

Lecture 14

§1 Variables 与 error terms 的矩阵表示

1. x_i 与 y_i 的矩阵表示

令 $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ 与 $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ 为两组 random variables, 则其可表示为

① column random vector 'x':

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

② column random vector 'y':

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 对 random vector 的 operations

① Expectation

$$E(x) = \begin{bmatrix} E(x_1) \\ E(x_2) \\ \vdots \\ E(x_n) \end{bmatrix}, \quad E(x+y) = E(x) + E(y)$$

② Constant (matrix) scaling

$$a'x = \begin{bmatrix} ax_1 \\ ax_2 \\ \vdots \\ ax_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad E(ax) = a E(x), \quad E(Ax) = A E(x)$$

③ Transpose

$$x^T \text{ (或 } x') = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$$

$$a^T x = a_1 x_1 + \dots + a_n x_n, \quad E(a^T x) = a^T E(x)$$

3. The covariance matrix

定义 $n \times n$ (variance -) covariance matrix 为:

$$\text{Var}(x) = E[(x - E(x))(x - E(x))^T] = E[x x^T] - E[x] E[x]^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Var}(x_1) & \text{cov}(x_1, x_2) & \dots & \text{cov}(x_1, x_n) \\ \text{cov}(x_2, x_1) & \text{Var}(x_2) & \dots & \text{cov}(x_2, x_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{cov}(x_n, x_1) & \text{cov}(x_n, x_2) & \dots & \text{Var}(x_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

① i th diagonal element 为 $\text{Var}(x_i)$

② $\{i, j\}$ th element 为 $\text{cov}(x_i, x_j)$

③ 由于 $\text{cov}(x_i, x_j) = \text{cov}(x_j, x_i)$, 因此 variance - covariance matrix 为 symmetric

④ $\text{Var}(Ax) = A \cdot \text{Var}(x) A^T$

证明:

$$\text{Var}(Ax) = E[(Ax - E[Ax])(Ax - E[Ax])^T]$$

$$= E[A x x^T A^T - E[Ax] x^T A^T - A x E[x^T] A^T + E[Ax] E[Ax]^T] \\ = A E[x x^T] A^T$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= A E[x x^T] A^T - A E[x] E[x^T] A^T - A E[x] E[x^T] A^T + A E[x] E[x^T] A^T \\
&= A (E[x x^T] - E[x] E[x^T]) A^T \\
&\quad = \text{Var}(x) \\
&= A \cdot \text{var}(x) A^T
\end{aligned}$$

4. The model error term e_i 的矩阵表示

线性回归模型中的 e_i 's 可以写作

$$e = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{bmatrix}$$

且有

$$E(e) = 0, \quad \text{var}(e) = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix} = \sigma^2 I$$

上述表示刻画了 Gauss-Markov conditions, 即

- ① $E(e_i) = 0$
- ② $\text{var}(e_i) = \text{constant}$
- ③ e_i 's 之间 uncorrelated

§2 SLR 点估计量的矩阵表示

1. 基本参数的矩阵表示

定义以下 vectors 与 matrices:

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad e = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{bmatrix}$$

可以将 $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + e_i$ 写作

$$y = X\beta + e$$

且 Gauss-Markov conditions 可由 $E(e)$ 与 $\text{var}(e)$ 刻画

2. y 的分布

① Multivariate normal distribution

1° 联合概率密度函数

若 $y \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, 则

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_n) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot |\Sigma|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} (y - \mu)^T \Sigma^{-1} (y - \mu) \right\},$$

其中 $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\Sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 且 symmetric & P.D.

