

24-1-2024

## Διαγρων Ενδιαφορών, Πλακτικών (Influential observations)

### 1) Κριτικό leverage

$h_i = \text{leverage της λεπτίγραφης } i$   
(μόχανου)

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq h_i \leq 1$$

Πινακάς κριτικών τερμάτων leverage

Stata : Μετα στη regression

predict (name), leverage

### 2) Κριτικό Cook's distance $d_i$

Κριτικές της επίσημης λίστας

Στοιχεία A10

αν Β γίνεται μεγαλύτερη

wie u nahezu-eineen  $\epsilon$ -Naherung an

$$d_i(n-k-1) > B \Rightarrow d_i > \frac{B}{n-k-1}$$

Stata : predict (name), winsor

Ax an  $n=50$ ,  $k=4$ ,  $\alpha=5\%$

alpha niveaud : kritische wert = 17.06

$$n-k-1 = 50 - 5 = 45$$

$$\text{Kritwpt} \quad 45 d_i > 17.06 \Leftrightarrow d_i > \frac{17.06}{45} \approx 0.35$$

$h_i, d_i$  : für einen ungewöhnlichen Observat

Table A-9 Critical values for leverages,  $n$  = sample size,  $k$  = number of predictors

$\alpha = .10$

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	40	80
10	0.626	0.759	0.847	0.911	0.956	0.984	0.997	1.000						
15	0.481	0.595	0.679	0.748	0.806	0.855	0.897	0.932	0.959	0.980				
20	0.394	0.491	0.565	0.627	0.682	0.731	0.775	0.815	0.851	0.883	0.988			
25	0.335	0.419	0.484	0.540	0.589	0.635	0.676	0.715	0.751	0.784	0.918	0.992		
30	0.293	0.366	0.424	0.474	0.519	0.560	0.599	0.635	0.669	0.701	0.837	0.937		
40	0.236	0.295	0.342	0.383	0.420	0.455	0.487	0.518	0.547	0.576	0.701	0.806		
60	0.172	0.214	0.248	0.279	0.306	0.332	0.356	0.380	0.402	0.424	0.524	0.612	0.888	
80	0.137	0.170	0.197	0.221	0.242	0.263	0.283	0.301	0.319	0.337	0.418	0.491	0.737	
100	0.114	0.141	0.164	0.183	0.201	0.219	0.235	0.250	0.266	0.280	0.348	0.410	0.625	0.941
200	0.064	0.079	0.091	0.102	0.111	0.121	0.130	0.138	0.146	0.155	0.192	0.227	0.353	0.568
400	0.036	0.043	0.050	0.055	0.060	0.065	0.070	0.075	0.079	0.083	0.104	0.122	0.190	0.311
800	0.020	0.024	0.027	0.030	0.032	0.035	0.037	0.040	0.042	0.044	0.055	0.065	0.100	0.164

$\alpha = .05$

$t=3$

or  $h_i > 0.268 \Rightarrow i$  en paración  
neparejada

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	40	80
10	0.683	0.802	0.879	0.933	0.969	0.990	0.999	1.000						
15	0.531	0.639	0.719	0.782	0.835	0.880	0.916	0.946	0.969	0.986				
20	0.436	0.531	0.602	0.662	0.714	0.761	0.802	0.839	0.872	0.901	0.991			
25	0.372	0.454	0.518	0.573	0.621	0.665	0.705	0.742	0.776	0.807	0.931	0.994		
30	0.325	0.398	0.455	0.505	0.549	0.589	0.627	0.662	0.695	0.726	0.855	0.947		
40	0.261	0.321	0.368	0.409	0.446	0.480	0.512	0.543	0.572	0.600	0.722	0.823		
60	0.190	0.233	0.268	0.298	0.326	0.352	0.376	0.400	0.422	0.444	0.543	0.630	0.898	
80	0.151	0.185	0.212	0.236	0.258	0.279	0.299	0.318	0.336	0.353	0.435	0.508	0.751	
100	0.126	0.154	0.176	0.196	0.215	0.232	0.248	0.264	0.279	0.294	0.363	0.425	0.638	0.946
200	0.070	0.085	0.098	0.108	0.119	0.128	0.137	0.146	0.154	0.162	0.201	0.236	0.362	0.570
400	0.039	0.047	0.053	0.059	0.064	0.069	0.074	0.079	0.083	0.088	0.108	0.127	0.196	0.317
800	0.021	0.025	0.029	0.032	0.034	0.037	0.039	0.042	0.044	0.046	0.057	0.067	0.103	0.168

