

\*

.

( ) (Multiple Logistic Model)

(WLS)

p-

)

(F

R<sup>2</sup>

MSE

/

(Garamycin)

(Ciprodar)

MATLAB

SPSS

## Estimation of Multiple Logistic Model by Using Empirical Bayes Weights and Comparing it with the Classical Method with Application

### Abstract

In this research, a solution of heteroscedastisity of the random error variance is found in the Multiple Logistic Model when the response variable (dependent) variable is Qualitative by using the method of weighted least squares (WLS) to estimate the parameters of the Multiple Logistic Model, which depends on the weights estimated Empirical Bayes

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method and compared with the Classical method through some statistical criteria (Mean Square Error (MSE), Coefficient of determination  $R^2$  and the F test), so as to obtain the best possible estimate of the parameters of this model through practical application deals with the study of the relationship between the number of recovered patients of severe acute renal concentrations of different types of medicines and are (Ciprodar) and (Garamycin) was given to them in the Republican Hospital / Erbil, and through the design of a program language MATLAB to calculate the weights of Bayes and depend on the statistical package SPSS in the procedures of regression analysis.

$$\left( \begin{matrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{matrix} \right) \left( \begin{matrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{matrix} \right)$$

(OLS)

.(1987 )

(WLS)

(Prior

Probability Distribution)

(Goodness of Fit)

(Posterior

Distribution)

$$p- \left( \begin{matrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \end{matrix} \right) /$$

F-  $R^2$  (MSE)

MATLAB

(SPSS)

: : 1

(Nonlinear

(Logistic Function)

Family)

: (Rick C. and Jason F. , 2003)

$$(y / x_1 x_2) = \frac{\text{Exp}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2})}{1 + \text{Exp}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2})} \dots (1)$$

(Monotonic

Function)

(1)

.( 2002 . )

:

: 1.1

(Mari P. , 2003) (1)

y )

: (

$$E(y / x_1 x_2) = p \dots (2)$$

:

p

$$\hat{p}^* = Ln \left[ \frac{E(y / x_1 x_2)}{(1 - E(y / x_1 x_2))} \right] \dots (3)$$

:

$$\hat{p}^* = Ln \left[ \frac{p}{1 - p} \right] \dots (4)$$

...

$$(1) \quad p \quad : (C \quad )$$

$$\hat{p}_i^* = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2} \quad \dots \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{matrix} (x_{11}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{m1}) & & x_2 & x_1 \\ & y & n_i & (x_{12}, x_{22}, \dots, x_{m2}) \\ & n_i & & y & ) & x_2 & x_1 \\ & & y_i & & ( \\ & & & & ( & & m) \end{matrix}$$

: (Daryl S. P. ,2007)

$$p_i = \frac{y_i}{n_i} \quad ; \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad ; \quad \dots \quad (6)$$

: (Cox , 1970)  $\hat{p}_i$

$$p_i^* = Ln\left(\frac{p_i}{1 - p_i}\right) \quad \dots \quad (7)$$

( )

$$\hat{\beta}_2 \quad \hat{\beta}_1 \quad \hat{\beta}_0$$

: (Draper & Smith,1981)

$$\hat{w}_i = \frac{1}{V(p_i^*)} \quad \dots \quad (8)$$

(Binomial distribution)

$$\hat{p}_i$$

$$p_i \quad p_i(1 - p_i) / n_i \quad p_i$$

)  $p_i$

(

(Esa Uusipaikka , 2009)

$$p_i = f(x_{ik}) \quad \dots \quad (9)$$

$$\text{Ln}(p_i / (1 - p_i)) \quad p_i^*$$

-:

$$V(p_i^*) = \frac{1}{n_i p_i (1 - p_i)} \quad \dots \quad (10)$$

-:

$$\hat{w}_i = n_i p_i (1 - p_i) \quad ; \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m \quad ; \quad \dots \quad (11)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_2 \quad \hat{\beta}_1 \quad \hat{\beta}_0$$

(1990 . .)

-:

$$\underline{\hat{\beta}} = (x'wx)^{-1} x'wy \quad \dots \quad (12)$$

كذلك لدينا :

$$\bar{y} = p^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m w_i p_i^*}{\sum_{i=1}^m w_i} \quad \dots \quad (13)$$

)

$$\hat{p}_i^* \quad \dots \quad (5) \quad ($$

$$\hat{p}_i^* \quad x_{i2} \quad x_{i1}$$

-: (1987 )

$$\hat{p}_i = \frac{\text{Exp}(\hat{p}_i^*)}{1 + \text{Exp}(\hat{p}_i^*)} \quad \dots \quad (14)$$

$$\hat{p}_i$$

$$(11) \qquad (6)$$

$p$

: (Harrison & Stevens F. , 1971)

$$g(p) = \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{1-0} = 1 \quad ; \quad 0 \leq p \leq 1 \quad \dots \quad (15)$$

