(\beta)]^2$$

$$S = (y - \mu)^T (y - \mu)$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_N \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dS}{d\beta_j} = 0 \quad j = 1, \dots, p$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

### 8.1.3 $\mu \quad \mu$

$$S_w = \sum w_i [Y_i - \mu_i(\beta)]^2$$



$w_i$  ( .  $w_i = [\text{var}(Y_i)]^{-1}$ ).

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - \mu^2$$

$$S_w = (\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu})^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \boldsymbol{\mu})$$

$$S_w = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$\frac{\partial S_w}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}} = -2\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$\frac{\partial S_w}{\partial \boldsymbol{\beta}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{X} \boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{X} \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{y}$$

( $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ ).

$$1) \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu^2 = \mu^2$$

- 2)  $\mu - \mu$  .
- 3)  $\mu$  ,  $Y_i$ .

## 8.2 $\mu$ $\mu$ $\mu\mu$

$\mu$  Newton – Raphson  $\mu$  score.  $\mu$   $\mu$  .

### $\mu$ $\mu$ $\mu$ Newton – Raphson

$\mu$  Newton – Raphson  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $f(x) = 0$

$\mu$  :

$$x^{(m)} = x^{(m-1)} - \frac{f[x^{(m-1)}]}{f'[x^{(m-1)}]}$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$$f(y;\theta) = \exp \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N y_i b(\theta_i) + \sum_{i=1}^N c(\theta_i) + \sum_{i=1}^N d(y_i) \right\}$$

$\mu$   
 $Y_1, \dots, Y_N$  :

$$l(\theta; y) = \sum y_i b(\theta_i) + \sum c(\theta_i) + \sum d(y_i)$$

:

$$E(Y_i) = \mu_i = -\frac{c'(\theta_i)}{b'(\theta_i)}$$

$$g(\mu_i) = x_i^T \eta_i$$

$g$     $\mu$

$\mu$

.

$\mu$

,

$\mu$

$\mu$

$l(\theta; y)$

$\mu$

$\mu$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$\mu$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta} = 0.$$

3

:

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_j} = U_j = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - \mu_i) x_{ij}}{\text{Var}(Y_i)} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} \right),$$

$x_{ij}$

$j$

$x_i^T$

$$U_j = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p$$

$\mu$

$\mu$     $\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$

.

$\mu$

$\mu$

Newton - Raphson.

$\mu$

Newton - Raphson (

)

$m$

:

$$b^{(m)} = b^{(m-1)} - \left[ \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \beta_j \partial \beta_k} \right]_{\beta=b^{(m-1)}}^{-1} U^{(m-1)}$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \beta_j \partial \beta_k} \right]_{\beta = b^{(m-1)}}^{-1} \quad U_j = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_j} = b^{(m-1)}$$

μ   μ   μ   score

μ   Newton – Raphson ,   μ   μ   «   (   )   ».

«   »

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \beta_j \partial \beta_k} \right]$$

$$E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \beta_j \partial \beta_k} \right] \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad - \quad \mu \quad U_j , \quad \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad J = \mathbf{E}[UU^T] \quad :$$

$$J_{jk} = E[U_j U_k] = E \left[ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_j} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_k} \right] = - E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \beta_j \partial \beta_k} \right]$$

μ   :

$$b^{(m)} = b^{(m-1)} - \left[ \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial \beta_j \partial \beta_k} \right]_{\beta = b^{(m-1)}}^{-1} U^{(m-1)} \quad \mu \quad :$$

$$b^{(m)} = b^{(m-1)} + [J^{(m-1)}]^{-1} U^{(m-1)}$$

o    $J^{(m-1)}$     $b^{(m-1)}$   
 1).

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad J^{(m-1)}$$

$$j^{(m-1)}b^{(m)} = j^{(m-1)}b^{(m-1)} + U^{(m-1)} \quad ( )$$

$$J : \quad \mu \quad \mu \mu \quad \mu \quad (j, k)$$

$$j_{jk} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_{ij}x_{ik}}{\text{Var}(Y_i)} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} \right)^2$$

$$J \mu : J = X^T W X$$

$$W \quad N \times N \quad \mu : w_{ii} = \frac{1}{\text{Var}(Y_i)} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} \right)^2$$

$$\mu \quad ( ) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad :$$

$$\sum_k \sum_i \frac{x_{ij}x_{ik}}{\text{var}(Y_i)} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} \right)^2 b_k^{(m-1)} + \sum_i \frac{(y_i - \mu_i)x_{ij}}{\text{var}(Y_i)} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} \right) b^{(m-1)}$$

$$\mu \quad ( ) \quad \mu$$

$$X^T W z \quad z \quad \mu \quad z_i = \sum_k x_{ik} b_k^{(m-1)} + (y_i - \mu_i) \left( \frac{\partial \eta_i}{\partial \mu_i} \right)$$

$$\mu_i \quad \frac{\partial \eta_i}{\partial \mu_i} \quad b^{(m-1)}$$

$$\mu \quad \text{score } \mu$$

:

$$X^T W X b^{(m)} = X^T W z \quad ( 1 )$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu\mu & \mu & \mu \\ & \mu & & \mu \\ \mu & & z & W \\ & & & \mu\mu \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T W X b^{(m)} = X^T W z \quad (1)$$

$$b^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu\mu & \mu & \mu \\ & \mu & & \mu \\ \mu & & z & W \end{pmatrix}$$

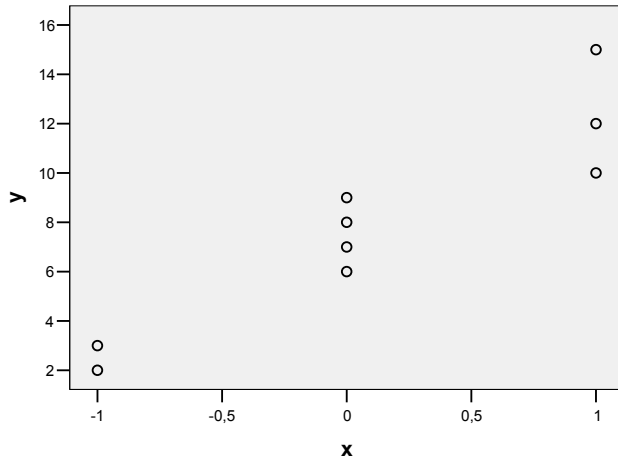
$$b^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu\mu & \mu & \mu \\ & \mu & & \mu \\ \mu & & z & W \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b^{(m)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu\mu & \mu & \mu \\ & \mu & & \mu \\ \mu & & z & W \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu\mu & \mu & \mu \\ & \mu & & \mu \\ \mu & & z & W \end{pmatrix} \quad y_i$$

$\mu$  :  $\mu$  ( $y_i, x_i$ )

$y_i$	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	12	15
$x_i$	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1



$\mu$  :  $\mu$  ( $y_i, x_i$ )

$\mu$   $Y_i$   $\mu$  **Poisson.**

,  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_i$ .

$\mu$  Poisson,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_i$  .

$$E(Y_i) = var(Y_i).$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_i$   $x_i$   $\mu$  :

$$E[Y_i] = \mu_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i = \eta_i^T$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, N$  ( $\mu$   $\mu$  = 9)

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \chi_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   **$g(\mu_i)$**

,  $\mu$  :

$$g(\mu_i) = \mu_i = \eta_i^T = \eta_i \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} = 1$$

$$w_{ii} = \frac{1}{\text{var}(Y_i)} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} \right)^2 \quad z_i = \sum_k x_{ik} b_k^{(m-1)} + (y_i - \mu_i) \left( \frac{\partial \eta_i}{\partial \mu_i} \right)$$

$$w_{ii} = \frac{1}{\mu_i} = \frac{1}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i} \quad z_i = b_1 + b_2 x_i + (y_i - b_1 - b_2 x_i) = y_i$$

$$J = X^T W X = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{b_1 + b_2 x_i} & \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_i}{b_1 + b_2 x_i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_i}{b_1 + b_2 x_i} & \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_i^2}{b_1 + b_2 x_i} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$X^T W z = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{y_i}{b_1 + b_2 x_i} \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_i y_i}{b_1 + b_2 x_i} \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$: (X^T W X)^{(m-1)} b^{(m)} = (X^T W z)^{(m-1)} \quad (3)$$

$$(m-1) \quad \mu \quad b^{(m-1)}$$

---

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mathbf{R} ( \quad )$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad b_1^{(0)} = 7 \quad b_2^{(0)} = 5.$$

$$m = 3 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad b_1^{(2)} = 7.4516$$

$$b_2^{(2)} = 4.9353. \quad \mu \quad \mathbf{R} \quad \mu$$

( 1 ), ( 2 ), ( 3 ).



$$\text{prosegisi\_b} \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad b_1, b_2$$

$$(\quad 1), (\quad 2) \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad b_1, b_2.$$

$$b^{(m-1)} \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

```

> prosegisi_b<-function(b1, b2){
+ a11<-sum(1/(b1+b2*x))
+ a12<-sum(x/(b1+b2*x))
+ a21<-a12
+ a22<-sum(x^2/(b1+b2*x))
+ c1<-sum(y/(b1+b2*x))
+ c2<-sum(x*y/(b1+b2*x))
+ J<-rbind(c(a11, a12), c(a21, a22))
+ K<-rbind(c1, c2)
+ b<-solve(J, K)
+ b1<-b[1]
+ b2<-b[2]
+ return(b)}

```

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad b_1, b_2 \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$b_1, b_2.$$

```

> b<-c(7, 5)
> b1<-b[1]
> b2<-b[2]
> for(i in 1:3){
+ b<- prosegisi_b(b1, b2)
+ b1<-b[1]
+ b2<-b[2] }
> b1
[1] 7.451633
> b2
[1] 4.9353

```

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad R ( \quad )$

$\mu \quad b \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $R. \quad R \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
**glm.** glm  $\mu$   
 $\mu \quad .$

```
> y<-c(2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15)
> x<-c(-1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)
> dedos<-data.frame(y=y, x=x)
> preg<-glm(y~x, family=poisson(link=identity), data=dedos)
> preg
```

Call: glm(formula = y ~ x, family = poisson(link = identity), data = dedos)

Coefficients:

**(Intercept)      x**  
**7.452      4.935**

Degrees of Freedom: 8 Total (i.e. Null); 7 Residual

Null Deviance: 18.42

Residual Deviance: 1.895      AIC: 40.01

# 9 μ μ

μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

$\hat{\theta}$  μ μ μ μ var( $\hat{\theta}$ )  
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

$\hat{\theta}$  μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

$$\frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta}{\sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{\theta})}} \sim (0, 1).$$

$$\frac{(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2}{\text{var}(\hat{\theta})} \sim \chi_1^2 \quad (\mu, \sigma^2).$$

).

p μ .

$\hat{\theta}$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $p$   $\mu$   $V$   $\mu$  -

$\mu$   $\hat{\theta}$   $\hat{\theta}$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

,  $V$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$  :

$\mu$   $^2$   $\mu$  :

$$(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^T V^{-1} (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \sim \chi_p^2.$$

$\mu$  -  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  .  $\mu$

$\mu$  .

(  $\mu$   $V$   $q < p$  ).

---

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $V$  (

$\mu$   $V V V = V$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^T V^{-1} (\hat{\theta} - \theta) \sim \chi_q^2$  .

---

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $q$   $\mu$

$\mu$  -  $\mu$   $W$   $\mu$

:  $(\hat{\phi} - \phi)^T W^{-1} (\hat{\phi} - \phi) \sim \chi_q^2$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

:

- score  $U_j = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_j}$ .
- $\mu$   $\mu$   $b_j$ .
- $\mu$   $\mu$

### 9.1 $\mu$ $\mu$ score

4.6.4  $\mu$  «score» «  $\mu$   $\mu$   $j$  ».

score  $\mu$   $\mu$   $j$ .

$\mu$   $p$   $\mu$  scores :

$$U_j = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_j}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, p.$$

$$: E(U_j) = 0 \quad j.$$

$$\mu : Var(U) = E(UU^T).$$

$$E(UU^T) = J, \quad U = (U_1, U_2, \dots, U_p)^T.$$

$$\mu U, \quad \mu U \sim N(0, J) \quad \mu :$$

$$U^T J U \sim \chi_p^2 \quad (2)$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad J \mu \quad J^{-1}.$$

$\mu$  score  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .

---

**score**  **$\mu$**

$\mu$   $\mu$   $1, 2, \dots,$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  :

$$l(\mu; y_1, \dots, y_N) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (y_i - \mu)^2 - N \log [\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}]$$

$$U = \frac{dl}{d\mu} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum (y_i - \mu)$$

score :  $U = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum (y_i - \mu) = \frac{N}{\sigma^2} (\bar{y} - \mu)$

$\mu$   $E(U) = 0$   $E(\bar{Y}) = \mu$

$$J = \text{var}(U) = \frac{N^2}{\sigma^4} \text{var}(\bar{Y}) = \frac{N^2}{\sigma^4} \frac{\sigma^2}{N} = \frac{N}{\sigma^2} \quad \text{var}(\bar{Y}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{N}$$

$$J = \frac{N}{\sigma^2}$$

$U^T J U$   $(\mu \quad \mu)$  :

$$U^T J U = \left[ \frac{N(\bar{y} - \mu)}{\sigma^2} \right]^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{N} = \frac{(\bar{Y} - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2 / N}$$

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 / N) \Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{Y} - \mu)}{\sigma / \sqrt{N}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{Y} - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2 / N} \sim \chi_1^2$$

$$U^T J^{-1} U \sim \chi_1^2$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $Y$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $b(n, \cdot)$ .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  :

$$l(y; \pi) = y \log \pi + (n - y) \log(1 - \pi) + \log \binom{n}{y}$$

$$\frac{dl}{d\pi} = \frac{y}{\pi} - \frac{n - y}{1 - \pi} = \frac{y - n\pi}{\pi(1 - \pi)} \quad \mu \quad U = \frac{y - n\pi}{\pi(1 - \pi)}$$

$$\text{score} : U = \frac{Y}{\pi} - \frac{n - Y}{1 - \pi} = \frac{Y - n\pi}{\pi(1 - \pi)}$$

$$E(Y) = n \quad E(U) = 0.$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = n(1 - \pi)$$

$$J = \text{var}(U) = \frac{1}{\pi^2(1 - \pi)^2} \text{var}(Y) = \frac{n}{\pi(1 - \pi)}$$

$$J = \frac{n}{\pi(1 - \pi)}$$

$$U^T J^{-1} U = \frac{(Y - n\pi)^2}{\pi^2(1 - \pi)^2} \frac{\pi(1 - \pi)}{n} = \frac{(Y - n\pi)^2}{n\pi(1 - \pi)}$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

$$: \frac{Y - n\pi}{\sqrt{[n\pi(1 - \pi)]}} \sim N(0, 1).$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

9.2

*Wald*

$$U(\beta) \cong U(b) + H(b)(\beta - b)$$
 Taylor expansion of the score function  $U(\beta)$  around  $b$ .

$$J = E(UU^T) = E(-H)$$
 where  $J$  is the Fisher information matrix.

$$E(b - \beta) \cong J^{-1}E(U) = 0$$
 since  $E(U) = 0$ .

$$E[(b - \beta)(b - \beta)^T] \cong J^{-1}E(UU^T)J^{-1} = J^{-1}$$
 The variance-covariance matrix of the estimator  $b$ .



$$J = E(UU^T) \quad (J^{-1})^T = J^{-1} \quad J \quad \mu\mu \quad .$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad , \quad , \quad (b - \beta)^T J (b - \beta) \sim \chi_p^2$$

$$\mu \quad b - \beta \sim N(0, J^{-1}) \quad (4)$$

$$(b - \beta)^T J (b - \beta) \quad \mu \quad \text{_____}$$

$$\text{_____ Wald.} \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad (4).$$

$$\text{_____ } \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\mu \mu \quad \mu \quad Y_i \sim (x_i^T \beta, \sigma^2)$$

$$X \quad N \times p \quad x_i^T$$

$$\mu \quad X^T X \quad \mu \quad .$$

$$\mu \quad E(Y_i) = \mu_i = x_i^T \beta$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu_i =$$

$$i \quad \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} = 1.$$

$$6.4 \quad \mu \quad : j_{jk} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{x_{ij} x_{ik}}{\text{Var}(Y_i)} \left( \frac{\partial \mu_i}{\partial \eta_i} \right)^2$$

$\mu$

$J$

$$J_{jk} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N x_{ij} x_{ik}$$

$\mu$

$$: J = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T X$$

W

$\mu$

$$\mu \quad 1/2.$$

$$Z = Xb + y - Xb = y$$

$$X^T X b = X^T y$$

$$b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y .$$

$$\begin{matrix} \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ b & Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_N & \mu & \mu \end{matrix} .$$

$$E(b) = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T E(Y) = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X \beta = \beta \quad E(y) = X \beta$$

$$b - \beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y - \beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T (y - X \beta)$$

$$E[(b - \beta)(b - \beta)^T] = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T E[(y - X \beta)(y - X \beta)^T] X (X^T X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$E[(y - X \beta)(y - X \beta)^T] = \sigma^2 I .$$

$$\frac{X^T X}{\sigma^2} = J^2$$

$$J = (X^T X)^{-1} .$$

$$(b - \beta) \sim N(\beta, J^{-1})$$

$$(b - \beta)^T J (b - \beta) \sim \chi_p^2 .$$

### 9.3 $\mu$ $\mu$ $\mu$

$$\begin{matrix} \mu & , & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & & \mu & & \mu \end{matrix} .$$

$\mu \quad \mu \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$b \sim N(\beta, J^{-1}).$   
 $b - \beta \sim N(0, J^{-1}).$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $b :$

$SE(b_j) = \sqrt{u_{jj}}$   
 $u_{jj} \quad j-$

$95\%$   
 $b_j \pm 1.96\sqrt{u_{jj}}$

$corr(b_j, b_k) = \frac{u_{jk}}{\sqrt{u_{jj}}\sqrt{u_{kk}}}$

$J$   
 $J(b)$   
 $-H(b) \quad J( )$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

**$\mu$  4**

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$$E(Y_i) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i$$

	7 : $\mu$		Poisson $Y_i$							
$y_i$	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	
$x_i$	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	

---


$$R \quad \mu$$

```
> y1<-c(2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15)
> x1<-c(-1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)
> fitted.model<-glm(y1~x1, family=poisson(link=identity), data=ndf)
> fitted.model
```

Call: glm(formula = y1 ~ x1, family = poisson(link = identity), data = ndf)

Coefficients:  
 (Intercept) x1  
 7.452 4.935

Degrees of Freedom: 8 Total (i.e. Null); 7 Residual  
 Null Deviance: 18.42  
 Residual Deviance: 1.895 AIC: 40.01

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mathbf{b1 = 7.4516} \quad \mathbf{b2 = 4.9353.}$$


---


$$\mu \quad \mu \quad R.$$

```
> a11<-function(y0, x0) sum(1/(7.4516+4.9353*x0))
> a11(y1, x1)
[1] 1.573807
> a12<-function(y0, x0) sum(x0/(7.4516+4.9353*x0))
> a12(y1, x1)
[1] -0.5526264
> a21<-function(y0, x0) sum(x0/(7.4516+4.9353*x0))
```

```

> a22<-function(y0, x0) sum(x0^2/(7.4516+4.9353*x0))
> pinakas<-cbind(c(a11(y1, x1), a21(y1, x1)), c(a12(y1, x1), a22(y1, x1)) )
> pinakas
      [, 1] [, 2]
[1, ] 1.5738066 -0.5526264
[2, ] -0.5526264 1.0370091

> pin_1<-solve(pinakas)
> pin_1
      [, 1] [, 2]
[1, ] 0.7816716 0.416556
[2, ] 0.4165560 1.186296

```

b :

$$J^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.7817 & 0.4166 \\ 0.4166 & 1.1863 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$SE(b_1) = \sqrt{0.7817} = 0.88$$

$$SE(b_2) = \sqrt{1.1863} = 1.09$$

b<sub>1</sub> b<sub>2</sub> :

$$r = \frac{0.4166}{\sqrt{0.7817}\sqrt{1.1863}} \cong 0.43$$

95% μ μ I :

$$7.4516 \pm 1.96\sqrt{0.7817} = (5.72, 9.18)$$



$$L(b; y) = \frac{L(b_{\max}; y)}{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{L(b_{\max}; y)}{L(b; y)}$$

$$\log \lambda = l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b; y)$$

$$\log \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^p \log \frac{L(b_{\max}; y)}{L(b; y)}$$

### 9.4.1 Taylor expansion

« Taylor expansion »

$$l(\beta; y) \cong l(b; y) + (\beta - b)^T U(b) + \frac{1}{2} (\beta - b)^T H(b) (\beta - b)$$

$$l(\beta; y) \cong l(b; y) + (\beta - b)^T U(b) + \frac{1}{2} (\beta - b)^T H(b) (\beta - b) \quad (5)$$

$U(b)$                        $\mu$                       scores  $\frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_j}$                        $b$ ,

$H(b)$

$b$ .

$$U(b) = 0.$$

$$-H(b) \quad \mu$$

$$J = E[-H].$$

$\mu$                       ( 5 )  $\mu$                       :

$$l(b; y) - l(\beta; y) = \frac{1}{2}(b - \beta)^T J (b - \beta)$$

$$(b - \beta)^T J (b - \beta) \sim x_p^2 \qquad 2[l(b; y) - l(\beta; y)] \sim x_p^2$$

- $\mu$                        $\mu$
- $\mu$                       test                      :
- $\mu$                        $\mu$                       .
  - $\mu$                       .

### 9.5                      «                      » (Deviance)

$\mu$                       «                       $\mu$                       »

$D$                       :

$$D = 2 \log \lambda = 2[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b; y)]$$

Nelder                      Wedderburn                      1972                       $\mu$                        $D$                       Deviance.

$\mu$                        $\mu$                       Deviance  $\mu$                       .

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $D$                       :

$$D = 2\{[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(\beta_{\max}; y)] - [l(b; y) - l(\beta; y)] + [l(\beta_{\max}; y) - l(\beta; y)]\} \quad (6)$$



$\mu$   $x_N^2$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $N$   
 $\mu$   $x_p^2$   $\mu$   $p$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $p$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ( )

$\mu$  :  $D \sim x_{N-p}^2$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $D$   
 $\mu$   $x_{N-p}^2$  (  $\mu$   $D$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  -  $X^2$   $\mu$  ).

$\mu\mu$   $D \sim x_{N-p}^2$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$

### 9.5.1 $\mu$ $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $i, i, \dots$   
 $\mu$   $N(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$  ,  $\mu_i$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$

$\mu$  :  

$$l(\beta; y) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \mu_i)^2 - \frac{1}{2} N \log(2\pi\sigma^2) \quad (7)$$

$$\mu_i : E(Y_i) = \mu_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_N.$$

$$\hat{\mu}_i = \bar{y}.$$

$$(7) \quad l(b_{\max}; y) = -\frac{1}{2} N \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{y} \quad l(b; y) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y})^2 - \frac{1}{2} N \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$$D = 2[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b; y)] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y})^2$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \quad D = \frac{(N-1)S^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{(N-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{N-1}^2$$

$$l(b_{\max}; y) = -\frac{1}{2} N \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$p < N$ .

$$\hat{\mu}_i = \mu_i$$

$b$ .

$$l(b; y) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{\mu}_i)^2 - \frac{1}{2} N \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$$: D = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \hat{\mu}_1)^2$$

$$D \sim \chi_{N-p}^2$$

2.

### 9.5.2 $\mu$ $\mu$ Poisson

$$l(\beta; y) = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log \lambda_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \log y_i!$$

$$l(b_{\max}; y) = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log y_i - \sum_{i=1}^N y_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \log y_i!$$

$$l(b; y) = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log \bar{y} - N\bar{y} - \sum_{i=1}^N \log y_i!$$

$$D = 2[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b; y)] = 2 \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log y_i - \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log \bar{y} \right] = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log \left( \frac{y_i}{\bar{y}} \right)$$

$$D \sim \chi_{N-1}^2$$

9.5.3

« μ » μ

(Deviance)  
 $D = \sum_{m=1}^m \frac{x_m^2}{\mu}$

$x_m^2$  m.

$D \sim \chi_{N-p}^2$   $D \cong N - p$ . (7)

Poisson,  $D \mu$

(7) « μ »

μ 8

Poisson μ μ  
 7 ( μ μ ) .

$y_i$	2	3	6	7	8	9	10	12	15
$x_i$	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

$E(Y_i) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i$     $p = 2$   
 $N = 9$   
**4**   10.3.  
 fitted.model.

*summary*   *R*    $\mu$

> summary(fitted.model)

Call:

glm(formula = y1 ~ x1, family = poisson(link = identity), data = ndf)

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.7019	-0.3377	-0.1105	0.2958	0.7184

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	7.4516	0.8841	8.428	< 2e-16 ***
x1	4.9353	1.0892	4.531	5.86e-06 ***

---

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

(Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 18.4206 on 8 degrees of freedom

**Residual deviance: 1.8947 on 7 degrees of freedom**

AIC: 40.008

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 3

R D = 1.8949  $\mu$  7  $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 (deviance)  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 (  $\mu$  5%  $\mu$  )  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

## 9.6

---

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $b$ .

$\mu$  :  $b \sim N(\beta; J^{-1})$ .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Wald  
 $(b - \beta)^T J (b - \beta)$   $x_p^2$   $\mu$  .

score  $U^T J^{-1} U$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $x_p^2$   $\mu$  .

