

样本协方差: Cov(x, y)=Σ_{i=1ⁿ}(x_i-x̄)(y_i-ȳ)/(n-1)

大样本定理.: Cov(x, y)=E((X-E(X))(Y-E(Y)))(n→∞)

相关系数: r = Cov(x, y)/√(Var(x)Var(y))=△S_{xy}/√(S_{xx}S_{yy})

In regression, one variable is considered independent variable(**predictor**); other dependent variable(**outcome**).

线性回归假设: **I**. The relationship between x and y is **linear**;

II. y is **distributed normally** at each value x; **III**. The variance of y at every value of x is the same (**homogeneity**); **IV**. The observation is **independent**.

简单线性回归模型

假设: E(ε_i)=0; Var(ε_i)=σ²; Cov(ε_i, ε_j)=0

最小二乘法: minΣ_{i=1ⁿ}(y_i-y^{hat})²

β₁^{hat}=Σ_{i=1ⁿ}(x_i-x̄)(y_i-ȳ)/Σ_{i=1ⁿ}(x_i-x̄)²=△**S_{xy}/S_{xx}**

β^{0hat}=ȳ-β₁^{hat}x̄

S²=SSE/(n-2)=Σ_{i=1ⁿ}(y_i-y^{hat})²/(n-2) Unbiased for σ²

极大似然法: S_{MLE}²=SSE/n=(n-2)S²/n

β₁^{hat}~N(β₁, σ²/S_{xx}), β₀^{hat}~N(β₀, σ²(1/n+x̄²/Σ_{i=1ⁿ}(x_i-x̄)²)(n-2)S_{SE}²/σ²~χ²(n-2).考虑到β₀^{hat}与 S²独立，所以(β₀^{hat}-β₀)/(S√(1/n+x̄²/S_{xx}))~t(n-2)
β₀的(1-α)CI: [β₀^{hat}±S t(α/2, n-2)/√(1/n+x̄²/S_{xx})]

β₁双边 t 检验: H₀: β₁=0 vs. H₁: β₁≠0

t=(β₁^{hat}-β₁)/√(S_{xx})/S~t(n-2), reject H₀ if |t| > t(α/2, n-2)

(1-α)CI: [β₁^{hat}-S t(α/2, n-2)/√S_{xx}, β₁^{hat}+S t(α/2, n-2)/√S_{xx}]

Est. of Mean of the Response Varibale for a Given Level of x:
y_h^{hat}~N((β₀+β₁x_h, σ²[1/n+(x_h-x̄)²/Σ_i(x_i-x̄)²]) Est. of E(y_h)
CI of E(y_h): [y_h^{hat}±t(α/2, n-2)S√(1/n+(x_h-x̄)²/Σ_i(x_i-x̄)²)]
Prediction of a new observation
y_h-y_h^{hat}~N(0, σ²[1+1/n+(x_h-x̄)²/Σ_i(x_i-x̄)²])
Predictive Itv: [y_h±t_{α/2, n-2}S√(1+1/n+(x_h-x̄)²/Σ_i(x_i-x̄)²)]

Analysis of Variance Approach to Regression Analysis
SST=Σ_i(y_i-ȳ)²=Σ_i(y_i-y_i^{hat})²+Σ_i(y_i^{hat}-ȳ)²=**SSE+SSR**
SSE Sum of squares of Residual (Unexplained Variation)
SSR Sum of squares due to Regression (Explained Var.)
Analysis of Variation (ANOVA) Table

	SS	Df	MS	F
Regression	SSR	1	MSR=SSR	MSR/MSE
Error	SSE	n-2	MSE=SSE/(n-2)	
Total	SST	n-1		

F 检验: H₀: β₁=0(No linear relationship) vs. H₁: β₁≠0

Reject H₀ if F>F(α, 1, n-2)

Coefficient of Determination (R-squared)
R²=SSR/SST = 1-(SSE/SST)
R=±√(R²) True for Simple Linear Regression only

