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* استاذ مساعد/ قسم بحوث العمليات والتقنيات الذكائية .
** مدرس/ قسم بحوث العمليات والتقنيات الذكائية .

تاريخ التسلم: 4 / 2 / 2009 — تاريخ القبول : 28 / 6 / 2009

Using linear programming method to estimate parameters of linear regression model by absolute deviation

Abstract

This work deals with descriptive summary of linear programming subject, and describes least square method for estimating regression parameters. As well as using other methods in order to estimate the parameters unconventional on reduced variance (or reduce sum of square error) , but depend on minimizing variation of absolute values from the median , the aim of this work is to find an easy and precise way to estimate the absolute deviation , which is important when the variance fail in precise estimate and lead to enlarge the variation of the data , while least square method depend on minimizing sum of the square , therefore , the goal is to reduce the deviation of the absolute values from the mean in model of linear programming in order to estimate absolute deviation which is a simple and precise method , and this manuscript includes examples of this application.

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[11]

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[2]

Adler &
 Random linear programs, " Berenguer (1981).
 Operations Research Center Report, U.C. "Technical Report
 Berkeley

Dodge, Y., ed. (1987),
 Statistical Data Analysis Based on The L_1 -Norm and "
 Related

Gonin, R. & Money, North-Holland, Amsterdam "Methods
 "Nonlinear L_p -Norm Estimation" A. (1989)
 (L_1) Marcel Dekker, New York-Basel

(L_2) ()

[8]

: 2-1

[4]

: 3-1

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: 1-3-1

: 2-3-1

: 3-3-1

:

$$X_1 + 2X_2 = 100$$

$$2X_1 + 3X_2 \leq 50$$

$$3X_1 + X_2 \geq 70$$

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...



[10]

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: 1-4-1

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: 3-4-1

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: 5-4-1

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[3]

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$$\text{Max(or Min) } Z = C_1X_1 + C_2X_2 + \dots + C_nX_n$$

-:

$$a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + \dots + a_{1n}X_n (\leq, =, \geq) b_1$$

$$a_{21}X_1 + a_{22}X_2 + \dots + a_{2n}X_n (\leq, =, \geq) b_2$$

.....

$$a_{m1}X_1 + a_{m2}X_2 + \dots + a_{mn}X_n (\leq, =, \geq) b_m$$

-:

$$X_j \geq 0$$

(j)

:

$$(j) : C_j$$

$$.() : X_j$$

$$.(i) (j) : A_{ij}$$

$$i=1,2,\dots,m \quad j=1,2,\dots,n$$

$$[2],[1] : m : n$$

6-1

7-1

n b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n

(b_i) (\bar{x})

[7]

$$\bar{x} = \arg \min_{x \in R} \sum_{i=1}^k (x - b_i)^2 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^k (x - b_i)^2 \quad \dots(2)$$

(x) $\sum_{i=1}^k 2(x - b_i) = 0 \quad \dots(3)$

$f' =$

(x)

$\dots(4)$

$$x = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k b_i = \bar{x}$$

-:

$$f''(x) > 0$$

-:

$$f''(x) < 0$$

$$(x \in r) \quad f''(x) > 0$$

$$(\quad)$$

.(\mu)

-: (x)

$$M = \min_{x \in r} \sum_{i=1}^k |x - b_i| \quad \dots(5)$$

$$(x)$$

-:

$$f'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{sgn}(x - b_i) \quad \dots(6)$$

$$f'$$

-:

... (7)

$$\text{sgn}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

(x)

...



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-:

: (b)

(x)

(ε)

$$b = x + \epsilon$$

$i=1,2,\dots,k$

(x) (ε) (b₁, b₂, ..., b_k)

-:

$$b_i = x + \epsilon_i \quad i=1,2,\dots,k$$

(x)

(x)

(ε_i, S)

(ε_i, S)

()

(b)

...

