

تقدير دالة الانحدار اللامعلمي باستخدام بعض الطرائق اللامعلمية الرتيبة

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المستخلص

(Kernel	(Mukerjee-stern)	-1
Kernel	Kernel	Kernel	-2
(Shrunken)	(Shrunken)	$\alpha = 0.5$	-3
(LSIR)	(LSIR)		
(Mukerjee-stern)	((Monte Carlo)	

ABSTRACT:-

This research was concerning to study monotone nonparametric methods for estimating the nonparametric regression function (i.e treatment outlier) to achieve a monotone function (increasing or decreasing).

So we will use the monotone methods to treatment outlier but after estimate the regression function with use kernel estimator (Nadarya - Watson) these methods are:-

1- Mukerjee method takes averages of maximums and minimum of subsets of the data was used to adjust the initial kernel regression estimates and use the researcher special case when $\alpha = 0.5$.

2- Algorithm least square isotonic regression.

In the experimental aspect comparison was done of which is the best methods through the simulation procedure using Mote Carlo method using five models.

While in the application aspect practical application was done on data represent the measurements for blood pressure patients.

In both aspects we use two of the important statistical measures which are Mean square error (MSE) and efficiency. We find through the application that the best method is Mukerjee method for general case as it has minimum Mean square error and maximum efficiency.

1-1 المقدمة :-

$$\{(X_i, Y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$$

n

$$Y_i = \mu(X_i) + \varepsilon_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\mu(X)$$

$$\varepsilon \quad X$$

{Nadaraya-watson}

Kernel

Kernel

Mukerjee & stern

{pool-adjacent-

Kernel

violators}

الجانب النظري

1-2

kernel

[4] (Nadaraya-watson)

∴

$$T(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{x - X_i}{h}\right) y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n K\left(\frac{x - X_i}{h}\right)}$$

$T(x)$

(Gaussian Kernel)

kernel

$k(\cdot)$

(.0.1)

(h)

kernel

∴

()

[4] [5][7] ∴ (Mukerjee-stern)

1-2-1

Mukerjee & stern

Kernel

(X_i)

{increasing}

.{IR}

(N.W) Kernel

∴

$$Y_i / X_i = x_i \sim U(G_1(x_i), G_2(x_i)) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

-:

$$G_1(x_i) = \min \{T(x') : x' \geq x\}$$

$$G_2(x_i) = \max \{T(x') : x' \leq x\}$$

-: () (Mukerjee-stern)

$$G^\alpha(x_i) = (1 - \alpha)G_1(x_i) + \alpha G_2(x_i)$$

-:

$$\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [(T(x_i) - G_1(x_i))(G_2(x_i) - G_1(x_i))]}{\sum_{i=1}^n [G_2(x_i) - G_1(x_i)]^2}$$

$$G^\alpha(x_i)$$

$$G_1(x_i) \& G_2(x_i)$$

$$G^\alpha(x_i) \quad \{\text{increasing}\}$$

-: $\alpha = 0.5$

$$G^{0.5}(x_i) = \frac{G_1(x_i) + G_2(x_i)}{2}$$

\{\text{increasing}\}

$$(\alpha = 0.5) G^{0.5}(x)$$

[1] [2] [3][6] -:(LSIR)

1-2-2

\{IR\}

\{(Least Square Isotonic Regression), (LSIR)\}

\{one-dimension\}

\{LSIR\}

\{PAV\}

()

$$X_i \quad (PAV)$$

$$-: \quad T(x)$$

$$T(x_1) \leq T(x_2) \leq \dots \leq T(x_n)$$

$$-: \quad T^*(x_i) = T(x_i) \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$T(x_i) > T(x_{i+1})$$

$$T(x_{i+1}) \quad T(x_i) \quad T(x_i)$$

$$-: \quad \{x_i, x_{i+1}\} \quad x_i, x_{i+1}$$

$$Av\{i, (i+1)\} = \frac{[w(x_i)T(x_i) + w(x_{i+1})T(x_{i+1})]}{[w(x_i) + w(x_{i+1})]}$$