满秩分解 Factorization: A_{p×q}=K_{p×r}L_{r×q}, r=r(A), K, L full rank

Let B=A₂₂-A₂₁A₁₁⁻¹A₁₂; D=A₁₁-A₁₂A₂₂⁻¹A₂₁

Remark 3.1 A⁻¹=

A ₁₁ ⁻¹ +A ₁₁ ⁻¹ A ₁₂ B ⁻¹ A ₂₁ A ₁₁ ⁻¹	-A ₁₁ ⁻¹ A ₁₂ B ⁻¹
-B ⁻¹ A ₂₁ A ₁₁ ⁻¹	B ⁻¹
=	
D ⁻¹	-D ⁻¹ A ₁₂ A ₂₂ ⁻¹
-A ₂₂ ⁻¹ A ₂₁ D ⁻¹	A ₂₂ ⁻¹ +A ₂₂ ⁻¹ A ₂₁ D ⁻¹ A ₁₂ A ₂₂ ⁻¹

(A+cc^t)⁻¹=A⁻¹-A⁻¹cc^tA⁻¹/(1+c^tA⁻¹c)

幂等矩阵 Idempotent matrix A²=A

对于幂等矩阵 A，有 **r(A) = tr(A)**

证明: 考虑 A 的满秩分解 A=BC, A²=BCBC=BC, CB=I_r

所以 tr(A)=tr(BC)=tr(CB)=r=rank(A).

幂等矩阵的特征值均为 0 或 1.

Theorem 秩 r 矩阵 A_{n×p} 假如可划分为[[A₁₁ A₁₂][A₂₁ A₂₂]], 且 A₁₁ 是 r 阶满秩矩阵，则 A⁻=[[A₁₁⁻¹ 0][0 0]]
类似地，若 A₁₂/A₂₁/A₂₂ 分别是 r 阶满秩矩阵，则 A⁻分别可以是[[0 0][A₁₂⁻¹ 0]]/[0 A₂₁⁻¹][0 0]/[0 0][0 A₂₂⁻¹]]

广义逆 Generalized Inverse A⁻: AA⁻A = A; rank(A)=k, A_{m×n} rank(A⁻)≥rank(A^{*}A) = rank(AA⁻) = k

A^{*}A 和 A⁻A^{*} 是幂等的

A^{*}A = I ⇔ rank(A) = n

AA⁻ = I ⇔ rank(A) = m

tr(A^{*}A) = tr(AA⁻) = k

A⁻是 A^{*}的广义逆

K = A(AA^{*})⁻A^{*}对任意(AA^{*})均不变

K = K^{*}; K = K² (Symmetric, Idempotent)

rank(K) = rank(A) = tr(K)

KA = A; A^{*}K = A

(X^{*}X)X^{*} is a g-inverse of X for any g-inverse of X^{*}X

X(X^{*}X)⁻ is a g-inverse of X^{*} for any g-inverse of X^{*}X

Moore-Penrose Inverse A⁺ for A_{m×n}

For every matrix A, there exists A⁺ that satisfies

I. AA⁺ 对称

II. A⁺A 对称

III. AA⁺A = A

IV. A⁺AA⁺ = A⁺

Properties:

(A⁺)⁺ = (A⁺)⁺; (A⁺)⁺ = A; rank(A⁺) = A

A symmetric ⇔ A⁺ symmetric

A nonsingular ⇔A⁻¹ = A⁺

A symmetric idempotent → A⁺ = A

rank(A) = m → A⁺ = A^{*}(AA^{*})⁻¹, AA⁺ = I

rank(A) = n → A⁺ = (AA^{*})⁻¹A^{*}, A⁺A = I

A^{*}A, AA⁺, I-AA⁺, I-A⁺A all symmetric idempotent

Vector and Matrix Calculus:

x 是向量: u = f(**x**)

f(**x**) = **a**^{*}**x** = **x**^{*}**a** → ∂u/∂**x** = **a**

f(**x**) = **x**^{*}**A****x** → ∂u/∂**x** = 2**A****x**

X 是矩阵: u = f(X_{p×p}), ∂u/∂X = [∂u/∂X_{ij}]

