

1. a 最小二乘估计

$$RSS(\beta) = (Y - X\beta)^T(Y - X\beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial RSS}{\partial \beta} = -2X^T(Y - X\beta) \quad \frac{\partial RSS}{\partial \beta^T} = 2X^T X$$

$$\frac{\partial RSS}{\partial \beta} = 0 \Rightarrow X^T Y = X^T X \beta \Rightarrow \beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

极大似然估计

$$p(y|x, \theta) = N(y|w\theta, \sigma^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^n \log p(y_i|x_i, \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left[\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp \left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y_i - \beta^T x_i)^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} RSS(\beta) - \frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

其中后一项为常数项 取反最大 也即使 $RSS(\beta)$ 最小, 与最小二乘估计等价得证.

1. b 单变量回归: $y = x_i \beta_i^* + \varepsilon \quad \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$$\text{利用上述结果有 } \beta_i^* = \frac{1}{x_i^T x_i} \cdot x_i^T y = \frac{x_i^T y}{x_i^T x_i}$$

如果把矩阵逆看作矩阵的倒数, 那么对应的多元线性回归模型:

$$\beta = \frac{X^T Y}{X^T X}$$

$$\text{若假设 } \beta = [\beta_1^*, \beta_2^* \dots \beta_p^*]^T \quad \text{则 } (X^T X)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/x_1^T x_1 & & \\ & 1/x_2^T x_2 & \\ & & \dots & 1/x_p^T x_p \end{bmatrix}$$

也即各变量之间无多重共线性时 $\beta_i = \beta_i^*$

$$\text{否则 } \beta \neq [\beta_1^*, \beta_2^* \dots \beta_p^*]^T$$