---

$\mu$  **(Deviance)**

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu & \mu & \\
 & & H_0 \qquad \qquad \qquad H_1 \\
 H_0 : \beta = \beta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_q \end{pmatrix} & H_1 : \beta = \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix} & q < p < N
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu & H_0 & H_1 & \mu \\
 : & & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta D = D_0 - D_1 = 2[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b_0; y)] - 2[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b_1; y)] = 2[l(b_1; y) - l(b_0; y)]$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu & & \mu \quad (\mu \\
 & & ) \quad D_0 \sim \chi^2_{N-q} \quad D_1 \sim \chi^2_{N-p}
 \end{array}$$

$$\Delta D \sim \chi^2_{p-q}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu & D & \mu \quad \mu \quad \chi^2_{p-q} \quad \mu \\
 \mu & H_0 & .
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu & D & \mu \quad (\mu \\
 \mu & 100 \% & \chi^2_{p-q} \quad \mu ) \quad \mu \quad 0 \\
 \mu & & 1 \mu \quad 1 \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \\
 \mu & & \mu \quad ( \\
 \mu & & \mu \quad ).
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu & \mu & D \\
 X^2 & \mu & \mu \\
 \mu \quad \mu & \mu \quad \mu & \mu \\
 & & D.
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mu & & \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad 2 \\
 \mu & & \mu
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - \hat{\mu}_i(0)]^2 - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - \hat{\mu}_i(1)]^2 \\
& \hat{\mu}_i(0) \quad \hat{\mu}_i(1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$D_0 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum [y_i - \hat{\mu}_i(0)]^2 \quad D_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum [y_i - \hat{\mu}_i(1)]^2$$

$$D_1 \sim \chi^2_{N-p} \quad D_0 \sim \chi^2_{N-q}$$

$$D = D_0 - D_1 \sim \chi^2_{p-q}$$

$$F = \frac{D}{p-q} \Big/ \frac{D_1}{N-p} = \frac{\left\{ \sum [y_i - \hat{\mu}_i(0)]^2 - \sum [y_i - \hat{\mu}_i(1)]^2 \right\}}{(p-q)} \Big/ \frac{\sum [y_i - \hat{\mu}_i(1)]^2}{N-p}$$

$$F_{p-q, N-p}$$

$$F_{p-q, N-p}$$



μ 9

μ                    μ                    μ μ                    μ μ  
                   μ                    : «                    μ  
                   μ                    ».                    μ

8 :

	4.17	5.58	5.18	6.11	4.50	4.61	5.17	4.53	5.33	5.14
	4.81	4.17	4.41	3.59	5.87	3.83	6.03	4.89	4.32	4.69

μ                     $Y_{jk}$                     k                    μ  
 j                    .                    j = 1                    j = 2                    k = 1, 2, ...,  
 10.

μ                    μ .  
                   μ                    μ .

**1** :  $Y_{jk} = \mu_j + e_{jk}$                     μ<sub>j</sub>                    μ                    j.

**0** :  $Y_{jk} = \mu + e_{jk}$                     μ                    .

          μ                    μ R

F ,                    μ μ                    μ .

```
> y1<-c(4.17, 5.58, 5.18, 6.11, 4.50, 4.61, 5.17, 4.53, 5.33, 5.14)
> y2<-c(4.81, 4.17, 4.41, 3.59, 5.87, 3.83, 6.03, 4.89, 4.32, 4.69)
> m1<-mean(y1)
> m2<-mean(y2)
> y0<-c(y1, y2)
> m0<-mean(y0)
> s1<-sum((y1-m1)^2)
> s2<-sum((y2-m2)^2)
> s0<-sum((y0-m0)^2)
```

```
> F_pq<-((s0-s1-s2)/1)/((s1+s2)/18)
```

```
> F_pq
```

```
[1] 1.419101
```

```

      μ          μ          μ  F1, 18
      μ          =5%

```

```
> qf(0.95,1,18)
```

```
[1] 4.413873
```

```

      μ  F=1.419          μ          μ          F1, 18
      H0.

```

## 9.7

```

      μ          μ          μ          μ
      «          μ          » .          μ          ,
      μ          μ
      μ          μ          .          μ
      μ          .
      μ          μ          μ          Yi
      μ .          μ          μ          μ
      Yi = μi + ei          μ          ei          ei
      ~ N(0,σ2).          μ          μ          μ          μi          μ          μ
      μμ          μ          μ          μ          μ          .
      μ          μ          :  $\frac{(Y_i - \mu_i)}{\sigma} \sim N(0,1)$ .
      Yi          : (yi - μ̂i)          μ̂i
      μ          μ          μ          μ          μ          μ
      μ          b.

```

$$r_i = \frac{(y_i - \hat{\mu}_i)}{\hat{\sigma}}$$

(Durbin Watson).

$N(0,1)$ .

.

$$s_i = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\mu_i)}$$

$$r_i = \frac{(y_i - \hat{\mu}_i)}{s_i}$$

(1989) McCullagh and Nelder  
 Pregibon (1981) Pierce and  
 Schafer (1986).

Poisson

$\mu$  Poisson  $\mu : E(Y_i) = \text{var}(Y_i) = \lambda_i$

$$r_i = \frac{y_i - \hat{\lambda}_i}{\sqrt{\hat{\lambda}_i}}$$

Poisson  $\mu$

$\mu \mu$

$\mu$  Pearson :  $\sum \frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$

$o_i$   $\mu$   $e_i$   $\mu \mu \mu \hat{\lambda}_i$

$\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  5

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  .  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$  5%  
 $\mu$  -1.96  $\mu$  +1.96 .

plot  $\mu$   $\mu$  Probability plot (normal scores).  
 $\mu \mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu \mu$  (  $\mu$  )

$\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  plot  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  .  $\mu$

$\mu$  plot.  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  plot  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  plot  $\mu$   $\mu$  .

Drapper

&Smith (1981), Belsey &Kuh &Welsch (1980), Cook & Weisberg (1982).



# 10

# μ

## 10.1

$y$  is a  $N \times 1$  vector of random variables.  $X$  is a  $N \times p$  matrix of non-stochastic variables.  $\beta$  is a  $p \times 1$  vector of parameters.  $e$  is a  $N \times 1$  vector of random variables. The expected value of  $y$  is  $E(y) = X\beta$ .

$$y = X\beta + e$$

$$E(y) = X\beta$$

$y$  is  $N \times 1$ .  $X$  is  $N \times p$ .  $\beta$  is  $p \times 1$ .  $e$  is  $N \times 1$ .

$$e \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

The error term  $e$  is normally distributed with mean zero and variance  $\sigma^2$ .

$$E(Y_i) = \mu_i = x_i^T \beta$$

$$Y_i = y \quad \mu_i$$

$$g(\mu)$$

$$\mu_i$$

$$x_i^T = \text{row } i \text{ of } X$$

$$X^T X$$

$X^T X$

### 10.1.1

Let  $y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_N)'$  be a vector of random variables and  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_N \end{pmatrix}$  be a matrix of non-stochastic variables. The expected value of  $y$  is given by  $E(y) = X\beta$ , where  $\beta = (\beta_0, \beta_1)'$ .

$$E(Y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad \mu_i = E(Y_i)$$

$$E(y) = X\beta$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \vdots \\ Y_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### 10.1.2

Let  $(Y_1, \dots, Y_N)$  be a vector of random variables. The distribution of  $Y_i$  is given by  $Y_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$ .

$$Y_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2)$$

:



$$E(y) = X\beta \quad :$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ Y_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{N1} & \cdots & x_{Nk} \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

### 10.1.3

$$Y = X\beta + e$$

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i^2 + \dots + \beta_{p-1} x_i^{p-1} + e_i$$

$$y = X\beta + e$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ Y_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^{p-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_N & x_N^2 & \cdots & x_N^{p-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_{p-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bullet \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu \end{pmatrix} : \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu & \mu & \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad X$$

$$\bullet \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mu & \mu \\ \mu & \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad X^T X \quad \mu$$

- 

- 

**10.1.4**

$Y$ ,  $x$

:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \sigma\nu\alpha_1 x_i + \beta_2 \eta\mu\alpha_2 x_i + \beta_3 \sigma\nu\alpha_3 x_i + \beta_4 \eta\mu\alpha_4 x_i + \dots + e_i$$

j

$E(y) = X\beta$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sigma\nu\alpha_1 x_1 & \eta\mu\alpha_1 x_1 & \sigma\nu\alpha_2 x_1 & \eta\mu\alpha_2 x_1 & \dots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & \\ 1 & \sigma\nu\alpha_1 x_N & \eta\mu\alpha_1 x_N & \sigma\nu\alpha_2 x_N & \eta\mu\alpha_2 x_N & \dots \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_k \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix}$$

## 10.2 $\mu$

$$Y_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2) \quad \mu_i = x_i^T \beta.$$

$$l = \frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) - \frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) \quad (8)$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ Y_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1^T \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x_N^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(8) \quad \mu : U = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} X^T (y - X\beta)$$

$$U = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

$$\mu \quad X^T (y - X\beta) = 0 \quad X^T X b = X^T y$$

$$b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\mu \quad E(b) = E[(b - \beta)(b - \beta)^T] = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}.$$

$$\mu \quad b \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}).$$

$$Y_i \sim N(x_i^T \beta, \sigma_i^2), \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$X^T V^{-1} X b = X^T V^{-1} y \quad V \quad \mu$$

$$v_{ii} = \sigma_i^2.$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \mu \quad \mu \quad 2 \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad ,$$

$$\mu \quad . \quad 2$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad :$$

$$b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \quad \tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N} (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb)$$

$$, \quad \mu \quad , \quad \mu \quad \tilde{\sigma}^2 \quad \mu \quad .$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad E(\tilde{\sigma}^2) = \frac{(N-p)\sigma^2}{N} \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad 2 \quad \mu \quad :$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N-p} (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb)$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad .$$

### 10.3 $\mu$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad E(y) = X \beta \quad \mu \quad V,$$

$$E[(y - X\beta)(y - X\beta)^T] = V, \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu$$

$$\mu \quad y.$$

$$\mu \quad : \quad S_w = (y - X\beta)^T V (y - X\beta)$$

$$\mu \quad \frac{\partial s_w}{\partial \beta} = -2X^T V^{-1}(y - X\beta) \quad \mu \quad \frac{\partial s_w}{\partial \beta} = 0.$$

$$b = (X^T V^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T V^{-1} y$$

( .)

y

μ , :

$$b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

μ μ , μ μ μ , μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ .

## 10.4

μ (Deviance) μ μ

$$D = 2[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b; y)] .$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \beta_{\max} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_N \end{pmatrix}$$

X μ μ μ μ μ

$$b_{\max} = y.$$

$$l = \frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) - \frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) \quad \mu$$

$$b_{\max} = y \quad \mu \quad :$$

$$l(b_{\max}; y) = \frac{1}{2} N \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$$E(y) = X\beta \quad \mu \quad p \quad \mu$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu \quad p < N, \quad \mu \quad b \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad : \quad l = \frac{-1}{2\sigma^2} (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) - \frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

:

$$D = 2[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b; y)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (y^T y - 2b^T X^T y + b^T X^T X b) \quad (X^T X b = X^T y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (y^T y - b^T X^T y)$$

$$\mu \quad D \sim \chi_{N-p}^2, \quad \mu - \mu \quad N-p$$

$$\mu \quad D \quad \mu - \mu \quad N-p$$

$$\mu \quad . \quad \mu \quad D \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad D. \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$D \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad .$$

$$(\mu, \mu)$$

).

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_0: \beta = \beta_0 &= \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_q \end{pmatrix} & H_1: \beta = \beta_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_p \end{pmatrix} & q < p < N. \\
 \mu & & H_1 & & (q < p).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b_1 & \quad X_0 \quad X_1 \quad \mu & \mu, b_0, \\
 & \quad \mu \quad \mu & D_0, D_1 \\
 & & \\
 H_0 & \quad H_1 & \mu \quad D.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta D &= D_0 - D_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[ (y^T y - b_0^T X_0^T y) - (y^T y - b_1^T X_1^T y) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (b_1^T X_1^T y - b_0^T X_0^T y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &\sim \chi_{N-p}^2 & 0 \\
 D_0 &\sim \chi_{N-q}^2, & D_0 \quad \mu - \quad - \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad N-q \\
 \mu & & .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_0 - D_1 \sim \chi_{p-q}^2$$

$$f = \frac{\frac{D_0 - D_1}{p - q}}{\frac{D_1}{N - p}} = \frac{\frac{b_1^T X_1^T y - b_0^T X_0^T y}{p - q}}{\frac{y^T y - b_1^T X_1^T y}{N - p}} \sim F_{p-q, N-p}$$

$$F_{p-q, N-p} = \frac{\frac{1}{p-q} (b_1^T X_1^T y - b_0^T X_0^T y)}{\frac{1}{N-p} (y^T y - b_1^T X_1^T y)}$$

9 :

	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	.
$\mu$	$q$	$b_0^T X_0^T y$		
$\mu$	$p-q$	$b_1^T X_1^T y - b_0^T X_0^T y$	$\frac{b_1^T X_1^T y - b_0^T X_0^T y}{p-q}$	
	$N-p$	$y^T y - b_1^T X_1^T y$	$\frac{y^T y - b_1^T X_1^T y}{N-p}$	
	$N$	$y^T y$		

## 10.5

## $R^2$

$$R^2 = \frac{\text{var}(\hat{\mu})}{\text{var}(\mu)}$$

$$y = X\beta + e \quad :$$

- $e$
- $E(e_i) = 0 \quad \text{var}(e_i) = \sigma^2 \quad i.$
- 

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^N e_i^2 = e^T e = (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta)$$



$$\hat{S} = (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb) = y^T y - b^T X^T y .$$

$\mu$                        $S$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                       .  
 $\mu$                        $S$                        $\mu$                        $R^2$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                       .  
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                       .  
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                       :  $E(Y_i) = \mu$                       i.  
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                       :

$$E(y) = X[\mu] \quad X = \mathbf{1},$$

$1$                        $N \times 1$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                       .

$$X^T X = N, \quad X^T y = \sum y_i \quad b = \hat{\mu} = \bar{y} .$$

$\mu$                       :

$$\hat{S}_0 = y^T y - N\bar{y}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \quad \hat{S}_0 \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$\mu$                        $S$ .