(a₂)

(a₁)

(n)

(a₃)

(b)

$$x_j \quad j=1,2,\dots,n \quad ()$$

-:

$$b = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j x_j + \epsilon$$

$$b = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + a_3 x_3 + \dots + a_n x_n + \epsilon$$

-:

$$. (\quad) \quad : b$$

$$. (\quad) \quad : a$$

$$. a_j \quad : x$$

$$. (\quad) \quad : \epsilon$$

$$. (\quad)$$

$$(a_j) (b_i)$$

-:

$$b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j + \epsilon_i \quad , \quad i=1,2,\dots,k \quad , \quad j=1,2,\dots,n \quad ..(8)$$

$$(\epsilon) \quad (b)$$

$$(j) \quad (A)$$

-:

$$b = Ax + \epsilon$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \dots & a_{kn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_k \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(9)$$

$$(X)$$

$$(\epsilon)$$

$$(b)$$

$$(\in_i^s)$$

$$(\in_i^s)$$

[11]

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9-1

-:

$$\|y\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k y_i^p\right)^{1/p} \quad \dots(10)$$

-: $(p=1)$

$$\bar{x} = \bar{x} = \arg \min_{x \in R} \sum_{i=1}^k \|b - Ax\| \quad \dots(11)$$

-: $(p=2)$ (\bar{x})

$$f(x) = \|b - Ax\|_2^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}x_j)^2 \quad \dots(12)$$

(\bar{x})

-: [9]

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_r}(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^k 2(b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}\bar{x}_j)(-a_{ir}) = 0 \quad \text{, } r=1,2,\dots,n$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_r}(\bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^k b_i a_{ir} - \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}\bar{x}_j a_{ir} = 0 \quad \text{, } r=1,2,\dots,n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k b_i a_{ir} = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}\bar{x}_j a_{ir}$$

$$A^T b = A^T A \bar{x}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{k1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{k2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{kn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{k1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{k2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{kn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \dots & a_{kn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{x}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T b = A^T A \bar{x} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b \quad \dots(13)$$

$$(n) \quad (-a_{ij})$$

-:

$$b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j + \epsilon_i \quad , \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k \quad , \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \dots & a_{kn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_k \end{bmatrix}$$

(k)

$$.(\quad) \quad . \quad (x_j)$$

-:

-:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2.5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

-:

$$\bar{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 6 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2.5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 6.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{x}_1 \\ \bar{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{24} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -6 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 6.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 7/6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$(b) \quad (x)$$

-: [11]

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^k \left| b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \right| \quad \dots (14)$$

-:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^k t_i \quad \dots (15)$$

$$\text{sub.to } -t_i \leq (b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j) \leq t_i \quad , i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$$

$$(b_i - \sum a_{ij} x_j) \quad t_i$$

$$(\quad)$$

$$.(\quad)$$

-:

$$f(x) = \|b - Ax\| \quad \dots(16)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^k \left| b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \right| \quad , i = 1, 2, \dots, k \quad , j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

-:

$$g(z) = |z|$$

$$\bar{g}(z) = \frac{z}{|z|} \quad \dots(17)$$

-:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_r} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j}{\left| b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \right|} (-a_{ir}) = 0 \quad , r = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

-:

$$e_i(x) = \left| b_i - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \right| \quad \dots(18)$$

-:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{a_{ir} b_i}{e_i(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_{ir} a_{ij} x_j}{e_i(x)} \quad , i = 1, 2, \dots, k \quad , j = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad , r = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

 (E_x) $[e_i(x)]$

-:

$$A^T E_x^{-1} b = A^T E_x^{-1} Ax \quad \dots(19)$$

$$x = (A^T E_x^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T E_x^{-1} b \quad \dots (20)$$

$$x^{r+1} = (A^T E_{x^k}^{-1} A)^{-1} A^T E_{x^k}^{-1} b \quad \dots (21)$$

(Applied Regression Analysis)^[7]

() X (X,Y) 24 Y
:

(1)

