

Franklin Hu, Sunil Pedapudi
 SID: 20157715, SID: 20247144
 CS 194-10
 2011-09-09
 Assignment 1

1. Uncertainty of predictions made by linear regression

We first note the following:

Given

$$\text{Var}(X) = \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])(X - \mathbb{E}[X])^T],$$

for $X = \epsilon$,

$$\text{Var}(\epsilon) = \mathbb{E}[(\epsilon - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon])(\epsilon - \mathbb{E}[\epsilon])^T] = \mathbb{E}[(\epsilon - 0)(\epsilon - 0)^T] = \mathbb{E}[\epsilon\epsilon^T]$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{w}) &= \mathbb{E}[(\hat{w} - \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}])(\hat{w} - \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}])^T] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(\hat{w} - \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}])(\hat{w}^T - \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}]^T)] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}\hat{w}^T - \hat{w}\mathbb{E}[\hat{w}]^T - \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}]\hat{w}^T + \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}]\mathbb{E}[\hat{w}]^T] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}\hat{w}^T - \hat{w}w^T - w\hat{w}^T + ww^T] \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}\hat{w}^T] - \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}]w^T - w\mathbb{E}[\hat{w}]^T + ww^T \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\hat{w}\hat{w}^T] - ww^T - ww^T + ww^T \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y^T] - ww^T \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y Y^T X (X^T X)^{-1}] - ww^T \\ &= \mathbb{E}[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T (Xw + \epsilon)(Xw + \epsilon)^T X (X^T X)^{-1}] - ww^T \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \mathbb{E}[Xww^T X^T + Xw\epsilon + \epsilon w^T X^T + \epsilon\epsilon^T] X (X^T X)^{-1} - ww^T \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T (\mathbb{E}[Xww^T X^T] + Xw\mathbb{E}[\epsilon] + \mathbb{E}[\epsilon]w^T X^T + \mathbb{E}[\epsilon\epsilon^T]) X (X^T X)^{-1} - ww^T \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T (\mathbb{E}[Xww^T X^T] + 0 + 0 + \sigma^2) X (X^T X)^{-1} - ww^T \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Xww^T X^T X (X^T X)^{-1} + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \sigma^2 X (X^T X)^{-1} - ww^T \\ &= ww^T + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X (X^T X)^{-1} \sigma^2 - ww^T \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Weighted regression

(a) Let $G_i = \sqrt{F_i}$. Then, we can reorganize

$$\begin{aligned} F_i(y_i - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 &= G_i^2(y_i - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 \\ &= G_i^2 y_i^2 - 2G_i^2 y_i \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i + G_i^2 x_i^2 \\ &= (G_i y_i - G_i \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i)^2 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let us first express G_i as a matrix \mathbf{G} . Given

$$\mathbf{g} = \begin{pmatrix} G_1 \\ G_2 \\ \vdots \\ G_N \end{pmatrix}$$

we can express $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{g}^T \mathbf{I}$. Then, we realize that

$$\mathbf{Y}' = \begin{pmatrix} G_1 y_1 \\ G_2 y_2 \\ \vdots \\ G_N y_N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X}' = (G_1 \mathbf{x}_1 \quad G_2 \mathbf{x}_2 \quad \dots G_N \quad \mathbf{x}_N)$$

which is simply $\mathbf{X}' = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{X}$ and $\mathbf{Y}' = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{Y}$.

