

Combination of Schwarz Information Criteria for Change-Point Analysis

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to suggest a method for detecting the linear regression change-points or variance change-points in regression model by the combination of Schwarz information criteria. The advantage of the suggested method is to detect change-points more detailed when one compares the suggest method with Chen(1998)'s method.

Keywords : Linear regression fit; Change-point; Information criteria.

1.

(Information Criterion) , (outliers) ,
 , 가 . θ p
 $L(\hat{\theta})$, Akaike(1973) $- 2 \log L(\hat{\theta}) + 2p$
 (Akaike Information Criterion, AIC) $- 2 \log L(\hat{\theta}) + p \log n$
 Schwarz(1978) (Schwarz Information Criterion, SIC),
 AIC SIC , , ,
 . SIC
 가
 Chen(1998)
 SIC 가
 . Chen Gupta(1997)

. x_0 가 가 ,

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가 , 가
 가 . 가
 x_0 가
 .
 , 가
 가 .

2.

()
 $y_i = \mu_i + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$
 $\varepsilon_i \quad i \quad 0 \quad \sigma^2$
 가 . $i \quad y_i \quad \mu_{y_i} \quad \sigma^2$
 $\mu_{y_i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$
 $y_i = \mu_{y_i} + \varepsilon_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (2.1)$

가 , 가
 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{m-1}
 가 가
 $\beta_{0j}, \beta_{1j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, m \quad k_0 = 1,$
 $k_m = n, \quad \mu_{y_i}^j = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j} x_i, \quad i = k_{j-1} + 1, \dots, k_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, m,$
 가 가
 가 , $H_0: y_i \sim N(\mu_{y_i}, \sigma^2) \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (2.2)$
 가 ,
 $H_1: y_i^1 \sim N(\mu_{y_i}^1, \sigma_1^2), \quad i = 1, \dots, k_1,$
 $y_i^2 \sim N(\mu_{y_i}^2, \sigma_2^2), \quad i = k_1 + 1, \dots, k_2, \quad (2.3)$
 $\dots\dots\dots$
 $y_i^m \sim N(\mu_{y_i}^m, \sigma_m^2), \quad i = k_{m-1} + 1, \dots, n.$
 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{m-1} 가 $1 < k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_{m-1} < n - 1$

가 $k_j + 1, j = 1, \dots, m - 1$ 가 H_0 가 H_1 가 $k_j + 1, j = 1, \dots, m - 1$ 가 m 가 m .

2.1

(2.3) 가 Schwarz 가

SIC . Chen (1997) Schwarz 가 ,
 가 가

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SIC}_c(n) &= -\log L_0(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\sigma}_c^2) + 3 \log n \\ &= n \log(\hat{\sigma}_c^2) + n(1 + \log 2\pi) + 3 \log n. \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{y_i} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i, \quad \sigma^2, \quad \hat{\sigma}_c^2 = \frac{1}{n} (y - \hat{\mu}_{y_i})^2 .$$

가 H_1 SIC

$$\beta_{01} \quad \beta_{11}, \quad \beta_{02} \quad \beta_{12} \quad \sigma^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_{01} &= \bar{y}_k - \hat{\beta}_{11} \bar{x}_k, \\ \hat{\beta}_{11} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k (x_i - \bar{x}_k)(y_i - \bar{y}_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^k (x_i - \bar{x}_k)^2}, \\ \hat{\beta}_{02} &= \bar{y}_{n-k} - \hat{\beta}_{12} \bar{x}_{n-k}, \\ \hat{\beta}_{12} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k (x_i - \bar{x}_{n-k})(y_i - \bar{y}_{n-k})}{\sum_{i=1}^k (y_i - \bar{y}_{n-k})} \\ \hat{\sigma}_{c1}^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k (y_i - \hat{\beta}_{01} - \hat{\beta}_{11} x_i)^2 + \sum_{k=k+1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_{02} - \hat{\beta}_{12} x_i)^2 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{x}_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k x_i, \quad \bar{y}_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k y_i,$$

$$\bar{x}_{n-k} = \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{i=k+1}^n x_i, \quad \bar{y}_{n-k} = \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{i=k+1}^n y_i$$