$$T(x_{i-1}) \leq Av(i, i+1)$$

$$Av(i, i+1) \quad T(x_{i-1})$$

$$-: \quad \{IR\}$$

$$T^*(x_i) = Av(s, p) = \sum_{r=s}^p T(x_r)w(x_r) / \sum_{r=s}^p w(x_r)$$

$$\mu(x_i) \quad X_i \quad T(x)$$

$$\cdot \{LSIR\} \quad T^*(x)$$

الجانب التجريبي

-: 1-3

(Visual basic)

$U(0,1)$

(3 t)
 (10,50,100,150,200,250)
 -:

$$Y_i = e^{X_i} + \varepsilon_i \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$$Y_i = \text{Sin} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} X_i \right) + \varepsilon_i \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

$$Y_i = e^{3(X_i - 1)^2} + \varepsilon_i \quad \dots(3)$$

$$Y_i = \frac{16}{9}(X_i - 1/4)^2 + \varepsilon_i \quad \dots(4)$$

$$Y_i = f(X_i) + \varepsilon_i \quad \dots\dots(5)$$

Where :-

$$f(X_i) = \begin{cases} X_i & \text{if } X_i \in [0, 1/3] \\ 7X_i - 2 & \text{if } X_i \in [1/3, 2/3] \\ X_i + 2 & \text{if } X_i \in [2/3, 1] \end{cases}$$

(600)

(1),(2),(3),(4),(5)

$G^\alpha(x)$

$(T^*(x), G^{0.5}(x))$

(1)

distribution	Sample size	$G^{\alpha}(x_i)$		$G^{0.5}(x_i)$		$T^*(x_i)$	
		MSE	eff	MSE	eff	MSE	eff
Uniform	10	0.0624392		0.0627613	0.9948678	0.0624723	0.9994701
	100	0.0245263		0.0245352	0.9996372	0.0245268	0.9999796
	200	0.0220613		0.0220622	0.9999592	0.0220612	1.0000045
Exponential	10	0.6193515		0.6908510	0.8965051	0.6333905	0.9778351
	100	0.4353343		0.4405033	0.9882656	0.4349712	1.0008347
	200	0.4283775		0.4313555	0.9930961	0.4288881	0.9988094
Normal	10	0.3246455		0.3430044	0.9464773	0.3283077	0.9888452
	100	0.2052183		0.2057437	0.9974463	0.2052272	0.9999566
	200	0.1996819		0.1998793	0.9990124	0.1996841	0.9999889
t ₃	10	0.9092338		1.0731951	0.8472213	0.9381010	0.9692280
	100	0.5930866		0.6109807	0.9707124	0.5953090	0.9962668
	200	0.5663625		0.5743357	0.9861175	0.5674718	0.9980451

(2)

distribution	Sample size	$G^{\alpha}(x_i)$		$G^{0.5}(x_i)$		$T^*(x_i)$	
		MSE	eff	MSE	eff	MSE	eff
Uniform	10	0.1129555		0.1133129	0.9968459	0.1130874	0.9988336
	100	0.0740838		0.0740870	0.9999568	0.0740839	0.9999986
	200	0.0710138		0.0710145	0.9999901	0.0710138	1.0000000
Exponential	10	0.7705983		0.8563236	0.8998914	0.7943359	0.9701164
	100	0.6028023		0.6081931	0.9911363	0.6025554	1.0004097
	200	0.5975910		0.6002199	0.9956201	0.5980811	0.9991805
Normal	10	0.4361689		0.4607192	0.9467130	0.4430349	0.9845023
	100	0.3255221		0.3258710	0.9989293	0.3255260	0.9999988
	200	0.3199150		0.3200310	0.9996375	0.3199160	0.9999968
t ₃	10	1.0762772		1.2524097	0.8593651	1.1109049	0.9688292
	100	0.7851461		0.8045948	0.9758279	0.7882343	0.9960821
	200	0.7588128		0.7671749	0.9891001	0.7600742	0.9983404

