

## Семинар 8.

Задача "Тестирование гипотез в линейной регрессии"

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + u_i$$

$$u_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I)$$

$$a) \hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 4/3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot$$

$$\cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_0 \\ \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$b) \hat{y} = X\hat{\beta} = X \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$c) \bar{y} = 3$$

$$TSS = (1-3)^2 + (2-3)^2 + \dots + (5-3)^2 = 10.$$

$$ESS = (2-3)^2 + (2-3)^2 + \dots + (5-3)^2 = 8.$$

$$RSS = (1-2)^2 + (2-2)^2 + \dots + (5-5)^2 = 2.$$

$$R^2 = \frac{ESS}{TSS} = 0.8$$

$$d) \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{RSS}{n-k} = \frac{2}{5-3} = 1.$$

$\nwarrow$   $\uparrow$   
 число  $\uparrow$  число  
 набл. регрессоров

$$e) \hat{\beta} \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1})$$

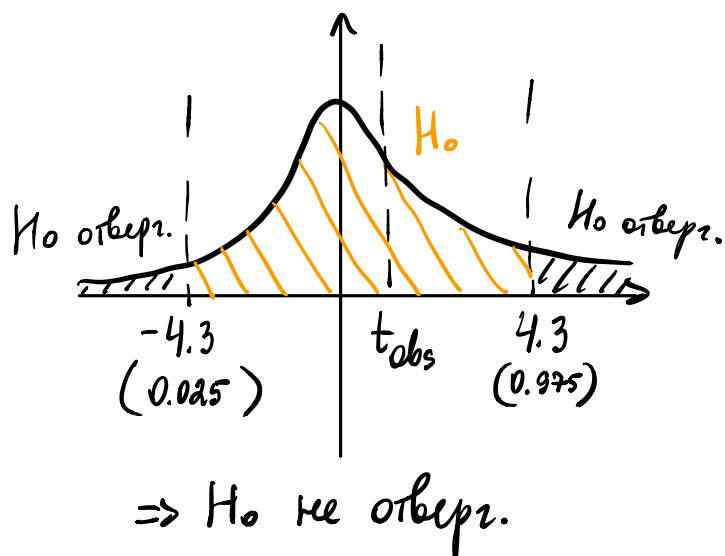
Теория:  $\frac{\hat{\beta}_i - \beta}{\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\beta}_i}} \sim N(0, 1)$

Мышля:  $\frac{\hat{\beta}_i - \beta}{\hat{\sigma}_{\hat{\beta}_i}} \sim t_{\substack{n-k \\ \uparrow \\ \text{число} \\ \text{набл.}}} \leftarrow \text{число регрессоров}$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \hat{\sigma}^2 (X^T X)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ -1/3 & 4/3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

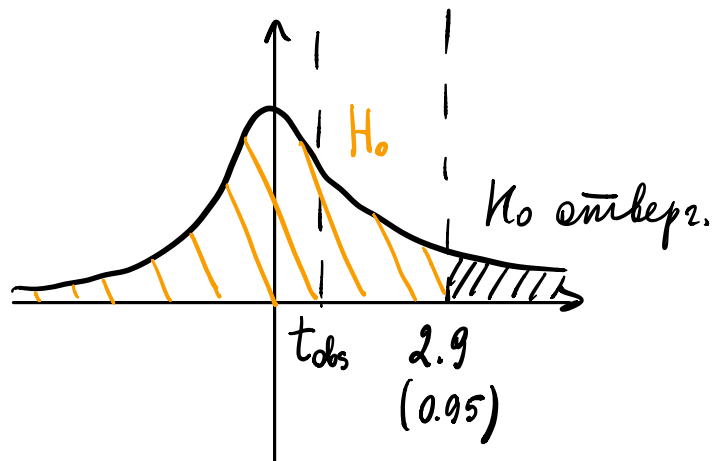
$$f) t_{\text{obs}} = \frac{2-1}{\sqrt{4/3}} \approx 0.866$$

$$t_{\text{obs}} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} t_2, \quad t_{\text{cr}} = 4.3$$



$$g) \begin{cases} H_0: \beta_1 = 1 \\ H_1: \beta_1 > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$t_{obs} = 0.866$$



$\Rightarrow H_0$  не отверг.

h) t-тест: одно огранич.

F-тест: одно и более огранич.

$$F = \frac{(RSS_R - RSS_{UR}) / (\overset{\text{число регрессоров в соотв. модели}}{k_{UR} - k_R})}{\underset{\text{число набл.}}{RSS_{UR} / (n - k_{UR})}} \sim F_{(k_{UR} - k_R, n - k_{UR})}$$

"Значимость в целом" = протестировать на незн.

