

- Última aula: modelo RLS

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Amostra:  $\{ (x_i, y_i), i=1, \dots, n \}$

Estimadores dos mínimos quadrados:

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \quad ; \quad \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{Y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}$$

$\hat{Y}_i = E(Y|x_i) = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i =$  estimador de mínimos quadrados da reta de regressão.

Coefficiente de determinação  $R^2$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}_{SST} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2}_{SSE} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{Y}_i - \bar{Y})^2}_{SSR}$$

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{\left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i Y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{Y} \right)^2}{\left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2 \right) \left( \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - n \bar{Y}^2 \right)}$$

- Estimacão de  $\text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2$

$$\boxed{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-2} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 - n \bar{Y}^2 \right) - (\hat{\beta}_1)^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2 \right) \right]$$

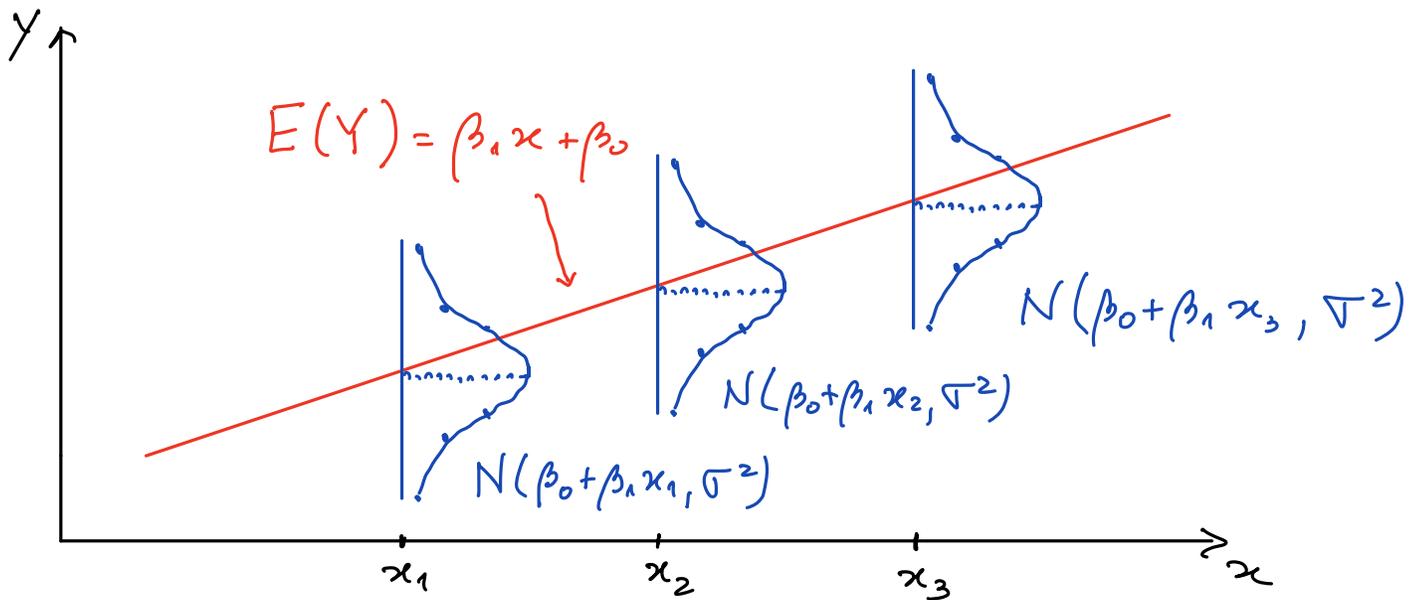
Notas:

- $\hat{\sigma}^2$  é também um estimador da variância de  $Y_i$ .
- $\hat{\sigma}$  = erro padrão dos resíduos.

## 9.2 Inferência sobre os parâmetros RLS

↪ intervalos de confiança, testes de hipóteses

Para isso vamos assumir que os erros têm distribuição normal, i.e.  $\varepsilon_i \underset{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$ .



É então possível mostrar que:

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}\right) \hat{\sigma}^2}} \sim t_{(n-2)}$$
$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}}} \sim t_{(n-2)}$$

Isto permite calcular intervalos de confiança e realizar testes de hipóteses relativos a  $\beta_0$  e  $\beta_1$ .