$\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\hat{S}$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\hat{S}_0$ .

$$\hat{S}_0 - \hat{S} = b^T X^T y - N\bar{y}^2 \quad \mu$$

$\mu$                        $E(y) = X$  .

$$R^2 : R^2 = \frac{\hat{S}_0 - \hat{S}}{\hat{S}_0} = \frac{b^T X^T y - N\bar{y}^2}{y^T y - N\bar{y}^2}$$

$\mu$                        $\mu$

$\mu$                        $\mu$                       .

$R^2$ ,                      ,                       $\mu$                        $0$                        $\mu$                        $1$                       .  $0 < R^2 < 1$ .

$R^2$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                       .



9	30	32	98	15
10	38	42	105	14
11	50	31	108	17
12	51	61	85	19
13	30	63	130	19
14	36	40	127	20
15	41	50	109	15
16	42	64	107	16
17	46	56	117	18
18	24	61	100	13
19	35	48	118	18
20	37	28	102	14

$$E(Y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \beta_3 x_{i3} \quad ,$$

$Y$                        $x_1$                        $x_2$   
 $x_3$ .

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ Y_N \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \\ 1 & x_{N1} & x_{N2} & x_{N3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu$$

**10**                       $\mu$  :

$$X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} 752 \\ 34596 \\ 82270 \\ 12105 \end{pmatrix} \quad X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 923 & 2214 & 318 \\ 923 & 45697 & 103003 & 14780 \\ 2214 & 102003 & 250346 & 35306 \\ 318 & 14780 & 35306 & 5150 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T X b = X^T y \quad :$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 36.9601 \\ -0.1137 \\ -0.2280 \\ 1.95770 \end{pmatrix} \quad (X^T X)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4.8158 & -0.0113 & -0.0188 & -0.1362 \\ -0.0113 & 0.0003 & 0.0000 & -0.0004 \\ -0.0188 & 0.0000 & 0.0002 & -0.0002 \\ -0.1362 & -0.0004 & -0.0002 & 0.0114 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mu$

$$y^T y = 29368, \quad b^T X^T y = 28800.337, \quad N\bar{y}^2 = 28275.2, \quad R^2 = 0.48, \quad 48\%$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N-p} (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb) = 35.479$$

**11 : ANOVA**

	$\mu$	$b_j$	$\mu$ (SE)
	36.960		13.071
	-0.114		0.109
	-0.228		0.083
	1.958		0.635

$\mu$   $\mu$   $R$

```
> Y<-c(33, 40, 37, 27, 30, 43, 34, 48, 30, 38, 50, 51, 30, 36, 41, 42, 46, 24, 35, 37)
> X1<-c(33, 47, 49, 35, 46, 52, 62, 23, 32, 42, 31, 61, 63, 40, 50, 64, 56, 61, 48, 28)
> X2<-c(100, 92, 135, 144, 140, 101, 95, 101, 98, 105, 108, 85, 130, 127, 109, 107, 117, 100, 118, 102)
> X3<-c(14, 15, 18, 12, 15, 15, 14, 17, 15, 14, 17, 19, 19, 20, 15, 16, 18, 13, 18, 14)
```

```
> fit.model<-lm(Y~X1+X2+X3)
> fit.model
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Y ~ X1 + X2 + X3)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	X1	X2	X3
36.9601	-0.1137	-0.2280	1.9577

> summary(fit.model)

Call:

lm(formula = Y ~ X1 + X2 + X3)

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-10.3424	-4.8203	0.9897	3.8553	7.9087

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t	value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	36.96006	13.07128	2.828	0.01213	*
X1	-0.11368	0.10933	-1.040	0.31389	
X2	-0.22802	0.08329	-2.738	0.01460	*
X3	1.95771	0.63489	3.084	0.00712	**

---

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

**Residual standard error: 5.956 on 16 degrees of freedom**

**Multiple R-squared: 0.4805, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3831**

F-statistic: 4.934 on 3 and 16 DF, p-value: 0.01297

          μ 11

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

10 (

10)

0 :

( . . 1 = 0)

1 :

( 1 0)

$$E(Y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \beta_3 x_{i3} \quad (0)$$

$$X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} 752 \\ 82270 \\ 12195 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 2214 & 318 \\ 2214 & 250346 & 35306 \\ 318 & 35306 & 5150 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 33.130 \\ -0.222 \\ 1.824 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b^T X^T y = 28761.978 \quad R^2 = 0.445$$

44.5%

12 :

	μ	μ	μ	μ
	0	3	28761.978	
		1	38.359	38.36
μ				
μ	1	16	567.663	35.48
		20	29368.000	

$$f = \frac{38.36}{35.48} = 1.08$$

$$F_{1,16}$$

$$R$$

```
>fit.model<-lm(Y~X1+X2+X3)
```

```
> fit.model1<-lm(Y~X2+X3)
```

```
> sygr<-anova(fit.model, fit.model1)
```

```
> sygr
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Model 1: Y ~ X1 + X2 + X3

Model 2: Y ~ X2 + X3

	Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
1	16	567.66				
2	17	606.02	-1	-38.36	1.0812	0.3139

## 10.6 $\mu$

$$y = X\beta + e$$

$$E(e_i) = 0$$

$$E(e_i e_j) = \sigma^2 \delta_{ij}$$

$$\hat{e}_i = y_i - x_i^T b$$

$$E(\hat{e}) = 0 \quad E(\hat{e}\hat{e}^T) = E(yy^T) - XE(bb^T)X^T = \sigma^2 [I - X(X^T X)^{-1}X^T]$$

$\mu$

$\mu$

:

$$r_i = \frac{\hat{e}_i}{\hat{\sigma}(1-p_{ii})^{1/2}}$$

$p_{ii}$

$i-$

$$P = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$$

μ μ μ  
 . μ  
 μ μ .  
 μ μ ,  
 μ μ μ . μ  
 ( μ . Darbin –  
 Watson).

μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ  $\hat{y}_i = x_i^T b$  μ μ μ  
 μ . μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ .

### 10.7 (Orthogonality)

μ μ μ μ μ , μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ . μ μ 0, 2  
 μ :  
 $E(Y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_3 x_{i3}$   $E(Y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_3 x_{i3}$  ( μ μ  
 $\beta_2 x_{i2}$ )

$J=0$  ,  
 μ μ μ .



$\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $X$  .

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

$$X = [X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m] \quad m \quad p ,$$

$\mu$   $X_j^T X_k = 0$  ,  $0$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $j \neq k$  .

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \beta_m \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad .$$

$$E(y) = X\beta = X_1\beta_1 + \dots + X_m\beta_m \quad X^T X$$

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} X_1^T X_1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & X_m^T X_m \end{pmatrix} \quad X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} X_1^T y \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ X_m^T y \end{pmatrix}$$

$0$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

$$\mu : b^T X^T y = b_1^T X_1^T y + \dots + b_m^T X_m^T y$$

$$\mu \quad b_j = (X_j^T X_j)^{-1} X_j^T y \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$j: j=0, \dots, m: m=0$   $\mu$

13:

$\mu$

$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$
	1 $p_1$	$b_1^T X_1^T y$
....	...	....
	m $p_m$	$b_m^T X_m^T y$
	$N - \sum_{j=1}^m p_j$	$y^T y - b^T X^T y$
	$N$	$y^T y$

$\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

### 10.8 $\mu\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $X \mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $X^T X$   $\mu$  .  
 $X^T X b = X^T y$   $b$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $b$  .  $\sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $b \mu \mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $(X^T X)^{-1} \mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  .



$$E(Y) = g(x, \beta) = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + \beta_1 \exp(\beta_2 x)}$$

$$E(Y) = \frac{\beta_0}{1 + \beta_1 \exp(\beta_2 x)}$$

11.1

« μ μ μ μ » .

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ . μ μ μ .

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ  $y = X\beta + e$   $e \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I)$   $y, e$   
μ  $N$   $X$   $Nxp$  ,  
μ  $p$   $I$  μ .

μ μ (ANOVA) μ  
μ  $X$  μ  
μ (ANCOVA) μ  $X$   
μ μ .

μ μ μ  $X$ .  
μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ .

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ μ μ μ



$$W\beta = 0 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad .$$

$$\mu \quad (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad (8) \quad \mu$$

$$(y - Xb)^T (y - Xb)$$

$$\mu \quad . \quad , \quad \mu \quad , \quad b$$

W.

2.  $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad N \quad \mu \quad ,$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad b_{\max} = y$$

$$l(b_{\max}; y) = -\frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) .$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad p \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$b, \quad :$$

$$D = 2[l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b; y)] = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (y^T y - b^T X^T y)$$

$$\mu \quad D \sim \chi_{N-p}^2, \quad D \quad \mu \quad \mu -$$

$$\mu \quad . \quad D \quad ,$$

$$2$$

$$(Deviance) \quad \mu \quad F -$$

$\mu \quad .$

## 11.2 ANOVA ( )

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad J$$

$$, \quad \mu \quad \ll \quad \mu$$

$$\mu \quad \gg \cdot \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad .$$

14 :  $\mu$  ANOVA

Factor Level		Responses	Totals
$A_1$	$Y_{11}$	$Y_{12} \dots Y_{1n_1}$	$Y_{1.}$
$A_2$	$Y_{21}$	$Y_{22} \dots Y_{2n_2}$	$Y_{2.}$
...			
$A_j$	$Y_{j1}$	$Y_{j2} \dots Y_{jn_j}$	$Y_{j.}$

$$y = [Y_{11}, \dots, Y_{1n_1}, Y_{21}, \dots, Y_{2n_2}, \dots, Y_{jn_j}]^T$$

$$N = \sum_{j=1}^J n_j$$

$$Y_{11}, Y_{12}, \dots, Y_{1n_1}, \dots, Y_{j1}, \dots, Y_{jn_j}$$

$n_j = K \quad N = JK$

---


$$E(Y_{jk}) = \mu_j \quad j = 1, \dots, J$$

$$E(Y_i) = \sum_{j=1}^J x_{ij} \mu_j \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N, \quad x_{ij} = 1$$

$$Y_i \quad A_j \quad x_{ij} = 0$$

$$E(y) = X\beta \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_j \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & O & \vdots \\ \vdots & O & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad K \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \cdot$$



$\mu$  .

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} K & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & O & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & K & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & O & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & K \end{pmatrix} \quad X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{1.} \\ Y_{2.} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ Y_{j.} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mu$

$$b = \frac{1}{K} \begin{pmatrix} Y_{1.} \\ Y_{2.} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ Y_{j.} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{y}_1 \\ \bar{y}_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \bar{y}_j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b^T X^T y = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{j=1}^J Y_{j.}^2$$

$$\hat{y} = [\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \dots, \bar{y}_j]^T$$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

---


$$j = 1, 2, \dots, J \quad \mu : E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \alpha_j$$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad (\mu)$  .  $j$   
 $\mu$   $A_j$   $J+1$   
 $\mu$  .

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_j \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & O & \\ \vdots & O & & & \\ 1 & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{matrix} \quad \mu$$

$\mu \quad K.$

$$X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{..} \\ Y_{1.} \\ \vdots \\ Y_{j.} \end{pmatrix} \quad X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} N & K & \dots & K \\ K & K & & \\ \vdots & & O & \\ \vdots & O & & \\ K & & & K \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mu\mu \quad (J+1) \times (J+1) \quad X^T X \quad \mu$

$\mu\mu \quad , \quad X^T X \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad X^T X b = X^T y .$

$\mu \quad :$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mu} \\ \hat{\alpha}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\alpha}_j \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{K} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ Y_{1.} \\ \vdots \\ Y_{j.} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mu$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \alpha_j = 0, \quad \frac{1}{K} \sum_{j=1}^J Y_{j.} - J\lambda = 0 \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{JK} \sum_{j=1}^J Y_{j.} = \frac{Y_{..}}{N}$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{Y_{..}}{N} \quad \hat{\alpha}_j = \frac{Y_{j.}}{K} - \frac{Y_{..}}{N} \quad j = 1, \dots, J.$$

$$b^T X^T y = \frac{Y_{..}^2}{N} + \sum_{j=1}^J Y_{j.} \left( \frac{Y_{j.}}{K} - \frac{Y_{..}}{N} \right) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{j=1}^J Y_{j.}^2$$

$$\hat{y} = [\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \dots, \bar{y}_j]^T$$

$$E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \alpha_j$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_j \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & \cdot & \cdot & O \\ \vdots & O & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{..} \\ Y_{2.} \\ \vdots \\ Y_{j.} \end{pmatrix} \quad X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} N & K & \dots & K \\ K & K & \dots & O \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots \\ K & O & \dots & K \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J \times J \quad X^T X \quad \mu \quad , \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

$$b = \frac{1}{K} \begin{pmatrix} Y_{1.} \\ Y_{2.} - Y_{1.} \\ \vdots \\ Y_{j.} - Y_{1.} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b^T X^T y = \frac{1}{K} \left[ Y_{..} Y_{1.} + \sum_{j=2}^j Y_{j.} (Y_{j.} - Y_{1.}) \right] = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{j=1}^j Y_{j.}^2$$

$$\hat{y} = [\bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_1, \dots, \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_2, \dots, \bar{y}_j]^T$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

μ      μ

μ      μ      μ       $b^T X^T y$

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (y^T y - b^T X^T y) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K Y_{jk}^2 - \frac{1}{K} \sum_{j=1}^J Y_j^2 \right]$$

---

μ      μ

1      μ      μ

μ      μ      μ      μ      0

μ      μ      μ      μ      .

