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*

Draper & Smith

p

Draper

R^2

.p

& Smith

**Specification of the Conditional Expectation by Simple
Linear Regression Model For Binomial Distribution
Conditioned with Varying Sample Size.**

Abstract

In this research, we consider the study of conditional expectation and it's relationship with regression model. The

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conditional expectation has a linear form which is specified as a simple linear regression model. The power transformation was used on the predictor variable which gave the best possible fit for the model which was derived from the binomial distribution conditioned with varying sample size.

The parameters of specified models were estimated by depending on empirical data which were simulated with different values for the parameter of conditional probability distribution. The best estimator for the power parameter was found in two specified models by the maximum likelihood and Draper & Smith methods. These estimators gave the best fit to the suggested model and best estimator to the conditional expectations of conditional probability distribution and it was concluded that the suggested method was better than the ordinary method.

The increments in the probability of success (p) had a great effect on the best fitted model also the estimated conditional expectation of conditional binomial distribution was affected. This result was clear because of decreasing the coefficient of determination (R^2) in Draper & Smith and the mean square of residuals in maximum likelihood method with increase in (p).

: .1

Power Transformation

Draper & Smith

Maximum Likelihood

(Fitting)

.2

:
Y X

$Y_i = \alpha + \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i$ (1)

α

ε_i

β

(General Linear Model GLM)

[2]

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sigma^2 \quad (\quad) \\
 & E(\varepsilon_i) = 0 \\
 \text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2 & \quad \text{(Appropriate Model)}
 \end{aligned}$$

A Plausible Prediction

Least Squares Regression

Y X Joint Probability density function

Probability density function $f_X(x)$

(Parameters Space) Ω X

$\varphi(x)$ Ω x X=x Y

$\psi(y)$ y Y=y X

a $\varphi(x) = a + bx$ x $\varphi(x)$

b

: Y x Y

$$E(Y|x) = \frac{\int yf(y, x)dy}{f_x(x)} = a + bx$$

:

$$\int yf(y, x)dy = (a + bx)f_x(x) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

: x (2)

$$E(Y) = a + bE(X)$$

$$E(Y|X = x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y \varphi(y|x) dy$$

$$(Y|X = x) = \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta x_i^\lambda + \varepsilon_i & ; \lambda \neq 0 \\ \alpha + \beta \ln x_i + \varepsilon_i & ; \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

$$\Psi(x; \Omega) = \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta x_i^\lambda + \varepsilon_i & ; \lambda \neq 0 \\ \alpha + \beta \ln x_i + \varepsilon_i & ; \lambda = 0 \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

(5)

Draper &

[4]Box & Cox Smith
:Draper & Smith

$$\lambda \in (-2,2) \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$x_i \rightarrow \psi(x_i) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta\psi(x_i) \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

...

$$\lambda \quad L_{\max}(\lambda) \tag{4}$$

$$L_{\max}(\lambda) = -0.5n \ln \sigma_e^2 - 0.5n \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2\sigma_e^2} \sum (e_i^2) \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_e^2 = \frac{\sum e_i^2}{n-2} \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

$$e_i = y_i - \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta}X^{\hat{\lambda}} \tag{5}$$

$$L_{\max}(\lambda) \quad \lambda \quad L_{\max}(\lambda)$$

Draper & Smith

$$\lambda \tag{1}$$

$$x_i \rightarrow \psi(x_i) \tag{2}$$

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta\psi(x_i) \tag{3}$$

$$.MSE \quad R^2 \tag{4}$$

$$\tag{5}$$

Y

$$E(Y|X = x) \quad X$$

X

$$\psi(x; \Omega)$$

Y

(4)

$$E(Y|\psi(x))$$

$$E(Y|X = x)$$

Y

: _____ 4

X

$$f_x(x; n, p) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

$$p \quad n \quad p \quad n$$

$$. 0 < p < 1 \quad (x)$$

$$n \quad . X \quad (7)$$

$$x \leq n$$

$$: f_{x/n}(x|n) \quad f_x(x; n, p)$$

$$f_{x/n}(x|n) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x} \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

