

Matrix Calculations in Minitab

Textbook Exercise 6.27 part (a): Estimating \mathbf{b} (Indirect Method)

1. Enter the data into Minitab. (I named the data X1, X2, Y.)
2. Stat > Regression > Regression > Fit Regression Model
 - a. Specify “Y” in “Responses” and “X1 X2” in “Continuous Predictors.”
 - b. Under “Storage...”, check “Design Matrix.”
 - c. Click OK.
3. The above steps will create the design matrix \mathbf{X} (called M1 (or XMAT1) by default).
4. To see the design matrix go to Data > Data Display and select M1 (or XMAT1).
5. Begin the calculation of the beta estimates by $\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$. (Keep track of the names so that you do not mess up and the order does matter – it’s not commutative.)
 - a. Create \mathbf{X}^T , the transpose of X, by Calc > Matrices > Transpose. Enter M1 (or XMAT1) for “Transpose from” and enter M3 as “Store result in.” NOTE: All matrices in Minitab when using a “store” feature must begin with M.
 - b. Create $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}$: Calc > Matrices > Arithmetic. Select Multiply and enter M3 then M1 (or XMAT1). Type M4 for “Store...”
 - c. Create $(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1}$: Calc > Matrices > Invert: Enter M4 for “Invert..” and type M5 for “Store...”
 - d. Create $(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T$: Calc > Matrices > Arithmetic. Select Multiply and enter M5 then M3. Type M6 for “Store...”
 - e. Compute estimates of \mathbf{b} by creating $(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$: Calc > Matrices > Arithmetic. Select Multiply and enter M6 then Y. Type M7 for “Store...”
 - f. To see the estimates, Data > Data Display and select M7.

You can verify your estimates by doing a regression of Y on X1, X2. The matrix **M7**:

Matrix M7

```
33.9321
 2.7848
-0.2644
```

Matrix Calculations in Minitab

Textbook Exercise 6.27 part (a): Estimating \mathbf{b} (Direct Method – a little tedious)

1. Enter the data into Minitab. (I named the data X1, X2, Y.)
2. Create a column of ones (I named it “ones”), i.e. create a column containing 6 ones.
3. Go to Data > Copy > Columns to Matrix.
4. “Copy from Columns” select (in this order!): ones X1 X2.
5. “In current worksheet...” enter X. Uncheck the box for “Name...” Click OK.
6. To see this matrix \mathbf{X} go to Data > Data Display and select X.
7. Begin the calculation of the beta estimates by $\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$. (Keep track of the names so that you do not mess up and the order does matter – it’s not commutative.)
 - a. Create \mathbf{X}^T , the transpose of X, by Calc > Matrices > Transpose. Enter X for “Transpose from” and enter M3 as “Store result in.” NOTE: All matrices in Minitab when using a “store” feature must begin with M.
 - b. Create $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X}$: Calc > Matrices > Arithmetic. Select Multiply and enter M3 then X. Type M4 for “Store...”
 - c. Create $(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1}$: Calc > Matrices > Invert: Enter M4 for “Invert..” and type M5 for “Store...”
 - d. Create $(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T$: Calc > Matrices > Arithmetic. Select Multiply and enter M5 then M3. Type M6 for “Store...”
 - e. Compute estimates of \mathbf{b} by creating $(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$: Calc > Matrices > Arithmetic. Select Multiply and enter M6 then Y. Type M7 for “Store...”
 - f. To see the estimates, Data > Data Display and select M7.

You can verify your estimates by doing a regression of Y on X1, X2. The matrix **M7**:

Matrix M7

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33.9321
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