

STAT 3690 Lecture 19

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Multivariate influence measures

- Hat/projection matrix $\mathbf{H} = [h_{ij}]_{n \times n} = \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top$
 - $|h_{ij}| \leq 1$
- $\hat{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{Y}$
 - the i th row of $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$: $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{i\cdot} = \sum_{j=1} h_{ij} \mathbf{Y}_{j\cdot} = h_{ii} \mathbf{Y}_{i\cdot} + \sum_{j \neq i} h_{ij} \mathbf{Y}_{j\cdot}$
- Leverage: the influence of observation $\mathbf{Y}_{i\cdot}$ on $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}_{i\cdot}$.
 - Observation $\mathbf{Y}_{i\cdot}$ is said to have a high leverage if h_{ii} is large compared to the other elements on the diagonal of \mathbf{H} .
- (Externally) Studentized residuals

$$T_i^2 = \frac{\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{i\cdot}^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{LS},(i)}^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{i\cdot}}{1 - h_{ii}}$$

- $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{i\cdot}^\top$: the i th row of $\hat{\mathbf{E}} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H})\mathbf{Y}$
- $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_{(i)\cdot}^\top$: remaining part of $\hat{\mathbf{E}}$ with row i removed
- $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{LS},(i)} = (n - q - 2)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{(i)\cdot}^\top \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{(i)\cdot}$: LS estimator of $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ where we have removed row i from the residual matrix
- Observation $\mathbf{Y}_{i\cdot}$ may be considered as a potential outlier if

$$T_i^2 > \frac{p(n - q - 2)}{n - p - q - 1} F_{1-\alpha, p, n-q-2}$$

- * $F_{1-\alpha, p, n-q-2}$: the $1 - \alpha$ quantile of $F(p, n - q - 2)$
- (Multivariate) Cook's distance

$$D_i = \frac{h_{ii}}{(1 - h_{ii})^2 (q + 1)} \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{i\cdot}^\top \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{LS}}^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{E}}_{i\cdot}$$

- Cut-off is far from unique even for univariate linear regression ($p = 1$)
- Pay attention to a small set of observations that has substantially higher values than the remaining observations

Normality of residuals

- Apply techniques in Lecture 7 to checking the normality of residuals
 - Apply Box-Cox transformation to columns of \mathbf{Y}
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