$$n = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(8)$$

$$: (1)$$

الجدول (1)
جدول يوضح كيفية تبويب البيانات المولدة

n	x=0	x=1	x=2	x=3	x=4	x=5	x=6	x=7	x=8	x=9	x=10	Sum
1	f _{1.1}	f _{1.2}	f _{1.3}	f _{1.4}	f _{1.5}	f _{1.6}	f _{1.7}	f _{1.8}	f _{1.9}	f _{1.10}	f _{1.11}	f _{1.j}
2	f _{2.1}	f _{2.2}	f _{2.3}	f _{2.4}	f _{2.5}	f _{2.6}	f _{2.7}	f _{2.8}	f _{2.9}	f _{2.10}	f _{2.11}	f _{2.j}
3	f _{3.1}	f _{3.2}	f _{3.3}	f _{3.4}	f _{3.5}	f _{3.6}	f _{3.7}	f _{3.8}	f _{3.9}	f _{3.10}	f _{3.11}	f _{3.j}
4	f _{4.1}	f _{4.2}	f _{4.3}	f _{4.4}	f _{4.5}	f _{4.6}	f _{4.7}	f _{4.8}	f _{4.9}	f _{4.10}	f _{4.11}	f _{4.j}
5	f _{5.1}	f _{5.2}	f _{5.3}	f _{5.4}	f _{5.5}	f _{5.6}	f _{5.7}	f _{5.8}	f _{5.9}	f _{5.10}	f _{5.11}	f _{5.j}
6	f _{6.1}	f _{6.2}	f _{6.3}	f _{6.4}	f _{6.5}	f _{6.6}	f _{6.7}	f _{6.8}	f _{6.9}	f _{6.10}	f _{6.11}	f _{6.j}
7	f _{7.1}	f _{7.2}	f _{7.3}	f _{7.4}	f _{7.5}	f _{7.6}	f _{7.7}	f _{7.8}	f _{7.9}	f _{7.10}	f _{7.11}	f _{7.j}
8	f _{8.1}	f _{8.2}	f _{8.3}	f _{8.4}	f _{8.5}	f _{8.6}	f _{8.7}	f _{8.8}	f _{8.9}	f _{8.10}	f _{8.11}	f _{8.j}
9	f _{9.1}	f _{9.2}	f _{9.3}	f _{9.4}	f _{9.5}	f _{9.6}	f _{9.7}	f _{9.8}	f _{9.9}	f _{9.10}	f _{9.11}	f _{9.j}
10	f _{10.1}	f _{10.2}	f _{10.3}	f _{10.4}	f _{10.5}	f _{10.6}	f _{10.7}	f _{10.8}	f _{10.9}	f _{10.10}	f _{10.11}	f _{10.j}
sum	f _{i.1}	f _{i.2}	f _{i.3}	f _{i.4}	f _{i.5}	f _{i.6}	f _{i.7}	f _{i.8}	f _{i.9}	f _{i.10}	f _{i.11}	f _{i.j}

(MSE)

:

$$X \quad 300 \quad .1$$

$$.p \quad .2$$

$$p \quad .2$$

:

$$u_n = E_n(X|n) = np, \quad n=1,2,\dots,10$$

MLE \hat{p} .3

:

$$z_n = E_n(X|n) = n\hat{p}$$

: MSE₁ .4

$$MSE_1 = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{10} (z_n - u_n)^2}{10}$$

$$: .5$$

$$\tilde{p} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}n^{\hat{\lambda}}$$

.L(λ) R² λ

n $\hat{\beta}$ $\hat{\alpha}$.6

$$. \tilde{p} .7$$

$$\tilde{p} .7$$

$$h_i = E_n(X|n) = n\tilde{p}$$

: h_i MSE₂ .8

$$MSE_2 = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{10} (h_n - u_n)^2}{10}$$

.MSE₂ MSE₁ .9

:_____ 1-5

X=0,1,...,10

X

300

n=1,2,...,10

(2)

P=0.2

Minitab

: (1)

(2)

الجدول (2)

البيانات الخاصة بالتجربة المولدة عندما p=0.2

n	x=0	x=1	x=2	x=3	x=4	x=5	x=6	x=7	x=8	x=9	x=10	Sum
1	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
2	21	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
3	18	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
4	9	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
5	8	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
6	9	11	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
7	4	14	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
8	5	11	8	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
9	4	9	8	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	30
10	2	6	11	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
sum	106	105	55	22	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	300

$$u_n = E_n(X|n) = np$$

p

-

:(3)