$\alpha = .01$

$n \backslash k$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	40	80
10	0.785	0.875	0.930	0.965	0.986	0.997	1.000	1.000						
15	0.629	0.724	0.792	0.844	0.887	0.921	0.948	0.969	0.984	0.994				
20	0.524	0.612	0.677	0.731	0.777	0.817	0.852	0.883	0.910	0.933	0.996			
25	0.450	0.529	0.589	0.640	0.685	0.724	0.761	0.794	0.824	0.851	0.953	0.997		
30	0.394	0.466	0.521	0.568	0.610	0.648	0.683	0.716	0.746	0.774	0.889	0.964		
40	0.318	0.377	0.424	0.464	0.501	0.534	0.565	0.595	0.622	0.649	0.763	0.855		
60	0.231	0.275	0.310	0.341	0.369	0.395	0.420	0.443	0.465	0.487	0.584	0.668	0.917	
80	0.183	0.218	0.246	0.271	0.293	0.314	0.334	0.353	0.372	0.389	0.471	0.543	0.778	
100	0.152	0.181	0.205	0.225	0.244	0.262	0.279	0.295	0.310	0.325	0.394	0.456	0.666	0.956
200	0.085	0.100	0.113	0.124	0.135	0.145	0.154	0.163	0.172	0.180	0.219	0.255	0.383	0.598
400	0.046	0.054	0.061	0.067	0.073	0.078	0.083	0.088	0.092	0.097	0.118	0.138	0.208	0.330
800	0.025	0.029	0.033	0.036	0.039	0.041	0.044	0.046	0.049	0.051	0.062	0.073	0.110	0.175

Table A-10 Critical values for the maximum of N values of Cook's  $|d(i)| \times (n - k - 1)$   
 (Bonferroni correction used)  $n$  observations and  $k$  predictors

!!

$\alpha = 0.1$

k	n=5	10	15	20	25	50	100	200	400	800
1	14.96	11.13	11.84	12.68	13.46	16.39	19.97	23.94	28.70	33.80
2	40.53	12.21	12.09	12.63	13.22	15.65	18.64	22.09	25.96	30.12
3		13.30	12.09	12.35	12.79	14.84	17.48	20.52	23.86	27.50
4		15.21	12.18	12.14	12.45	14.23	16.62	19.36	22.30	25.97
5		19.33	12.44	12.03	12.21	13.76	15.95	18.49	21.39	24.51
6		31.06	12.94	12.01	12.04	13.39	15.43	17.81	20.36	23.51
7		96.01	13.79	12.08	11.94	13.10	15.02	17.27	19.75	22.42
8			15.26	12.26	11.90	12.85	14.70	16.83	19.20	21.73
9			18.00	12.55	11.91	12.66	14.40	16.52	18.62	21.45
10			23.93	13.02	11.97	12.50	14.16	16.16	18.43	20.55
15				27.66	13.60	12.01	13.39	15.16	17.00	19.34
20					30.94	11.83	12.92	14.53	16.31	18.35
40						15.95	12.26	13.56	15.10	16.83
80							13.49	13.05	14.39	15.85

$\alpha = 0.05$

k	n=5	10	15	20	25	50	100	200	400	800
1	24.97	15.24	15.55	16.37	17.18	20.41	24.31	28.83	33.88	40.15
2	82.06	16.56	15.63	16.01	16.56	19.08	22.33	26.05	30.20	33.96
3		18.16	15.50	15.49	15.85	17.93	20.72	24.14	27.57	32.06
4		21.28	15.59	15.14	15.33	17.06	19.63	22.49	25.83	29.31
5		28.40	15.94	14.95	14.96	16.41	18.70	21.39	24.42	28.24
6		50.22	16.70	14.91	14.70	15.91	17.97	20.54	23.48	26.68
7		192.90	17.99	15.00	14.55	15.50	17.49	20.00	22.35	25.67
8			20.32	15.25	14.48	15.19	17.05	19.31	22.06	24.44
9			24.78	15.69	14.49	14.92	16.69	18.85	21.34	24.29
10			34.72	16.38	14.58	14.70	16.38	18.42	20.49	23.33
15				39.98	16.94	14.03	15.36	17.16	19.39	21.75
20					44.63	13.79	14.81	16.52	18.46	20.32
40						19.50	13.92	15.22	16.83	18.76
80							15.55	14.58	15.99	17.52