μ      0      μ      :  $E(Y_{jk}) = \mu$        $\beta = [\mu]$       X

μ      μ      (1).

:  $X^T X = N$ ,  $X^T y = Y_{..}$  :

$$b = \hat{\mu} = \frac{Y_{..}}{N} \quad b^T X^T y = \frac{Y_{..}^2}{N} \quad D_0 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[ \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K Y_{jk}^2 - \frac{Y_{..}^2}{N} \right]$$

μ      0      1,      μ      1

$D_1 \sim x_{N-J}^2$  .

0       $D_0 \sim x_{N-1}^2$ ,       $D_0$       μ -

-      μ .

$H_0$  :

$$D_0 - D_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[ \frac{1}{K} \sum_{j=1}^J Y_j^2 - \frac{1}{N} Y_{..}^2 \right] \sim x_{J-1}^2$$

$$f = \frac{D_0 - D_1}{J-1} \bigg/ \frac{D_1}{N-j} \sim F_{J-1, N-J}$$

0      ,      f      μ

μ      μ      μ       $F_{J-1, N-J}$       μ

ANOVA.

$\mu$                                    $\mu$                                    $\mu$                                    $\mu$

$\mu$                                    $\mu$                                    $\mu$                                    $\mu$                                   .

**12**

$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$

**15 :**                                   $\mu$                                   ,

4.17	5.58	5.18	6.11	4.50	4.61	5.17	4.53	5.33	5.14
4.81	4.17	4.41	3.59	5.87	3.83	6.03	4.89	4.32	4.69
6.31	5.12	5.54	5.50	5.37	5.29	4.92	6.15	5.80	5.26

$\mu$  N=30 , J=3 , K=10

$$\frac{Y^2}{N} = 772.0599 \quad ( = 30 ) \quad \frac{1}{K} \sum_{j=1}^J Y_j^2 = 775.8262 \quad ( = 10, J=3 )$$

$$: \quad D_0 - D_1 = 3.7663 / \sigma^2 \quad \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K Y_{jk}^2 = 786.3138$$

$$D_1 = 10.4921 / \sigma^2$$

**16 :**                                  ANOVA

	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	f
1		772.0599		
2		3.7663	1.883	4.85
27		10.4921	0.389	
30		786.3138		

$f = 4.85$ 
  
 $F_{2, 27} = 3, 3541$

$E(Y_{jk}) = \mu_j$

$b = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mu}_1 \\ \hat{\mu}_2 \\ \hat{\mu}_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.032 \\ 4.661 \\ 5.526 \end{pmatrix}$

$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N-J} (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb) = \frac{1}{N-J} (y^T y - b^T X^T y)$

$\hat{\sigma}^2 = 10.4921 / 27 = 0.389$

ANOVA).

$\hat{\sigma}^2 (X^T X)^{-1} : X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sqrt{0.389/10} = 0.197$

$\hat{\mu}_3 = 5.526$

$\mu$   $R$

$L$ 
  
 $lm$ 
  
 summary anova.

```
> L<-gl(3, 10,30, labels = c("trA", "trB","Control"))
```

```
> L
```

```
[1] trA trA trA trA trA trA trA trA trA trA trB trB trB
trB trB
```

```
[16] trB trB trB trB trB Control Control Control Control Control Control
Control Control Control Control
```

Levels: trA trB Control

```
> Dedos<-c(4.81,4.17,4.41,3.59,5.87,3.83,6.03,4.89,4.32,4.69,
6.31,5.12,5.54,5.50,5.37,5.29,4.92,6.15,5.80,5.26,
4.17,5.58,5.18,6.11,4.50,4.61,5.17,4.53,5.33,5.14)
```

```
> treat_lm<-lm(Dedos~L)
```

```
> anova(treat_lm)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: Dedos

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
L	2	3.7663	1.8832	4.8461	0.01591 *
Residuals	27	10.4921	0.3886		

---

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

```
> summary(treat_lm)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Dedos ~ L)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.0710	-0.4180	-0.0060	0.2627	1.3690

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t	value Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	4.6610	0.1971	23.644	< 2e-16 ***
LtrB	0.8650	0.2788	3.103	0.00446 **
LControl	0.3710	0.2788	1.331	0.19439

---

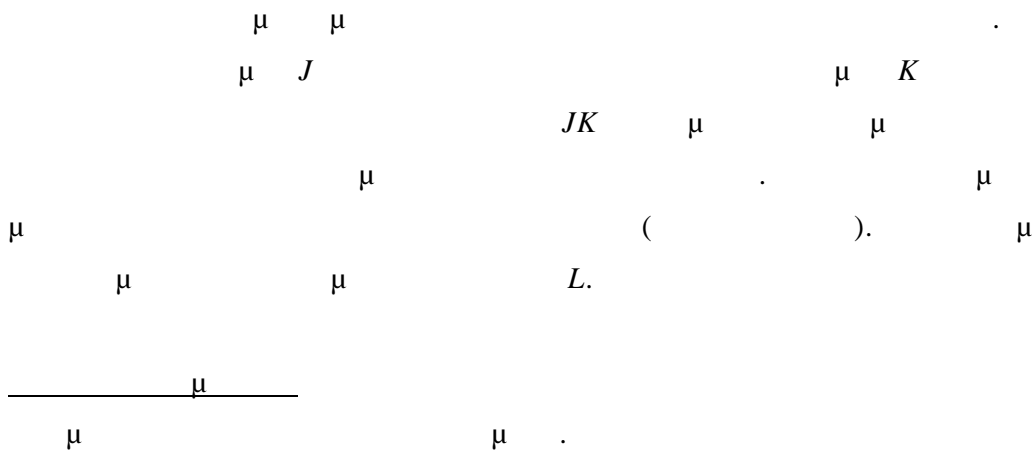
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.6234 on 27 degrees of freedom

**Multiple R-squared: 0.2641, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2096**

**F-statistic: 4.846 on 2 and 27 DF, p-value: 0.01591**

### 11.3 ANOVA $\mu$



### 17 : ANOVA

	1	...	K	
1	$y_{111}, \dots, y_{11L}$	...	$y_{1K1}, \dots, y_{1KL}$	$y_{1..}$
...	...	...	...	...
$A_J$	$y_{J11}, \dots, y_{J1L}$	...	$y_{JK1}, \dots, y_{JKL}$	$y_{J..}$
	$y_{.1}$	...	$y_{.K}$	$y_{...}$



$\mu$   
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$   
 $\mu$

$$E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k + (\alpha\beta)_{jk}$$

$$E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k$$

$$E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j$$

$$E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \beta_k$$

$$I + J + K + JK = (J+1)(K+1) \quad \mu$$

$$X^T X \mu$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0, \quad \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 0$$

$$(\alpha\beta)_{11} + (\alpha\beta)_{12} = 0, \quad (\alpha\beta)_{21} + (\alpha\beta)_{22} = 0, \quad (\alpha\beta)_{31} + (\alpha\beta)_{32} = 0$$

$$(\alpha\beta)_{11} + (\alpha\beta)_{21} + (\alpha\beta)_{31} = 0$$

$$(\alpha\beta)_{12} + (\alpha\beta)_{22} + (\alpha\beta)_{32} = 0$$

ANOVA.

$$\alpha_1 = \beta_1 = (\alpha\beta)_{11} = (\alpha\beta)_{12} = (\alpha\beta)_{21} = (\alpha\beta)_{31} = 0$$

$$(\mu_{jk})_{jk..}$$

$$\hat{y} = Xb$$

$$\sigma^2 D = y^T y - b^T X^T y$$

13

$$(\mu_{J=3}, L=2) \quad (\mu_{K=2})$$

**18 :**       $\mu$                        $\mu$                       **ANOVA**

	1	2	
1	6.8, 6.6	5.3, 6.1	24.8
2	7.5, 7.4	7.2, 6.5	28.6
3	7.8, 9.1	8.8, 9.1	34.8
	45.2	43.0	88.2

$y^T y = 664.1$   
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

**19 :**                                       $\mu$                                        $\mu$

$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$b^T X^T y$	(Deviance)
$\mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k + (\alpha\beta)_{jk}$	6	6	662.6200	$\sigma^2 D_s = 1.4800$
$\mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k$	4	8	661.4133	$\sigma^2 D_I = 2.6867$
$\mu + \alpha_j$	3	9	661.0100	$\sigma^2 D_B = 3.0900$
$\mu + \beta_k$	2	10	648.6733	$\sigma^2 D_A = 15.4267$
$\mu$	1	11	648.2700	$\sigma^2 D_M = 15.8300$

$D_s \sim \chi_6^2$   
 $(D_s \sim \chi_6^2)$                        $JK=6$                        $N= 12$   
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$

$$D_I \sim x_8^2$$

$$D_I - D_S \sim x_2^2$$

$$f = \frac{\frac{D_I - D_S}{2}}{\frac{D_S}{6}} \sim F_{2,6}$$

$$\mu \quad f = \frac{2.6867 - 1.48}{2\sigma^2} \bigg/ \frac{1.48}{6\sigma^2} = 2.45 \quad \mu$$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$$\mu \quad E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j \quad \mu \quad E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad D_B - D_I$$

$$f = \frac{\frac{D_B - D_I}{1}}{\frac{D_S}{6}} = \frac{3.09 - 2.6867}{\sigma^2} \bigg/ \frac{1.48}{6\sigma^2} = 1.63$$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad F_{1,6} \quad \mu$

$$f = 25.82$$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad F_{2,6} \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad D_S \quad - \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad D_S$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad F-$

$\mu \quad \text{ANOVA.}$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$D_l \sim x_8^2$  F-  
 $D_l \sim \mu - \mu$   
 $\mu$

**20 : ANOVA**

	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	f
1	648.2700			
2	12.7400	6.3700		25.82
1	0.4033	0.4033		1.63
2	1.2067	0.6033		2.45
6	1.4800	0.2467		
12	664.1			

$\mu$

**$\mu$  14**

$\beta_k = 0$  k,  $\mu$

$\mu$  :

(1) :  $E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k$   $E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j$

$\sigma^2 D_B - \sigma^2 D_l = 3.0900 - 2.6867 = 0.4033$

(2) :  $E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \beta_k$   $E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu$

$\sigma^2 D_M - \sigma^2 D_A = 15.8300 - 15.4267 = 0.4033$

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$

ANOVA.

$E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu$   
 $E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k$

$\sigma^2 D_s,$   
 $b^T X^T y$

## 11.4

$E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k + (\alpha\beta)_{jk}, j = 1, \dots, J, k = 1, \dots, K$

$A_j B_k$   
 $( )_{jk}$

21 :      μ                      μ

		A1			A2	
		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
	$Y_{111}$	$Y_{121}$	$Y_{131}$	$Y_{241}$	$Y_{251}$	
	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
	$Y_{11n_1}$	$Y_{12n_2}$	$Y_{13n_3}$	$Y_{24n_4}$	$Y_{25n_5}$	

μ

μ                      μ                      ( 1                      2)                      μ                      μ

μ                      ( 1, 2                      3)                      μ                      μ

μ                      ( 4                      5).                      μ                      μ                      μ

μ                      μ                      μ                      .                      μ                      μ

μ                      μ                      μ                      .                      μ                      μ

μ                      μ                      μ                      μ                      μ, 1, 2, ( )<sub>11</sub>, ( )<sub>12</sub>,  
 ( )<sub>13</sub>, ( )<sub>24</sub>                      ( )<sub>25</sub>.