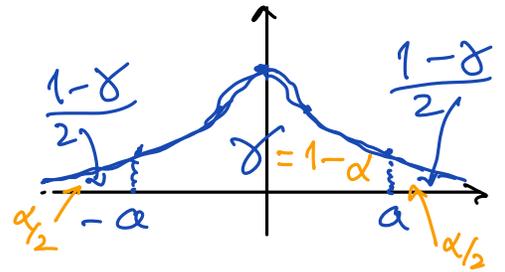
Notação no contexto desta aula:  $q_x := \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$

• IC a  $(\gamma = 1 - \alpha) \times 100\%$  para  $\beta_0$

V.a. fatorial:  $T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{q_x}\right) \hat{\sigma}^2}} \sim t_{(n-2)}$

$$P(-a \leq T \leq a) = \gamma$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = F_{t_{(n-2)}}^{-1}\left(\gamma + \frac{1-\gamma}{2}\right) = F_{t_{(n-2)}}^{-1}\left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2}\right) \\ = F_{t_{(n-2)}}^{-1}\left(1 - \alpha/2\right) \quad e$$



$$-a \leq T \leq a \Leftrightarrow \beta_0 \in \left[ \hat{\beta}_0 - a \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{q_x}\right) \hat{\sigma}^2}, \hat{\beta}_0 + a \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{q_x}\right) \hat{\sigma}^2} \right] \\ = IC_{(1-\alpha) \times 100\%}(\beta_0)$$

• Teste de hipóteses relativo a  $\beta_0$

$$H_0: \beta_0 = \beta_{0,0} \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \beta_0 >, <, \neq \beta_{0,0}$$

Estatística de teste:  $T_{H_0} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_{0,0}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{q_x}\right) \hat{\sigma}^2}} \underset{\text{sob } H_0}{\sim} t_{(n-2)}$

Região crítica ao nível de significância  $\alpha$  e valor-p (= menor nível de significância p/ rejeitar  $H_0$ )

•  $H_1: \beta_0 \neq \beta_{0,0}$ ,  $RC_\alpha: |T_{H_0}| > c$  com  $c = F_{t_{(n-2)}}^{-1}(1 - \alpha/2)$

$$\text{Valor-p} = 2 \min \{ P(T_{H_0} < t_{\text{obs}}), P(T_{H_0} > t_{\text{obs}}) \}$$

$$[\beta_{0,0} \notin IC_{1-\alpha}(\beta_0) \Rightarrow \text{não rejeitar } H_0]$$

•  $H_1: \beta_0 > \beta_{0,0}$ ,  $RC_\alpha: T_{H_0} > c$  com  $c = F_{t(n-2)}^{-1}(1-\alpha)$

valor - p =  $P(T_{H_0} > t_{obs})$

•  $H_1: \beta_0 < \beta_{0,0}$ ,  $RC_\alpha: T_{H_0} < c$  com  $c = F_{t(n-2)}^{-1}(\alpha)$

valor - p =  $P(T_{H_0} < t_{obs})$

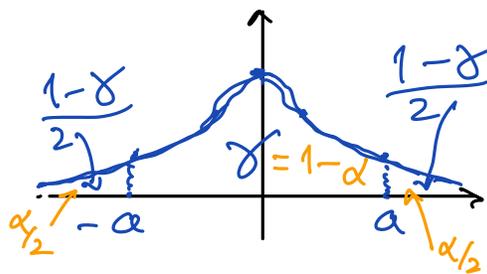
• IC  $\alpha$  ( $\gamma = 1-\alpha$ ) x 100% para  $\beta_1$

V.a. fatorial:  $T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{q_x}}} \sim t_{(n-2)}$

$P(-a \leq T \leq a) = \gamma$

$\Leftrightarrow a = F_{t(n-2)}^{-1}\left(\gamma + \frac{1-\gamma}{2}\right) = F_{t(n-2)}^{-1}\left(\frac{1+\gamma}{2}\right)$

$= F_{t(n-2)}^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$  e



$-a \leq T \leq a \Leftrightarrow \beta_1 \in \left[ \hat{\beta}_1 - a \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{q_x}}, \hat{\beta}_1 + a \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{q_x}} \right]$

