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Probability Distribution of Biased Ridge Regression Factor ABSTRACT

In this paper, we are concerned with the probability distribution of random ridge factor. The estimator of regression parameter is described as the shrunken estimator. Also we found the probability density function of the shrinkage factor which belongs to familiar probability density functions.

-(1)

(Ridge Regression)

Hoerl & Kennard (1970 a,b)

(k)

(Ridge Factor)

(Ridge Trace)

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... [44]

(k)
 $(0, \frac{2\sigma^2}{\beta' \beta})$
 - -
 β
 -
 Obenchain (1978) .
 η_p $(0, \frac{2}{|\eta_p|})$ (k)
 $(X'X)^{-1} - \beta' \beta | \sigma^2$
 σ^2 (k)
 β
 -
 (1977) Gunst and Mason $\beta \sigma^2$
 -

Dwivedi , Hemmerle (1975) Hoerl , Kennard (1970 a,b)
 . Srivastava & Hall (1980)

Dwivedi, Srivastara and hall (1980)
 (r)

Firinguetti and Rubio (2000)

Firinguetti

and Rubio (2002)

Dwivedi ,Srivastava Hall

(1980)

-(2)

∴

$$\begin{matrix}
 & \underline{Y} = \underline{X} \underline{\beta} + \underline{U} & \dots(1) \\
 \underline{X} & & \\
 & (n * p) & \\
 & & (n * 1) \quad \underline{Y} \\
 & & (p * 1) \quad \underline{\beta} \\
 & & (n * 1) \quad \underline{U}
 \end{matrix}$$

Hoerl & (1)

$\underline{\beta}$

Kennard (1970-a)

∴

$$\hat{\underline{\beta}}_{-R} = (\Lambda + K)^{-1} X'Y = \Delta b \quad \dots(2)$$

$X'X$

$\Lambda = \text{dig}(\lambda_i) :$

K

$\underline{\beta}$

$b = \Lambda^{-1} X'Y$

$\Delta = \Lambda(\Lambda + K)^{-1}$

... [46]

$$MSE \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta} \\ -R \end{pmatrix} = E \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta} - \beta \\ -R \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta} - \beta \\ -R \end{pmatrix}' \quad \dots (3)$$

$$k_i(opt) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\beta_i^2}, \quad i=1,2,\dots,P \quad \dots (4)$$

Hoerl

$$\beta_i, \quad i=1,2,\dots,P \quad \sigma^2$$

(1970a) Kennard

$$b_i \quad S^2$$

$$\hat{k}_i = \frac{S^2}{b_i^2} \quad i=1,2,\dots,P \quad \dots (5)$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{v} (Y - Xb)' (Y - Xb) \quad \dots (6)$$

$$v = \begin{cases} n-P-1 & \text{if the observations are taken as the deviation} \\ & \text{from their corresponding mean} \\ n-P & \text{O.W.} \end{cases}$$

$$(5)$$

$$: \quad \quad \quad - (3)$$

$$U$$

$$U \sim N_n(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

$$: \quad X$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} X_{-1} & X_{-2} & \dots & X_{-P} \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots(7)$$

$$i \quad X \quad i \quad X_{-i}, \quad i=1,2,\dots,P$$

$$: \quad b$$

$$b_i = \frac{X_i' Y}{\lambda_i} \quad \dots(8)$$

$$\beta$$

$$b \sim N_p(\beta, \sigma^2 \Lambda^{-1}) \quad \dots(9)$$

$$: \quad b_i$$

$$b_i \sim N(\beta_i, \sigma^2 \lambda_i^{-1}) \quad \dots(10)$$

$$\hat{\beta}$$

$$i$$

$$(2)$$

$$(7)$$

:

... [48]

$$\hat{\beta}_{iR} = \frac{X_i' Y}{\lambda_i + \hat{k}_i} = \hat{\delta}_i b_i \quad \dots(11)$$

:

$$\hat{\delta}_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + \hat{k}_i} \quad \dots(12)$$

(Shrunken estimator) (11)

Gunst and Mason).(Shrinkage factor)

$\hat{\delta}_i$

((1977)

: Z_i

$$Z_i = \frac{b_i}{\text{Var}(b_i)} = \frac{X_i' Y}{\sigma \sqrt{\lambda_i}} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_i} b_i}{\sigma} \quad \dots(13)$$

:

$Z_i \sim N(\tau_i, 1)$

:

$$\tau_i = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}{\sigma} \beta_i \quad \dots(14)$$

$$W_i = Z_i^2 = \frac{\lambda_i b_i^2}{\sigma^2}, \quad W_i > 0$$

: W_i

$$\mu_{W_i}(t) = E e^{t W_i} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \tau_i^2\right)^j e^{-\frac{1}{2} \tau_i^2}}{j! (1-2t)^{\frac{1}{2}(1+2j)}} \quad \dots(15)$$

