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R

## Multiple Beta Regression Model with Application

### Abstract

This paper aims to display the concept of beta regression and modality of its utilization in the statistical application by considering the values of the response variable which are constrained by the interval(0,1) and the response variable is following beta distribution. Both Akaike and Bayesian information criteria are used to get the preferable model by applying the multiple beta regression in investigating the percentage of the sugar proportion of the resultant humid spoil to

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the sugar proportion of the resultant crude juice. We used statistical software R to obtain the expected results.

**-1**

[Korhonen et al. 2007].(1,0)

[Ferrari & Cribari-Neto,2004] 2004 Cribari-Neto Ferrari

[Smithson &

[Espinheira et al.,2008] [Simas et al.,2010] Verkuilen,2006]

-2

[Espinheira et al., 2008]

·  
:  
Y<sub>i</sub>

$$f(y; a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a + b)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)} y^{a-1}(1 - y)^{b-1} ; 0 < y < 1 \quad a, b > 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

a,b                      Γ(.)

:

$$E(y) = \frac{a}{a + b} \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\text{var}(y) = \frac{ab}{(a + b)^2(a + b + 1)} \quad \dots (3)$$

[Krishnamorthy, 2006]

[Ferrari and Cribari-Neto, 2004]

$$y \quad (0 < y < 1) \quad (1)$$

Generalized Linear Models )

$$\eta \quad \mathbf{g}(\mu_i) = \eta \quad y \quad \mu_i \quad \text{GLM} \quad ((\text{GLM}))$$

.[Korhonen et al., 2007]

Gribario-Neto and Ferrari

$$: \quad (1)$$

$$f(y; a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(\phi)}{\Gamma(\mu\phi)\Gamma((1-\mu)\phi)} y^{\mu\phi-1} (1-y)^{(1-\mu)\phi-1} ; \quad 0 < y < 1 \dots (4)$$

$$\mu = E(y) = \frac{a}{a+b}; \quad 0 < \mu < 1 \quad \dots (5)$$

$$\phi = a + b; \quad \phi > 0 \quad \dots (6)$$

$$: \quad (4)$$

$$E(y) = \mu \quad \dots (7)$$

$$\text{var}(y) = \frac{\mu(1 - \mu)}{1 + \phi} \quad \dots (8)$$

$$(8) \quad \phi \quad \mu$$

**var(y)**

$$(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \quad \phi^{-1} \quad \mu$$

$$(\phi_i, \mu_{y_i}) \sim \text{Beta}(\dots) \quad (4)$$

:

$$g(\mu_i) = \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} \beta_j = \eta_i = x_i' \beta \quad \dots (9)$$

$$(x_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{ip})') \quad \beta$$

**g(μ<sub>i</sub>)**

:

$$\text{Logit } g(\mu_i) = \ln\left(\frac{\mu}{1-\mu}\right) \quad \dots (10)$$

$$\text{GLM} \quad (10) \quad (9)$$

y

$$\dots (4)$$

$$\ln(\mu/(1 - \mu)) = \sum_{j=1}^p x_{ij} \beta_j \quad \dots (11)$$

[Korhonen et al., 2007]

Ferrari and

Cribari-Neto

(4)  $n$

$$L_i(\mu_i, \phi) = \text{Log } \Gamma(\phi) - \text{Log } \Gamma(\mu_i \phi) - \text{Log } \Gamma((1 - \mu_i)\phi) \\ + (\mu_i \phi - 1) \text{Log } y_i + \{(1 - \mu_i)\phi - 1\} \text{Log } (1 - y_i), i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (12)$$

$\beta$

[Ferrari and Cribari-Neto, 2004]  $\phi$

(Pearson Residuals)

: [Espinheira et al., 2008]  $\Gamma_p$

$$\Gamma_p = \frac{(y_i - \hat{\mu}_i)}{\sqrt{\text{var}(y_i)}} \quad \dots (13)$$

$$\hat{\mu}_i = g^{-1}(X_i' \hat{\beta}) \quad \dots (14)$$

$$\text{var}(y_i) = \frac{\hat{\mu}_i(1 - \hat{\mu}_i)}{1 + \hat{\phi}} \quad \dots (15)$$

$i$   $g^{-1}(\cdot)$   $\hat{\mu}_i$

$\cdot X$   $g(y_1), \dots, g(y_n)$

[ Yan and Su, Cook : 2009]

$$D_{Cook} = \frac{h_{ii}}{(1 - h_{ii})^2} \left( \frac{y_i - \hat{\mu}_i}{\sqrt{\text{var}(y_i)}} \right) \dots (16)$$

$h_{ii}$

-4

BIC

AIC

:

$$AIC = -2(\text{Ln-likelihood}) + 2(P+1) \dots (17)$$

$$BIC = -2(\text{Ln-likelihood}) + (P+1) \text{Ln}(n) \dots (18)$$

P

n

[ Burnham and Anderson

. ,2002]

