STAT151A Quiz 2

Please write your full name and email address here:

Also, please put your intials on each page in case the pages get separated.

You have 30 minutes for this quiz.

There are three questions, (1), (2), and (3), each weighted equally..

There are extra pages at the end if you need more space for solutions.

Question 1

Consider the regression $y_n \sim \beta_1 + \beta_2 z_n + \beta_3 r_n$, where $n = 1, \ldots, N$. Let $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)^\intercal$, and define the following quantities:

(a) Write the regression in the form $\boldsymbol{Y} \sim \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}$. Be precise about the dimensions and entries of the matrix $\boldsymbol{X}$.

(b) In terms of N and the quantites defined in Equation 1, write expressions for $\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal\boldsymbol{X}$ and $\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal\boldsymbol{Y}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y} =& \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} y_n \quad \overline{yz} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} y_n z_n \quad \overline{yr} := \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} y_n r_n \\ \bar{z} =& \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} z_n \quad \overline{zr} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} z_n r_n \quad \overline{r} := \frac{1}{N}\sum_{n=1}^{N} r_n \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

(c) Suppose now that:

- z_n and r_n are both random and IID. So z_n is independent of r_n, and both z_n and r_n are independent of z_m and r_m for $m \neq n$,
- $\mathbb{E}[z_n] = \mathbb{E}[r_n] = 0$, and
- $\mathrm{Var}(z_n) = \sigma_z^2$, and $\mathrm{Var}(r_n) = \sigma_r^2$.

What is $\lim_{N\to\infty} \frac{1}{N}\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal\boldsymbol{X}$?

Solutions TBD

Question 2

Consider two categorical variables, z_{n1} and z_{n2}, where z_{n1} is either "good" or "bad", and z_{n2} is either "red" or "yellow". Note, for example, that an observation can by "good" and "red" at the same time.
However, an observation cannot be "good" and "bad" at the same time, nor can it be "red" and "yellow" at the same time.

Define the one-hot encodings

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{ng} &= 1 \text{ when } z_{n1} \text{ is "good" and 0 otherwise} \\
x_{nb} &= 1 \text{ when } z_{n1} \text{ is "bad" and 0 otherwise} \\
&\quad \text{and} \\
x_{nr} &= 1 \text{ when } z_{n2} \text{ is "red" and 0 otherwise} \\
x_{ny} &= 1 \text{ when } z_{n2} \text{ is "yello" and 0 otherwise.}
\end{aligned}$$

Consider the regression $y_n \sim \beta_1 x_{ng} + \beta_2 x_{nr}$, where $n = 1, \ldots, N$. Let $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \beta_2)^\intercal$. That is, we are regressing only on the one–hot encodings for "good" and for "red".

Let N_g denote the number of rows with $z_{n1} =$ "good", N_r denote the number of rows with $z_{n2} =$"red", and so on. Similarly, let N_{gr} denote the number of rows with both $z_{n1} =$"good" *and* $z_{n2} =$"red".

(a) Write $\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal \boldsymbol{X}$ in terms of N_g, N_r, and N_{gr}.

(b) Write a formula in terms of N_g, N_r, and N_{gr} that tells when $\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal \boldsymbol{X}$ is invertible.

Hint: recall that the determinant of the 2×2 matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ is given by $ad - bc$.

(c) Suppose that every "good" row is also "red", and every "red" row is "good". Is $\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal \boldsymbol{X}$ invertible? Justify your answer.

Solutions TBD

Question 3

In the setting of **Question 2**, consider the regression $y_n \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{ng} + \beta_2 x_{nb}$. Note that a row is either "good" or "bad", so that exactly one of x_{ng} or x_{nb} is equal to 1 for any particular observation n. Let $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2)^\intercal$, and $\boldsymbol{X}$ the corresponding regressor matrix.

(a) Let N_g denote the number of rows with $z_{n1} =$ "good" and N_b denote the number of rows with $z_{n1} =$ "bad". In terms of N, N_g, and N_b, write an expression for $\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal \boldsymbol{X}$.

(b) Suppose that $\bar{y}_g = \frac{1}{N_g} \sum_{\text{good } n} y_n$ and $\bar{y}_b = \frac{1}{N_b} \sum_{\text{bad } n} y_n$ denote the average of y_n in "good" and "bad" rows, respectively. Find at least one $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ that satisfies $\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal \boldsymbol{X} \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \boldsymbol{X}^\intercal \boldsymbol{Y}$.

(c) Find another value $\hat{\beta}'$, different than the answer you gave in (b), such that $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}'$ also satisfies $\boldsymbol{X}^\intercal \boldsymbol{X} \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}' = \boldsymbol{X}^\intercal \boldsymbol{Y}$.

Solutions TBD

Extra space for answers (indicate clearly which problem you are working on)

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