# Homework 4 STAT 632

Winnie Lu 2022-03-12

# **Exercise 1**

```
MUR: Y= XB+e Var(e)= o'L I= n x nidentity matrix
    Ŷ=xβ=x(x'x) +x'Y=HY ; H=x(x'x)-1x1
 (a) HH'=HH=H
       "Hisidempotent & symmetric so HH=H & H=H'
                                                : some pare HTT=H
          ## ** ##
                 = \frac{(x'x)^{-1}x' - x(x'x)^{-1}x'}{\text{identity matrix } I}
                    x (x'x) -1 x'
                  . which is just equal to H.
                                                     Y=XR+e
(b) E(q) = xB
    E(HT) = x(x'x)-1x1 . E(Y) = E(XB+E)
                                                  = E (xB) + E(E)
            = : X X' (X'X)^{-1} = I
                   = 1 . XB
                        ٤Xβ
(i) var (Ŷ) = o2 H
                                   ∴ γ̂=нๅ
     var (HY) = H Var (Y) H' : by lineanty of Expectation: Var (AX) = A Var (x) A'

var (Ŷ) = o²H : H is idempotent & symmetric so H · H' = H
                                    : Varly) = Var(xB+6) = Var(6) + Var(xB)
                                                                                    : XB=fixed
                                                           = Var(E)
```

# **Exercise 2**

Exercise 2.

Var 
$$(\hat{B}) = \sigma^2 (x'x)^{-1}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad x' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ X_1 & X_2 & \dots & X_n \end{bmatrix} \\
So, x'x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ S_1 & X_2 & \dots & X_n \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & X_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \end{bmatrix} \\
2 \times n \\
Var (\hat{B}) = \sigma^2 (x'x)^{-1} \\
\therefore \text{ if } A = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ men, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{ if } A = \begin{bmatrix} A & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \text{ men, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \\
\therefore \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2 \begin{bmatrix} \sum x_i^2 & -\sum x_i \\ -\sum x_i & n \end{bmatrix} \\
\therefore \text{ compare it } w_1 \text{ Var}(\hat{B}) : \text{ Var}(\hat{B}) = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Var}(\hat{B}_0) & \text{Cov}(\hat{B}_0, \hat{B}_1) \\ \text{Coy}(\hat{B}_1, \hat{B}_2) & \text{Var}(\hat{B}_1) \end{bmatrix} \\
\text{Var}(\hat{B}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Var}(\hat{B}_0) & \text{Cov}(\hat{B}_0, \hat{B}_1) \\ \text{Coy}(\hat{B}_1, \hat{B}_2) & \text{Var}(\hat{B}_1) \end{bmatrix} \\
\text{Var}(\hat{B}_1) = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Var}(\hat{B}_0) & \text{Cov}(\hat{B}_0, \hat{B}_1) \\ \text{Coy}(\hat{B}_1, \hat{B}_2) & \text{Var}(\hat{B}_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

• 
$$Var(\hat{B}_{i}) = \frac{\sigma^{2} \sum x_{i}^{2}}{n \sum x_{i}^{1} - (\sum x_{i})^{2}} = \frac{\sigma^{2} \sum x_{i}^{2}}{\sum x_{i}^{1} - (\sum x_{i}^{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^{2} \sum x_{i}^{2}}{\sum x_{i}^{1} - n \cdot x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^{2} \sum x_{i}^{2}}{n \cdot s \times x}$$

$$= \sigma^{2} \left[ \frac{\sum x_{i}^{2} - n \cdot x^{2} + n \cdot x}{n \cdot s \times x} \right]$$

$$= \sigma^{2} \left[ \frac{s \times y + n \cdot x^{2}}{n \cdot s \times x} \right]$$

$$\therefore Var(\hat{B}_{i}) = \frac{\sigma^{2} n}{n \cdot x^{2}}$$

$$\cdot Var(\hat{B}_{i}) = \frac{\sigma^{2} n}{n \cdot x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^{2}}{\sum x_{i}^{2} - n \cdot x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^{2}}{s \times x}$$

$$\therefore Var(\hat{B}_{i}) = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{s \times x}$$

$$\therefore Var(\hat{B}_{i}) = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{s \times x}$$