가 H_1 $k = 2, \dots, n - 2$ Schwarz

$$SIC_c(k) = -2 \log L_1(\widehat{\beta}_{01}, \widehat{\beta}_{11}, \widehat{\beta}_{02}, \widehat{\beta}_{12}, \widehat{\sigma}_{c1}^2) + 5 \log n \tag{2.5}$$

$$= n \log \{ \widehat{\sigma}_{c1}^2 \} + n(1 + \log 2\pi) + 5 \log n$$

가 H_1 .

$$SIC_c(n) \leq \min \{ SIC_c(k) : 2 \leq k \leq n-2 \} \tag{2.6}$$

$$SIC_c(\widehat{k}) = \min \{ SIC_c(k) : 2 \leq k \leq n-2 \} < SIC_c(n)$$

가 H_0 .

$$\widehat{k} \{ SIC_c(k) : 2 \leq k \leq n-2 \}$$

k $\widehat{k} + 1$.

2.2

가 , SIC ,
 , 가 $H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \dots = \sigma_n^2 = \sigma^2$ 가 $H_1 : \sigma_1^2 = \dots = \sigma_{k_0}^2 \neq \sigma_{k_0+1}^2 = \dots = \sigma_n^2$, 가 SIC .

$$SIC_g(n) = n \log \widehat{\sigma}_g^2 + n(1 + \log 2\pi) + 3 \log n . \tag{2.7}$$

$$\widehat{\sigma}_g^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \widehat{\beta}_0 - \widehat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2 . \text{ 가 SIC :}$$

$$SIC_g(k) = k \log \widehat{\sigma}_{g1}^2 + (n-k) \log \widehat{\sigma}_{g2}^2 + n(1 + \log 2\pi) + 6 \log n , \tag{2.8}$$

$$\widehat{\sigma}_{g1}^2 = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k (y_i - \widehat{\beta}_{01} - \widehat{\beta}_{11} x_i)^2 , \widehat{\sigma}_{g2}^2 = \frac{1}{(n-k)} \sum_{i=k+1}^n (y_i - \widehat{\beta}_{02} - \widehat{\beta}_{12} x_i)^2 .$$

(2.8) SIC_g Chen Gupta(1997)가

(mean square error, MSE)

MSE SIC . Chen
 Gupta .
 (2.8)

$$SIC_g(\widehat{k}) = \min \{ SIC_g(k) : 2 \leq k \leq n-2 \} . \tag{2.9}$$

$$\widehat{k} \text{ SIC}_g(k) .$$

α $c_\alpha \geq 0$.

$$SIC_g(n) > \min \{ SIC_g(k) : 2 \leq k \leq n-2 \} + c_\alpha \text{ 가 } H_0 \tag{2.10}$$

$$\widehat{k} + 1 . \alpha$$

c_α .

$$1 - \alpha = P [SIC_g(n) < \min \{ SIC_g(k) , 2 \leq k \leq n-2 \} + c_\alpha | H_0] . \tag{2.11}$$

(2.11) c_α Gupta Chen(1997)

3.

Schwarz

SIC_g Chen SIC_c

x_0 ,
가

SIC_c 가 $TIC = (SIC_g + SIC_c) / 2$ 가

가 TIC
 $TIC(n) = (SIC_g(n) + SIC_c(n)) / 2$
 $= \frac{n}{2} \{ \log \hat{\sigma}_g^2 + \log(\hat{\sigma}_c^2) \} + n(1 + \log 2\pi) + 3 \log n.$ (3.1)

가
 $TIC(k) = (SIC_g(k) + SIC_c(k)) / 2$
 $= \frac{k}{2} \log \hat{\sigma}_{g1}^2 + \frac{(n-k)}{2} \log \hat{\sigma}_{g2}^2 + \frac{n}{2} \log(\hat{\sigma}_{c1}^2)$ (3.2)
 $+ n(1 + \log 2\pi) + 5.5 \log n.$

