MS&E 125: Intro to Applied Statistics

Linear regression

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Announcements

- section today
- hw5 out today, due next Tuesday
- not sure if you're on the right track on hw? come to OH!

Outline

Linear models

Prediction

Fitting linear regression

Maximum likelihood

Multiple regression

Motivation: linear models

Linear models can be used for

- **prediction:** given a set of input variables, predict a value for the output variable
- **understanding:** how are the input variables related to the output variable, and to each other?
- **inference:** how much do the input variables affect the output variable?
- **counterfactuals:** what would happen if we changed the input variables?
- **control:** how can we change the input variables to achieve a desired output?

Prediction examples

- **House Price Prediction:**
  - Input variables (x): square footage, number of bedrooms, age of the house, location, etc.
  - Output variable (y): price of the house
- **Sales Forecasting:**
  - Input variables (x):

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- **Student Performance Prediction:**
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  - Output variable (y): student's final exam score or GPA

Prediction examples

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  - Input variables (x):

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  - Output variable (y): energy consumption of a building or household

Outline

Regression setup

we want to predict output given inputs

- input variables $x\mathbf{R}^p$
  - also called "predictors", "independent variables", "covariates"
  - a row of a data table
- output variable $y \in \mathbf{R}$
  - also called "outcome", "response", "dependent variable", "label", "target" ...

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example: to predict the cost of an insurance claim,

- y is the cost of an insurance claim.
- entries of x are the properties of the insured and his/her vehicle, e.g., credit score, age of the vehicle, ...

Demo: simple linear regression

https://colab.research.google.com/github/stanford-mse-125/demos/blob/main/regression.ipynb

Simple linear regression

simple linear regression: $p = 1$

- predict
$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$
- $\beta_0, \beta_1 \in \mathbf{R}$ are called **regression coefficients**
- $\hat{y}$ is called the **prediction** for input x

Predictions: example

In the fathers and sons dataset, we found

$$\hat{y} = 34 + 0.5x$$

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where x is the height of the father in inches.

Q: What do the numbers 34 and .5 mean?
A: A father with height 0 inches has a son with height 34 inches. For each inch of height, the son is expected to be 0.5 inches taller.

Outline

Residuals

look at **residual** r to understand how well the model fits the data

$$r = y - \hat{y} = y - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_1$$

pick β so the residuals are small

Dataset

to find the best line, we need a dataset! suppose we have

- n data points $(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$
  - also called **dataset**, **examples**, **observations**, **samples** or **measurements**
- each $x_i \in \mathbf{R}^p$ is a vector of p input variables
  - a row from the data table
- each $y_i \in \mathbf{R}$ is a scalar output variable

Linear regression: two perspectives

how to choose β?

- **optimization perspective:** find β to minimize the sum of squared errors

$$\text{minimize} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

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- **statistical perspective:** find the line that maximizes the likelihood of the data

theorem: for appropriate assumptions, the two perspectives give the same answer
(coming in a few slides, or see All of Statistics ch. 14)

Least squares fitting

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Q: Given $x_i \in \mathbf{R}$, what is β_1?
A: Set derivative to zero; solution is slope of the line of best fit.

Solve for β_0

$$\text{minimize} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

take derivative wrt β_0 and set to zero:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^{n} -2(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) &= 0 \\
\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i &= \beta_0 n - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \\
\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i &= \beta_0 - \beta_1 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i
\end{aligned}$$

$\implies$ the model goes through the point of averages

Solve for β_1

$$\text{minimize} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

take derivative wrt β_1 and set to zero:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^{n} -2(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)x_i &= 0 \\
\beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i \\
\beta_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}
\end{aligned}$$

interpretation:

- suppose x and y have been standardized so that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i = 0$ and $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2 = 1$.
- then $\beta_1 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i$ is the **correlation** between x and y

Outline

Linear regression model

probabilistic model for linear regression:
suppose the xs are fixed, and ys are generated by

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i, \qquad \epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

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under the model, the likelihood of observing residual $r = y - \hat{y}$ is

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Demo: are errors iid normal?

