

Lineární modely:  $Y = X\beta + \sigma Z$

Wtedy we b,  $\sigma$ ,  $\beta_j$ :  $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ \vdots \\ x_{1n} \end{pmatrix} \beta_1 + \begin{pmatrix} y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$

kde nejlepší odhad  $\beta$ :  
= minimalizuje  $\sum (\hat{Y} - Y)^2$

$\Rightarrow$  potřebuje počet de podprostoru:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \beta_1 \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n1} \end{pmatrix} + \beta_2 \begin{pmatrix} x_{12} \\ \vdots \\ x_{n2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \beta_k \begin{pmatrix} x_{1k} \\ \vdots \\ x_{nk} \end{pmatrix} + \sigma Z$$

$M(X) =$  podprostor generovaný  $\begin{pmatrix} x_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ x_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$

průběh:

řádk. sloupce  $v$   $X$  jsou ortogonální k sobě  $M(X)$ .

$\Rightarrow P$  matice s ortogonálními sloupci.

$$P^T P = E_\varepsilon$$

$$Q = (P, R)$$

$$R^T R = E_{n-\varepsilon}$$

$$\approx \left( \begin{array}{c|c} P & R \\ \hline \dots & \dots \end{array} \right)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_\varepsilon \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{n-\varepsilon}$

$\rightarrow$   $\underbrace{P P^T + R R^T}_{Q Q^T} = E_n \quad (P^T R = 0)$

$R^T X = 0 \quad (\text{sloupce } v \text{ } X \text{ jsou}$

$\left[ \begin{array}{l} y \in \mathbb{R}^n \\ \hat{y} = P P^T y \end{array} \right] \underbrace{M(X)}_y \text{ k } \hat{y} \text{ patří}$

$\hat{y}$  minimizes  $\|y - z\|^2$  where  $z \in \mathcal{M}(X)$   
 $\hat{z} = Pt$

2.  $\|y - z\|^2 = \|(y - PP^T y) + (PP^T y - Pt)\|^2$   
 $= \|RR^T y\|^2 + \|\hat{y} - Pt\|^2$   
 $\geq \|RR^T y\|^2$  ✓

$$Y = X\beta + \epsilon Z$$

$$S(\beta) = \|Y - X\beta\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( Y_i - \sum_{j=1}^k x_{ij} \beta_j \right)^2$$

$$\hat{Y} = P P^T Y = P P^T (X\beta + \epsilon Z)$$

$$u = R^T Z$$

$$= X\beta + \epsilon \underbrace{P P^T}_{V} Z = \underline{\underline{X\beta + \epsilon P V}}$$

Lemma:  $Z_i \sim N(0,1)$ ,  $Q$  ortogonální, pak  
 $u = Q^T Z$  je vektor nezávislých veličin s rozdělením  
 $N(0,1)$  pokud  $Z_i$  jsou nezávislé.

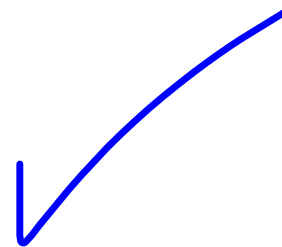
$t = Q^T z$ , inverzní  $Q^{-1}$   $z = Qt$ ,  
 kvadratická matice  $I$ ,  $\sum z_i^2 = \sum t_i^2$ :

$$F(u) = P(U < u) = \int_{z: Q^T z < u} \dots \int (2\pi)^{-n/2} e^{-\sum z_i^2 / 2} dz_1 \dots dz_n$$

$$= \int_{t: t < u} \dots \int (2\pi)^{-n/2} e^{-\sum t_i^2 / 2} dt_1 \dots dt_n$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \int_{-\infty}^{u_i} (2\pi)^{-1/2} e^{-t_i^2 / 2} dt_i \right)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n F_{u_i}(n_i)$$



$$Y = \overbrace{XB}^{\in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}} + \underbrace{\sigma PV + \sigma RU}_Z$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{Y} = XB + \sigma PV$$

Lemma: (1)  $\hat{Y} \sim N(XB, \sigma^2 PPT)$

(2)  $Y - \hat{Y} \sim N(0, \sigma^2 RRT)$

(3)  $\|Y - \hat{Y}\|^2 / \sigma^2 \sim \chi^2_{n-l}$

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$$\hat{Y} = Xb \Rightarrow \underbrace{X^T X}_{\text{a. } (\cdot)^{-1}} b = X^T \hat{Y} \Rightarrow b = \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \hat{Y}}$$

$X = PT$ ,  $T$  regular matrix

$$b = (T^T P^T P T)^{-1} T^T P^T Y$$

$$= T^{-1} \underbrace{(P^T P)^{-1}}_{\cancel{T^{-1} T^T P^T}} (PT\beta + \sigma z)$$

$$= \cancel{I^{-1}} \beta + \sigma \underline{\underline{T^{-1} V}}$$

lemma  $b \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1})$

Príklad = jedna výhoda:  $x^T = (1, \dots, 1)$

$$Y_1, \dots, Y_n \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2)$$

$$b = \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$$

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

$$T = \frac{\bar{Y} - \beta_0}{s} \sqrt{n}$$



# Reliabilita:

A .. reálná veličina, kterou měříme

$$Y_i = A + e \quad (\text{výsledná test})$$

$Ee = 0$ , nezávislost veličiny A

$$R_A = \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_A^2 + \sigma^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EY &= \mu \\ \text{var } Y &= \sigma_A^2 + \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{Y_1, Y_2} = \frac{\text{cov}(Y_1, Y_2)}{\sqrt{\text{var} Y_1 \text{var} Y_2}} = \frac{\text{cov}(A + e_1, A + e_2)}{\text{var} Y}$$

$$= \frac{\text{var} A}{\text{var} Y} = \frac{\sigma_A^2}{\sigma_A^2 + \sigma^2}$$


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$$X = M + e, \quad Y = B + f$$

$$\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{cov}(M + e, B + f)}{\sqrt{\text{var}(M + e) \text{var}(B + f)}} = \frac{\text{cov}(M, B)}{\sigma_M \sigma_B} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_M^2}{\sigma_M^2 + \sigma^2} \cdot \frac{\sigma_B^2}{\sigma_B^2 + \sigma^2}}$$

$$= \rho_{MB} \sqrt{R_M R_B}$$

$$R_{\Sigma} = \frac{\text{var} \sum B_i}{\text{var} \sum Y_i}$$

Cronbach:

$$R_{\Sigma} \geq \frac{n}{n-1} \left( 1 - \frac{\sum_i \text{var} Y_i}{\text{var} \sum_i Y_i} \right) = \alpha$$

↑  
 $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{je vztahový odhad} \\ B_j = A + \beta_j \end{array} \right.$

$\sum \beta_j = 1 \Rightarrow A$  je společné  
 hodiny.