f(X) = tr(XA) → ∂u/∂X = A + A^{*} · diag(A)

f(X) = ln |A| → ∂u/∂X = 2X⁻¹ · diag(X⁻¹)

x 是常数: A_{n×n} = [a_{ij}], a_{ij} 是 x 的函数，

f(x) = A⁻¹ → ∂u/∂x = -A⁻¹ ∂A/∂x A⁻¹

f(x) = ln |A| → ∂u/∂x = tr(A⁻¹ ∂A/∂x)

Random Vector abd Multivariate Normal Distribution

Cov(**Y**)=Σ=E((**Y**-E(**Y**))(**Y**-E(**Y**))^{*})=[σ_{ij}]=[Cov(Y_i, Y_j)]≥**0**

Cov(A**Y**)=ACov(**Y**)A^{*} A 是常数矩阵

Cov(A**X**, B**Y**) = ACov(**X**, **Y**)B^{*}

Mahalabolis Distance: (Y-μ)^{*}Σ⁻¹(Y-μ) (Standardized Dist.)
Generalized Variance = |Σ|

Remark 4.1 一系列观察 y_i=[y_{i1} ... y_{ip}]~(i.i.d.)(μ, Σ)

样本均值向量 μ^{hat}=**y**=[y₁ ... y_p], y_j=Σ_{i=1ⁿ}y_{ij}/n

样本协方差矩阵 Σ^{hat}_{p×p}=S=Σ_{i=1ⁿ}(**y_i**-**y**)(**y_i**-**y**)^{*}

相关系数矩阵 Ω = [ρ_{ij}] = [σ_{ij}]/√(σ_{ii}σ_{jj})

Remark 4.2 令 A 为对称矩阵, E(**Y****A****Y**)=tr(AΣ)+μ^{*}**A**μ

证明: E(**Y****A****Y**)=E((**Y**-μ)^{*}A(**Y**-μ))+μ^{*}**A**μ

E((**Y**-μ)^{*}A(**Y**-μ))=E tr((**Y**-μ)^{*}A(**Y**-μ))=E tr(A(**Y**-μ)(**Y**-μ)^{*})=tr(A E((**Y**-μ)(**Y**-μ)^{*}))=tr(AΣ)

Theorem: **Y**₁, ..., **Y**_m 独立→g₁(**Y**₁), ..., g_m(**Y**_m)独立.

MGF: M_{**Y**}(**t**) = E(e^{**t****Y**})

F 检验: **Y**_{p+1} ~ N(μ, Σ), M_{**Y**}(**t**)=e^{**t**^{*}μ+**t**^{*}Σ**t**/2}

f_Y(y)=|Σ|^{-1/2}(2π)^{-p/2}exp(-(y-μ)^{*}Σ⁻¹(y-μ)/2)

Remark 4.4 令 B 为常数矩阵, **C** 为常数向量，则

X=B**Y**+**C**~N(Bμ+**C**, BΣB^{*})

证明: M_{**X**}(**t**)=E(e^{**t**(B**Y**+**C**)})=E(e^{**t**^{*}B**Y**})e^{**t**^{*}**C**}

记 **t**^{*}=B^{*}**t**, 则 M_{**X**}(**t**)=E(e^{**t**^{*}**Y**})e^{**t**^{*}**C**}=M_{**Y**}(**t**^{*})e^{**t**^{*}**C**}=exp(**t**^{*}^{*}μ+**t**^{*}^{*}Σ^{*}**t**^{*}/2+**t**^{*}**C**)=exp(**t**^{*}(Bμ+**C**)+**t**^{*}BΣB^{*}**t**/2). 即证.