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 = 0 \\ \beta_2 = 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ H_A: \beta_1^2 + \beta_2^2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

UR-модель:  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + u_i$

R-модель:

$$y_i = \beta_0 + u_i$$

$$\hat{\beta}_R = \bar{y} = 3, \quad \hat{y}_R = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$RSS_R = (1-3)^2 + (2-3)^2 + \dots + (5-3)^2 = 10$$

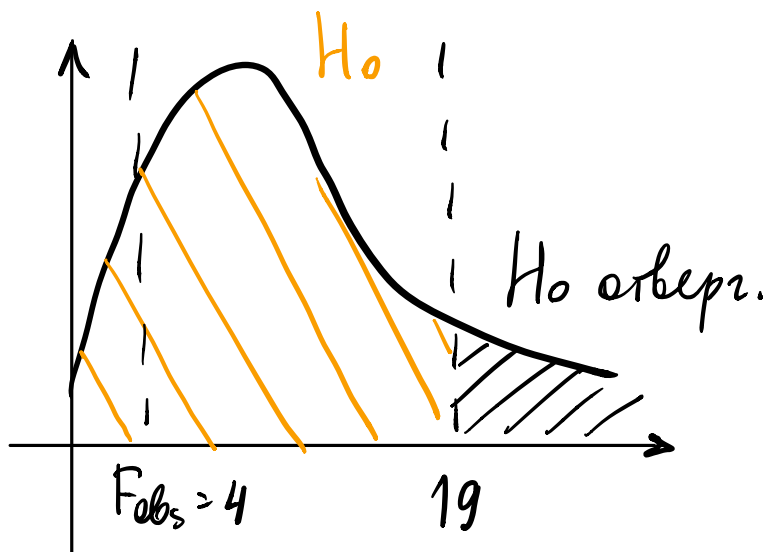
$$F_{obs} = \frac{(10-2) / (3-1)}{2 / (5-3)} = \frac{8/2}{2/2} = 4$$

$$F_{obs} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} F_{2,2}$$

$$F_{crit}(2,2) = 19$$

$\Rightarrow H_0$  не отверг.

$\Rightarrow$  регрессия не значима.



$$i) \begin{cases} H_0: \beta_2 = \beta_3 \\ H_1: \beta_2 \neq \beta_3 \end{cases}$$

$$R: y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1(x_{1i} + x_{2i}) + u_i$$

$$X^R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_R = (X^{TR} X^R)^{-1} X^{TR} y = \begin{pmatrix} 2.0625 \\ 1.5625 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y}_R = \begin{pmatrix} 2.0625 \\ 2.0625 \\ 2.0625 \\ 3.625 \\ 5.1875 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$RSS^R = 2.1875$$

$$F = \frac{(2.1875 - 2) / (3 - 2)}{2/2} = 0.1875$$

$$F \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} F_{1,2}$$

$$F_{cr} = 18.51$$

$\Rightarrow H_0$  не отверг.

$$j) \left[ 2 - 4.3 \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} ; 2 + 4.3 \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \right]$$

$$k) \hat{y}_6 = 2 + 2 \cdot 10 + 1 \cdot 7 = 29.$$

$$l) E(y_6 | X_6) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot 10 + \beta_2 \cdot 7$$

$$\hat{E}(y_6 | X_6) = 2 + 2 \cdot 10 + 1 \cdot 7 = \hat{y}_6 = 29.$$

(гов. интервал  
для индив.  
прогноза).

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{Var}(E(y_6 | X_6)) &= \hat{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) + \hat{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) \cdot 100 + \\ &+ \hat{Var}(\hat{\beta}_2) \cdot 49 + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot \hat{cov}(\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_0) + \\ &+ 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \hat{cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_2) + 2 \cdot 70 \cdot \hat{cov}(\hat{\beta}_1, \hat{\beta}_2). \end{aligned}$$

Берём из  
 $\hat{Var}(\hat{\beta})$ .

$$E(y_6 | X_6) \in \left[ 29 - 4.3 \sqrt{\hat{Var}(E(y_6 | X_6))} ; - \oplus - \right].$$

Задача "Матрица"

$$a) E(y) = E(X\beta + u) = X\beta$$

$n \times 1$

$$b) E(\hat{\beta}) = E((X^T X)^{-1} X^T y) = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X \beta = \beta \Rightarrow \text{оц. МНК несмещ.}$$

$k \times 1$

$$c) \text{Var}(y) = \text{Var}(X\beta + u) = \text{Var}(u) = \sigma^2 I_{n \times n}.$$

$$d) \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \text{Var}(X'X)^{-1} X' y = (X'X)^{-1} X' \sigma^2 I X (X'X)^{-1} = (X'X)^{-1} \sigma^2$$

$k \times k$

$$e) \text{cov}(\hat{\beta}, \hat{u}) = \text{cov}(\hat{\beta}, y - \hat{y}) = \text{cov}(X'X)^{-1} X' y, y) - \text{cov}(\hat{\beta}, X\hat{\beta}) =$$

$$= (X'X)^{-1} X' \sigma^2 - (X'X)^{-1} \sigma^2 X' = 0.$$

$k \times n$