

LS: Least Squares 线性回归模型

$$\begin{array}{ll} y & N \times 1 \\ X & N \times k \\ \beta & k \times 1 \\ u & N \times 1 \end{array}$$

例:

y	x_0	x_1	x_2
4	1	1	2
5	1	3	3
6	1	2	7

$$\begin{aligned} 4 &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 \\ 5 &= \beta_0 + 3\beta_1 + 3\beta_2 \\ 6 &= \beta_0 + 2\beta_1 + 7\beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

3个未知量, 3个等式 \Rightarrow 直接求解.

例:

y	x_0	x_1	x_2
4	1	1	2
5	1	3	3
6	1	2	7
7	3	4	5

3个未知量, 4个等式 \Rightarrow 没法求出唯一解.

找到 $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2$, 使得每行误差之和最小
(Least Squares)

因为总是有 $N > K$, 必有残差.

$$y = X\beta + u$$

$N \times 1 \quad N \times K \quad K \times 1 \quad N \times 1$

- y 是一个结果, 由 x, β, u 组成
- X 是观测到的值, 本身已知
- β 表示真实的参数, 即通过总体数据 y 与 x , 能拟合出的结果
- u 表示真实的残差 Disturbance 也是总体的产物.

目标: 找到 b 作为 β 的 estimator

使得 $(y - \hat{y})^T (y - \hat{y})$ 最小.

$$y = X\beta + u$$

$$\hat{y} = Xb$$

目标是寻找 b , 但在这之前要做假设, 否则不好找.

线性. $y = X\beta + u$ - $\begin{cases} X \text{ 与 } y \text{ 是线性} \\ X \text{ 内部无共线性} \end{cases}$
Multi colinearity

X 不随机 $E[X] = X$

u $\begin{cases} \text{正态分布} \\ \text{零残差 } E[u|X] = 0 - \begin{cases} E[u] = 0 \\ u \text{ 与 } X \text{ 不相关 } u^T X = 0 \end{cases} \\ \text{方差 } \sigma^2 I - \begin{cases} \text{同方差 constant} \\ \text{无自相关} \end{cases} \end{cases}$
Homoskedasticity
non - autocorrelation

$$* \begin{matrix} & u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ \begin{matrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

线性. $y = X\beta + u$ - $\left[\begin{array}{l} X \text{ 与 } y \text{ 是线性} \\ X \text{ 内部无共线性} \end{array} \right]$
 Multi colinearity

X 不随机 $E[X] = X$

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 Homoskedasticity
 non - autocorrelation

• LS 模型必备

• OLS 的简化

Ordinary	OLS	—————>	PLS 允许共线性.
	↓		
Weighted	WLS	允许方差不 constant	
	↓	$\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$	
Generalized	GLS	允许方差不 constant 且有自相关性	
		$\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$	

Fact: $y = X\beta + u$
 $\hat{y} = Xb$
 $\varepsilon = y - \hat{y}$

$$E[X] = X$$

$$E[u(X)] = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(u) = \sigma^2 I$$

求 b . 因为是有样本. 注意: 可变量是 b , 它是函数 $f(b)$

$$\sum (y - \hat{y})^2 \text{ 最小}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y \quad N \times 1 \\ X \quad N \times K \\ b \quad K \times 1 \end{array}$$

$$\min_b (y - Xb)^T (y - Xb)$$

$$= \min_b (y^T y - y^T Xb - b^T X^T y + b^T X^T X b)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y^T Xb \quad 1 \times 1 \\ b^T X^T y \quad 1 \times 1 \end{array}$$

$$= \min_b (y^T y - 2y^T Xb + b^T X^T X b)$$

$$= \min_b f(b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^T Xb &= (y^T Xb)^T \\ &= b^T X^T y \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = \frac{\text{标量}}{\text{列向量 } K \times 1} = \text{列向量 } K \times 1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial b_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial b_2} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial y^T y}{\partial b} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial -2y^T Xb}{\partial b} = \left(-2y^T X \right)^T = -2X^T y$$

