18.650 – Fundamentals of Statistics

7. Linear Regression

Goals

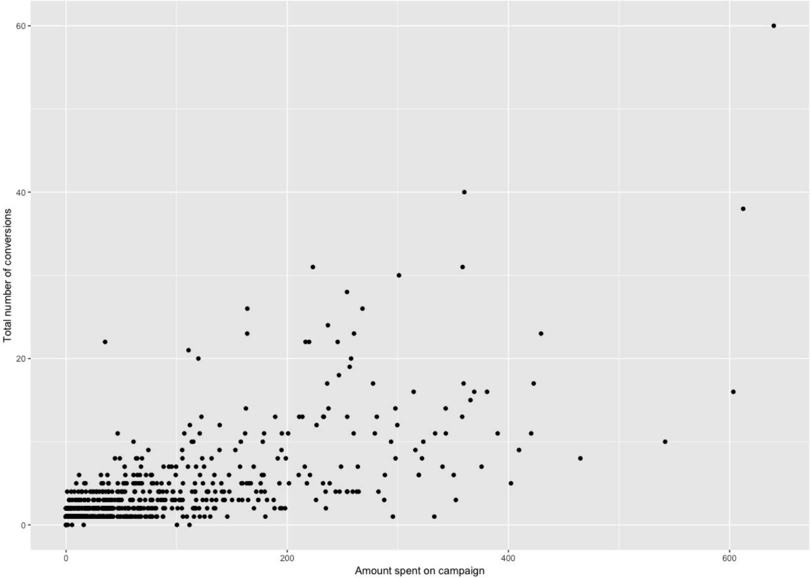
Consider two random variables X and Y. For example,

1. X is the amount of \$ spent on Facebook ads and Y is the total conversion rate
2. X is the age of the person and Y is the number of clicks

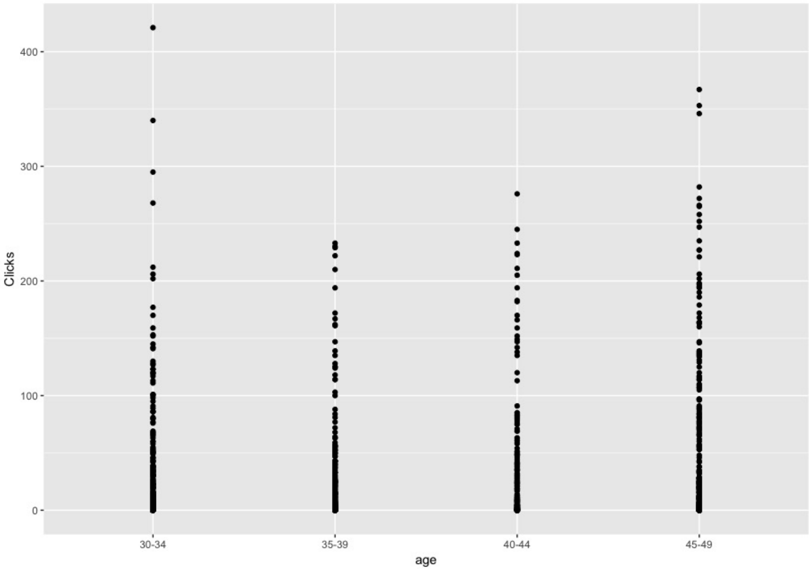
Given two random variables (X, Y), we can ask the following questions:

- How to predict Y from X?
- Error bars around this prediction?
- How much more conversions Y for an additional dollar?
- Does the number of clicks even depend on age?
- What if X is a random vector? For example, $X = (X_1, X_2)$ where X_1 is the amount of \$ spent on Facebook ads and X_2 is the duration in days of the campaign.

Conversions vs. amount spent



Clicks vs. age



Modeling assumptions

$(X_i, Y_i), i = 1, \ldots, n$ are i.i.d from some **unknown joint distribution** $\mathbb{P}$.

