Research & Reviews: Journal of Statistics and Mathematical Sciences

Study on Regression Analysis

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Editorial Note

Received date: 08/03/2021
Accepted date: 12/03/2021
Published date: 18/03/2021

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EDITORIAL NOTE

In multivariate analysis it's obvious to possess a correlation between the response and predictor(s), but having correlation among predictors are some things undesired. The amount of predictors included within the regression model depends on many factors among which, historical data, experience, etc. At the top selection of most vital predictors are some things objectives thanks to the researcher. Multicollinearity may be phenomena when two or more predictors are correlated, if this happens, the quality error of the coefficients will increase. Increased standard errors means the coefficients for a few or all independent variables could also be found to be significantly different from In other words, by overinflating the quality errors, multicollinearity makes some variables statistically insignificant once they should be significant. During this paper we specialise in the multicollinearity, reasons and consequences on the reliability of the regression model. Regression analysis may be a powerful and reliable method to work out the impact of 1 or several independent variable(s) on a variable. It the foremost widely used of all statistical methods and has broad applicability to numerous practical problems. However, various problems can arise, when as an example the sample size is just too small, distributional assumptions aren't fulfilled, the connection between independent and dependent variables is vague or when there's an ambiguity of events. Moreover, the complexity of real-life problems often makes the underlying models inadequate, since information is usually imprecise in some ways. To relax these rigidities, numerous researchers have modified and extended concepts of regression analysis by means of concepts of fuzzy pure mathematics. By now, there's an outsized number of papers on the subject of fuzzy multivariate analysis, especially concerning possibility, fuzzy method of least squares or machine learning approaches. Additionally, the variability of approaches includes probabilistic, logistic, type-2 and clusterwise fuzzy regression methods, among many others. Besides papers mainly dedicated to advances in methodology, there also are several papers presenting case studies in various research fields.

The use of flanking marker methods has proved to be a strong tool for the mapping of quantitative trait loci (QTL) within the segregating generations derived from crosses between inbred lines. Methods to analyse these data, supported maximum-likelihood, are developed and supply good estimates of QTL effects in some situations. Maximum-likelihood methods are, however, relatively complex and may be computationally slow. During this paper we develop methods for mapping QTL supported multiple correlation which may be applied using any general statistical package. We use the instance of mapping in an F2 population and show that these regression methods produce very similar results to those obtained using maximum likelihood. The relative simplicity of the regression methods means models with quite one QTL are often explored and that we give samples of two linked loci and of two interacting loci. Other models, for instance with quite two QTL, with environmental fixed effects, with between family variance or for threshold traits, might be fitted during a similar way. The ease, speed of application and generality of regression methods for flanking marker analyses, and therefore the good estimates they obtain, suggest that they ought to provide the tactic of choice for the analysis of QTL mapping data from inbred line crosses.