(399)

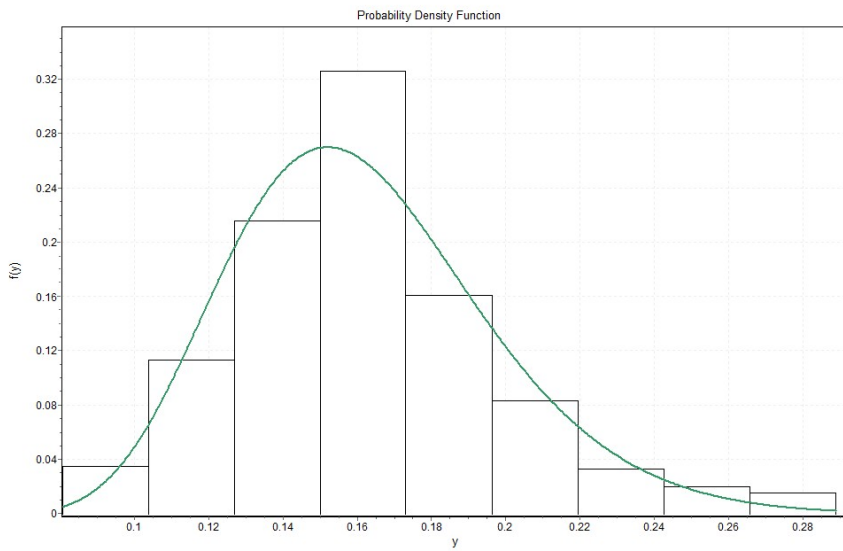
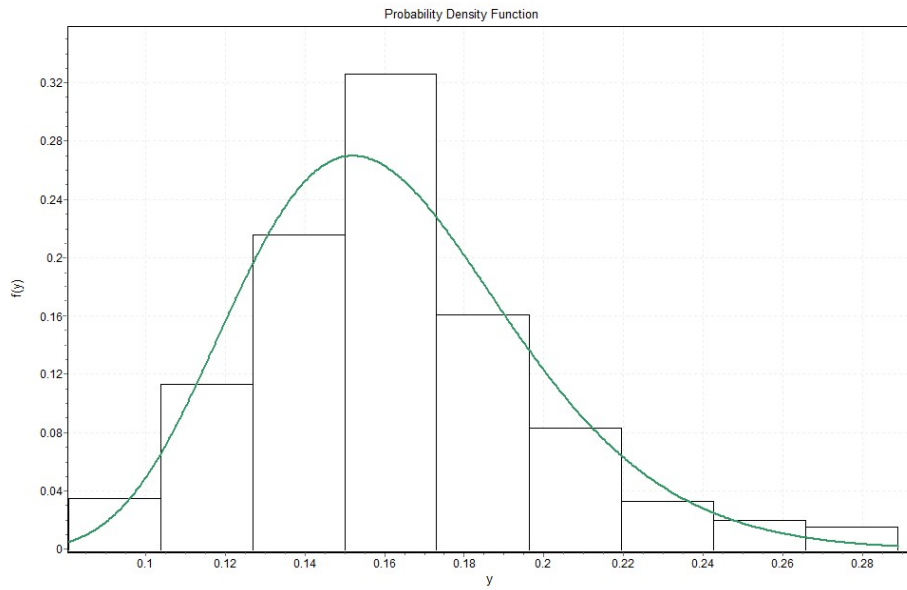
(Y) (X<sub>1</sub>) (X<sub>3</sub>) (X<sub>2</sub>)

$\chi^2$

=10.413, p-value=0.237,  $\chi^2$ )

( df=8





Y

:(1)

(1)

logit : (1)

	Estimate	Std. Error	z-test	p-value
Intercept	-1.87214	0.25173	-7.437	0.0000 **
X <sub>1</sub>	-0.0366	0.01080	-3.990	0.0006 **
X <sub>2</sub>	0.0585	0.01630	3.59	0.0003 **
X <sub>3</sub>	-0.0134	0.01825	-0.737	0.046 *

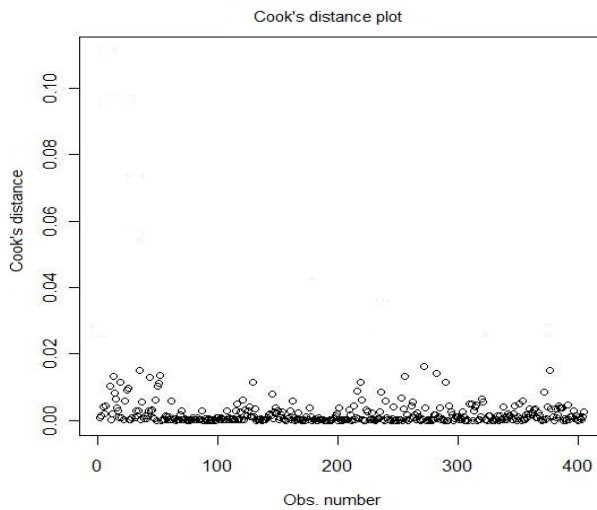
(\*):significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$  , (\*\*):significant at  $\alpha = 0.01$

