

## Lecture 12:

Oct. 18

$N = 50$   
 $\beta_0 = 1, \beta_1 = 1, \sigma = 4$   
 $X = 1:N$   
 $\mu_X = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X$   
 $y = \mu_X + \text{rnorm}(N, 0, \text{sigma})$

} Generate Random Data

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{M}_1: Y_i &= \mu(x_i) + \epsilon_i \\
 \mu(x_i) &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i \\
 \epsilon_i &\sim N(0, \sigma^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

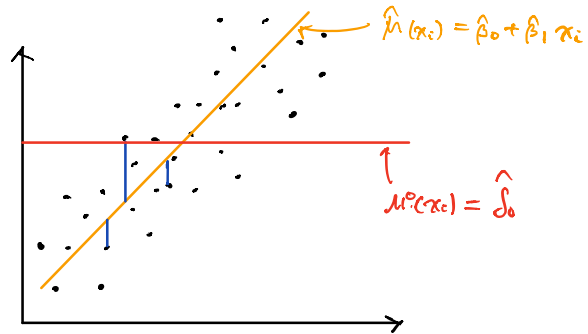
$$H_0: \beta_1 = 0$$

$$H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{M}_0: Y_i &= \mu^0(x_i) + \epsilon_i \\
 \mu^0(x_i) &= \gamma_0 \quad (\text{No slope})
 \end{aligned}$$

Note: Models are "nested"  $\leftarrow \mathcal{M}_0 \subset \mathcal{M}_1$

Parameter Space of  $\mathcal{M}_0 \subset$  Parameter Space of  $\mathcal{M}_1$



Recall:

$$F \stackrel{D}{=} \frac{\chi^2_{(n_1)}}{\chi^2_{(n_2)}}, \quad \chi^2_{(n_1)} \perp \chi^2_{(n_2)}$$

$\mathcal{M}_1$ :

Let  $X = \text{cbind}(1, x)$ .

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} 1.978 \\ 0.996 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{y} = X \hat{\beta}$$

$$r = y - \hat{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 SSE^1 &= \text{sum}(r^2), \quad df_1 = N - 2 \\
 &= 726.42
 \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{M}_0$ :

Let  $x^0 = \text{rep}(1, N)$

$$\hat{\beta}^0 = (x^{0T} x^0)^{-1} x^{0T} y = \bar{y} = 27.574$$

$$\hat{y}^0 = x^0 \hat{\beta}^0$$

$$r^0 = y - \hat{y}^0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 SSE^0 &= \text{sum}(r^{0^2}), \quad df_0 = N - 1 \\
 &= 11053.24
 \end{aligned}$$

$$F_{\text{obs}} = \frac{\frac{SSE^0 - SSE^1}{df_0 - df_1}}{\frac{SSE^1}{df_1}} = 682.4$$

Note:

$$\hat{c} = F(0.95, 1, 48)$$

2 df  
↙ ↘

p-value :

$$\text{p-value} = \Pr \{ F > F_{obs} \mid H_0 \text{ is True} \}$$
$$\cong 0$$

---

Connection to t-statistic

$$T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\sqrt{\widehat{\text{Var}}(\hat{\beta}_1)}} \Rightarrow T = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\frac{Q}{q}}} \Rightarrow T^2 = \frac{Z^2/1}{Q/q} \sim F(1, q)$$

↑  
don't know  $\sigma^2$ , which we need to get  $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta})$ .