가
 $TIC(n) \leq \min \{ TIC(k) : 3 \leq k \leq n - 4 \}$ 가 H_0 (3.3)

$TIC(\hat{k}_1, \hat{k}_2, \dots) = \text{local arg min}_{k_1, k_2, \dots} \{ TIC(k) : 3 \leq k \leq n - 4 \} < TIC(n)$ (3.4)
 H_0 . k $3 \leq k \leq n - 4$. $TIC(k)$
 (3.4) local arg min $\{ TIC(k) : 3 \leq k \leq n - 4 \}$
 $3 \leq k \leq n - 4$ $TIC(n)$ $TIC(k), 3 \leq k \leq n - 4,$
 (cluster) $\hat{k}_1, \hat{k}_2, \dots$
 $\hat{k}_1, \hat{k}_2, \dots$ $\hat{k}_1 + 1, \hat{k}_2 + 1, \dots$ 가

$$1 - \alpha = P [\text{TIC}(n) < \text{local arg min}_{k \in \{3, \dots, n-4\}} \{ \text{TIC}(k) \} + c_\alpha | H_0]. \quad (3.5)$$

TIC

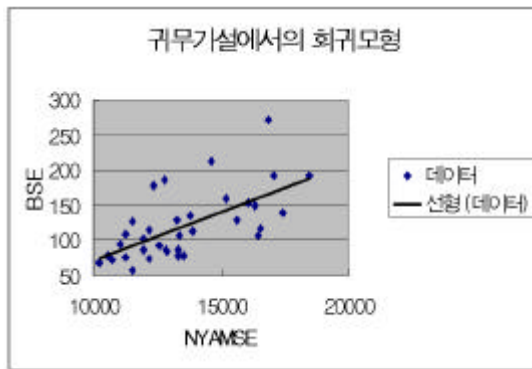
TIC

가

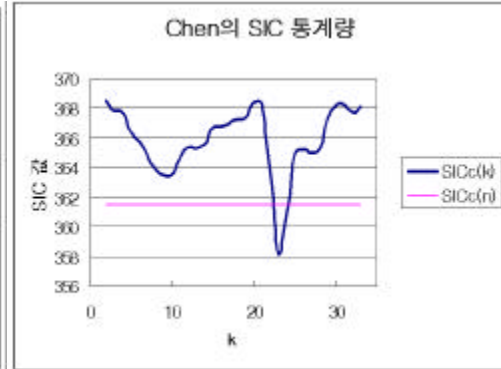
4.

(3.4) 4.1 Holbert(1982) 1967 1
 1969 11 , (Boston Stock Exchange ,
 BSE) (New
 York American Stock Exchange, NYAMSE)

4.1



4.2



4.1 가 H_0

4.1

가 Chen(1998) 4.2 4.3 Holbert
 12 (24) NYAMSE BSE Chen 1968
 (24) 1968 12 가

4.4 Chen

4.4

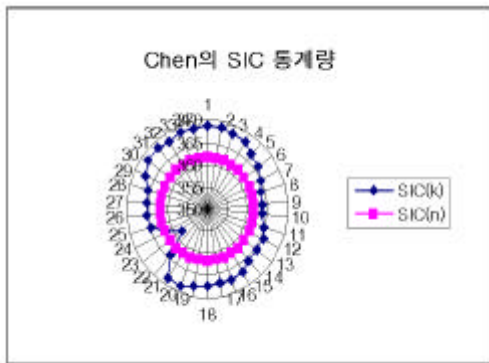
(1- 23)
BSE

가
가

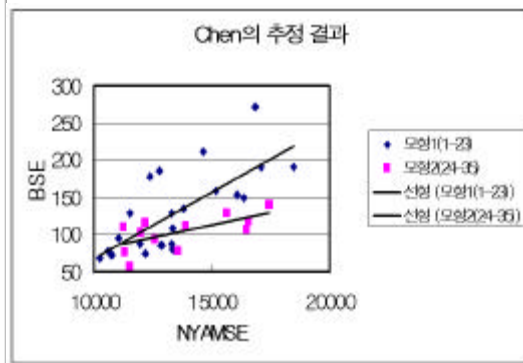
NYAMSE

1 23

4.3



4.4



4.5

4.6

(3.1)