الجدول (3)

قيم التوقع الشرطي لتوزيع ثنائي الحدين المشروط بحجم عينة متغيرة عند تعويض p=0.2

n	p	$u_n = E_n(X n)$
1	0.2	0.2
2	0.2	0.4
3	0.2	0.6
4	0.2	0.8
5	0.2	1
6	0.2	1.2
7	0.2	1.4

8	0.2	1.6
9	0.2	1.8
10	0.2	2

p MLE

$$\hat{p}_i = \bar{x}_j / n \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, 10$$

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

(4)

$$\bar{x}_j = \frac{\sum_j f_{ij} x_j}{\sum_j f_{ij}}$$

(الجدول 4)

القيم المقدرة للمعلمة p بطريقة الترجيح الأعمى وقيم التوقع الشرطي المقابلة لها عندما p=0.2

n	\hat{p}	$z_n = E_n(X n) = n\hat{p}$
1	0.1333	0.1333
2	0.15	0.3
3	0.1667	0.5001
4	0.2	0.8
5	0.2	1.0
6	0.2056	1.2336
7	0.1952	1.3664
8	0.1958	1.5664
9	0.2222	1.9998
10	0.2267	2.2670

n \hat{p}

$$\hat{p}_i = \alpha + \beta n_i^\lambda + \varepsilon_i$$

Draper & Smith

$$\lambda = 0.1 \quad \lambda$$

$$L(\lambda) = 32.3864$$

$$R^2 = 89.32$$

$$\tilde{p}_i = -0.2128 + 0.3451 n_i^{0.1}$$

\hat{p}_i

\tilde{p}_i

...

الجدول (5)
القيم المقدرة للمعلمة p بالطريقة المقترحة وقيم التوقع الشرطي المقابلة لها عندما p=0.2

n	\hat{p}_i	$h_n = E_n(X n) = n\tilde{p}_i$
1	0.1323	0.1323
2	0.1571	0.3142
3	0.1724	0.5172
4	0.1836	0.7346
5	0.1926	0.9630
6	0.2	1.2003
7	0.2065	1.4452
8	0.2121	1.6968
9	0.2171	1.9542
10	0.2217	2.2169

u_n p=0.2

z_n

:

$$MSE_1 = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{10} (z_n - u_n)^2}{10}$$

:

u_n h_n

$$MSE_2 = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{10} (h_n - u_n)^2}{10}$$

$$MSE_2=0.0107 \quad MSE_1=0.0139$$

:_____ 2-5

X

300

: (6)

p=0.5

n=1,2,...,10

الجدول (6)

البيانات الخاصة بالتجربة والمولدة عندما $p=0.5$

n	x=0	x=1	x=2	x=3	x=4	x=5	x=6	x=7	x=8	x=9	x=10	Sum
1	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
2	8	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
3	5	12	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
4	2	7	12	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
5	0	5	5	14	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	30
6	0	4	8	10	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	30
7	1	0	5	7	9	5	3	0	0	0	0	30
8	0	0	1	10	6	6	6	1	0	0	0	30
9	1	0	2	7	7	5	6	1	1	0	0	30
10	0	0	0	4	9	8	5	4	0	0	0	30
sum	36	56	49	62	43	27	20	6	1	0	0	300

$$u_n = E_n(X|n) = np$$

p

:(7)

الجدول (7)

قيم التوقع الشرطي لتوزيع ثنائي الحدين المشروط بحجم عينة متغيرة عند تعويض $p=0.5$

n	p	$u_n = E_n(X n)$
1	0.5	0.5
2	0.5	1.0
3	0.5	1.5
4	0.5	2.0
5	0.5	2.5
6	0.5	3.0
7	0.5	3.5
8	0.5	4.0
9	0.5	4.5
10	0.5	5.0

p

MLE

:(8)

...