$\alpha = 0.01$

p	n=5	10	15	20	25	50	100	200	400	800
1	77.29	28.72	26.88	27.24	27.92	31.46	36.10	41.22	49.42	68.39
2	415.27	30.97	26.13	25.65	25.81	28.12	32.61	37.34	44.99	57.70
3		35.12	25.66	24.22	24.33	26.17	29.15	34.23	37.55	52.58
4		44.09	25.82	23.58	23.20	24.56	27.31	31.26	35.28	40.60
5		66.83	26.66	23.20	22.49	23.39	25.84	29.44	34.14	36.91
6		150.47	28.48	23.12	22.00	22.55	24.35	28.42	31.04	36.91
7		964.09	31.80	23.34	21.71	21.79	24.19	26.87	31.04	33.55
8			37.84	23.93	21.59	21.26	23.28	25.83	29.31	33.55
9			50.10	24.93	21.64	20.76	22.23	25.62	28.21	30.50
10			80.67	26.54	21.83	20.37	22.11	24.53	28.21	30.50
15				92.09	27.02	19.16	20.22	22.40	25.64	27.73
20					102.32	18.82	19.18	21.32	23.31	25.21
40						29.95	18.04	19.32	21.17	22.91
80							20.67	18.57	20.12	22.90

# Επιμονή Montelor

## Βασικά Επιλογής

- 1) Μέγιστρο Morello
- 2) Κρυτή Σύγκρισης
- 3) Ιεραρχική Επιλογή Μεταβαλτών
- 4) Αριθμός γενικών περιόδων } ✓
- 5) Εργασίες - Προβλέψεις

## ① Μέγιστρο Morello (Full Model)

Περιέχει όλες τις υποψήφιες μεταβαλτίσεις και όλους τους επίπεδα όπους

(n.x. μεγαλύτερης τάξης, αναπτυγμένων).

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_r X_r + \varepsilon$$

$d_{fer}$  "μεγάλο"

$$d_{fer} \geq 30$$

Άλλο συνημμένο ταύτιση  $n \geq 5k$  ή  $n \geq 10k$ .

Εννήμως για απορρράκτικά σκοπεία  
απαραγόμενων σας μετρών

(n.x. νατιά, ύψος, διάρρεα)

Av nýfðarborðe interaction terms  
verða ómálinare fóra main effects.

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 X_2 \quad \underline{\text{ox1}}$$

$$Y_0 = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_1 X_2$$

main effects

## ② Kortfjöldi tilgreining

### A) Nested Models

$$(full) \quad Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_p X_p + b_{p+1} X_{p+1} + \dots + b_k X_k$$

$$(partial) \quad Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_p X_p \quad (p < k)$$

↑  
nested sta full model  
v nýfðarborðum opnir,

### ① F-test for part of model

$$H_0: b_{p+1} = \dots = b_k = 0 \quad H_1: \text{covax eftir} \neq 0.$$

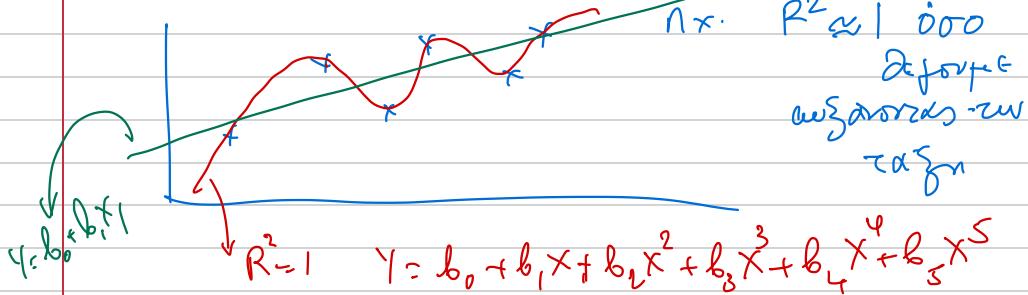
### ② Adjusted R<sup>2</sup>

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \% \text{ meðal. veg } Y \text{ aður eftir tilgreiningu}$$

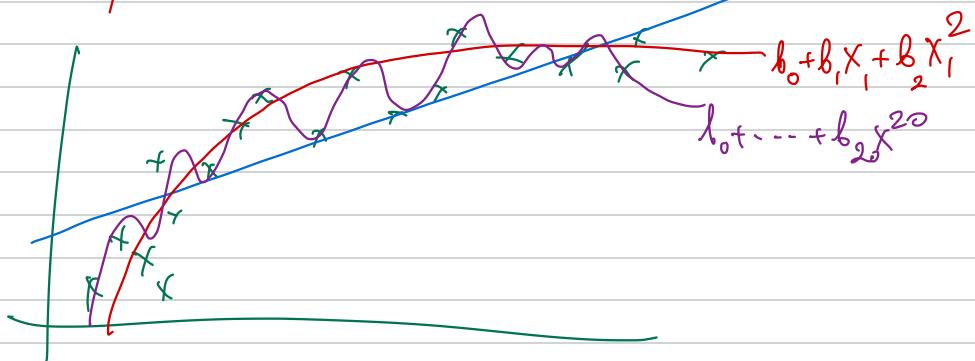
átti tilgreiningu.