令 **Y**=[**Y**₁] [**Y**₂] ~ N([[μ₁][μ₂]], [[Σ₁₁ Σ₁₂][Σ₂₁ Σ₂₂]],
Y₁ ~ N(μ₁, Σ₁₁)
Y₁|(**Y**₂ = **y**₂) ~ N(μ₁+Σ₁₂Σ₂₂⁻¹(**y**₂-μ₂), Σ₁₁-Σ₁₂Σ₂₂⁻¹Σ₂₁)
Y₁ 和 **Y**₂ 独立当且仅当Σ₁₂=0

偏相关 Partial Correlation:

v=[|**y**||**x**]|~N_q([[μ₁]|μ₂]], [[Σ_{yy} Σ_{yx}][Σ_{xy} Σ_{xx}]])
Σ_{y,x}=Σ_{yy}-Σ_{yx}Σ_{xx}⁻¹Σ_{xy}=[σ_{ij}, i,q], D_{y,x}=(diag(Σ_{y,x}))^{1/2}
ρ_{ij}, i,q=σ_{ij}, i,q/√(σ_{ii}, i,qσ_{jj}, i,q), Q_{y,x}=D_{y,x}⁻¹Σ_{y,x}D_{y,x}⁻¹

二次型 Quadratic Forms: 令 **x**~N(μ, Σ), A 是对称矩阵，则

M_{**x**^{*}**A****x**}(**t**)=|I-2tAΣ|^{-1/2}exp(-μ^{*}(I-(I-2tAΣ)⁻¹)⁻¹μ/2)

E(**x**^{*}**A****x**)=tr(AΣ)+μ^{*}**A**μ, Var(**x**^{*}**A****x**)=2tr{(AΣ)²}+4μ^{*}A^{*}Aμ

Non-central χ² distribution

x~N(0, I_n), **x**^{*}**x**~χ²(n)

x~N(μ, I_n), u=**x**^{*}**x**~χ²(n, λ), λ=μ^{*}μ/2

f(u)=e^{-λ}Σ_{k=0}[∞]λ^ku^{n/2+k-1}e^{-u/2}/(k!2^{n/2+k}Γ(n/2+k)), μ>0, λ≥0

M_u(t)=(1-2t)^{-n/2}exp(-λ(1-(1-2t)⁻¹))

E(u)=n+2λ, Var(u)=2n+8λ

u_i~χ²(n_i, λ_i) 独立, Σu_i~χ²(Σn_i, Σλ_i)

Non-central F distribution

u₁~χ²(p₁, λ), u₂~χ²(p₂, 0), w=u₁p₂/u₂p₁~F(p₁, p₂, λ)

E(w)=(1+2λ/p₁)p₂/(p₂-2)

Non-central t distribution

z~N(μ, 1), u~χ²(n), z is independent of u, then

t=z/√(u/n)~non-centered t distribution

Theorem 5.1

x_{p+1}~N(μ, Σ), A 对称, r=rank(A), λ=μ^{*}**A**μ/2 则

q = **x**^{*}**A****x** ~ χ²(r, λ) ⇔ AΣ 幂等

推论

x~N(0, I), 则 **x**^{*}**A****x**~χ²(r) ⇔ A 幂等

x~N(0, Σ), 则 **x**^{*}**A****x**~χ²(r) ⇔ AΣ 幂等

x~N(μ, σ²I), then **x**^{*}**x**/σ²~χ²(n, μ^{*}μ/(2σ²))

x~N(μ, I), 则 **x**^{*}**A****x**~χ²(r, μ^{*}Aμ/2) ⇔ A 幂等

Theorem 5.2

x~N(μ, Σ), A 对称，则 **x**^{*}**A****x** 与 B**x** 独立 ⇔ BΣA=0.

Theorem 5.3

x~N(μ, Σ), A 和 B 对称, r=rank(A), 则

x^{*}**A****x** 和 **x**^{*}B**x** 均幂等⇔ AΣB=BΣA=0.

Remark 4.3 证明: **Y**_{p+1} ~ N(μ, Σ), 则 M_{**Y**}(**t**)=e^{**t**^{*}μ+**t**^{*}Σ**t**/2}.