الجدول (8) القيم المقدرة للمعلمة p بطريقة الترجيح الأعظم وقيم التوقع الشرطي المقابلة لها عندما p=0.5

n	\hat{p}	$z_n = E_n(X n) = n\hat{p}_i$
1	0.36667	0.36667
2	0.450000	0.90000
3	0.44436	1.33330
4	0.491675	1.96670
5	0.526660	2.63330
6	0.466667	2.80000
7	0.523814	3.66670
8	0.537500	4.30000
9	0.477778	4.30000
10	0.486670	4.86670

n \hat{p}

Draper & Smith

$$R^2=74.4\%$$

$$\lambda = -1.1 \quad \lambda$$

:

$$L(\lambda) = 22.9484$$

$$\tilde{p}_i = 0.5181517 - 0.152844n_i^{-1.1}$$

: (9)

الجدول (9) القيم المقدرة للمعلمة p بالمنهجية المقترحة وقيم التوقع الشرطي المقابلة لها عندما p=0.5

n	\tilde{p}_i	$h_n = E_n(X n) = n\tilde{p}_i$
1	0.365307	0.36531
2	0.446847	0.89369
3	0.472504	1.41751
4	0.484886	1.93955
5	0.492127	2.46063
6	0.496856	2.98113
7	0.500177	3.50124
8	0.502633	4.02106
9	0.504518	4.54066
10	0.506010	5.06010

$$p=0.5 \quad u_n \quad z_n$$

$$MSE_1=0.0290001$$

$$MSE_2=0.004751 \quad u_n \quad h_n$$

: 3-5

$$300 \quad p \quad 0.7$$

X

(10)

: (1) Minitab

الجدول (10)
البيانات الخاصة بالتجربة المولدة عندما $p=0.7$

n	x=0	x=1	x=2	x=3	x=4	x=5	x=6	x=7	x=8	x=9	x=10	Sum
1	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
2	6	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
3	0	7	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
4	0	0	7	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
5	0	3	4	9	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	30
6	0	1	2	9	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	30
7	0	0	1	7	5	8	6	3	0	0	0	30
8	0	0	1	3	3	5	7	10	1	0	0	30
9	0	0	2	0	3	3	10	5	6	1	0	30
10	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	11	6	6	1	30
sum	20	39	42	53	39	29	28	29	13	7	1	300

$$u_n = E_n(X|n) = np \quad p \quad -$$

$$:(11)$$

الجدول (11)

قيم التوقع الشرطي لتوزيع ثنائي الحدين المشروط بحجم عينة متغيرة عند تعويض $p=0.7$

n	p	$u_n = E_n(X n)$
1	0.7	0.7
2	0.7	1.4
3	0.7	2.1
4	0.7	2.8
5	0.7	3.5
6	0.7	4.2

7	0.7	4.9
8	0.7	5.6
9	0.7	6.3
10	0.7	7.0

p

MLE

-

: (12)

(الجدول (12))

القيم المقدرة للمعلمات p بطريقة الترجيح الأعمى وقيم التوقع الشرطي المقابلة لها عندما p=0.7

n	\hat{p}	$z_n = E_n(X n) = n\hat{p}$
1	0.5333	0.5333
2	0.6	1.2
3	0.6667	2.0001
4	0.7583	3.0332
5	0.6533	3.2665
6	0.6333	3.7998
7	0.6667	4.6669
8	0.7	5.6
9	0.6778	6.1002
10	0.74	7.4

n \hat{p}

-

Draper & Smith

$$R^2 = 62.08\%$$

$$\lambda = -1.1 \quad \lambda$$

$$L(\lambda) = 18.3583$$

$$\tilde{p}_i = 0.7116 - 0.1816n_i^{-1.1}$$

:

$$n \geq 30$$

الجدول (13)

القيم المقدرة للمعلمة p بالمنهجية المقترحة وقيم التوقع الشرطي المقابلة لها عندما $p=0.7$

n	\tilde{p}	$h_n = E_n(X n) = n\tilde{p}$
1	0.53	0.53
2	0.6269	1.2538
3	0.6574	1.9721
4	0.6721	2.6884
5	0.6807	3.4035
6	0.6863	4.1179
7	0.6903	4.8318
8	0.6932	5.5454
9	0.6954	6.2587
10	0.6972	6.9719

h_n $p=0.7$ u_n z_n
 $MSE_1=0.0601$
 $MSE_2=0.0105$ u_n
.6
:
.1
)
() Draper & Smith
. (OLS
.2
p
p

R^2	$L(\lambda)$	p
$n \geq 30$.3
" (2008)	"	.1
" (1990)		.2
" (1996)		.3

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