(15)

W_i

(Hogg and Craig (2004))

$$f(W_i) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2\right)^j}{j!} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2} \right) \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{j+\frac{1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}+j}} (W_i)^{\frac{1}{2}+j-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2W_i}} \right), W_i > 0 \quad \dots(16)$$

$$W_i \sim \chi^2_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2, \frac{1}{2}+j\right)} \quad \dots(17)$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, P \quad Z_i \quad \frac{vS^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{(v)}$$

$$F_i = \frac{Z_i^2 v}{vS^2} = \frac{\lambda_i b_i^2}{S^2} = \lambda_i \hat{K}_i$$

$$F \quad H_0 : \beta_i = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, P :$$

$$F_i \sim F\left(1, v, \frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2, 0\right) \quad (12)$$

$$\hat{\delta}_i = \frac{F_i}{F_i + 1} \quad \dots(18)$$

$$: \quad (18)$$

$$\lambda_i^{-1} \hat{k}_i = F_i^{-1} = \frac{\chi^2(v)}{v\chi^2(1, \tau_i^2)} \quad \dots(19)$$

$$F_i^{-1} \sim F(\nu, 1, 0, \tau_i^2) \quad \begin{matrix} : \\ F \\ F_i^{-1} \end{matrix} \quad \dots(20)$$

$$f(F_i^{-1}) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2\right)^j}{j!} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2} \right) \frac{\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}+1\right)}{\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}+j\right)} (\nu)^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \frac{(F_i^{-1})^{\frac{\nu}{2}-1}}{(1+\nu F_i^{-1})^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}+j}} = f\left(\lambda_i^{-1} \hat{k}_i\right) = f\left(\frac{S^2}{\lambda_i b_i^2}\right) \dots(21)$$

$$f(\hat{k}_i) = f\left(\frac{\lambda_i S^2}{\lambda_i b_i^2}\right) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2\right)^j}{j!} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2} \right) \frac{\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}+j\right)}{\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}+j\right)} (\nu)^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \frac{\left(\hat{k}_i\right)^{\frac{\nu}{2}-1}}{\left(1+\nu \hat{k}_i\right)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}+j}}, \hat{k}_i > 0 \quad \dots(22)$$

(22)

$$\hat{k}_i \sim F\left(\nu, 1, 0, \frac{1}{2}\tau_i^2\right) \quad \begin{matrix} : \\ F \\ \hat{k}_i \end{matrix} \quad \dots(23)$$

$$\hat{\delta}_i^{-1} = 1 + F_i^{-1} \quad \begin{matrix} : \\ (18) \\ \hat{\delta}_i^{-1} \end{matrix} \quad \dots(24)$$

$$\hat{\delta}_i^{-1}$$

$$f(\hat{\delta}_i^{-1}) = f\left(F_i^{-1} = \hat{\delta}_i^{-1} - 1\right) \left| \frac{\partial F_i^{-1}}{\partial \hat{\delta}_i^{-1}} \right| = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \tau_i^2\right)^j}{j!} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \tau_i^2} \right) \frac{\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2} + j\right)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + j\right)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}}} \frac{\left(\hat{\delta}_i^{-1} - 1\right)^{\frac{\nu}{2}}}{\left(1 + \nu \left(\hat{\delta}_i^{-1} - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2} + j}}$$

$1 < \hat{\delta}_i^{-1} < \infty \quad \dots(25)$

-(4)

$$f\left(b_i, \hat{\delta}_i^{-1}\right) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \tau_i^2\right)^j}{j!} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \tau_i^2} \frac{\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2} + j\right)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}}}{\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} + j\right)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}}} \frac{\left(\hat{\delta}_i^{-1} - 1\right)^{\frac{\nu}{2}}}{\left(1 + \nu \left(\hat{\delta}_i^{-1} - 1\right)\right)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2} + j}} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{\lambda_i}{2\sigma^2}(b_i - \beta_i)^2}$$

$\dots(26)$

$$\hat{\beta}_{iR} = \frac{b_i}{f_i^*} \quad f_i^* = \hat{\delta}_i^{-1} \quad \beta_i \quad 1 < f_i^* < \infty$$

$$: \quad \hat{\beta}_{iR} \quad f_i^* \quad -\infty < \hat{\beta}_{iR} < \infty$$

$$f\left(\hat{\beta}_{iR}, f_i^*\right) = f\left(\hat{\delta}_i^{-1}, b_i\right) \left| J \right|_{\hat{\delta}_i^{-1} = f_i^*, b_i = f_i^* \hat{\beta}_{iR}}$$

$\dots(27)$

$f_i^* \quad |J|$
 $: \quad (27)$

-(7)

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