

Lecture 17

§1 ANOVA 中的 statistics

1. Definition: total sum of square (TSS / SST) (总平方和统计量)

TSS 可被表示为

$$\begin{aligned} TSS &= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} \right) \mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

其中 \mathbf{J} 为所有元素均为 1 的矩阵

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} TSS &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n \bar{y}^2 \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} \right)^T \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} \right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} = [\bar{y}, \bar{y}, \dots, \bar{y}]^T = \bar{y} \cdot \mathbf{1} \right) \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} \quad \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} \text{ 为 idempotent: } \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} \right) \end{aligned}$$

2. Property: $\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}$ 的性质

① $\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}$ 为 symmetric matrix, 即 $(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J})^T = \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}$

证明:

$$(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J})^T = \mathbf{I}^T - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}^T = \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}$$

注: 若 matrix A 为 symmetric, 则 $\mathbf{y}^T A \mathbf{y}$ 为 quadratic form, 因此 TSS 为 quadratic form

② $\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}$ 为 idempotent matrix, 即 $(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J})(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) = \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}$

证明:

$$(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J})(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) = \mathbf{I} - \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{J} + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} = \mathbf{I} - \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{J} + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J} = \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}$$

③ $\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}$ 的 rank 为 $n-1$ (为 SST 的 d.f.)

证明:

$$\text{rank}(\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{I}) - \text{rank}(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) = n - 1$$

3. Definition: sum of square errors (SSE / RSS) (误差/残差平方和)

SSE 可被表示为

$$\begin{aligned} SSE &= \hat{\mathbf{e}}^T \hat{\mathbf{e}} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

其中 \mathbf{J} 为所有元素均为 1 的矩阵

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} SSE &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \\ &= \hat{\mathbf{e}}^T \hat{\mathbf{e}} \\ &= [(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{y}]^T [(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{y}] \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H})^T (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{y} \quad (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H} \text{ 为 symmetric 且 idempotent}) \end{aligned}$$

注: SSE 为 quadratic form, $\text{rank}(I-H) = \text{rank}(I) - \text{rank}(H) = n - \sum_{i=1}^n h_{ii} = n-2$.

因此 d.f. (SSE) = $n-2$

4. Definition: sum of squared due to the regression model (SSR/SSReg) (回归平方和)

SSR 可被表示为

$$\begin{aligned} SSR &= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{y} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{H} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) \mathbf{y} \end{aligned}$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} SSR &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i^2 - 2\hat{y}_i \bar{y} + \bar{y}^2) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i^2 - n\bar{y} \quad (\text{由于 } \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \text{ 有 } \sum_{i=1}^n (-2\hat{y}_i \bar{y} + \bar{y}^2) = -2n\bar{y}^2 + n\bar{y}^2 = -n\bar{y}^2) \\ &= \hat{\mathbf{y}}^T \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} \\ &= (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{y})^T (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{y}) - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{H} \mathbf{y} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y} \quad (\mathbf{H} \text{ 为 symmetric 且 idempotent}) \end{aligned}$$

注: SSR 为 quadratic form, $\text{rank}(\mathbf{H} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{H}) - \text{rank}(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) = 2-1=1$

因此 d.f. (SSR) = 1

5. Lemma: $TSS = SSE + SSR$ (Cochran's theorem)

若 observations (X, \mathbf{y}) 服从 linear model

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\beta + \varepsilon$$

其中 $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I})$

定义 $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}$ (fitted value), 则有

$$TSS = SSE + SSR$$

$$\text{即 } \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{H} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) \mathbf{y}$$

证明: (第一种证法)

$$\begin{aligned} TSS &= \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) \mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}) \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y}^T (\mathbf{H} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{J}) \mathbf{y} \\ &= SSE + SSR \end{aligned}$$

证明: (第二种证法)

由于 $TSS = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} - \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{J} \mathbf{y}$, 先处理 $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{y} &= (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} + \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} + \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}) \\ &= (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}) + (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta})^T \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} + (\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}) + (\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta})^T \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} \\ &= \hat{\mathbf{e}}^T \hat{\mathbf{e}} + \hat{\mathbf{e}}^T \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} + (\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta})^T \hat{\mathbf{e}} + \hat{\beta}^T \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \hat{\beta} \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\textcircled{1} \hat{\mathbf{e}}^T \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta})^T \hat{\mathbf{e}} = 0 \quad \text{由于 } \hat{\mathbf{e}}^T \mathbf{X} = (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{y})^T \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{X} - \mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{X} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \hat{\beta}^T X^T X \hat{\beta} = y^T H y \text{ 由于 } X \hat{\beta} = \hat{y} = H y$$

因此,

$$y^T y = \hat{e}^T \hat{e} + y^T H y$$

$$TSS = \underbrace{\hat{e}^T \hat{e}}_{SSE} + \underbrace{y^T H y - \frac{1}{n} y^T J y}_{SSR}$$

$$= SSE + SSR$$

b. Property: SSE/RSS 的期望 (用 SSE 估计 σ^2)

对于 $SSE = \hat{e}^T \hat{e} = y^T (I - H) y$, 有

$$E(SSE) = (n-2) \sigma^2$$

证明:

$$E(SSE) = E(\hat{e}^T \hat{e})$$

$$= E(y^T (I - H) y)$$

$$= E(\text{trace}(y^T (I - H) y)) \quad (\text{由于 } y^T (I - H) y \text{ 为 scalar})$$

$$= E(\text{trace}((I - H) y y^T)) \quad (\text{由于 } \text{trace}(AB) = \text{trace}(BA))$$

$$= \text{trace}[(I - H) E(y y^T)]$$

$$= \text{trace}[(I - H) (\sigma^2 I + X \beta \beta^T X^T)] \quad (E(y y^T) = \text{Var}(y) + E(y) E(y^T))$$

$$= \text{trace}[(I - H) \sigma^2 + X \beta \beta^T X^T - X (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X \beta \beta^T X^T]$$

$$= \text{trace}(I - H) \sigma^2$$

$$= (n-2) \sigma^2$$

注: 由此证明了 $S^2 = \frac{RSS}{n-2}$ 为 σ^2 的无偏估计量

7. R 中的 ANOVA

The anova command is one way in R to produce an ANOVA table, in addition to analysing it. For example, for the 654-point SLR problem in Assignment 2, question 1:

```
a2 = read.table("data.txt", sep=" ", header=T) # Load the data set
fev <- a2$fev; age <- a2$age
mod1 = lm(fev ~ age)
anova(mod1)
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
```

```
##
```

```
## Response: fev
```

##	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)	
##	age	1 280.92	280.919	872.18	< 2.2e-16	***
##	Residuals	652 210.00	0.322			

```
## —
```

```
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```