( )  $y$   
 :

$$p(y | p) = \frac{n!}{y!(n-y)!} p^y (1-p)^{n-y} ; \quad y = 0, 1, \dots, n \quad ; \quad \dots \quad (16)$$

: (Likelihood function)

$$L(p | y) \propto p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \quad \dots \quad (17)$$

$p$  (Posterior distribution)

: ( Box & Tiao , 1973)

$$h(p | y) = \frac{L(p | y) \cdot g(p)}{\int_p L(p | y) \cdot g(p) d p} \quad \dots \quad (18)$$

: (18) (17) (15)

$$h(p | y) = \frac{p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \cdot (1)}{\int_0^1 p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \cdot (1) d p}$$

:  $p$

$$h(p | y) = \frac{\Gamma(n+2)}{\Gamma(y+1)\Gamma(n-y+1)} p^y (1-p)^{n-y} \quad \dots \quad (19)$$

:

$$\hat{p}_B = \frac{y+1}{n+2} \quad \dots \quad (20)$$

$$p \quad (20)$$

$$\hat{p}_B^* = Ln\left(\frac{\hat{p}_B}{1-\hat{p}_B}\right) \quad \dots \quad (21)$$

$$:$$

$$V(\hat{p}_B) = \frac{(y+1)(n-y+1)}{(n+2)^2(n+3)} \quad \dots \quad (22)$$

$$(22)$$

$$\hat{p}_B^*$$

$$:$$

$$\hat{w}_B = \frac{(y+1)(n-y+1)}{(n+2)^2(n+3)} \quad \dots \quad (23)$$

$$: \quad : 2$$

/

:

...

(1)

$x_{i1}$	$x_{i2}$	$n_i$	( =0 =1)	$y_i$
0.51	0.39	60	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 ...	23
0.55	0.28	50	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 ...	21
0.67	0.18	100	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 ...	80
0.63	0.15	80	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 ...	60
0.23	0.54	100	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 ...	20
0.33	0.44	110	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 ...	25
0.44	0.35	115	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 ...	30
0.60	0.33	95	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 ...	35
0.83	0.22	80	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 ...	42
0.62	0.42	65	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 ...	45
0.70	0.69	40	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 ...	29
0.75	0.55	45	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 ...	14
0.82	0.67	30	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 ...	18
0.77	0.72	70	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 ...	34
0.78	0.66	48	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 ...	30

. / : \_\_\_\_\_

: : 1.2

$$(7) \quad p_i^* \quad p_i \quad (6)$$

:

(2)

(1)

$x_{i1}$	$x_{i2}$	$y_i$	$n_i$	$p_i$	$p_i^*$	$\hat{w}_i$
0.51	0.39	23	60	0.3833	-0.48	14.18
0.55	0.28	21	50	0.4200	-0.32	12.18
0.67	0.18	80	100	0.8000	1.39	16.00
0.63	0.15	60	80	0.7500	1.10	15.00
0.23	0.54	20	100	0.2000	-1.39	16.00
0.33	0.44	25	110	0.2273	-1.22	19.32
0.44	0.35	30	115	0.2609	-1.04	22.18
0.60	0.33	35	95	0.3684	-0.54	22.10
0.83	0.22	42	80	0.5250	0.10	19.95
0.62	0.42	45	65	0.6923	0.81	13.85
0.70	0.69	29	40	0.7250	0.97	7.98
0.75	0.55	14	45	0.3111	-0.79	9.64
0.82	0.67	18	30	0.6000	0.41	7.20
0.77	0.72	34	70	0.4854	-0.06	17.49
0.78	0.66	30	48	0.6250	0.51	11.25

(One-Sample-

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test)

( Durbin-Watson )

( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

(Tolerance )

.A

SPSS

:

$H_0 : e_i$  are Homogeneous

$H_1 : e_i$  are Non – Homogeneous

:

SPSS

...

(3)

Test of Homogeneity of Variances			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
7,897	1	10	,018

(0.018) p-

( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

$\hat{w}_i$

(2)

(11)

:

(4)

Test of Homogeneity of Variances			
Unstandardized Predicted Value			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
3,676	1	10	,084

(0.084) p-

( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

(12)

$P_i^*$

:

SPSS

(13)

$$\hat{p}_i^* = -1.617 + 3.338x_{i1} - 1.238x_{i2} \quad (0.1) \quad (0.9)$$

$\hat{p}_0^*$

$$\hat{p}_0^* = -1.618 + 3.338(0.9) - 1.237(0.1) = 1.2625$$

$$(1) \quad (\hat{p}_0) \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}_0 &= \frac{\text{Exp}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i0} + \beta_2 x_{i2})}{1 + \text{Exp}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i0} + \beta_2 x_{i2})} \\ &= \frac{\text{Exp}(\hat{p}_0^*)}{1 + \text{Exp}(\hat{p}_0^*)} = \frac{\text{Exp}(1.2625)}{1 + \text{Exp}(1.2625)} = 0.7795 \end{aligned}$$

(0.1) (0.9)

.%77.95

: **2.2**

p

(One-Sample-

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test)

(5)

p

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		p
N		15
Uniform Parameters a,b	Minimum	.2000
	Maximum	.8000
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.100
	Positive	.100
	Negative	-.087
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.387
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.998

a. Test distribution is Uniform.  
b. Calculated from data.