(c) Since we have obtained a data matrix \mathbf{X}' and a label matrix \mathbf{Y}' , we can substitute to find \hat{w} :

$$\hat{w} = (\mathbf{X}'^T \mathbf{X}')^{-1} \mathbf{X}'^T \mathbf{Y}' = ((\mathbf{G}\mathbf{X})^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} (\mathbf{G}\mathbf{X})^T \mathbf{G}\mathbf{Y}$$

3. Predicting travel times for seismic waves

(a) Top P and S stations

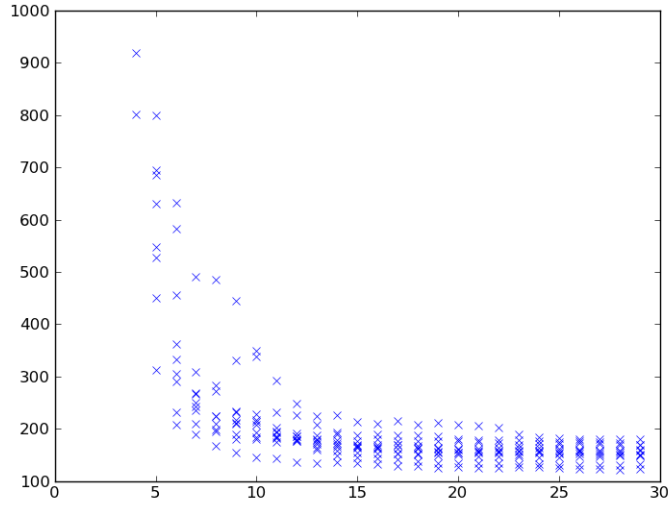
- P_1 is station 1069 with 4239 events
- P_2 is station 908 with 3996 events
- S_1 is station 1069 with 486 events
- S_2 is station 908 with 444 events

(b) Time residuals at (0,0) with k=6 for top stations

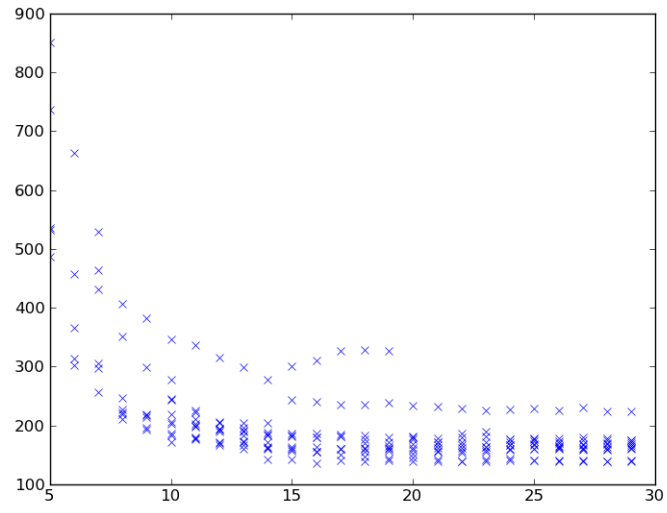
- Station 1069, P: -0.17753345136616999
- Station 908, P: -1.5740069952010929
- Station 1069, S: 2.1081519933440749
- Station 908, S: -30.214221599799373

(c) Best k values

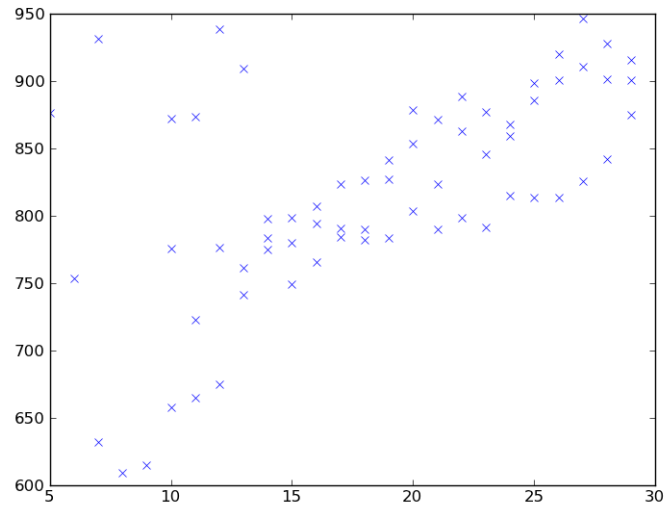
- Station 1069, P: k=12



- Station 908, P: $k=15$



- Station 1069, S: $k=8$



- Station 908, S: k=58

