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\hat{k}

Around the Probability Distribution of The Estimated Random Ridge Factor with Stochastic Prior Information

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Summary

In this paper, The probability distribution of the estimated stochastic ridge factor has been found, which has been developed by adding prior information to the sample information. These information has been represented by the information about the parameters of multiple linear regression model which are in the form of mixed linear model which contains the fixed and stochastic information.

: (1)

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(Ridge Factor)

(Quadratic Loss Function)

Swindel(1976)

)

.(2010)

Crouse etal. (1995)

, Hoerl and Kennard(1970)

(k)

Firingwtti and Rubio (2002)

\hat{K}_{HK} Hoerl and Kennard (1970)

.Hoerl etal. (1975)

(2008)

Hoerl and Kennrd (1970)

$\hat{\beta}$

$$\underline{r} = R\underline{\beta} + \underline{\delta} + \underline{v} \quad \dots(3)$$

$$\underline{v} \sim N_J(\underline{0}, \sigma^2 I) \quad \dots(4)$$

$$Q = (\underline{Y} - X\underline{\beta})'(\underline{Y} - X\underline{\beta}) + k(\underline{r} - R\underline{\beta})'(\underline{r} - R\underline{\beta}) \quad \dots(5)$$

$$\hat{\underline{\beta}}_M = (X'X + kR'R)^{-1}(X'\underline{Y} + kR'\underline{r}) \quad \dots(6)$$

Heumman and Shalabh,) $\hat{\underline{\beta}}_M$:((2007)

$$SMSE(\hat{\underline{\beta}}_M) = \sigma^2 \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{\lambda_j}{(\lambda_j + k)^2} + k^2 \sigma^2 \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{1}{(\lambda_j + k)^2} + k^2 \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{\underline{\delta}' \underline{\delta}}{(\lambda_j + k)^2} \quad \dots(7)$$

$$k \quad (7)$$

:(Heumman and Shalabh, (2007))

$$k = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + \underline{\delta}' \underline{\delta}} \quad \dots(8)$$

$$: \quad (3) \quad R = I_p \quad 3)$$

$$\underline{r} = \underline{\beta} + \underline{\delta} + \underline{v} \quad \dots(9)$$

$$\hat{\underline{\delta}} \sim N_p(\underline{\delta}, \sigma^2 V) \quad \dots(10)$$

$$V = I_p + (X'X)^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{1 + \delta' \delta} \quad (8)$$

$$\hat{k} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\hat{\sigma}^2 + \delta' \delta} \quad \dots (8 - a)$$

(8-a)

$$\hat{\delta}' \hat{\delta} \quad \hat{k} \quad (8-a)$$

$$\hat{k}^* \quad (8-a)$$

:(2010)

$$\hat{k}^* = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\hat{\sigma}^2 + \delta' V^{-1} \delta} \quad \dots (11)$$

$$V = I_p + (X'X)^{-1}$$

$$: W_1 = \hat{\delta}' V^{-1} \hat{\delta}$$

$$\mu_{W_1}(t) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}\right)^r e^{-\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}}}{r! (1-2t)^{\frac{p}{2}}} \quad \dots (12)$$

$$\tau = \frac{V^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \delta}{\sigma}$$

(Non-

(12)

$$\tau' \tau \quad p$$

central chi-square)

:(2010))

$$W_1$$

$$f(W_1) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}\right)^r e^{-\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{p}{2}+r}}{r! \left(\frac{p}{2} + r\right)} W_1^{\frac{p}{2}+r-1} e^{-\frac{W_1}{2}} \quad 0 < W_1 < \infty \quad \dots (13)$$

$$f(W_3, W_4) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}\right)^r e^{-\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n+r}{2}}}{r! \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2} + r\right) \frac{n-p}{2}}} \left(\frac{p}{n-p} W_3 W_4\right) \dots (20)$$

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$$f(W_3) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}\right)^r e^{-\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n+r}{2}}}{r! \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2} + r\right) \frac{n-p}{2}}} \left(\frac{p}{n-p}\right)^{\frac{p+r}{2}} \frac{W_3^{\frac{p+r-1}{2}}}{\left(1 + \frac{p}{n-p} W_3\right)^{\frac{n+r}{2}}} \dots (21)$$

F W_3 $0 < W_3 < \infty$ W_3
 $\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}$ $n-p$ p
 :

$$W_3 \sim F_{\left(p, (n-p), \left(\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}\right)\right)}$$

(21)

\hat{k}

:((2010))

$$f(\hat{k}) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}\right)^r e^{-\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2} + r}}{r! \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{2} + r\right) \frac{n-p}{2}}} (n-p)^{\frac{n-p}{2}} \frac{(1-\hat{k})^{\frac{p+r-1}{2}} (\hat{k})^{\frac{n-p-1}{2}}}{(1+(n-p-1)\hat{k})^{\frac{n+r}{2}}} \dots (22)$$