...

$$(0.998) \quad p \quad (5) \quad (\alpha = 0.05)$$

$$(20) \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, 15) \quad P_{B_i}$$

$$(21) \quad P_{B_i}^*$$

$$(23) \quad \hat{W}_{B_i}$$

:

(B )

(6)

(1)

$y_i$	$n_i$	$P_{B_i}$	$P_{B_i}^*$	$\hat{W}_{B_i}$
23	60	0.3871	0.45953-	2.6554
21	50	0.42308	0.31015-	2.1714
80	100	0.79412	1.3499	6.2999
60	80	0.7439	1.0664	4.3567
20	100	0.20588	1.3499-	6.2999
25	110	0.23214	1.1963-	6.3393
30	115	0.26496	1.0204-	6.0589
35	95	0.37113	0.52735-	4.1989
42	80	0.52439	0.097638	3.3279
45	65	0.68657	0.78412	3.16
29	40	0.71429	0.91629	2.107
14	45	0.31915	0.75769-	2.209
18	30	0.59375	0.37949	1.3681
34	70	0.48611	0.05557-	2.9223
30	48	0.6200	0.48955	2.1647

:

(7)

Test of Homogeneity of Variances			
Unstandardized Predicted Value			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2,444	1	10	,149

$$(0.149) \quad p\text{-} \quad (7) \quad (\alpha = 0.05)$$

$p$

$$p_{B_i}^*$$

:

SPSS

$$\hat{p}_{B_i}^* = -1.469 + 3.547 x_{i1} - 1.682 x_{i2}$$

$$(0.1) \quad (0.9)$$

:

$$\hat{p}_{B_0}^*$$

$$\hat{p}_{B_0}^* = -1.469 + 3.547(0.9) - 1.682(0.1) = 1.5551$$

$$: \quad (\hat{p}_{B_0}^*) \quad )$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{p}_{B_0} &= \frac{\text{Exp}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i0} + \beta_2 x_{i2})}{1 + \text{Exp}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i0} + \beta_2 x_{i2})} \\ &= \frac{\text{Exp}(\hat{p}_0^*)}{1 + \text{Exp}(\hat{p}_0^*)} = \frac{\text{Exp}(1.5551)}{1 + \text{Exp}(1.5551)} = 0.8256 \end{aligned}$$

$$(0.1) \quad (0.9)$$

.%82.56

:

: 3

...

(MSE)

p-

F

R<sup>2</sup>

:

(8)

F	R <sup>2</sup>	MSE	p-value	
6.292	%51.2	6.753	0.084	
9.6395	%61.64	1.587	0.149	

( )

p-

( )

F-

%61.64

%51.2

		-1
		-2
	/	-3
	.p	-4
	:	-
"	" (1990)	-1
	. 148	
"	" (1987)	-2
	. 448-442	
.155	" (2002)	-3
	:	-

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**A -**

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

			p1
N			15
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean		-,0374
	Std. Deviation		,88237
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		,098
	Positive		,093
	Negative		-,098
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z			,381
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			,999

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

(0.05)

0.999

p-

Model	Durbin-Watson
	1,849

1.849

( $d_u = 1.4$ )

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	x1	,963	1,038
	x2	,963	1,038

5 VIF

## الملحق B

```

y=[23 21 80 60 20 25 30 35 42 45 29 14 18 34 30];
n=[60 50 100 80 100 110 115 95 80 65 40 45 30 70 48];
m=15;
for i=1:m
    pB(i)=(y(i)+1)/(n(i)+2);
    D(i)=pB(i)/(1-pB(i));
    pB1(i)=log(D(i));
    wB(i)=((n(i)+2)^2*(n(i)+3))/((y(i)+1)*(n(i)-y(i)+1));
end
pB'
pB1'
wB'

```

### C الملحق

$$\hat{p}_i^* = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2} \quad \dots \quad (5)$$

$$\hat{p}_i \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

: i

$$\hat{p}_i = \frac{\text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2})}{1 + \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2})}$$

:

$$\hat{p}_i \cdot (1 + \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2})) = \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2})$$

$$\hat{p}_i + \hat{p}_i \cdot \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2}) = \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2})$$

$$\hat{p}_i = \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2}) - \hat{p}_i \cdot \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2})$$

$$\hat{p}_i = \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2})(1 - \hat{p}_i)$$

$$\frac{\hat{p}_i}{(1 - \hat{p}_i)} = \text{Exp}(\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2})$$

:

Ln

$$\text{Ln} \left[ \frac{\hat{p}_i}{(1 - \hat{p}_i)} \right] = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2}$$

:

i

(4)

$$\hat{p}_i^* = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_2 x_{i2}$$