(3)

distribution	Sample size	$G^{\alpha}(x_i)$		$G^{0.5}(x_i)$		$T^*(x_i)$	
		MSE	eff	MSE	eff	MSE	eff
Uniform	10	0.1478229		0.1525361	0.9691010	0.1482178	0.9973356
	100	0.1152960		0.1160814	0.9932340	0.1152759	1.0001743
	200	0.1126029		0.1128652	0.9973759	0.1125962	1.0000595
Exponential	10	0.8568340		0.9459886	0.9057551	0.8744069	0.9799030
	100	0.7104657		0.7340047	0.9679307	0.7111875	0.9989850
	200	0.7084897		0.7256410	0.9763639	0.7099855	0.9978931
Normal	10	0.4939838		0.5411760	0.9127969	0.5055855	0.9770529
	100	0.4066888		0.4136785	0.9831035	0.4070402	0.9991366
	200	0.4034065		0.4067649	0.9917436	0.4035709	0.9995926
t ₃	10	1.1642533		1.3768343	0.8456023	1.2035469	0.9673526
	100	0.9046217		0.9505175	0.9517149	0.9107757	0.9932431
	200	0.8825455		0.9116447	0.9680805	0.8856717	0.9964702

(4)

distribution	Sample size	$G^\alpha(x_i)$		$G^{0.5}(x_i)$		$T^*(x_i)$	
		MSE	eff	MSE	eff	MSE	eff
Uniform	10	0.1427549		0.1504237	0.9490186	0.1434626	0.9950670
	100	0.1094511		0.1127802	0.9704815	0.1095181	0.9993882
	200	0.1087398		0.1113209	0.9768138	0.1086550	1.0007804
Exponential	10	0.8366866		0.9622946	0.8694703	0.8665247	0.9655657
	100	0.7005003		0.7341889	0.9541145	0.7011181	0.9991188
	200	0.6993363		0.7273569	0.9614761	0.7001078	0.9988980
Normal	10	0.4862740		0.5392817	0.9017068	0.4974910	0.9774528
	100	0.3992496		0.4131378	0.9663836	0.3993061	0.9998585
	200	0.3963677		0.4056122	0.9772085	0.3962346	1.0003359
t ₃	10	1.1511239		1.3720413	0.8389863	1.1892906	0.9679080
	100	0.8921582		0.9511537	0.9379747	0.8991733	0.9921982
	200	0.8717041		0.9128813	0.9548931	0.8749047	0.9963417

(5)

distribution	Sample size	$G^{\alpha}(x_i)$		$G^{0.5}(x_i)$		$T^*(x_i)$	
		MSE	eff	MSE	eff	MSE	eff
Uniform	10	0.0667667		0.0663085	1.0020383	0.0667736	0.9998956
	100	0.1127050		0.1126840	1.0001866	0.1127053	0.9999973
	200	0.1198571		0.1198542	1.0000239	0.1198573	0.9999985
Exponential	10	0.2551770		0.2849084	0.8956457	0.2609269	0.9779636
	100	0.0443288		0.0452793	0.9790081	0.0442394	1.0020196
	200	0.0349333		0.0354221	0.9862009	0.0349577	0.9993042
Normal	10	0.0927561		0.0943778	0.9828170	0.0932408	0.9948015
	100	0.0802410		0.0800767	1.0020519	0.0802869	0.9994278
	200	0.0059689		0.0059639	1.0008353	0.0059702	0.9997778
t ₃	10	0.4482870		0.5496765	0.8155468	0.4568863	0.9811785
	100	0.1036572		0.1099340	0.9429043	0.1043804	0.9930722
	200	0.0792481		0.0810953	0.9772208	0.0795130	0.9966685

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