(22) $0 < \hat{k} < 1$

$\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}$

$n-p$ p

$f(\hat{k})$ (2010)

(2010) $f(\hat{k})$

(2010).

$$\hat{k} \quad (\quad)$$

, F(k̂)

$$, 0 < \hat{k} < 1$$

$$k_0 \quad \hat{k}$$

:

$$F(\hat{k}) = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}\right)^r}{r!} e^{-\frac{\tau' \tau}{2}} \frac{\binom{\frac{n}{2} + r}{\frac{p}{2} + r} \binom{n-p}{2}}{\beta_{\hat{k}}\left(\frac{p}{2} + r, \frac{(n-p)}{2}\right)} \quad \dots(23)$$

(23)

$$p \quad n \quad \frac{\tau' \tau}{2}$$

Matlab

α

k̂

$$\lambda = \frac{\tau' \tau}{2} = 0.1 \quad p = 2, 3, \dots, 8 \quad n = 10$$

Maple13

: 0.05 0.01 0.5 0.1

الجدول (1)

القيم الجدولية لعامل الحرف

P n	λ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	0.01	0.97824207	0.90367457	0.78339178	0.70176417	0.59593952	0.5711960	0.5132754
	0.05	0.89759645	0.75105390	0.59447566	0.52275957	0.42228863	0.4126619	0.3522015
	0.1	0.80912984	0.64156387	0.48818643	0.20923747	0.33900126	0.3366419	0.2751513
	0.5	0.37460858	0.28067346	0.20170800	0.18996894	0.13187138	0.1457315	0.0844936

)

البرمجية الجاهزة

((2010))

من التوزيع الاحتمالي لـ k̂ وما دام أن

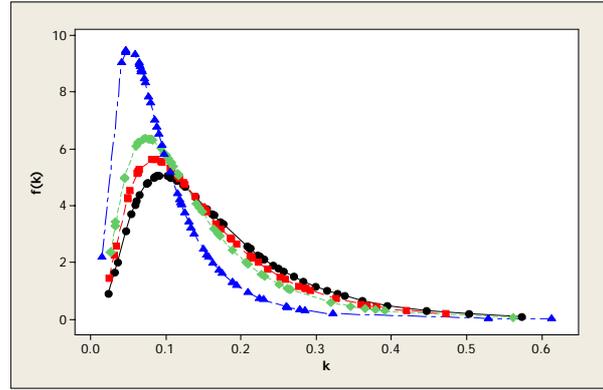
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التوزيع الاحتمالي لـ k̂ يعتمد على المعلمة اللامركزية λ، درجة حرية البسط p ودرجة حرية المقام n-p، وعلى هذا الأساس فقد تم تحديد قيم مختلفة لـ p التي تمثل عدد المتغيرات

التوضيحية في نموذج الانحدار وقيم لـ n و λ، فمثلا في حالة كون m = 50 (m

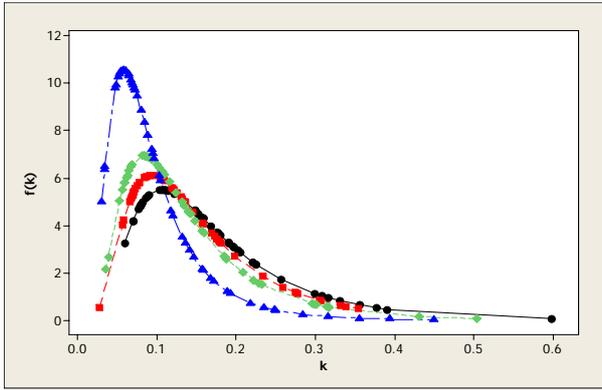
: منحنى الدالة f(k̂) p = 6 n = 15, 25 (

الشكل (1)



منحنى دالة كثافة احتمال $f(\hat{k})$ عندما $p = 6$ ،
 $m = 50$ و $n = 15$

الشكل (2)



منحنى دالة كثافة احتمال $f(\hat{k})$ عندما $p = 6$ ،
 $m = 50$ و $n = 25$

إذ ان كلاً من الشكلين (1) و (2) يمثل دالة كثافة احتمال \hat{k} ، وأن \bullet تمثل قيمة المعلمة اللامركزي عندما $\lambda = 0.1$ و \blacksquare عندما $\lambda = 0.5$ و \blacklozenge عندما $\lambda = 1$ ويمثل \blacktriangle عندما $\lambda = 3$.

(5) :

-1

$$n - p \quad p \quad \lambda$$

-2

$$\hat{k} \quad \lambda \quad -3$$

(6) :

$$n \quad \hat{k} \quad -1$$

$$. n > 30 \quad k_0 \quad \hat{\beta}_M \quad -2$$

.(6)

- ...
- (7)
- " (2010) .1
- "
- " (2008) .2
- .(55-43) 14 8 "
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