2° multivariate normal distribution 的标准化

$$\Sigma^{-\frac{1}{2}} (y - \mu) \sim N(0, I_n)$$

3° 关于 multivariate normal distribution 的重要结论

若 $x, y \sim N(\mu, \Sigma)$, 则 x 与 y independent $\iff \text{Cov}(x, y) = 0$

② y 的分布

1° y 的期望

$$E(y) = E(X\beta) + E(e) = X\beta$$

2° y 的方差

$$\text{Var}(y) = \text{Var}(X\beta + e) = \text{Var}(e) = \sigma^2 I$$

3° y 的分布

$$y \sim N(X\beta, \sigma^2 I)$$

3. 一些 gradient lemmas (此处均采用字母布局)

① 令 $c = [c_1, \dots, c_n]^T$, $f(x) = c^T x = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i$, 则

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial c^T x}{\partial x} = c$$

② 令 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 为 symmetric, $f(x) = x^T A x$, 则

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x^T A x}{\partial x} = 2Ax$$

注: $\frac{d(w^T X w)}{d w} = (X + X^T)w$ (若 X 不为 symmetric)

③ 令 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $f(x) = A^T x$, 则

$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial A^T x}{\partial x} = A$$

注: $\frac{d(y^T X w)}{d w} = X^T y$

4. $\hat{\beta}$ 的求解

求出 RSS:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RSS}(\beta) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2 \\ &= (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) \\ &= y^T y - \beta^T X^T y - y^T X \beta + \beta^T X^T X \beta \\ &= y^T y - 2\beta^T X^T y + \beta^T X^T X \beta \end{aligned}$$

令 RSS 对 β 求导得:

$$\frac{\partial \text{RSS}(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = 0 - 2X^T y + 2X^T X \beta = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X^T X \beta = X^T y$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y \quad (\text{若 } X^T X \text{ 可逆})$$

① 化简 $X^T X$

$$X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} n & n\bar{x} \\ n\bar{x} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

② 化简 $(X^T X)^{-1}$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} = \frac{1}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n^2 \bar{x}^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 & -n\bar{x} \\ -n\bar{x} & n \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{利用 } \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n S_{xx}} \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 & -n\bar{x} \\ -n\bar{x} & n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{S_{xx}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 & -\bar{x} \\ -\bar{x} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

③ $X^T X$ 是否可逆?

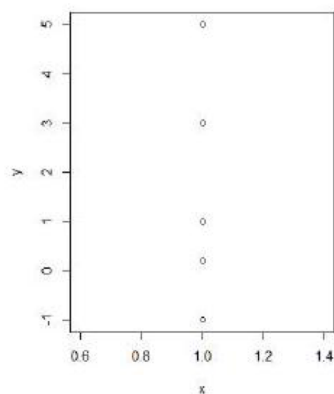
- (1) $X^T X$ 可逆 $\iff \det(X^T X) \neq 0$
- $\iff X^T X$ 的 columns / rows 为 linearly independent
- $\iff \text{rank}(X^T X) = 2$

(2) $X^T X$ 不可逆 ($\text{rank}(X^T X) \neq 2$) 的情况

注意到 $\text{rank}(AB) \leq \min(\text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(B))$, 且 $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix}$

考虑 $\text{rank}(X) \neq 2$ 的情况 (此时 $\text{rank}(X^T X)$ 一定 $\neq 2$)

则 $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$



注: 一般我们均会假设 $X^T X$ 可逆

§3 β 的期望与方差 (部分结论适用于 MLR)

1. β 的期望

β 的期望为

$$E[\hat{\beta}] = E[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y]$$

$$= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T E[y]$$

$$= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X \beta$$

$$= \beta$$

因此 $\hat{\beta}$ 无偏, $E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \beta_1$, $E(\hat{\beta}_0) = \beta_0$.

2. $\hat{\beta}$ 的方差

$\hat{\beta}$ 的方差为

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \text{Var}((X^T X)^{-1} X^T y)$$

$$= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \text{Var}(y) X (X^T X)^{-1} \quad (\text{Var}(A x) = A \cdot \text{var}(x) A^T)$$

$$= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \sigma^2 I X (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{S_{xx}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 & -\bar{x} \\ -\bar{x} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此,

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \frac{\sigma^2}{S_{xx}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{S_{xx}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} (S_{xx} - n\bar{x}^2) = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{\bar{x}^2}{S_{xx}} \right)$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{S_{xx}}$$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = -\frac{\sigma^2 \bar{x}}{S_{xx}}$$