$\mathbb{P}$ can be described entirely by (assuming all exist)

- Either a joint PDF $h(x, y)$
- The marginal density of X $h(x) = \int h(x, y)dy$ **and** the conditional density

$$h(y|x) = \frac{h(x, y)}{h(x)}$$

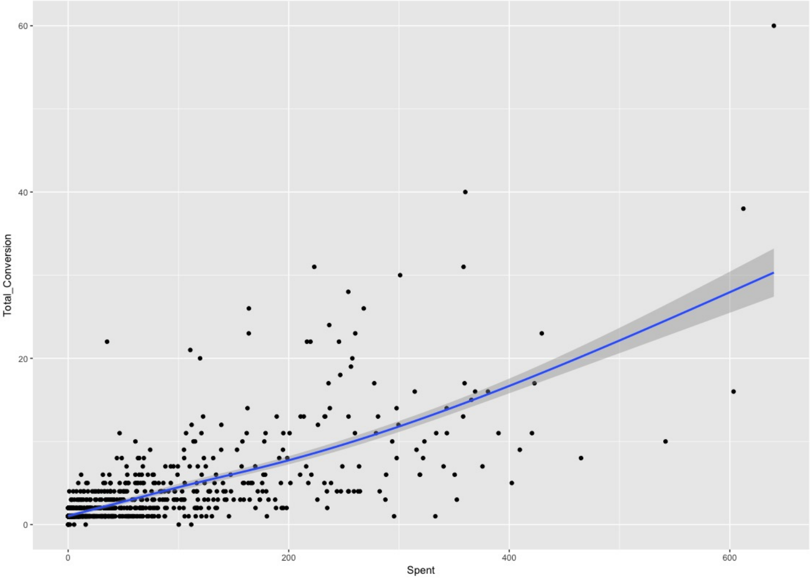
$h(y|x)$ answers all our questions. It contains all the information about Y given X

Partial modeling

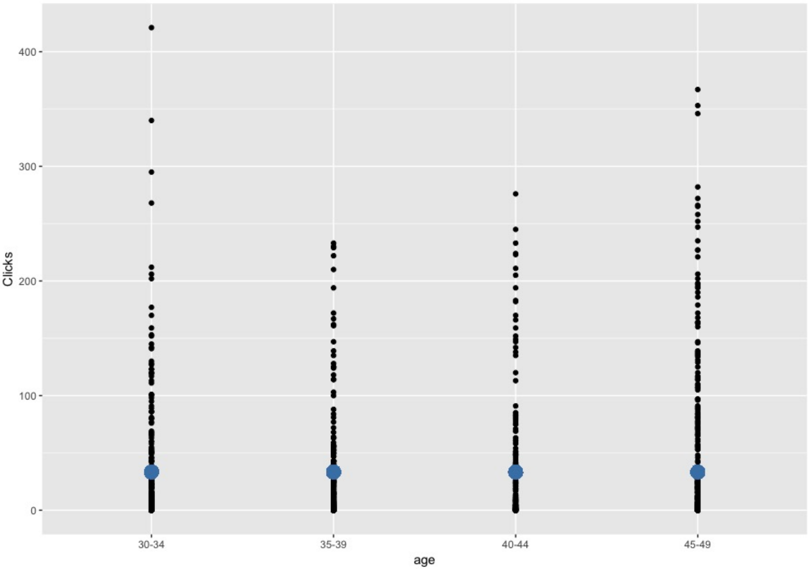
We can also describe the distribution only partially,e.g., using

- The expectation of Y: $\mathbb{E}[Y]$
- The conditional expectation of Y given $X = x$: $\mathbb{E}[Y|X = x]$
  The function
  $$x \mapsto f(x) := \mathbb{E}[Y|X = x] = \int yh(y|x)dy$$
  is called **regression function**
- Other possibilities:
  - The conditional median: $m(x)$ such that
    $$\int_{-\infty}^{m} h(y|x)dy = \frac{1}{2}$$
  - Conditional quantiles
  - Conditional variance (not informative about location)

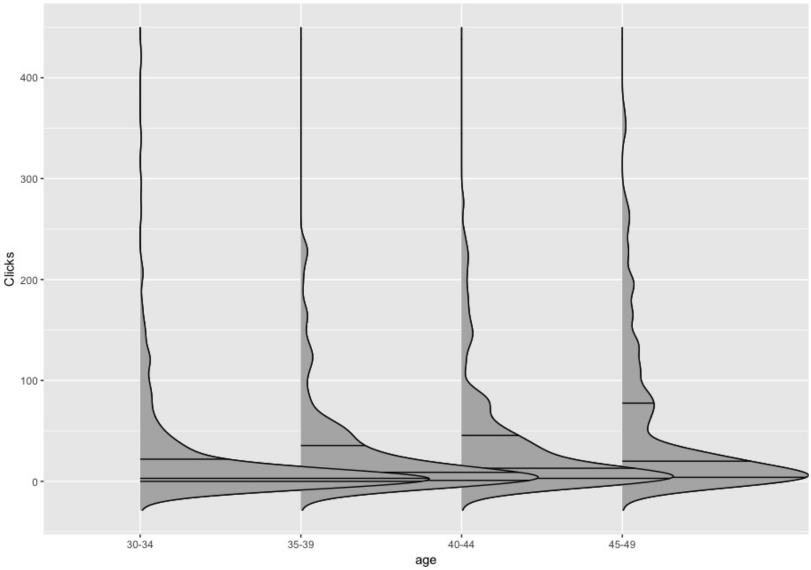
Conditional expectation and standard deviation