For nested models

$$R_{\text{full}}^2 \geq R_{\text{partial}}^2$$



$$\frac{\text{SSE} = 0}{\text{dfer}} = 0 \quad \text{MSE} = \frac{0}{0}$$



Adjusted  $R^2$

$$\text{adj-}R^2 = 1 - (1 - R^2)$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n-p-1} > 1$$

$d_{\text{fer}}$

$$p = \text{exp. f.e. prob.}$$

$$p+1 = \text{exp. A exp. p.}$$

$$\leq R^2$$

Ensuring raw  $p \ll n$  suff.  $d_{\text{fer}} \propto n-1$

$$\text{adj-}R^2 \approx R^2$$

Or adj-R<sup>2</sup> << R<sup>2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  esign overfitting

### 3) Erasmus Cp-Mallows

Full : (k)

Partial: (p)  $p < k$  (nested)

$$C_p = \frac{SSE(p)}{MSE(k)} - [n - 2(p+1)]$$

Or Full model  $\sim$  Partial Model

$$MSE(p) \approx MSE(k)$$

Envry  $MSE(p) = \frac{SSE(p)}{df_{er}(p)} = \frac{SSE(p)}{n-(p+1)} \approx MSE(k)$

Toze  $C_p \approx \frac{[n-(p+1)] \cdot MSE(k)}{MSE(k)} - [n - 2(p+1)] =$   
 $= n - (p+1) - n + 2(p+1) = p+1$

Orav partial  $\approx$  full  $\Rightarrow C_p \approx p+1$

Orav partial  $\neq$  or full

$$MSE(p) > MSE(k) \Rightarrow C_p > p+1$$

B)

Terika (όχι nested)

$$\text{η.χ. } ① Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_1^2 \quad k=4$$

$$② Y = b_0 + b_1 X_2 + b_2 X_3 \quad k=3$$

Κριτήριο Νηπολογίας

AIC = Akaike Information Criterion

BIC = Bayesian ... "

$$\text{AIC} = 2k - 2 \log L$$

$L = \text{νήπολα σημαντικών κάτω από}$   
 $\approx \text{LSF } b.$

$$\varepsilon \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(b_0 + b_1 x, \sigma^2)$$

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y - (b_0 + b_1 x))^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i) = \left( \dots \right) \cdot e^{-\frac{\text{SSE}}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$\max L \Leftrightarrow \min SSE$

MLE  $\Leftrightarrow$  LSE

"Kalo" πορεία  $\Leftrightarrow$  AIC πορεία.

### ③ Μέθοδοι Entrainήσης Μεταβαλλόντων

Full model:  $y = b_0 + b_1 x_1 + \dots + b_k x_k + \varepsilon$

Πώς πορεγά διευθετείται η full υπόψη;

$$\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$$

Μορφή: υποψή ως

Πώς υποψή στα νημάτων;

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 : \text{vai / oxi} \\ x_2 : \text{vai / oxi} \\ \vdots \\ x_k : \text{vai / oxi} \end{array} \right\} 2^k$$

$$y = b_0 \quad \dots \quad$$

$$y = \text{full}$$

$$A_V \ k = 10 \Rightarrow 2^k = 1024$$

Méjodoo: Stepwise jia enzori metabolism.

① Forward method

$(X_1, \dots, X_k)$  unofinies (ekreis)

a) Dla za furonegajotrazi  
metrix

$$\begin{array}{l} Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 \quad 0.01 \\ Y = b_0 + b_1 X_2 \quad 0.02 \\ \vdots \\ Y = b_0 + b_1 X_k \quad p \end{array}$$

state R  
p-value AIC

$\downarrow$   
 $+t\text{-test}(b_i)$

Enfijw zo jukrelo p-value (ozu  
 $n \times X_1$ )

Exo enfijet jia nagaixero Penter

Az zo jukrelo p-value < Penter

in metabolism  $X_1$  juciver ora jukrelo

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1$$

unofinies (ekreis)

$$X_2 \leftarrow 0.7$$

$$X_3$$

$$\vdots$$

$$X_k$$

pvalue  $X_2$  (+ test)