Y	X	\hat{Y}	e_i	$ e_i $	e_i^2
2.3	1.3	1.8754	-0.4246	0.4246	0.180285
1.8	1.3	1.8754	0.0754	0.0754	0.005685
2.8	2	2.112	-0.688	0.688	0.473344
1.5	2	2.112	0.612	0.612	0.374544
2.2	2.7	2.3486	0.1486	0.1486	0.022082
3.8	3.3	2.5514	-1.2486	1.2486	1.559002
1.8	3.3	2.5514	0.7514	0.7514	0.564602
3.7	3.7	2.6866	-1.0134	1.0134	1.02698
1.7	3.7	2.6866	0.9866	0.9866	0.97338
2.8	4	2.788	-0.012	0.012	0.000144
2.8	4	2.788	-0.012	0.012	0.000144
2.2	4	2.788	0.588	0.588	0.345744
5.4	4.7	3.0246	-2.3754	2.3754	5.642525
3.2	4.7	3.0246	-0.1754	0.1754	0.030765
1.9	4.7	3.0246	1.1246	1.1246	1.264725
1.8	5	3.126	1.326	1.326	1.758276
3.5	5.3	3.2274	-0.2726	0.2726	0.074311
2.8	5.3	3.2274	0.4274	0.4274	0.182671
2.1	5.3	3.2274	1.1274	1.1274	1.271031
3.4	5.7	3.3626	-0.0374	0.0374	0.001399
3.2	6	3.464	0.264	0.264	0.069696
3	6	3.464	0.464	0.464	0.215296
3	6.3	3.5654	0.5654	0.5654	0.319677
5.9	6.7	3.7006	-2.1994	2.1994	4.83736
Σ				16.9196	21.19367

...

(1)

:

$$\hat{Y}_i = 1.436 + 0.338X_i$$

 \hat{Y}_i Y_i \hat{Y}_i Y_i

(16.9196)

(21.19367)

(16)

1.4128

winQSB

.(2)

0.2979

(2)

:

$$\hat{Y}_i = 1.4128 + 0.2979X_i$$

 Y_i Y_i (16.46418) \hat{Y}_i (22.16579) \hat{Y}_i

(2)

Y	X	\hat{Y}	e_i	$ e_i $	e_i^2
2.3	1.3	1.80007	-0.49993	0.49993	0.24993
1.8	1.3	1.80007	7E-05	7E-05	4.9E-09
2.8	2	2.0086	-0.7914	0.7914	0.626314
1.5	2	2.0086	0.5086	0.5086	0.258674
2.2	2.7	2.21713	0.01713	0.01713	0.000293
3.8	3.3	2.39587	-1.40413	1.40413	1.971581
1.8	3.3	2.39587	0.59587	0.59587	0.355061
3.7	3.7	2.51503	-1.18497	1.18497	1.404154
1.7	3.7	2.51503	0.81503	0.81503	0.664274
2.8	4	2.6044	-0.1956	0.1956	0.038259
2.8	4	2.6044	-0.1956	0.1956	0.038259
2.2	4	2.6044	0.4044	0.4044	0.163539
5.4	4.7	2.81293	-2.58707	2.58707	6.692931
3.2	4.7	2.81293	-0.38707	0.38707	0.149823
1.9	4.7	2.81293	0.91293	0.91293	0.833441
1.8	5	2.9023	1.1023	1.1023	1.215065
3.5	5.3	2.99167	-0.50833	0.50833	0.258399
2.8	5.3	2.99167	0.19167	0.19167	0.036737
2.1	5.3	2.99167	0.89167	0.89167	0.795075
3.4	5.7	3.11083	-0.28917	0.28917	0.083619
3.2	6	3.2002	0.0002	0.0002	4E-08
3	6	3.2002	0.2002	0.2002	0.04008
3	6.3	3.28957	0.28957	0.28957	0.083851
5.9	6.7	3.40873	-2.49127	2.49127	6.206426
Σ				16.46418	22.16579

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$$x_i - \bar{x} = 2$$

4

:

$$x_i - \bar{x} = 0.5$$

0.25

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.(1988)			
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