

Stat632 HW 4

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Exercise 1.

(a)

Given that $H = (X'X)^{-1}X'$

Show that $HH' = HH = H$

$$HH = [X(X'X)^{-1}X'] [X(X'X)^{-1}X']$$

$$\text{which then} = [X(X'X)^{-1}] [(X'X)(X'X)^{-1}X']$$

Because we know that $(X'X)(X'X)^{-1} = I$

Thus:

$$HH = X(X'X)^{-1}(X'X)(X'X)^{-1}X'$$

$$= X(X'X)^{-1}X' = H$$

Therefore, $HH' = HH = H$

□

(b)

Show that $E(\hat{Y}) = X\beta$

We know that:

$$\hat{Y} = X\hat{\beta} = X(X'X)^{-1}X'Y = HY$$

and that the regression model can be written as

$$Y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

Since $E(\epsilon) = 0$

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

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\hat{\beta}) &= E((X'X)^{-1}X'Y) \\
 &= [(X'X)^{-1}X']E(Y) \\
 &= (X'X)^{-1}X'(X\beta) \\
 &= \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\hat{Y}) &= E(X\hat{\beta}) \\
 &= X[E(\hat{\beta})] \\
 &= X\beta
 \end{aligned}$$

□

(c)

Show that $Var(\hat{Y}) = \sigma^2 H$

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = HVar(Y)H' = H\sigma^2 I H' = \sigma^2 H H'$$

Since $H = H'$ and $HH = H$

$$Var(\hat{Y}) = \sigma^2 H$$

□

Exercise 2.

$$(X'X)^{-1} = \frac{1}{nS_{XX}} \begin{pmatrix} \sum x_i^2 & -\sum x_i \\ -\sum x_i & n \end{pmatrix}$$

where:

$$S_{XX} = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$$

$$Var(\hat{\beta}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{nS_{XX}} \begin{pmatrix} \sum x_i^2 & -\sum x_i \\ -\sum x_i & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Var(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sigma^2 \frac{\sum x_i^2}{nS_{XX}} = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{S_{XX}} \right)$$

$$Var(\hat{\beta}_1) = \sigma^2 \cdot \frac{n}{nS_{XX}} = \frac{\sigma^2}{S_{XX}}$$

$$Cov(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = -\frac{\sigma^2 \bar{x}}{S_{XX}}$$

□

Exercise 3.

(a)

```
library(MASS)
library(dplyr)
data(Boston)

# design matrix with intercept
X <- cbind(Intercept = 1, Boston[,c("dis", "rm", "tax", "chas")])
X <- as.matrix(X)
Y <- Boston$medv

rownames(X) <- Boston$medv
X[1:4,]
```

	Intercept	dis	rm	tax	chas
24	1	4.0900	6.575	296	0
21.6	1	4.9671	6.421	242	0
34.7	1	4.9671	7.185	242	0
33.4	1	6.0622	6.998	222	0

```
# manually calculate least squares estimates
betaHat <- solve(t(X) %*% X) %*% t(X) %*% Y
betaHat
```

	[,1]
Intercept	-20.16720221
dis	-0.10656777
rm	7.88589232
tax	-0.01647039
chas	3.87901205

```
# Compare with lm()
lm1 <- lm(medv ~ dis + rm + tax + chas, data = Boston)
coef(lm1)
```

(Intercept)	dis	rm	tax	chas
-20.16720221	-0.10656777	7.88589232	-0.01647039	3.87901205

(b)

```
n <- nrow(Boston)
p <- 4

# Manually calculate standard errors for least squares estimates
resid <- as.numeric(Y - X %*% betaHat)
sigmaHat2 <- sum(resid^2) / (n-p-1)
covBetaHat <- sigmaHat2 * solve(t(X) %*% X)

covBetaHat
```

	Intercept	dis	rm	tax	chas
Intercept	8.510688175	-0.1236974635	-1.0632321031	-3.155777e-03	0.014868410
dis	-0.123697464	0.0233402861	-0.0045240274	1.516224e-04	0.023912819
rm	-1.063232103	-0.0045240274	0.1616761190	1.644565e-04	-0.040647554
tax	-0.003155777	0.0001516224	0.0001644565	3.759877e-06	0.000171935
chas	0.014868410	0.0239128186	-0.0406475538	1.719350e-04	1.151456124

```
seBetaHat <- sqrt(diag(covBetaHat))
seBetaHat
```

	Intercept	dis	rm	tax	chas
	2.91730838	0.15277528	0.40208969	0.00193904	1.07305924

```
# Compare with lm()
summary(lm1)$coef
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	-20.16720221	2.91730838	-6.9129484	1.450596e-11
dis	-0.10656777	0.15277528	-0.6975459	4.857848e-01
rm	7.88589232	0.40208969	19.6122719	5.663118e-64
tax	-0.01647039	0.00193904	-8.4940923	2.286843e-16
chas	3.87901205	1.07305924	3.6149095	3.308341e-04