$= IC_{(1-\alpha) \times 100\%}(\beta_1)$

• Teste de hipóteses relativo a  $\beta_1$

$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_{1,0}$  vs  $H_1: \beta_1 >, <, \neq \beta_{1,0}$

Estatística de teste:  $T_{H_0} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_{1,0}}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{q_x}}} \underset{\text{sob } H_0}{\sim} t_{(n-2)}$

Região crítica ao nível de significância  $\alpha$  e

valor - p (= menor nível de significância p/ rejeitar  $H_0$ )

- $H_1: \beta_1 \neq \beta_{1,0}$ ,  $RC_\alpha: |T_{H_0}| > c$  com  $c = F_{t_{(n-2)}}^{-1}(1-\alpha/2)$   
 valor-p =  $2 \min \{ P(T_{H_0} < t_{obs}), P(T_{H_0} > t_{obs}) \}$   
 $[\beta_{1,0} \notin IC_{1-\alpha}(\beta_1) \Rightarrow \text{n\~{a}o rejeitar } H_0]$
- $H_1: \beta_1 > \beta_{1,0}$ ,  $RC_\alpha: T_{H_0} > c$  com  $c = F_{t_{(n-2)}}^{-1}(1-\alpha)$   
 valor-p =  $P(T_{H_0} > t_{obs})$
- $H_1: \beta_1 < \beta_{1,0}$ ,  $RC_\alpha: T_{H_0} < c$  com  $c = F_{t_{(n-2)}}^{-1}(\alpha)$   
 valor-p =  $P(T_{H_0} < t_{obs})$

Nota: um caso importante \u00e9 o chamado teste \u00e0 signific\u00e2ncia da regress\u00e3o:

$$H_0: \beta_1 = 0 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$$

N\u00e3o rejeitar  $H_0$  significa haver evid\u00eancias para a n\u00e3o exist\u00eancia de uma associa\u00e7\u00e3o linear entre  $x$  e  $y$ .

- Infer\u00eancias relativas a  $E[Y|x_0] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0$   
 Feitas de forma an\u00e1loga \u00e0s anteriores, com base no seguinte resultado

$$\frac{(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0) - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0)}{\sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(\bar{x} - x_0)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2} \right) \hat{\sigma}^2}} \sim t_{(n-2)}$$

• Exercício 9.3  $n=10$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 19.4, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 = 38.06, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i = 14.8,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 = 22.76, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i = 28.12$$

$$IC_{95\%}(\beta_1) = ?$$

Assumindo como hipótese de trabalho que  $\varepsilon_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2), \quad \forall i=1, \dots, 10$

vimos que

$$IC_{95\%}(\beta_1) = \left[ \hat{\beta}_1 - a \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{q_x}}, \quad \hat{\beta}_1 + a \sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{q_x}} \right]$$

$$\text{com } a = F_{t_8}^{-1}\left(1 - \frac{0.05}{2}\right) = F_{t_8}^{-1}(0.975) = 2.306 \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{tabela} \end{matrix}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i y_i - 10 \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 - 10 \bar{x}^2} = \frac{28.12 - 10 \left(\frac{19.4}{10}\right) \left(\frac{14.8}{10}\right)}{38.06 - 10 \left(\frac{19.4}{10}\right)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{-0.592}{0.424} = -1.396$$

$$q_x =$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{10-2} \left[ \left( \sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 - 10 \bar{y}^2 \right) - \hat{\beta}_1^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 - 10 \bar{x}^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \left( 22.76 - 10 \left(\frac{14.8}{10}\right)^2 \right) - (1.396)^2 \times 0.424 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [0.856 - 0.826] = 0.00375$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow IC_{95\%}(\beta_1) &= \left[ -1.396 - 2.306 \sqrt{\frac{0.00375}{0.424}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. -1.396 + 2.306 \sqrt{\frac{0.00375}{0.424}} \right] \\ &= [-1.396 - 0.217, -1.396 + 0.217] \\ &= [-1.613, -1.179] // \end{aligned}$$

Nota:  $R^2 = \frac{(-0.592)^2}{0.424 \times 0.856} \approx 0.966$  (muito alto)

$\Rightarrow$  modelo RLS é bastante ajustado à situação.