μ                      μ                      μ                      μ                      :

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0, (\alpha\beta)_{11} + (\alpha\beta)_{12} + (\alpha\beta)_{13} = 0 \quad . (\alpha\beta)_{24} + (\alpha\beta)_{25} = 0,$$

μ                       $\alpha_1 = 0, ( )_{11} = 0 \quad ( )_{24} = 0.$

μ                      μ                      (                      μ                      μ

μ                      μ                      )                      μ                      μ                      μ

μ                      μ                      μ, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

μ                      μ                      μ

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \quad \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 = 0 \quad \alpha_1 = 0 \quad \alpha_4 = 0.$$

11.5

$\mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $( )_{jkl} \quad ( )_{jk}$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \alpha_j$   
 $E(Y_{jk}) = \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\alpha_3 \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha_2$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$   
 $\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$



11.6

$\mu$

$\mu$

ANOVA

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$$X^T X b = X^T y \quad Wb = 0$$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$$: \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad X = (X_1 \quad X_2)$$

$X_1^T X_1 \quad \mu \quad 2 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$

$$: E(y) = X\beta = X_1\beta_1$$

$$X_1^T X_1 b_1 = X_1^T y$$

$$\sigma^2 (X_1^T X_1)^{-1}$$

$$b$$

$$X^T X b = X^T y \quad Wb = 0$$

$$(y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta)$$

$$\sigma^2 D = y^T y - b^T X^T y$$

11.7

$\mu$  (ANCOVA)

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

.

$\mu$  (ANCOVA)  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

,

«  $\mu$  » (covariates).

«  $\mu$  » (covariates)  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (ANCOVA)  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$

$\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  15

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$Y_{jk}$   $\mu$  (scores)

$\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $x_{jk}$   $\mu$

.

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  .

22 :  $\mu$  9

$M_1$		$M_2$		$M_3$	
y	x	y	x	y	x
8	4	8	3	4	1
4	1	6	5	7	2
8	5	7	5	7	2
3	1	9	4	7	3
4	2	8	3	7	4
3	1	5	1	5	1
6	4	7	2	7	4

$\mu$  :

o :  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $E(Y_{jk}) = \mu_j + \gamma x_{jk}$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \gamma x_{jk}$   $j = 1, 2, 3$   $k = 1, 2, \dots, 7$ .

$$y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ Y_{j7} \end{pmatrix} \quad x_j = \begin{pmatrix} x_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{j7} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad E(y) = X\beta \quad \mu \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & x_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad \mu$$

7.

$$\mu : X^T X, X^T y \quad b$$

$$\mu \quad y^T y \quad b^T X^T y$$

$$\mu : \sigma^2 D_1 = y^T y - b^T X^T y.$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu :$$

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ 1 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mu : X^T X \quad X^T y$$

$$b^T X^T y \quad \sigma^2 D_0$$

$$\mu \quad \mu, \quad D_1 \sim \chi_{17}^2.$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \gamma x_{jk}$$

$$D_0 \sim \chi_{19}^2 \quad f = \frac{D_0 - D_1}{2\sigma^2} \bigg/ \frac{D_1}{17\sigma^2} \sim F_{3,17}.$$

$$\underline{\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad R}$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu, x \quad L( \quad ).$$

```

> y1<-c(8,4,8,3,4,3,6)
> y2<-c(8,6,7,9,8,5,7)
> y3<-c(4,7,7,7,7,5,7)
> x1<-c(4,1,5,1,2,1,4)
> x2<-c(3,5,5,4,3,1,2)
> x3<-c(1,2,2,3,4,1,4)
> Y<-c(y1,y2,y3)
> x<-c(x1,x2,x3)
> L<-gl(3,7,21,labels=c("M1","M2","M3"))

```

```

> model_lm<-lm(Y~L+x)
> model_lm

```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Y ~ L + x)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	LM2	LM3	x
3.1109	1.4356	1.2557	0.7902

```
> summary(model_lm)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = Y ~ L + x)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.4975	-0.6913	-0.1568	1.0529	1.7283

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	3.1109	0.6508	4.780	0.000174 ***
LM2	1.4356	0.6438	2.230	0.039536 *
LM3	1.2557	0.6307	1.991	0.062818 .
x	0.7902	0.1844	4.284	0.000502 ***

---

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

Residual standard error: 1.179 on 17 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.6263, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5604

**F-statistic: 9.498 on 3 and 17 DF, p-value: 0.0006505**

```
> aov(model_lm)
```

Call:

```
aov(formula = model_lm)
```

Terms:

	L	x	Residuals
Sum of Squares	14.09524	25.51249	23.63037
Deg. of Freedom	2	1	17

Residual standard error: 1.178992

Estimated effects may be unbalanced

$\mu$        $\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $F_{3,17}$                       0.05.

```
> f_stat<-qf(0.95,3,17)
```

```
> f_stat
```

```
[1] 3.196777
```

$\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $f = 9.498$   
 $\mu$      $\mu$       ( scores)  
 $\mu$      $\mu$        $\mu$      $\mu$   
.





## 12 μ

## μ

### 12.1 μ

μ μ Y μ μ μ  
 μ . μ , μ « »  
 « » . μ  
 « » « » μ « » μ μ 1  
 « » μ 0.

Y μ μ μ . μ μ μ  
 :  

$$Y = \begin{cases} 1 & \mu \\ 0 & \mu \end{cases}$$
  
 : P(Y=1) = P(Y=0) = 1 - .

μ μ  
 :  $f(y; \pi) = P(Y = y) = \pi^y (1 - \pi)^{1-y}$  .  
 μ .

μ n μ μ , Y<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, ..., Y<sub>n</sub>  
 μ P(Y<sub>i</sub>=1) = i.

**Н** :  

$$f(\pi; y) = \prod_{j=1}^n \pi_j^{y_j} (1 - \pi_j)^{1-y_j} = \exp \left[ \sum_{j=1}^n y_j \log \left( \frac{\pi_j}{1 - \pi_j} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^n \log (1 - \pi_j) \right] \quad ( )$$

$$\pi = [\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n]^T \quad y = [y_1, \dots, y_n]^T ,$$
  
 μ .

$$Y = \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j$$
 «  $\mu$  »  $n$   $\mu$   $Y$   $\mu$

$\mu$  :  $\sim b(n, \pi)$  :

$$P(Y = y) = \binom{n}{y} \pi^y (1 - \pi)^{n-y} \quad y = 0, 1, \dots, n$$

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $N$   
 $\mu$   $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_N$   $\mu$  .

$Y_i \sim b(n_i, \pi_i)$   $\mu$  :

$$l(\pi_1, \dots, \pi_N; y_1, \dots, y_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ y_i \log \left( \frac{\pi_i}{1 - \pi_i} \right) + n_i \log (1 - \pi_i) + \log \binom{n_i}{y_i} \right\} \quad ( )$$

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $n_i \mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $Y_i$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $Z_i$  ( ) ( )

12.2  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$

$\mu$   $Y_i$  :  $Y_i \sim b(n_i, \pi_i)$ .  
 $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_N$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_i$ .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  «  $P_i = \frac{y_i}{n_i}$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  »  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  $0 \leq \frac{y_i}{n_i} \leq 1$ .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  «  $\mu$  »  $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $i$  :  $g(\pi_i) = \eta_i = x_i^T \beta$

$x_i$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  )  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $g$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $i$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $i$   $\mu$  [0, 1].

$\mu\mu$   $\mu$  :  $\pi = x^T \beta$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $x^T b$   $\mu$   $\mu$  [0, 1].

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $g(\mu)$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $x_i$   
 $\mu$   $[0, 1]$ .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $[0, 1]$ .

$\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ :

(Logit) :  $g(\pi_i) = \ln \frac{\pi_i}{1-\pi_i}$

$\pi_i = \frac{e^{\eta_i}}{1+e^{\eta_i}}$

**Probit** :  $g(\pi_i) = \Phi^{-1}(\pi_i)$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\pi_i = \Phi(\eta_i)$

$\mu$  (C-log-log) :  $g(\pi_i) = \ln(-\ln(1-\pi_i))$

$\pi_i = 1 - \exp(-e^{\eta_i})$

\_\_\_\_\_ :  
 $\mu$   $g(\pi_i) = \ln \frac{\pi_i}{1-\pi_i}$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 ANOVA .

**12.3** (  $\mu$  )

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  - .

« » .

μ μ . μ μ

μ .

μ « » μ

x . μ  $g(\pi) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$ .

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ -

μ **probit** μ  $g(\pi_i) = \Phi^{-1}(\pi_i)$  .

μ N(0, 1).

:  $\Phi^{-1}(\pi) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$

μ  $\Phi^{-1}$ .

probit μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ x=μ μ «μ

» LD(50) (Lethal Dose 50%)

μ μ .

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

**probit** μ .

$g(\pi_i) = \ln \frac{\pi_i}{1-\pi_i}$  μ  $\log\left(\frac{\pi}{1-\pi}\right) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$

$\log\left(\frac{\pi}{1-\pi}\right)$  μ μ odds (

) .

$$\pi_i = \frac{\exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)}{1 + \exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)}$$

This is the **probit** model. The log-likelihood function is:

$$L(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ y_i \log \pi_i + (1 - y_i) \log (1 - \pi_i) \right]$$

The maximum likelihood estimates are obtained by solving the first-order conditions:

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_1} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \pi_i) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\beta)}{\partial \beta_2} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \pi_i) x_i = 0$$

The **c-log log** link function is used for the probability  $\pi_i$ :

$$\log[-\log(1 - \pi)] = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x \quad \pi = 1 - \exp[-\exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x)]$$

The parameters are estimated using the **probit** method. The estimated probabilities are:

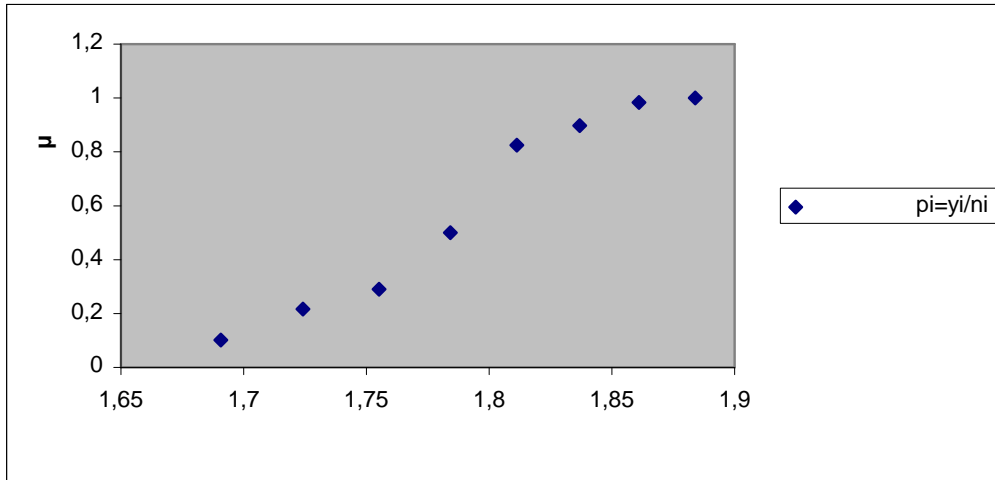
$\mu$  0, 5       $\mu$  0      1.

## 12.4 $\mu$ $\mu$

10.

23 :  $\mu$   $\mu$

$x_i$ ( $\log_{10} \text{CS}_2 \text{mg l}^{-1}$ )	$\mu$ $n_i$	$\mu$ $y_i$	$\mu$ $p_i = y_i/n_i$
1, 6907	59	06	0, 102
1, 7242	60	13	0, 217
1, 7552	62	18	0, 290
1, 7842	56	28	0, 500
1, 8113	63	52	0, 825
1, 8369	59	53	0, 898
1, 8610	62	61	0, 984
1, 8839	60	60	1, 000



$\mu$  7 :  $p_i = y_i/n_i$   $x_i$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$$\pi_i = \frac{\exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)}{1 + \exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)}$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\pi_i}{1-\pi_i}\right) = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i \quad \log(1-\pi_i) = -\log[1 + \exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)]$$

( )  $\mu$

$$l = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ y_i (\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i) - n_i \log[1 + \exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)] + \log\left(\frac{n_i}{y_i}\right) \right]$$

score 1 2 :

$$U_1 = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_1} = \sum \left\{ y_i - n_i \left[ \frac{\exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)}{1 + \exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)} \right] \right\} = \sum (y_i - n_i \pi_i)$$

$$U_2 = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta_2} = \sum \left\{ y_i x_i - n_i x_i \left[ \frac{\exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)}{1 + \exp(\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_i)} \right] \right\} = \sum x_i (y_i - n_i \pi_i)$$

:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \sum n_i \pi_i (1-\pi_i) & \sum n_i x_i \pi_i (1-\pi_i) \\ \sum n_i x_i \pi_i (1-\pi_i) & \sum n_i x_i^2 \pi_i (1-\pi_i) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$j^{(m-1)}b^{(m)} = j^{(m-1)}b^{(m-1)} + U^{(m-1)}$$

$$\hat{y}_i = n_i \hat{\pi}_i$$

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ y_i \log \left( \frac{y_i}{\hat{y}_i} \right) + (n_i - y_i) \log \left( \frac{n - y_i}{n - \hat{y}_i} \right) \right]$$

23

24:

---

$b_1$	0	-37, 849	-53, 851	-60, 700	-60, 717
$b_2$	0	21, 334	30, 382	34, 261	34, 270

$$[J(b)]^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 26,802 & 15,061 \\ 15,061 & 8,469 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = 11, 23$$

$$b_1 = -60,72 \quad b_2 = 34,27$$

$$\sqrt{26,802} = 5,18 \quad \sqrt{8,469} = 2,91.$$



$\mu$   $x_6^2$   $\mu$  ,  $N=8$   $p=2$   
 $\mu$  .  
 5%  $\mu$   $x_6^2$   $\mu$  12, 59  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

---

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $R$

```

> x <-c(1.6907, 1.7242, 1.7552, 1.7842, 1.8113, 1.8369, 1.8610, 1.8839)
> n<-c(59, 60, 62, 56, 63, 59, 62, 60)
> y<-c(06, 13, 18, 28, 52, 53, 61, 60)
  
```

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  dedos  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  dosi.

