

## IX Regression models

### IX.1 Regression with errors in the variables

Idea: Before  $Y_i = \alpha + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i$  with fixed  $x_i$ ;

Now  $X_i$  is to be a random variable.

Def. EIV model

$$\begin{cases} Y_i = \alpha + \beta \xi_i + \varepsilon_i & \text{with } \varepsilon_i \sim n(0, \sigma_\varepsilon^2) \\ X_i = \xi_i + \delta_i & \text{with } \delta_i \sim n(0, \sigma_\delta^2) \end{cases}$$

$\xi_i =: \eta_i$

$\xi_i$  and  $\eta_i$  are called the latent variables.

Data fitting: Since the  $x$ -variable has some errors

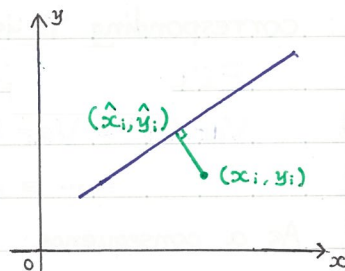
the least squares (based on vertical distance) is replaced by the total least squares =  $\sum_{i=1}^n ((x_i - \hat{x}_i)^2 + (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2)$

(with the line given  $a+bx$ ) =  $\frac{1}{1+b^2} \sum_{i=1}^n ((y_i - (a+bx_i))^2)$

By minimization over  $a$  and  $b$ , one gets

$$a = \bar{y} - b\bar{x}$$

$$b = \frac{-(S_{xx} - S_{yy}) + \sqrt{(S_{xx} - S_{yy})^2 + 4S_{xy}^2}}{2S_{xy}}$$



Recall:  $Y_i \sim n(\alpha + \beta \xi_i, \sigma_\varepsilon^2)$ ;

$X_i \sim n(\xi_i, \sigma_\delta^2)$

This leads to the likelihood function for the sample  $\{(X_i, Y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$

$$\begin{aligned} L(\alpha, \beta, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_n, \sigma_\varepsilon^2, \sigma_\delta^2 | \underline{x}, \underline{y}) &= \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \frac{1}{(\sigma_\varepsilon^2 \sigma_\delta^2)^{n/2}} \exp\left(-\sum \frac{(x_i - \xi_i)^2}{2\sigma_\delta^2}\right) \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(y_i - (\alpha + \beta \xi_i))^2}{2\sigma_\varepsilon^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$