

Model: $Y = X \cdot \beta + e$ amb

$$E[Y] = X \cdot \beta \text{ i } \text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(e) = I_n \sigma^2$$

- $\hat{\beta} = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y$
- $\hat{Y} = X \hat{\beta} = X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y = H \cdot Y$
amb $H = X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t = (h_{ij})$
i $\text{var}(\hat{Y}) = \sigma^2 \text{diag}(H) = \sigma^2 (h_{ii})$
- $\hat{r} = Y - \hat{Y} = (I_n - H) Y$
- $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{SQE}{GLE} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2}{n-p} = SE^2$

continuació

- $Y_0 = X_0 \hat{\beta}$
- $r_{stand.} = \left(\frac{\hat{r}_i}{\sqrt{1-h_{ii}}} \right) \frac{1}{SE}$ limits habituals: ± 2
- $r_{student} = \left(\frac{\hat{r}_i}{\sqrt{1-h_{ii}}} \right) \frac{1}{SE_{(i)}}$ limits habituals: ± 2
- $Leverage = (h_{ii}) = diag(H)$ limits habituals: $0, 2 \cdot \bar{H}$
- $Cook's\ distance = \left(\frac{r_{stand.i}^2}{p} \frac{h_{ii}}{1-h_{ii}} \right)$ limits habituals: $0, \frac{4}{n}$
- $Dffits = \left(\frac{\hat{Y}_i - \hat{Y}_{i(i)}}{\sqrt{h_{ii}}} \right) \frac{1}{SE_{(i)}}$ limits habituals: $\pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{p}{n}}$

Nota: Els límits habituals també es posen amb 2 i 3

$$Y = X \cdot \beta + e$$

- $E[Y] = X \cdot \beta$
- $Var(Y) = Var(e) = I_n \sigma^2$

$$X^t Y = X^t X \hat{\beta}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t Y$$

- $E[\hat{\beta}] = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t E[Y] = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t X \beta = \beta$
- $Var(\hat{\beta}) = (X^t X)^{-1} X^t (I_n \sigma^2) \left((X^t X)^{-1} X^t \right)^t = \sigma^2 (X^t X)^{-1} X^t I_n X (X^t X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 (X^t X)^{-1}$
- $var(\hat{\beta}) = \sigma^2 diag\left((X^t X)^{-1}\right)$

$$\hat{Y} = X\hat{\beta} = X(X^tX)^{-1}X^tY = (\text{hat})Y$$

- $E[\hat{Y}] = X(X^tX)^{-1}X^tE[Y] = X(X^tX)^{-1}X^tX\beta = X\beta$
- $Var(\hat{Y}) = X(X^tX)^{-1}X^tVar(Y)\left(X(X^tX)^{-1}X^t\right)^t = \sigma^2X(X^tX)^{-1}X^tX(X^tX)^{-1}X^t = \sigma^2(HAT)$
- $var(\hat{Y}) = \sigma^2diag(HAT) = \sigma^2\text{hat}$

$$X_0 = (X_{0,1}, \dots, X_{0,p}) \Rightarrow \hat{Y}_0 = X_0 \hat{\beta}$$

- $E [\hat{Y}_0] = X_0 E [\hat{\beta}] = X_0 \beta$
- $Var (\hat{Y}_0) = X_0 Var (\hat{\beta}) X_0^t = \sigma^2 X_0 (X^t X)^{-1} X_0^t$

$$\hat{r} = Y - \hat{Y} = \left(I_n - X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t \right) Y$$

- $E[\hat{r}] = \left(I_n - X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t \right) E[Y] =$
 $\left(X - X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t X \right) \beta = 0$
- $Var(\hat{r}) =$
 $\left(I_n - X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t \right) (I_n \sigma^2) \left(I_n - X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t \right)^t =$
 $\sigma^2 \left(I_n - 2X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t + X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t \right) =$
 $\sigma^2 \left(I_n - X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t \right) = \sigma^2 (I_n - HAT)$
- $var(\hat{r}) = \sigma^2 diag(I_n - HAT) = \sigma^2 (1_n - hat)$

Variàncies mostrals

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{r}_i)^2 = \frac{\hat{r}^t \hat{r}}{n-p} = \\ = \frac{SQE}{GLE} = MQE \quad ; \quad \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{MQE} = SE$$

- $S_{\hat{\beta}}^2 = MQE \cdot \text{diag} \left((X^t X)^{-1} \right)$
- $S_{\hat{Y}}^2 = MQE \cdot \text{hat}$
- $S_{\hat{Y}_0}^2 = MQE \cdot X_0^t (X^t X)^{-1} X_0$
- $S_{\hat{r}}^2 = MQE \cdot (1_n - \text{hat})$

$$r_{stand.} = \frac{\hat{r} - E[\hat{r}]}{S_{\hat{r}}} = \frac{\hat{r}}{SE \cdot \sqrt{1 - \text{hat}}}$$

- limits habituais: ± 2

$$r_{student} = \frac{\hat{r}}{SE_{(i)} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \text{hat}}}$$

- limits habituais: ± 2

$$\text{hat} = \text{diag} \left(X (X^t X)^{-1} X^t \right) = \text{diag} (HAT)$$

- limits habituais: 0, $2 \cdot \overline{\text{hat}}$

$$\text{Cook's distance} = \frac{\hat{r}^2}{MQE} \frac{\text{hat}}{p \cdot (1 - \text{hat})^2} = \frac{r_{\text{stand.}}^2}{p} \frac{\text{hat}}{1 - \text{hat}}$$

- limits habituals: $0, \frac{4}{n}$

$$Dffits = \frac{\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_{(i)}}{SE_{(i)} \sqrt{\text{hat}}} = \frac{\hat{Y} - X_i \hat{\beta}_{(i)}}{SE_{(i)} \sqrt{\text{hat}}}$$

- limits habituals: $\pm 2 \sqrt{\frac{p}{n}}$

$$Dfbetas = \frac{\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_{(i)}}{S_{\hat{\beta}_{(i)}}}$$

- limits habituals: $\pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}$