```

> dedos<-data.frame(x=x,y=y,n=n)
> dedos$Y<-cbind(dedos$y,dedos$n-dedos$y)
> dosi<-glm(Y~x,family=binomial,data=dedos)
> dosi
  
```

Call: glm(formula = Y ~ x, family = binomial, data = dedos)

Coefficients:

**(Intercept)**      **x**  
 -60.72      34.27

Degrees of Freedom: 7 Total (i.e. Null); 6 Residual

Null Deviance: 284.2

**Residual Deviance: 11.23**      AIC: 41.43

---

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$  (logit).

$\mu$        $\mu$                        $\mu$                $\mu$   
 $\mu$      $\mu$                $\mu$   
 $\mu$                       .

---

**probit**

```
> dosi<-glm(Y~x,family=binomial(link=probit),data=dedos)
> dosi
```

Call: glm(formula = Y ~ x, family = binomial(link = probit), data = dedos)

Coefficients:

<b>(Intercept)</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>-34.94</b>	<b>19.73</b>

Degrees of Freedom: 7 Total (i.e. Null); 6 Residual

Null Deviance: 284.2

**Residual Deviance: 10.12**      AIC: 40.32

---

**$\mu$  (Extreme value)**

```
> dosi<-glm(Y~x,family=binomial(link=cloglog),data=dedos)
> dosi
```

Call: glm(formula = Y ~ x, family = binomial(link = cloglog), data = dedos)

Coefficients:

<b>(Intercept)</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>-39.57</b>	<b>22.04</b>

Degrees of Freedom: 7 Total (i.e. Null); 6 Residual

Null Deviance: 284.2

**Residual Deviance: 3.446**      AIC: 33.64

25:                    μ                    μ                    μ

Probit			
(Deviance)			μ (Extreme value)
D	11, 23	10, 12	3, 45

μ                    D                    μ ,  
 μ                    μ                    μ (Extreme value)  
    μ .

**12.5                    μ**

\_\_\_\_\_ μ

μ                    ,                    μ                    μ

μ                    π<sub>i</sub> = g<sup>-1</sup>(x<sub>i</sub><sup>T</sup>β)

μ                    μ

$$l(\pi; y) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ y_i \log \pi_i + (n_i - y_i) \log (1 - \pi_i) + \log \binom{n_i}{y_i} \right].$$

μ                    μ                    μ                    n<sub>i</sub> = 1

/                    y<sub>i</sub>=0                    μ                    μ                    .

μ                    μ                    «                    μ                    »                    μ                    ,                    μ                    μ

:

$$D = 2[l(\hat{\pi}_{\max}; y) - l(\hat{\pi}; y)]$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \pi_i} = \frac{y_i}{\pi_i} - \frac{n_i - y_i}{1 - \pi_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \pi_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{y_i}{n_i} = \pi_i$$

$$l(\hat{\pi}_{\max}; y) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ y_i \log \left( \frac{y_i}{n_i} \right) + (n_i - y_i) \log \left( 1 - \frac{y_i}{n_i} \right) + \log \binom{n_i}{y_i} \right]$$

$$D = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ y_i \log \left( \frac{y_i}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i} \right) + (n_i - y_i) \log \left( \frac{n_i - y_i}{n_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i} \right) \right]$$

$$D = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \log \frac{y_i^{y_i} (n_i - y_i)^{n_i - y_i}}{n_i^{n_i}}$$

$$D = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ y_i \log \frac{y_i}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i} + (n_i - y_i) \log \frac{n_i - y_i}{n_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i} \right]$$

$$D \sim \chi_{N-p}^2$$

$$D \sim \chi_{N-p}^2$$

12.6

«  $\mu$  »

$$S_w = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - n_i \pi_i)^2}{n_i \pi_i (1 - \pi_i)} \quad \mu \quad E(Y_i) = n_i \pi_i \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad :$$

- Pearson :

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o - e)^2}{e}$$

$\mu \quad \mu \quad 2 \times N \quad \mu$

$$X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - n_i \pi_i)^2}{n_i \pi_i} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{[(n_i - y_i) - n_i(1 - \pi_i)]^2}{n_i(1 - \pi_i)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - n_i \pi_i)^2}{n_i \pi_i (1 - \pi_i)} (1 - \pi_i + \pi_i) = S_w$$

$X^2 \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad ,$

$$: X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i)^2}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i (1 - n_i \hat{\pi}_i)}$$

$$: D = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ y_i \log \left( \frac{y_i}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i} \right) + (n_i - y_i) \log \left( \frac{n_i - y_i}{n_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i} \right) \right]$$

\_\_\_\_\_  $\mu \quad \mu \quad$  Taylor  $s \log(s/t)$

$$s=t, ( : s \log \frac{s}{t} = (s-t) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(s-t)^2}{t} + \dots )$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= 2 \sum_{i=1}^N \left\{ (y_i - n \hat{\pi}_i) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_i - n \hat{\pi}_i)^2}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i} + [(n_i - y_i) - (n_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i)] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{[(n_i - y_i) - (n_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i)]^2}{n_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i} + \dots \right\} \\
 &\cong \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i)^2}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i (1 - \hat{\pi}_i)} = X^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D \sim \chi_{N-p}^2, \quad X^2 \sim \chi_{N-p}^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D, X^2 \\
 & x_{N-p}^2 \cdot D \cdot D \cdot X^2 \\
 & \cdot \mu \mu \\
 & \mu \quad 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

## 12.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mu \mu \quad \mu \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \mu \\
 & \mu \cdot \\
 & \mu \quad \mu \\
 & \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \\
 & \mu \quad \mu \\
 & \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu
 \end{aligned}$$

$$r_i = \frac{p_i - \hat{\pi}_i}{\sqrt{\left[ \frac{\hat{\pi}_i(1-\hat{\pi}_i)}{n_i} \right]}} \quad p_i = \frac{y_i}{n_i}$$

$$r_i \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad (0) \quad (1).$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \\ X^2.$$

$$\mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu \quad \mu$$

Cox Snell (1968).

Pierce Schafer (1986)

$$d_i = \pm \sqrt{2} \left[ y_i \log \left( \frac{y_i}{n_i \hat{\pi}_i} \right) + (n_i - y_i) \log \left( \frac{n_i - y_i}{n_i - n_i \hat{\pi}_i} \right) \right]$$







$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $(\mu$   $\mu)$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $($   $)$   $\mu$   $.$   
 $\mu$   $.$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $(35$   $38$   $)$   $.$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $.$

26 :  $\mu$   $\mu$   $($   $\mu$   $)$

---



---

$\mu$	$\mu$	25	9	4	38
$\mu$		5	18	12	35

---

### 13.2 $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Poisson

$$P(Y = y) = \frac{\lambda^y e^{-\lambda}}{y!} \quad \mu \quad y=0,1,\dots$$

$\mu$  :  $E(Y) = Var(Y) = \lambda$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Poisson  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $.$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $.$   $,$   $,$   $\mu$   $J$

$Y_{jk}$  (j, k)  $Y_{j.}$   $Y_{.k}$   
 $n$   $Y_{jk}$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

27 :

	$B_1$	$B_2$	...	$B_k$	
$A_1$	$Y_{11}$	$Y_{12}$	...	$Y_{1K}$	$Y_{1.}$
$A_2$	$Y_{21}$				$Y_{2.}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$				
$A_j$	$Y_{j1}$			$Y_{jK}$	$Y_{j.}$
	$Y_{.1}$	$Y_{.2}$		$Y_{.K}$	$n = Y_{..}$

\_\_\_\_\_ ,  $J \times K \times \dots \times L$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_{jk\dots l}$   
 $\mu$   $y$   $\mu$   $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$ .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_{jk}$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  *Poisson*  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\lambda_{jk} > 0$ .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  *Poisson*.

$$f(y; \lambda) = \prod_{j=1}^J \prod_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_{jk}^{y_{jk}} e^{-\lambda_{jk}}}{y_{jk}!}$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_{jk}$ ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $n$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  *Poisson*,  $\mu$

$$\lambda_{..} = \sum_j \sum_k \lambda_{jk} .$$

:

$$f(y|n) = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^J \prod_{k=1}^K \frac{\lambda_{jk}^{y_{jk}} e^{-\lambda_{jk}}}{y_{jk}!}}{\frac{\lambda_{..}^n e^{-\lambda_{..}}}{n!}} = n! \prod_{j=1}^J \prod_{k=1}^K \frac{\theta_{jk}^{y_{jk}}}{y_{jk}!} \quad \theta_{jk} = \frac{\lambda_{jk}}{\lambda_{..}}$$

$$\lambda_{..}^n = \prod_{j=1}^J \prod_{k=1}^K \lambda_{..}^{y_{jk}} \quad e^{-\lambda_{..}} = \prod_{j=1}^J \prod_{k=1}^K e^{-\lambda_{jk}} .$$

$$0 \leq \theta_{jk} \leq 1, \quad \sum_j \sum_k \theta_{jk} = 1, \quad \theta_{jk}$$

$$f(y_{j1}, \dots, y_{jK} | y_{j.}) = y_{j.}! \frac{\prod_{k=1}^K \theta_{jk}^{y_{jk}}}{y_{jk}!} \quad \sum_k \theta_{kj} = 1$$

$$f(y | y_{j.}, j=1, 2, \dots, J) = \prod_{j=1}^J y_{j.}! \frac{\prod_{k=1}^K \theta_{jk}^{y_{jk}}}{y_{jk}!} \quad \sum_k \theta_{kj} = 1$$

$$f(y | y_{j.}, j=1, 2, \dots, J) = \prod_{j=1}^J y_{j.}! \frac{\prod_{k=1}^K \theta_{jk}^{y_{jk}}}{y_{jk}!} \quad \sum_k \theta_{kj} = 1$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_i, i=1, \dots, N$  ,  $\mu$

$\mu$  Poisson

$$f(y; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^{y_i} e^{-\lambda_i} / y_i!$$

$\mu$   $y_i$   $\mu$   $\lambda_i$ .

$\mu$   $\mu$

$$f(y; \theta | n) = n! \prod_{i=1}^N \theta_i^{y_i} / y_i! \quad n = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \theta_i = 1.$$

**13.3  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  (Log-Linear)  $\mu$**

$\mu$  Poisson  $\mu$   $f(y; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^N \lambda_i^{y_i} e^{-\lambda_i} / y_i!$

$Y_1, \dots, Y_N$   $\mu$   $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$$E(Y_i) = \lambda_i \quad i=1, \dots, N.$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_1, \dots, Y_N$

$$\theta_1, \dots, \theta_N \quad \mu \quad n = \sum_{i=1}^N Y_i \quad \sum_{i=1}^N \theta_i = 1 \quad \mu$$

11 :

$$E(Y_i) = n\theta_i \quad i=1, \dots, N.$$

$$E(Y_{jk}) = n \theta_{j \cdot} \theta_{\cdot k}$$

$$\theta_{jk} = \theta_{j \cdot} \theta_{\cdot k}$$

$$\sum_k \theta_{\cdot k} = 1$$

$$\sum_j \theta_{j \cdot} = 1$$

$$E(Y_{jk}) = n \theta_{j \cdot} \theta_{\cdot k}$$

$$\eta_i = \log E(Y_i) = x_i^T \beta \quad i=1, \dots, N$$

$\mu$  log-linear  $\mu$

**μ :**

1.  $E(Y_{jk}) = n \theta_{j \cdot} \theta_{\cdot k}$  :

$$\eta_{jk} = \log E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k$$

2.  $E(Y_{jk}) = n \theta_{jk}$  ,  $\mu$  :

$$\eta_{jk} = \log E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k + (\alpha\beta)_{jk}$$

$$\theta_{jk} = \theta_{j \cdot} \theta_{\cdot k}$$

$\mu$     $\mu$                        $\ll \mu$                        $\gg (\alpha\beta)_{jk} = 0$       $j$       $k$   
 $j$       $k$ .  
 log-linear  $\mu$                       ,  
 $\mu$                       .

3.                       $\eta_{jk} = \log E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k$       $\alpha_j$   
 $\mu$     $\mu$       $j$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$ .

---

$\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$       $\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                       .

$\mu$     $\mu$      ANOVA  $\mu$                       ,     log-linear  $\mu$   
 $\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$       $\mu$      .                       $\mu$     $\mu$                        $\alpha_j$   
 $j=1, \dots, J$                        $(J-1)$                        $\mu$      .  
 $(\alpha\beta)_{jk}$       $j=1, \dots, J$                        $k=1, \dots, K$   
 $(J-1)(K-1)$                        $\mu$      .

$\mu$                        $\mu$                       ,  
 $\mu$       $\mu$                        $\mu$                        $\mu$                       ,  
 $\mu$                       .                      log-linear  $\mu$                       ,  
 $\mu$                        $\mu$                       .                       $\mu$                       ,      $\mu$   
 $\mu$

$\mu$     $\mu$                        $\mu$   
 $\mu$                       .                       $\mu$       $\mu$

$n$        $E(Y_i) = n\theta_i$        $y_{j,l}$        $E(Y_{jkl}) = y_{j,l}\theta_{jkl}$ .

$\mu$        $\mu$       log-linear  $\mu$        $\mu$

$\mu$  ,       $\mu$        $E(Y_{jkl}) = y_{j,l}\theta_{jkl}$

$$\eta_{jkl} = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k + \gamma_l + (\alpha\beta)_{jk} + (\alpha\gamma)_{jl} + (\beta\gamma)_{kl} + (\alpha\beta\gamma)_{jkl}$$

$$\mu + \alpha_j + \gamma_l + (\alpha\gamma)_{jl} \quad \mu \quad y_{j,l}$$

$$\mu \quad \beta_k + (\alpha\beta)_{jk} + (\beta\gamma)_{kl} + (\alpha\beta\gamma)_{jkl}$$

$$\theta_{jkl} \cdot$$

$\mu$

$$\beta_k + (\alpha\beta)_{jk} + (\beta\gamma)_{kl} + (\alpha\beta\gamma)_{jkl} \quad ,$$

$\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$

$\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$        $\mu$

«      ».

**13.4       $\mu$**

$\mu$  Poisson       $\mu$        $\mu$

$$l = \sum_i (y_i \log \lambda_i - \lambda_i - \log y_i !)$$

$\lambda_i = E(Y_i)$ .



$$l = \log n! + \sum_i (y_i \log \theta_i - \log y_i!)$$

$$l = \text{constant} + \sum_i \log E(Y_i)$$

$$E(Y_i) = n\theta_i \quad (\sum_i \theta_i = 1)$$

$$E(y) = \sum_i y_i \theta_i = E(y)$$

$$\eta_i = \log E(Y_i) = X_i^T \beta$$

$$\eta_i = \log E(Y_i) = X_i^T \beta$$

$$E(Y_i) = \exp(\eta_i)$$

Birch 1963 log-linear  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Poisson.



$$l(b; y) = \text{constant} + \sum_i y_i \log e_i$$

$$D = 2 \left[ l(b_{\max}; y) - l(b; y) \right] = 2 \sum_{i=1}^N y_i \log \frac{y_i}{e_i}$$

$$D = 2 \sum o \log \frac{o}{e}$$

$D$  is a measure of the difference between the observed frequencies  $o_i$  and the expected frequencies  $e_i$ . It is always non-negative, and is zero only when  $o_i = e_i$  for all  $i$ . The expected frequencies  $e_i$  are calculated from the marginal totals of the contingency table.

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(o - e)^2}{e}$$

$X^2$  is a measure of the goodness of fit of the observed frequencies to the expected frequencies. It is always non-negative, and is zero only when  $o_i = e_i$  for all  $i$ .

$$r_i = \frac{o_i - e_i}{\sqrt{e_i}}$$

$E(Y_i) = \text{var}(Y_i) = \mu$

$|r_i| > 3$

$1\%$

*Poisson*

### 13.5.1 (Overdispersion)

$\text{Var}(Y) > E(Y)$

*Poisson*

*Poisson*

*(Overdispersion)*

$Y$

$\mu$

$\mu = \frac{\text{Var}(Y)}{E(Y)}$

$\mu = 2$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Poisson  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   


---

 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Poisson  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $i$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $Y_i$   
 $i$   $\mu$  Poisson  $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$  )  $i\mu_i$  .  
Poisson. ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\alpha = \beta = 1/\sigma^2$   $^2$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
:

$$P(Y|y) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + y)}{y! \Gamma(\alpha)} \frac{\beta^\alpha \mu^y}{(\mu + \beta)^{\alpha+y}}$$

$$\alpha = \beta = 1/\sigma^2$$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $k$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Bernoulli  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   
 $a = k$   $\pi = \beta(\mu + \beta)$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  :  $\alpha = \beta = 1/\sigma^2$  :  
 $E(Y) = \mu$   $\mu$   $Var(Y) = \mu(1 + \sigma^2 \mu)$  .



Poisson  $\mu$  .  $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$  .

**13.6  $\mu$   $\mu$**

$\mu$  17:  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  <sup>13</sup>  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  «  $\mu$   $\mu$  » .  $\mu$   $n=400$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .

**28 :**  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

---



---

	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$	$\mu$
Hutchinson	22	2	10	34
$\mu$ $\mu$	16	54	115	185
$\mu$	19	33	73	125
	11	17	28	56
	68	106	226	400

---

$\mu$   $\mu$  , « » «  
 ».  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $n$ .

		μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
		μ	μ	μμ	μ	μ
« Hutchinson »		μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
29 :		μ	μ	μ	μ	μμ
				μ	μ	
				μμ		
	μ	μ	64, 7	5, 9	29, 4	100
	Hutchinson	μ				
		μ	8, 6	29, 2	62, 2	100
μ	μ					
	μ		15, 2	26, 4	58, 4	100
			19, 6	30, 4	50, 0	100
			17, 0	26, 5	56, 5	100
	μ	μ	32, 4	1, 9	4, 4	8, 50
	Hutchinson	μ				
		μ	23, 5	50, 9	50, 9	46, 25
μ	μ					
	μ		27, 9	31, 1	32, 3	31, 25
			16, 2	16, 0	12, 4	14, 00
			100, 0	99, 9	100	100, 0



$$H_0: E(Y_{jk}) = n\theta_j\theta_k$$

$$\sum \theta_j = 1 \quad \sum \theta_k = 1.$$

log-linear  $\mu$

$$\eta_{jk} = \log E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k$$

$$\sum \alpha_j = 0 \quad \sum \beta_k = 0 \quad ( \mu )$$

$$a_1 = 0 \quad \beta_1 = 0 \quad ( \mu ).$$

$$J=4$$

$$K=3$$

$$1+(J-1)+(K-1) = J+K-1 = 6$$

$$\eta_{jk} = \log E(Y_{jk}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \beta_k + (\alpha\beta)_{jk}$$

$$\hat{\eta}_{jk} = \log y_{jk}$$

$$D=0.$$

$$H_0 \quad D \quad X^2$$

$$\chi^2_{N-p} = 12 \quad p = 6.$$

$$\mu \quad \text{Poisson } \mu$$

$$\hat{\eta}_{11} = 1.754 \quad e_{11} = e^{1.754} = 5.78$$

$$\hat{\eta}_{43} = 1.754 + 0.499 + 1.201 = 3.454 \quad e_{43} = e^{3.454} = 31.64$$

$$D = 2 \sum o \log(o/e) = 51.759.$$

$$X^2 = \sum [(o-e)^2/e] = 65.813$$

$\Pr(\chi_6^2 > 50) < 0.001$   
 $H_0$   
 $r_i = \frac{o_i - e_i}{\sqrt{e_i}}$   
 $(1, 1)$   
Hutchinson  
 $R$

**pnx**  
**tbl**  
**as.table**  
1, 2, 3, 4  
1, 2, 3