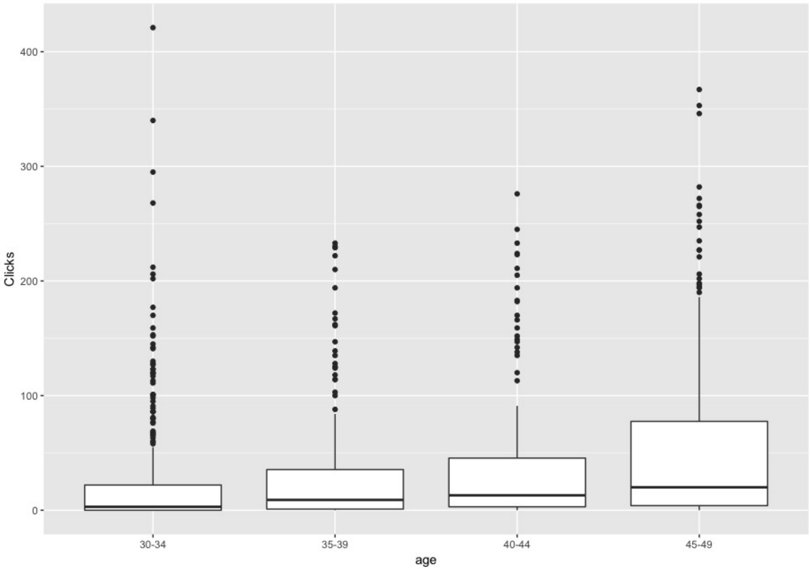
Conditional expectation



Conditional density and conditional quantiles



Conditional distribution: boxplots



Linear regression

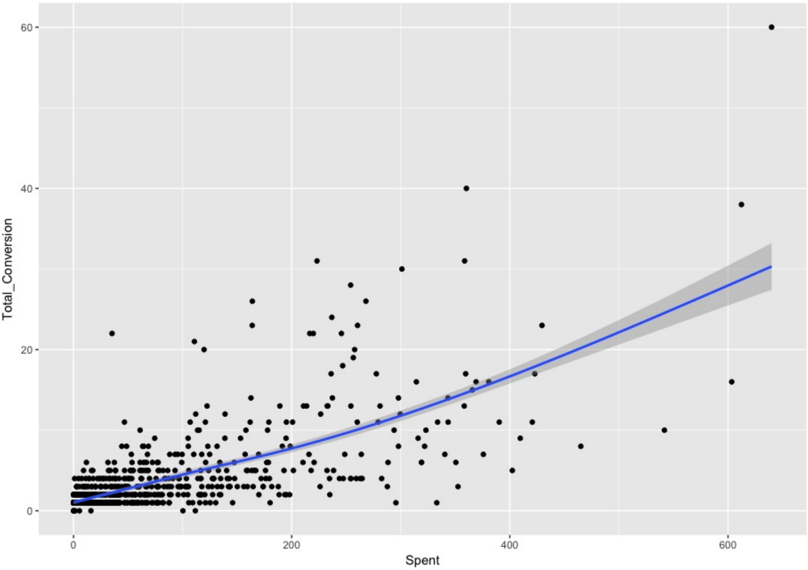
We first focus on modeling the regression function
$f(x) = \mathbb{E}[Y|X = x]$

- Too many possible regression functions f (nonparametric)
- Useful to restrict to **simple** functions that are described by a few parameters
- Simplest:

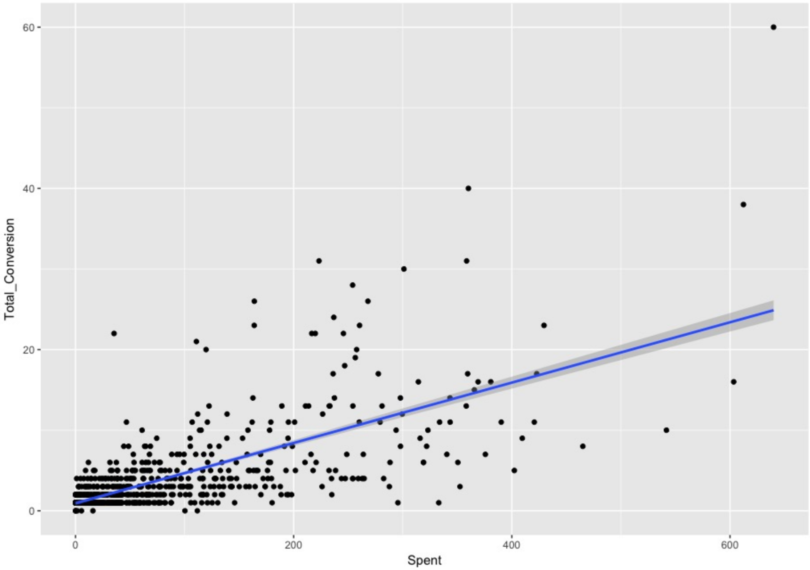
$$f(x) = a + bx \qquad \text{linear (or affine) functions}$$

Under this assumption, we talk about **linear regression**

Nonparametric regression



Linear regression



Probabilistic analysis

- Let X and Y be two real r.v. (not necessarily independent) with two moments and such that $\text{var}(X) > 0$.

- The **theoretical linear regression** of Y on X is the line $x \mapsto a^* + b^* x$ where

$$(a^*, b^*) = \underset{(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2}{\operatorname{argmin}} \mathbb{E}\left[(Y - a - bX)^2\right]$$

- Setting partial derivatives to zero gives
  - $b^* = \dfrac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\text{var}(X)}$,
  - $a^* = \mathbb{E}[Y] - b^* \mathbb{E}[X] = \mathbb{E}[Y] - \dfrac{\text{cov}(X, Y)}{\text{var}(X)} \mathbb{E}[X]$.

Noise

Clearly the points are not exactly on the line $x \mapsto a^* + b^* x$ if var$(Y|X = x) > 0$. The random variable $\varepsilon = Y - (a^* + b^* X)$ is

called *noise* and satisfies

$$Y = a^* + b^* X + \varepsilon,$$

with

- $\mathbb{E}[\varepsilon] = 0$ and
- cov$(X, \varepsilon) = 0$.

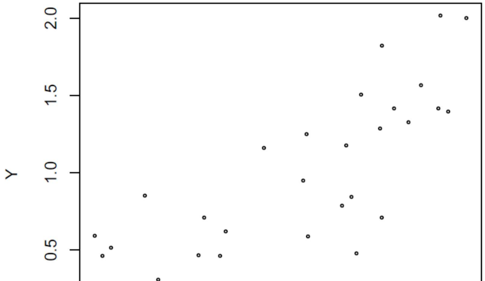
Statistical problem

In practice a^*, b^* need to be estimated from data.

- Assume that we observe n i.i.d. random pairs $(X_1, Y_1), \ldots, (X_n, Y_n)$ with same distribution as (X, Y):

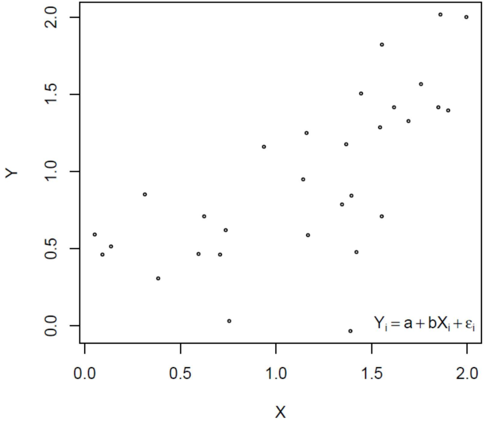
$$Y_i = a^* + b^* X_i \; + \varepsilon_i$$

- We want to estimate a^* and b^*.