解: M_{**Y**}(**t**)=|Σ|^{-1/2}(2π)^{-p/2}∫exp(**t**^{*}**y**-(**y**-μ)^{*}Σ⁻¹(**y**-μ)/2)d**y**

(*)=(**y**-μ)^{*}Σ⁻¹(**y**-μ)-2**t**^{*}**y** (记μ^{*}=Σ**t**+μ)

=**y**^{*}Σ⁻¹**y**-2μ^{*}Σ⁻¹**y**-2**t**^{*}**y**+μ^{*}Σ⁻¹μ=**y**^{*}Σ⁻¹**y**-2(Σ**t**+μ^{*})Σ⁻¹**y**+μ^{*}Σ⁻¹μ

=|**y**-Σ**t**+μ|^{*}Σ⁻¹|**y**-Σ**t**+μ|-μ^{*}Σ⁻¹μ^{*}+μ^{*}Σ⁻¹μ

M_{**Y**}(**t**)=|Σ|^{-1/2}(2π)^{-p/2}∫exp((**y**-μ^{*})^{*}Σ⁻¹(**y**-μ^{*})/2)d**y** e^{**t**^{*}μ+**t**^{*}Σ**t**/2}

=e^{**t**^{*}μ+**t**^{*}Σ**t**/2}.

例 5.1

令 **y**=[Y₁...,Y_n]^{*}~N(αI,σ²I), U=Σ(Y_i-ȳ)²/σ², V=n(ȳ-α)²/σ²,求 U 和 V 的分布，并证明 U 和 V 独立.

证明: **y**=**1****y**/n=**A****y**, (**y**-ȳ)**1**=(I-11^{*}/n)**y**=(I-I/n)**y**=B**y**

B 是幂等的, 因为(I-I/n)²=I-2I/n+I²/n²=I-I/n, rank(B)=tr(B)=n-1.

U=(y-ȳ)¹'(y-ȳ)¹/σ²=y^{*}B^{*}By**/σ²=y^{*}(B/σ²)**y**~χ²(n-1, λ)=χ²(n-1).**

因为(y-α)/(σ/√n)~N(0,1)，所以 V~χ²(1).

因为 **A**Σ(B/σ²)=**1**^{*}/n σ²I (I-11^{*}/n)/σ²=**0**，所以 U 和 y^{*}独立，进而 U 和 V 独立，因为 V 是 y^{*}的函数.</

If A, B and A+PBQ are nonsingular, then
(A+PBQ)⁻¹=A⁻¹-A⁻¹PB(B+BQA⁻¹PB)⁻¹BQA⁻¹

例 证明 (X'X) X'对于任意的 (X'X) 都是 X 的广义逆.

证明：由定义， X'X(X'X) X'X=X'X

即 X'X((X'X) X'X-I)=0，所以

((X'X) X'X-I) X'X((X'X) X'X-I)=0，

(X((X'X) X'X-I))'X((X'X) X'X-I)=0.

X((X'X) X'X-I)=X((X'X) X')X=X，这正是 X 的广义逆的定义.

例 $\mathbf{X}\sim N_3(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$ ， $\boldsymbol{\mu}'=[3\ -2\ 0]$ ， $\mathbf{X}'=[X_1\ X_2\ X_3]$ ，

$\boldsymbol{\Sigma}=[[\begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}]]$

a. X_2 和 $2X_1-X_3$ 是否独立？

b. 找到 $(2X_1-5X_3, X_1+X_2)$ 的分布.

c. 给定 $X_1=1$ ， $X_2=-2$ ，求 X_3 的条件分布.

解： a. 令 $\mathbf{B}=[[\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{smallmatrix}]]$ ，则 $\mathbf{BX}=[[X_2][2X_1-X_3]]$.

$\mathbf{BX}\sim N(\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{B}')$ = $N([\begin{smallmatrix} -2 & 6 \end{smallmatrix}], [[\begin{smallmatrix} 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 34 \end{smallmatrix}]])$.