$(1 \times N \quad N \times K) \quad (K \times N \quad N \times 1)$

$$\frac{\partial b^T X^T X b}{\partial b} = 2X^T X b$$

$K \times N \quad N \times K$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = -2X^T y + 2X^T X b = 0$$

$$X^T y = X^T X b$$

$$b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y, \text{ if } X^T X \text{ invertible.}$$

满秩 $\swarrow \searrow$
 $N > K$

不存在 X^{-1}
 \hookrightarrow 共线性

找最值: 一阶导为0, 二阶导 > 0

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial b \partial b^T} = \frac{\partial}{\partial b^T} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} \right) = \frac{\text{列向量 } k \times 1}{\text{行向量 } 1 \times k} = k \times k$$

$$= \frac{\partial \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial b_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial b_2} \end{bmatrix}}{\partial \begin{matrix} i & j \end{matrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial b_1 \partial b_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial b_1 \partial b_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial b_2 \partial b_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial b_2 \partial b_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial b \partial b^T} = \frac{\partial (-2X^T y + 2X^T X b)}{\partial b^T} = 2X^T X$$

$$\frac{\partial (-2X^T y)}{\partial b^T} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial 2X^T X b}{\partial b^T} = 2X^T X$$

$k \times N \quad N \times 1$

$$X^T X \quad \text{正定} \rightarrow \text{大于0}$$

Positive Definite

所以, $b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ 是最小值的解。

b 作为 estimator, 不是完全精确的。有方差。

每次采样, 都会有一个 b 值。

b $K \times 1$
 $\text{var}(b)$ $K \times K$ 矩阵
 协方差矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(b) &= \text{var}((X^T X)^{-1} X^T y) \\ &= \text{var}((X^T X)^{-1} X^T (X\beta + u)) \\ &= \text{var}(\underbrace{\beta}_{\substack{\sim \\ \text{确定的} \\ \text{未知量}}} + \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1} X^T u}_{\substack{\sim \\ \text{不随机}}}) \end{aligned}$$

$\text{var}(b)$ 依赖于 $\text{var}(u)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(Ax) \\ &= A \text{var}(x) A^T \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \underbrace{\text{var}(u)}_{= \sigma^2 I} (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \\ &= \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X (X^T X)^{-1} \\ &= \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

b 是什么, $\text{var}(b)$

还剩下 $E[b]$

高斯-马尔可夫定理.

在线性回归模型中,

如果误差满足零残差、同方差、不相关,

则 $b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ 是 BLUE.

→ 不要求 u 服从正态分布

→ B : Best 方差最小

L : Linear

U : Unbiased $E[b] = \beta$

E : Estimator

证明 BLUE.

先写下已知事实

$$y = X\beta + u$$

$$E[u|X] = 0$$

$$\hat{y} = Xb$$

$$\text{var}(u) = \sigma^2 I$$

$$b = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

$$\text{var}(b) = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$$

(1) 证明 unbiased $E[b] = \beta$.

$$\begin{aligned} E[b] &= E[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y] \\ &= E[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T (X\beta + u)] \\ &= E\left[\underbrace{\beta}_{E[\beta]} + \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1} X^T u}_{E[u] = 0} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= E[\beta]$$

$$= \beta.$$

(2) 证明 Best.

$$\text{反证: } \exists \tilde{\beta} = (X^T X)^+ X^T y + D y \\ \text{var}(\tilde{\beta}) < \text{var}(b)$$

$$E[\tilde{\beta}] = \beta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & E[(X^T X)^+ X^T y + D y] \\ &= E[(X^T X)^+ X^T (X\beta + u) + D(X\beta + u)] \\ &= E[\beta + (X^T X)^+ X^T u + DX\beta + Du] \\ &= \beta + DX\beta \\ &= (I + DX)\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore I + DX &= I \\ DX &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\beta) &= \text{Var}((X^T X)^{-1} X^T + D)(X\beta + u) \\ &= \text{Var}(\underbrace{\beta}_{\text{常量}} + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T u + \underbrace{DX\beta}_{=0} + Du) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Var}((X^T X)^{-1} X^T u + Du)$$

$$(\text{Want}) \quad < \text{Var}((X^T X)^{-1} X^T u)$$

加一个 Du 绝不可能让

Var 变得更小

$$* \quad \text{Var}(X - Y) = \text{Var}X + \text{Var}Y$$

补充:

$X^T X$ 何时 invertible : 满秩, $N > K$

$$\text{var}(AX) = A \text{var} X A^T$$

$X^T X$ (半)正定

二阶导正定, 即为 > 0

$$\text{var} X = E[(X - EX)(X - EX)^T]$$

GLS

$$\text{var}(b) \neq \sigma^2 I \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{unequal variance} \\ \text{auto correlated} \end{array} \right.$$

If so, $(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$ is still unbiased,
but not best.

Transform into a new set of observations that
satisfy assumptions, then use OLS.

$$\text{Given } \text{var}(b) = \sigma^2 \Sigma, \text{ where } \Sigma = K^T K = K K^T$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Define } y^* &= K^{-1} y \\ X^* &= K^{-1} X \\ u^* &= K^{-1} u \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[u^*] &= K^{-1} E[u] = 0 \\ \text{var}(u^*) &= K^{-1} \text{var}(u) K^{-1} = K^{-1} \sigma^2 V K^{-1} \\ &= \sigma^2 K^{-1} K K^{-1} \\ &= \underline{\sigma^2 I} \end{aligned}$$

Proceed with OLS

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_b (y^* - X^* b)^T (y^* - X^* b) \\ &= \min_b (y^T K^{-1} - b^T X^T K^{-1}) (K^{-1} y - K^{-1} X b) \\ &= \min_b (y^T - b^T X^T) K^{-1} K^{-1} (y - X b) \\ &= \min_b (y^T - b^T X^T) \Sigma^{-1} (y - X b) \\ &= \min_b y^T \Sigma^{-1} y - y^T \Sigma^{-1} X b - b^T X^T \Sigma^{-1} y \\ & \quad + b^T X^T \Sigma^{-1} X b \end{aligned}$$

$$= \min_b y^T \Sigma^{-1} y - 2y^T \Sigma^{-1} Xb + b^T X^T \Sigma^{-1} Xb$$

$$= \min_b f(b)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = -2X^T \Sigma^{-1} y + 2X^T \Sigma^{-1} Xb = 0$$

$$X^T \Sigma^{-1} Xb = X^T \Sigma^{-1} y$$

$$b = (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} y$$

BLUE again

(1) unbiased : $E[b] = \beta$.

$$\begin{aligned} E[b] &= E[(X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} (X\beta + u)] \\ &= E[\beta + (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} u] \\ &= \beta. \end{aligned}$$

(2) best :

first find variance, then 反推 (推)

$$\text{Var}(b) = \text{Var}((X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} u)$$

$$= (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} \underbrace{\text{Var}(u)}_{\sigma^2 \Sigma} \Sigma^{-1} X (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^2 (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} X (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^2 (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1}$$

GLS 我们须假设已知 Σ , 而这不现实

退而求其次, 只允许 $\text{var}(u)$ 变化 $\sigma^2 [a, b, c]$

If so,

$$b = (X^T \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X^T \Sigma^{-1} y$$

$$\text{例: } \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & \frac{1}{2} & \\ & & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X_{3 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{本来 } X^T X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 & 1 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 + 5 \times 6 \\ 2^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 & 2 \times 2 + 4^2 + 6^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{现在 } X^T \Sigma^{-1} X$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1^2 \times \frac{1}{1} + 3^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 5^2 \times \frac{1}{3} & 1 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{1} + 3 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{2} + 5 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{3} \\ \dots & 2^2 \times \frac{1}{1} + 4^2 \times \frac{1}{2} + 6^2 \times \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Observations with smaller variances will receive larger weights in \bar{Z} .

Usually, $W_i \propto e_i$

第一步: OLS, 求得残差 e

第二步: 按照 e 构建 \bar{Z}