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

p.v.  $X_j$  min  
 k-1 furigej

p.v.a.  $X_k$   
 zu  $\mu_{X_3}$   $\rho_{X_3}$  ( $n \times X_3$ )

Ar zu min p-value < penter  $\Rightarrow X_3$  fü rigej

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + b_3 X_3 + b_4 X_4 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

enavoyabairNte  
 μEXP! of E  
 ol ERDOS fozadjuis  
 p. > penter

## (2) Backward Method

Full model

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_k X_k$$

$\downarrow$   
 $p_1$        $\downarrow$   
 $p_k$  : p-values  
 4 + < st

Etw  $p_1 = \max$  zw p-values

Daherpos Premove

Ar max-pvalue =  $p_1 > p_{\text{remove}}$   $\Rightarrow X_1$  agenommen

$$\text{Τυπα } Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + \dots + b_{k-1} X_k$$

↓                                    ↓  
 P                                    P → max.

Εναρχηγήν τεχνία  $\max p < \text{Premove}$

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### ③ Stepwise

Σε κάτια βίβη

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

① Εξαρτούτε  
 τις περιφύνεις  
 επώς ή αναστ-  
 φορές σε ανα-  
 ποιήσεις.

forward step  
 προς την πλευρά  
 της κάνοιας.

② Αν μείνει μια ρέα, εξαρτούτε  
 τις περιφύνεις να απορρίψει την κάνοια από  
 πίσω πλευράς από την πλευρά της πέδας

---

Προσχώντες  $\Delta v$   $\Delta w$   $P_{\text{enter}} = 0.07$

$$\text{Prem} = 0.05$$

Μπορεί στην βίβη  $X$  να είναι  $p = 0.06$

$P < P_{\text{enter}}$   
 enter Premove

$\Rightarrow$  Μπαίνει  $\Rightarrow$  αφίου λαμβάνει  
 $< P_{\text{enter}}$   $> \text{Premove}$

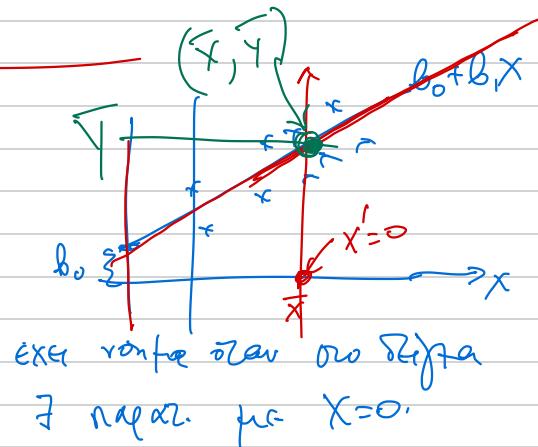
Προσοχή Μετα των stepwise regressions

να ελέγχουτε τη πορίγια διαγρωκά  
ως νόσο της για  
την περιβάλλοντα  
(εγκαθίδιο)

### Kερπικονοίνον

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X.$$

$$b_0 = E(Y | X=0)$$



Επων.  $\bar{X}$  = μέση της τιμής του  $X$ .

$$X' = X - \bar{X}$$

$$Y = f_0 + f_1 X'$$
 ιδίως  $R^2$ , ιδίως p-values  
ούτα για περιορισμούς

$$Y = f_0 + f_1 \cdot (X - \bar{X}) = \underbrace{f_0 - f_1 \bar{X}}_{\text{αντίκρι} \checkmark} + f_1 X \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f_1 = b_1 \\ \\ = b_0 + b_1 X \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\hat{y}_1 = b_1$$

$$\hat{b}_0 = \bar{y}_0 - \hat{y}_1 \bar{x} \Rightarrow \hat{y}_0 = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{y}_1 \bar{x} = \underbrace{\hat{b}_0}_{\text{b}_0} + \underbrace{\hat{b}_1}_{\text{b}_1} \bar{x} = \bar{y}$$

$$\hat{b}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{b}_1 \cdot \bar{x} \quad (\text{dsg. } \bar{y} = \hat{b}_0 + \hat{b}_1 \bar{x})$$

$(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  (Kerz p.  $\Rightarrow$  Bsp ov)

$$y = \bar{y} + b_1 (x - \bar{x})$$

$$y - \bar{y} = b_1 (x - \bar{x})$$

Kerz p. Kon. von f.  $\Rightarrow$  O