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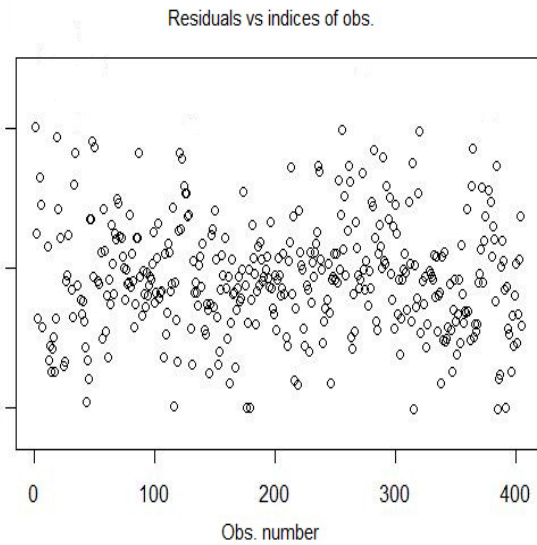
$$\text{Log}\left(\frac{\hat{Y}_i}{1 - \hat{Y}_i}\right) = -1.87214 - 0.0366 X_1 + 0.0585 X_2 - 0.0134 X_3$$

(17)

(3) (2) (20) Cook



Cook : (3)



:(2)

(22) (21)

(2) (2<sup>3</sup> - 1)

**BIC AIC** : (2)

النموذج	AIC	BIC
Full Model	-1564.262	-1544.318
X <sub>1</sub>	-1555.271	-1543.305
X <sub>2</sub>	-1557.191	-1545.224
X <sub>3</sub>	-1548.07	-1536.103
X <sub>1</sub> X <sub>2</sub>	-1565.719	-1549.763
X <sub>1</sub> X <sub>3</sub>	-1553.546	-1537.59
X <sub>2</sub> X <sub>3</sub>	-1555.328	-1539.372

**BIC AIC** (2)

(3) X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>1</sub>

:

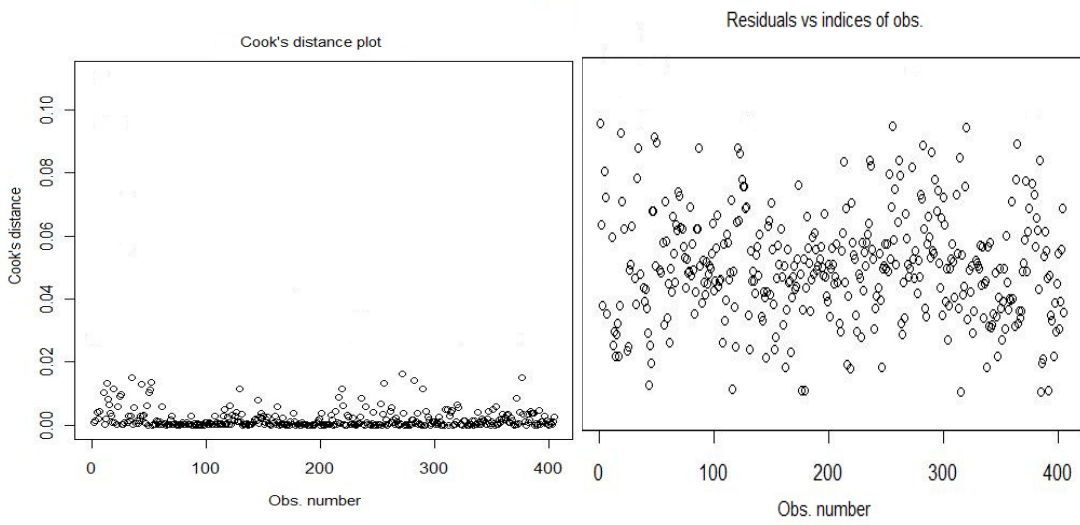
:(3)

	Estimate	Std Error	z-test	p-value
Intercept	-1.966	0.21744	-9.045	0.0000 **
X <sub>1</sub>	-0.0357	0.01077	-3.322	0.0008 **
X <sub>2</sub>	0.0578	0.01629	3.552	0.0003 **

(\*):significant at  $\alpha = 0.05$  , (\*\*):significant at  $\alpha = 0.01$

(5) (4)

Cook's



Cook : (5)

:(4)

-6

-1

(1)

-2

$X_1, X_3$

$X_2$

Y

(3) (2) -3

(3) *Cook*

$X_1, X_2$  -4

AIC (2)

BIC

(5) (4)

-7

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