`https://colab.research.google.com/github/stanford-mse-125/demos/blob/main/regression.ipynb`

Maximum likelihood

likelihood function: probability of data given parameters

$$\ell(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

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maximum likelihood estimation (MLE):

choose β_0 and β_1 to maximize the likelihood function

$$\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1 = \operatorname*{argmax}_{\beta_0, \beta_1} \ell(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \operatorname*{argmax}_{\beta_0, \beta_1} \log \ell(\beta_0, \beta_1)$$

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&= \operatorname*{argmax}_{\beta_0,\beta_1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log\left((2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2} \exp\left(-\frac{(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\right) \\
&= \operatorname*{argmax}_{\beta_0,\beta_1} \left[-\frac{n}{2}\log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2\right] \\
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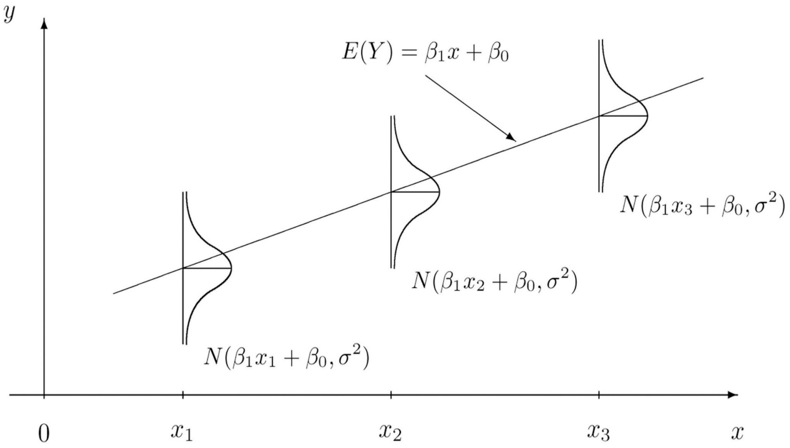
\end{aligned}$$

$\Longrightarrow$ least squares finds the maximum likelihood estimate!

Probabilistic interpretation

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i, \qquad \epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$



Estimation puts a hat on it

statisticians use hats to denote estimates:

- $\hat{\beta}_0$ is the estimate of β_0
- $\hat{y}$ is the estimate of y

these estimates are **random quantities** that depend on the data

`https://colab.research.google.com/github/stanford-mse-125/demos/blob/main/regression-uncertainty.ipynb`

Properties of the estimator

putting it together, we have found:

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \rho(x, y)\hat{\sigma}_y/\hat{\sigma}_x, \qquad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1\bar{x}$$

where

- $\rho(x, y)$ is the correlation between x and y
- $\hat{\sigma}_x$ and $\hat{\sigma}_y$ are the sample standard deviations of x and y
- $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$ are the sample means of x and y

under the normal model

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i, \qquad \epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

these estimates are unbiased:

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_1] = \beta_1, \qquad \mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_0] = \beta_0$$

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All of Statistics ch 14 derives the variance of the estimates

Outline

Matrix notation

$$\hat{y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i, \qquad \epsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

rewrite using linear algebra:

- form **response vector** $y \in \mathbf{R}^n$: each y_i is an entry of y
  - also called **target vector**
- form **design matrix** $X \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p}$: each $x^{(i)}$ is a row of X
  - also called **feature matrix**
  - if the model includes a constant term, the 0th column of $X \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times p+1}$ is all ones

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} X_{11} & \cdots & X_{1p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{n1} & \cdots & X_{np} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_p \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{bmatrix} \\
y &= X\beta + \epsilon
\end{aligned}$$

Least squares in matrix notation

rewrite error:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \|y - X\beta\|^2$$

interpretation:

- $X\beta$ is a linear combination of the columns of X
- we seek the linear combination that best matches y

Linear regression: model

we can rewrite the model as

$$\hat{y}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i,1} + \beta_2 X_{i,2} + \cdots + \beta_p X_{i,p} + \varepsilon_i$$

- notice that $\beta_0, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_p$ do not depend on i
- the columns of the data table are $Y_i, X_{i,1}, \ldots, X_{i,p}$

i	y_i	$X_{i,1}$	$X_{i,2}$	$\ldots$	$X_{i,p}$
1	2.3	1.1	6.2	$\ldots$	5.9
2	12.7	2.4	5.4	$\ldots$	9.6
3	6.3	0.9	6.9	$\ldots$	1.5

Example: electricity usage

- We are managing a large complex of apartments in the Northeast.
- We pay for the electricity used by our residents.
- We would like to predict electricity usage so that we can estimate how much money should be set aside.

Demo: multiple linear regression

https://colab.research.google.com/github/stanford-mse-125/demos/blob/main/electricity.ipynb