(3.2)

TIC(n)

TIC(k)

$$(3.4) \quad TIC(\hat{k}) = \text{local arg min} \{ TIC(k) : 2 \leq k \leq n - 2 \} < TIC(n)$$

$\hat{k} = 9, 14, 23$ 3가

$\hat{k} + 1 = 10, 20, 24$ 가

$\hat{k} = 14$

, TIC(k)

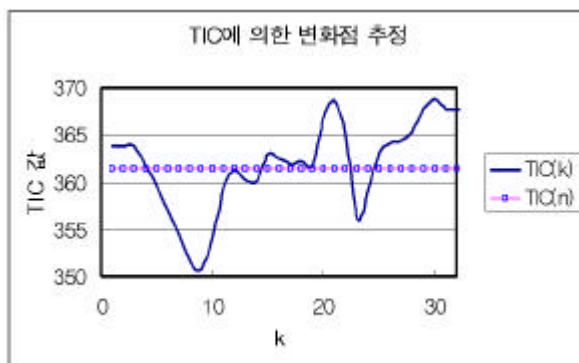
TIC(n)

가

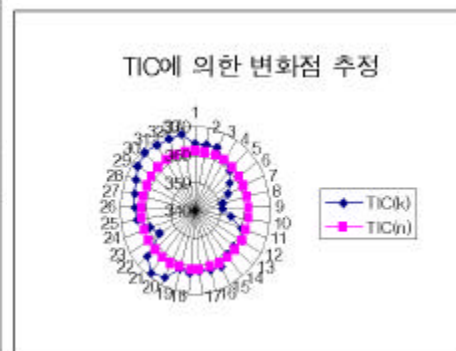
가

C_α

4.5



4.6



4.7

3

$\hat{k} + 1 = 10, 20, 24$

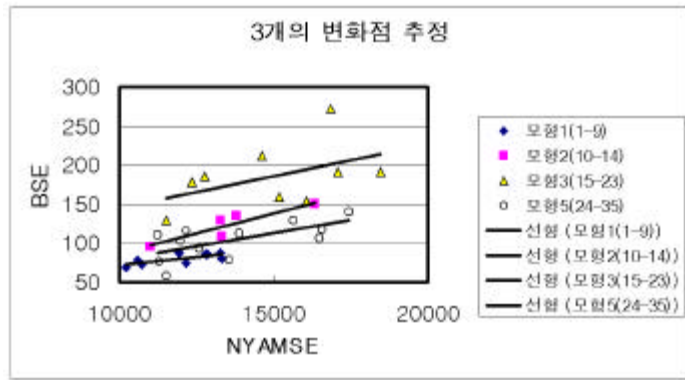
4

4.7

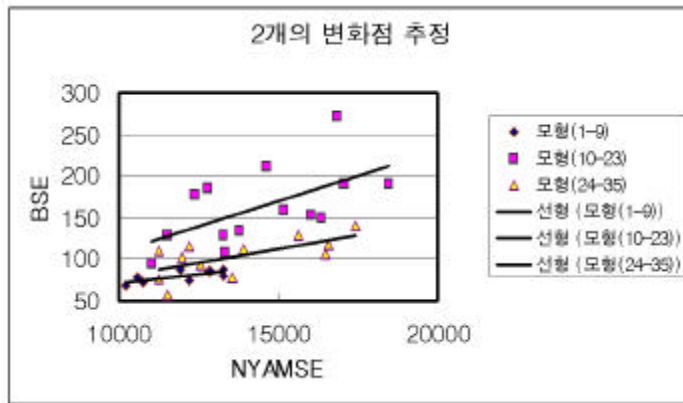
k

가

4.7



4.8



4.8 $\hat{k} + 1 = 20$, 2
 $\hat{k} + 1 = 10, 24$ 3 가 , 4.4 Chen
 가 , TIC
 Chen SIC 가

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