Statistical problem

$$Y_i = a^* + b^* X_i + \varepsilon_i$$



Statistical problem

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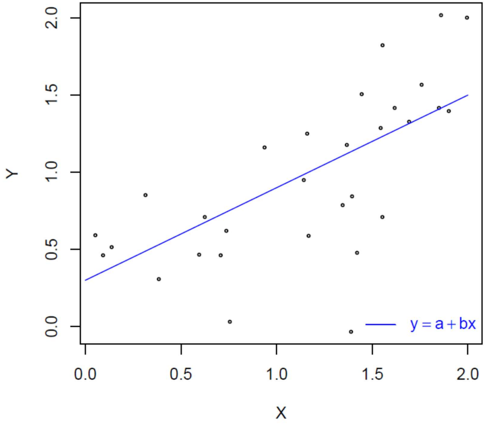

Statistical problem

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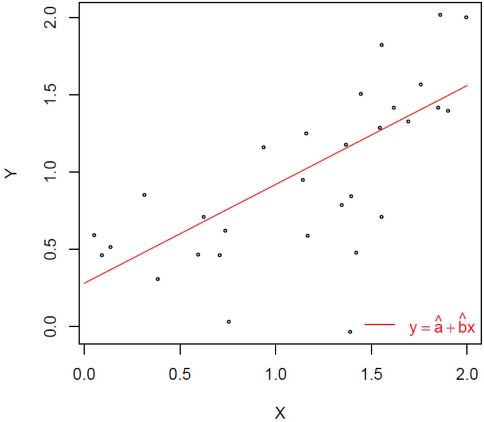

Statistical problem

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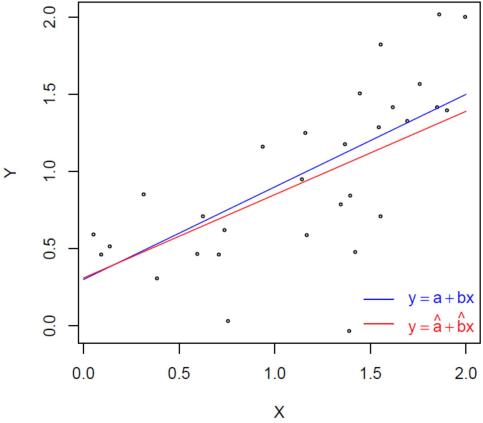


Least squares

Definition

The **least squares estimator (LSE)** of (a^*, b^*) is the minimizer of the sum of squared errors:

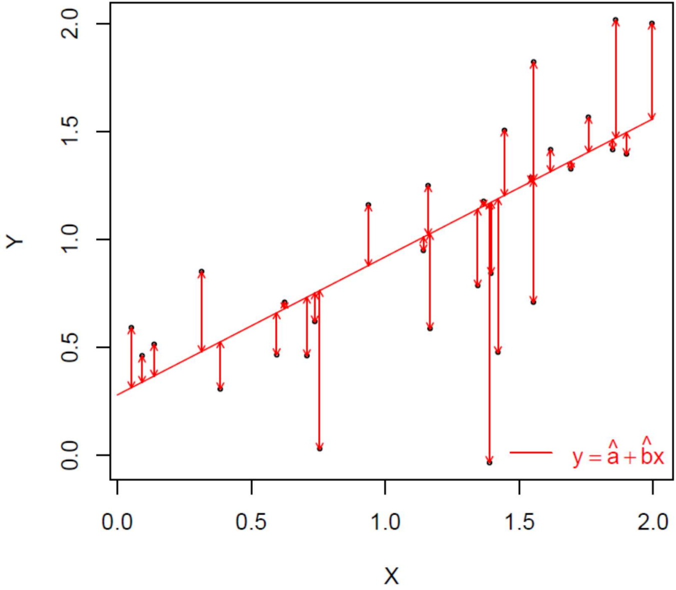
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_i - a - bX_i)^2.$$

$(\hat{a}, \hat{b})$ is given by

$$\hat{b} = \frac{\overline{XY} - \bar{X}\bar{Y}}{\overline{X^2} - \bar{X}^2}$$

$$\hat{a} = \bar{Y} - \hat{b}\bar{X}.$$

Residuals



Multivariate regression

$$Y_i = \mathbf{X}_i^\top \boldsymbol{\beta}^* + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \ldots, n.$$

- Vector of **explanatory variables** or **covariates**: $\mathbf{X}_i \in \mathbb{R}^p$ (wlog, assume its first coordinate is 1).
- **Response / Dependent variable**: Y_i.
- $\boldsymbol{\beta}^* = (a^*, \mathbf{b}^{*\top})^\top$; $\beta_1^* (= a^*)$ is called the **intercept**.
- $\{\varepsilon_i\}_{i=1,\ldots,n}$: noise terms satisfying $\mathrm{cov}(\mathbf{X}_i, \varepsilon_i) = \mathbf{0}$.

