

# Matrix Algebra for OLS Estimator

## Big Picture

- Matrix algebra can produce compact notation
- some programs are matrix oriented
- Excel is a matrix

## Dependent Variable

- dependent var is an  $n \times 1$  column vector

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- subscript = index
- use bold typeface

## Independent Variables

- $k$  independent vars and a constant term
- thus,  $n \times (k+1)$  matrix size

## Linear Regression Model

- define  $\beta$  as a  $(k+1) \times 1$  vector of coefficients
- $u$  as an  $n \times 1$  vector of error terms

- $\hookrightarrow$  linear multiple regression in matrix form:  $y = X\beta + u$
- keep track of the dimensions

## First order condition of Applying OLS

- OLS estimators are residual sum squares (RSS)

$$\frac{dRSS}{d\beta_j} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} \hat{u}_i = 0, \quad (j = 0, 1, \dots, k)$$

$\hookrightarrow \hat{u}$  = residual

- system of  $k+1$  equations written as  $X'\hat{u} = 0 \rightarrow (k+1) \times 1$  vector of 0s
- $\hookrightarrow$  transpose of  $X$

## OLS Estimators in Matrix Form

- $\hat{\beta}$  is a  $(k+1) \times 1$  vector of OLS estimates

$$X'u = 0$$

$$X'(y - X\hat{\beta}) = 0$$

$$X'y = (X'X)\hat{\beta}$$

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

## An important result

$$\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}(X'y) = (X'X)^{-1}(X'(X\beta + u)) = \beta + (X'X)^{-1}(X'u)$$

- $\hat{\beta}$  in general differs from  $\beta$  due to the error  $u$
- $\beta$  is an unknown constant
- distribution of  $\hat{\beta}$  is the sampling distribution

## Statistical Properties of OLS estimator I

- under certain assumptions, the OLS estimator is unbiased

## Statistical Properties of OLS estimator II

- most likely  $\hat{\beta}$  is biased for two reasons:
  - 1) data is not independent
  - 2)  $E(u|x) \neq 0$  which can be contributed to an omitted variable, simultaneity, and measurement error

## Statistical Properties of OLS Estimator III

only valid if homoskedasticity holds

$$E((\hat{\beta} - \beta)(\hat{\beta} - \beta') | X) = \sigma^2 (X'X)^{-1}$$

## Heteroskedasticity

$$E((\hat{\beta} - \beta)(\hat{\beta} - \beta') | X) = (X'X)^{-1} (X'\Omega X) (X'X)^{-1}$$

$\Omega$  = diagonal matrix

## White sandwich Estimator

$$X'\hat{\Omega}X = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{u}_i^2 x_i x_i'$$

$$(X'X)^{-1} (X'\hat{\Omega}X) (X'X)^{-1}$$

## Predicted Values

$$P \equiv X(X'X)^{-1}X'$$

$\hookrightarrow$  projection matrix

$$P = P' \quad PP = P \quad PX = X$$

## Residuals

$$\hat{u} = y - \hat{y} = (I - P)y = My$$

$$M \equiv I - P$$

$$M = M' \quad MM = M \quad PM = 0$$

## Frisch Wough Theorem I