# **Exercise 3**

library(MASS)
head(Boston)

```
##
       crim zn indus chas
                                              dis rad tax ptratio black lstat
                            nox
                                   rm age
## 1 0.00632 18
                2.31
                        0 0.538 6.575 65.2 4.0900
                                                    1 296
                                                             15.3 396.90
                                                                          4.98
## 2 0.02731 0
                7.07
                         0 0.469 6.421 78.9 4.9671
                                                    2 242
                                                             17.8 396.90
                                                                          9.14
## 3 0.02729
                7.07
                        0 0.469 7.185 61.1 4.9671
                                                    2 242
                                                             17.8 392.83
                                                                          4.03
                        0 0.458 6.998 45.8 6.0622
## 4 0.03237 0
                2.18
                                                    3 222
                                                             18.7 394.63
                                                                          2.94
## 5 0.06905 0 2.18
                        0 0.458 7.147 54.2 6.0622
                                                    3 222
                                                             18.7 396.90 5.33
## 6 0.02985 0 2.18
                        0 0.458 6.430 58.7 6.0622
                                                    3 222
                                                             18.7 394.12 5.21
##
    medv
## 1 24.0
## 2 21.6
## 3 34.7
## 4 33.4
## 5 36.2
## 6 28.7
```

#### (a)

• The results are the same as the parameter estimates provided by the lm() function.

```
#response vector
Y <-matrix(Boston$medv, ncol=1)

#design matrix
X <-cbind(Intercept =1, Boston[ , c('dis', 'rm', 'tax', 'chas')])
X <-as.matrix(X)

#manually calculate least squares estimate
betahat <-solve(t(X) %*% X) %*% t(X) %*% Y
betahat</pre>
```

```
#compare with lm()
lm1 <-lm(medv ~ dis + rm + tax + chas, data=Boston)
coef(lm1)</pre>
```

```
## (Intercept) dis rm tax chas
## -20.16720221 -0.10656777 7.88589232 -0.01647039 3.87901205
```

# (b)

3/14/22, 12:16 AM Homework 4 STAT 632

• The square root of the diagonal entries of the computed var-cov matrix is the same as the standard errors provided by the lm() function.

```
#manually calculate standard errors for least squares estimate
n <-nrow(Boston)
p <- 4
resid <- as.numeric(Y - X %*% betahat)
sigmahat2 <- sum(resid^2) / (n-p-1)
covbetahat <- sigmahat2 * solve(t(X) %*% X)
covbetahat</pre>
```

```
##
                 Intercept
                                      dis
                                                                                 chas
                                                      rm
                                                                    tax
## Intercept 8.510688175 -0.1236974635 -1.0632321031 -3.155777e-03 0.014868410
## dis
             -0.123697464 0.0233402861 -0.0045240274 1.516224e-04
                                                                         0.023912819
## rm
             -1.063232103 \ -0.0045240274 \ \ 0.1616761190 \ \ 1.644565e-04 \ -0.040647554
## tax
             -0.003155777 0.0001516224 0.0001644565 3.759877e-06 0.000171935
## chas
              0.014868410 \quad 0.0239128186 \quad -0.0406475538 \quad 1.719350e-04 \quad 1.151456124
```

```
#compare with lm()
vcov(lm1)
```

```
## (Intercept) dis rm tax chas
## (Intercept) 8.510688175 -0.1236974635 -1.0632321031 -3.155777e-03 0.014868410
## dis -0.123697464 0.0233402861 -0.0045240274 1.516224e-04 0.023912819
## rm -1.063232103 -0.0045240274 0.1616761190 1.644565e-04 -0.040647554
## tax -0.003155777 0.0001516224 0.0001644565 3.759877e-06 0.000171935
## chas 0.014868410 0.0239128186 -0.0406475538 1.719350e-04 1.151456124
```

```
sebetahat <- sqrt(diag(covbetahat))
sebetahat</pre>
```

```
## Intercept dis rm tax chas
## 2.91730838 0.15277528 0.40208969 0.00193904 1.07305924
```

```
#compare with lm()
summary(lm1)$coef
```