Definition

The **least squares estimator (LSE)** of $\boldsymbol{\beta}^*$ is the minimizer of the sum of square errors:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_i - \mathbf{X}_i^\top \boldsymbol{\beta})^2$$

LSE in matrix form

- Let $\mathbf{Y} = (Y_1, \ldots, Y_n)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- Let $\mathbb{X}$ be the $n \times p$ matrix whose rows are $\mathbf{X}_1^\top, \ldots, \mathbf{X}_n^\top$ ($\mathbb{X}$ is called the **design matrix**).
- Let $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_n)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (unobserved noise)
- $\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}^* + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$, $\boldsymbol{\beta}^*$ unknwon.
- The LSE $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ satisfies:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^p}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbb{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}\|_2^2.$$

Closed form solution

- Assume that $\text{rank}(\mathbb{X}) = p$.
- Analytic computation of the LSE:
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\mathbb{X}^\top \mathbb{X})^{-1} \mathbb{X}^\top \mathbf{Y}.$$
- Geometric interpretation of the LSE: $\mathbb{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ is the orthogonal projection of $\mathbf{Y}$ onto the subspace spanned by the columns of $\mathbb{X}$:
$$\mathbb{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = P\mathbf{Y},$$
where $P = \mathbb{X}(\mathbb{X}^\top \mathbb{X})^{-1} \mathbb{X}^\top$.

Statistical inference

To make inference (confidence regions, tests) we need more assumptions.

Assumptions:

- The design matrix $\mathbb{X}$ is deterministic and $\text{rank}(\mathbb{X}) = p$.
- The model is **homoscedastic**: $\varepsilon_1, \ldots, \varepsilon_n$ are i.i.d.
- The noise vector $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ is Gaussian:

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim \mathcal{N}_n(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

for some known or unknown $\sigma^2 > 0$.

Properties of LSE

- LSE = MLE
- Distribution of $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$: $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \sim \mathcal{N}_p\left(\boldsymbol{\beta}^*, \sigma^2(\mathbb{X}^\top\mathbb{X})^{-1}\right)$.
- Quadratic risk of $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$: $\mathbb{E}\left[\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}^*\|_2^2\right] = \sigma^2 \mathrm{tr}\left((\mathbb{X}^\top\mathbb{X})^{-1}\right)$.
- Prediction error: $\mathbb{E}\left[\|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbb{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\|_2^2\right] = \sigma^2(n-p)$.
- Unbiased estimator of σ^2: $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \dfrac{1}{n-p}\|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbb{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}\|_2^2$.

Theorem

- $(n-p)\dfrac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-p}$.
- $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \perp\!\!\!\perp \hat{\sigma}^2$.

Significance tests

- Test whether the j-th explanatory variable is significant in the linear regression ($1 \leq j \leq p$).
- $H_0 : \beta_j^* = 0$ v.s. $H_1 : \beta_j^* \neq 0$.
- If γ_j is the j-th diagonal coefficient of $(\mathbb{X}^\top \mathbb{X})^{-1}$ ($\gamma_j > 0$):

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j^*}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 \gamma_j}} \sim t_{n-p}.$$

- Let $T_n^{(j)} = \dfrac{\hat{\beta}_j}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 \gamma_j}}$.
- Test with non asymptotic level $\alpha \in (0,1)$:

$$R_{j,\alpha} = \{|T_n^{(j)}| > q_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(t_{n-p})\}$$

  where $q_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(t_{n-p})$ is the $(1-\alpha/2)$-quantile of t_{n-p}.
- We can also compute p-values.

Bonferroni's test

- Test whether a **group** of explanatory variables is significant in the linear regression.

- $H_0 : \beta_j^* = 0, \forall j \in S$ v.s. $H_1 : \exists j \in S, \beta_j^* \neq 0$, where $S \subseteq \{1, \ldots, p\}$.

- *Bonferroni's test*: $R_{S,\alpha} = \bigcup_{j \in B} R_{j,\alpha/k}$, where $k = |S|$.

- This test has nonasymptotic level at most α.

Remarks

- Linear regression exhibits correlations, **NOT** causality
- Normality of the noise: One can use goodness of fit tests to test whether the residuals $\hat{\varepsilon}_i = Y_i - \mathbb{X}_i^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ are Gaussian.
- Deterministic design: If $\mathbb{X}$ is not deterministic, all the above can be understood conditionally on $\mathbb{X}$, if the noise is assumed to be Gaussian, conditionally on X.