注意到 $\text{Cov}(X_2, 2X_1-X_3)=0$ ，所以它们独立.

b. 令 $\mathbf{C}=[[\begin{smallmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix}]]$ ，则 $\mathbf{BX}=[[2X_1-5X_3][X_1+X_2]]$.

$\mathbf{BX}\sim N([\begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}'], [[\begin{smallmatrix} 130 & 25 \\ 25 & 14 \end{smallmatrix}]])$.

c. $X_3|X_1=1, X_2=-2\sim N(0+[\begin{smallmatrix} -3 & -0 \end{smallmatrix}][[\begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{smallmatrix}]]^{-1}([\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}]-[\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & -2 \end{smallmatrix}]))'$,

$[[\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \end{smallmatrix}]]-[\begin{smallmatrix} -3 & -0 \end{smallmatrix}][[\begin{smallmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \end{smallmatrix}]]^{-1}[\begin{smallmatrix} -3 & -0 \end{smallmatrix}])'$

$=N((6/5, 1/5)$.

例 有下列数据

x: 4.4 3.9 4.0 4.0 3.5 4.1

y: 78 74 68 76 73 84

I. 求最小二乘回归直线.

II. 你的回归模型是什么？ 陈述必要的假设.

III. 检验当使用线性模型时，y 与 x 无影响这一假设. 陈述

零假设和备择假设，并导出测试结论. ($\alpha=0.05$)

IV. 求 β_1 的 95%置信区间. 解释你的结果.

V. 求模型的 Coefficient of Determination. 解释你的结果.

VI. 对于一个新的值 $x=4$ ，求 y 的预测值的 95%置信区间.

解： [菜单] [6] [2] [4.4 = 3.9 = 4.0 = 4.0 = 3.5 = 4.1][→][↑]

[78 = 74 = 68 = 76 = 73 = 84]

-[OPTN][3] ->

$x=3.983$; $\sum x=23.9$; $\sum x^2=95.63$; $\sigma_x^2=0.0714$; $S_x^2=0.0856$

$y=75.5$; $\sum y=453$; $\sum y^2=34345$; $\sigma_y^2=23.91$; $S_y^2=28.7$

$\sum xy=1807.7$; [OPTN]

-[OPTN][4] ->

$y=ax+b$: $a=7.586$; $b=45.27$; $r=0.4145$.

(!):

$S_{xx} = \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2/n = n\sigma_x^2 = 95.63 - (23.9)^2/6 = 0.4283$;

$S_{xy} = \sum xy - \sum x \sum y/n = 1807.7 - 23.9*453/6 = 3.25$

$SSE = n\sigma_y^2(1-r^2) = 118.81$;

$SST = n\sigma_y^2 = 143.5$; $SSR = n\sigma_y^2 r^2 = 24.66$

$S^2 = SSE/(n-2) = 29.703$

I. $y^{\text{hat}} = 45.27 + 7.586x$

II. $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i$ ，并假定 y 与 x 之间的关系是线性的，

$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ ，且 ϵ_i 相互独立.

III & IV. 零假设: $\beta_1=0$ 备择假设: $\beta_1 \neq 0$.

检验统计量 $t = (\beta_1^{\text{hat}} - \beta_1) / (\sqrt{S_{xx}}) / \sqrt{S^2} \sim t(n-2)$

95%置信区间 $[\beta_1^{\text{hat}} \pm S\ t(0.025, n-2) / \sqrt{S_{xx}}] = [-15.5, 30.7]$

因为 $0 \in [-15.5, 30.7]$ 故不能拒绝零假设. 这意味着我们没有

95%的把握认为 x 和 y 具有线性相关关系.

V. $R^2 = SSR/SST = 1 - SSE/SST = r^2 = 0.1718$. 这说明 x 和 y 的关系中仅有

0.1718 的部分可以被模型解释.

VI. $y_h = 45.27 + 7.586*4.0 = 75.6265$.

95%置信区间 $[y_h \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-2} S \sqrt{(1+1/n + (x_h - \bar{x})^2 / \sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2)}]$

$= [59.2758, 91.9771]$.