```

> r1<-c(22,2,10)
> r2<-c(16,54,115)
> r3<-c(19,33,73)
> r4<-c(11,17,28)
> pnx<-rbind(r1,r2,r3,r4)
> pnx
 [1] [2] [3]
r1  22  2 10
r2  16 54 115
r3  19 33 73
r4  11 17 28

> dimnames(pnx)<-list(c("A1","A2","A3","A4"),c("B1","B2","B3"))
> tbl<-as.table(pnx)

```

```
> summary(tbl)
```

```
Number of cases in table: 400
```

```
Number of factors: 2
```

```
Test for independence of all factors:
```

```
Chisq = 65.81, df = 6, p-value = 2.943e-12
```

```
Chisq = 65.81      p-value = 2.943e-12  μ      μ  
H0                μ                      .
```

```
                μ      gmodels      μ      μ  
CrossTable      μ                      .
```

```
( :  
• μ μ R  
Packages -> Install Packages.
```

- μ USA
- μ gmodels
- μ )

```
> CrossTable(tbl)
```

```
Cell Contents  
|-----|  
|      N      |  
| Chi-square contribution |  
|  N / Row Total  |  
|  N / Col Total  |  
|  N / Table Total  |  
|-----|
```

```
Total Observations in Table: 400
```

	B1	B2	B3	Row Total
A1	22	2	10	34
	45.517	5.454	4.416	
	0.647	0.059	0.294	0.085
	0.324	0.019	0.044	
	0.055	0.005	0.025	
A2	16	54	115	185
	7.590	0.505	1.050	
	0.086	0.292	0.622	0.463
	0.235	0.509	0.509	
	0.040	0.135	0.287	
A3	19	33	73	125
	0.238	0.000	0.080	
	0.152	0.264	0.584	0.312
	0.279	0.311	0.323	
	0.048	0.082	0.182	
A4	11	17	28	56
	0.230	0.314	0.419	
	0.196	0.304	0.500	0.140
	0.162	0.160	0.124	
	0.028	0.042	0.070	
Column Total	68	106	226	400
	0.170	0.265	0.565	

μ 18 :

μ , μ μ  
 μ μ μ  
 . μ μ  
 , - μ .  
 μ μ  
 ( ) .  
 . μ .

**30 :**

14

---



---

	-	
	39	25
	62	6
	49	8
	53	8
	64	68
	57	61

---

2×2×2 μ μ μ  
 ( ) μ μ .  
 μ μ μ  
 :  
 μ  
 μ

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$

1 :

	61	39	100
	91	9	100
	86	14	100
	87	13	100

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ( )  
 $\mu$   $(l=1)$   
 $\mu$  - .

$H_0 : E(Y_{jkl}) = y_{j,l} \theta_{.kl}$

$H_1 : E(Y_{jkl}) = y_{j,l} \theta_{jkl}$

(  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$   $\mu$  ).

(  $\mu$   $\mu$   $l=2$  ).

μ

log-linear

μ :

$$\eta_{jkl} = \log E(Y_{jkl}) = \mu + \alpha_j + \gamma_l + (\alpha\gamma)_{jl} + \beta_k + (\beta\gamma)_{kl} \quad (1)$$

μ

μμ  $y_{j,l}$

μ

μ μ μ

«μ » μ

μ μ μ μ

μ

μ μ log-

$\theta_{jk}$  μ

linear μ :

$$\eta_{jkl} = \mu + \alpha_j + \gamma_l + (\alpha\gamma)_{jl} + \beta_k + (\beta\gamma)_{kl} + (\alpha\beta)_{jk} \quad (2)$$

μ ( 1) μ

$D=17.697 \mu^2 \mu$

μ , μ

«μ » μ

μ ( 2) μ  $D=11.41 \mu^1 \mu$

μ  $D=6.283 \mu^1 \mu$  μ

μ

μ μ

μ





3	Gastric Control	Use	91
4	Gastric Control	Not User	9
5	Dod Cases	Use	86
6	Dod Cases Not	User	14
7	Dod Control	Use	87
8	Dod Control	Not User	13

```
> glm_aspirin <- glm(times ~ A + B, family=poisson())
```

```
> anova(glm_aspirin)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model: poisson, link: log

Response: times

Terms added sequentially (first to last)

	Df	Deviance	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev
NULL			7	201.991
A	3	0.000	4	201.991
B	1	168.456	3	33.535

```
> summary(glm_aspirin)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = times ~ A + B, family = poisson())
```

Deviance Residuals:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-2.3511	4.0773	1.0610	-2.5077	0.5220	-1.1490	0.6306	-1.4063

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	4.398e+00	1.028e-01	42.76	<2e-16 ***
AGastric Control	-1.117e-15	1.414e-01	-7.90e-15	1
ADod Cases	-1.558e-15	1.414e-01	-1.10e-14	1
ADod Control	-1.173e-15	1.414e-01	-8.30e-15	1
BNot User	-1.466e+00	1.281e-01	-11.45	<2e-16 ***

---

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

(Dispersion parameter for poiss on family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 201.991 on 7 degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 33.535 on 3 degrees of freedom  
AIC: 86.9

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5

### 13.7

$\mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu$   
 $\qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \cdot \qquad \mu$   
 $\mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \mu$   
 $\mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \mu$   
 $\mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu$   
 $\mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu$   
 $\mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu$   
 $\mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu$   
 $\mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu \qquad \mu$

$$S_w = [F(p) - X\beta]^T V^{-1} [F(p) - X\beta]$$

$$\mu = \frac{V(p)}{F(p)}$$
 (p)

linear)  $\mu$   $\mu$

Freeman (1987).

log-linear  $\mu$   $\mu$

17

McCullagh (1980)

$\mu$   $\mu$

18



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$\mu$

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