

6. Inference for regression parameters and models

对回归参数 $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^p$ 的检验:

$$H_0: A\beta = u \quad \text{v.s.} \quad H_1: A\beta \neq u$$

其中常数矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$ $\text{rank}(A) = m$, 常数向量 $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$

Tips: 通过设置 A 的每一行只有一个元素为 1, 其他为 0, 再令 $u=0$ 可以检验 β 的某些分量是否为 0 (A 第一列为 0, 因为不检验截距项)

eg. $p=3$ 时, 令 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $u=0 \Rightarrow \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$

Lemma 1 矩阵 $D = A(X^T X)^{-1} A^T$ 正定 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$ $\text{rank}(A) = m$

Proof $v^T D v = (A^T v)^T (X^T X)^{-1} (A^T v) \geq 0$ ($\because (X^T X)^{-1}$ 正定) \Rightarrow 只须证: $A^T v \neq 0, v \neq 0$

$$V = \{v: A^T v = 0\} \quad \text{rank}(A^T) + \dim(V) = m \Rightarrow \dim(V) = 0 \Rightarrow v \neq 0, A^T v \neq 0$$

6.1 CLSE 约束的最小二乘估计 (Constrained least squares estimation)

假设检验: H_0 成立, 寻找反常事件, 故要引入 H_0 的条件

Definition 1 我们称满足:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_c &= \arg \min_b \|y - Xb\|^2 \\ \text{s.t. } &\begin{cases} Ab = u \\ b \in \mathbb{R}^p \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

的 $\hat{\beta}_c$ 为“满足 $A\beta = u$ 的约束最小二乘估计”, 其解析解为

$$\hat{\beta}_c = \hat{\beta} - (X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1} (A \hat{\beta} - u)$$

其中 $D = A(X^T X)^{-1} A^T$ 正定, $\hat{\beta}$ 是 OLS 为 $\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$

Proof: (Lagrange) 构造: $F(b, \lambda) = \|y - Xb\|^2 + 2\lambda^T (Ab - u)$

其中 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$, $b \in \mathbb{R}^p$, $u \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$$\text{求导 } \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} \Big|_{b=\hat{\beta}_c, \lambda=\hat{\lambda}_c} = -2X^T(y - X\hat{\beta}_c) + 2A^T\hat{\lambda}_c = 0$$

$$\text{求导 } \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} \Big|_{b=\hat{\beta}_c, \lambda=\hat{\lambda}_c} = A\hat{\beta}_c - u = 0$$

$$\text{故: } \hat{\beta}_c = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y - (X^T X)^{-1} A^T \hat{\lambda}_c = \hat{\beta} - (X^T X)^{-1} A^T \hat{\lambda}_c$$

$$\therefore u = A\hat{\beta}_c = A\hat{\beta} - A(X^T X)^{-1} A^T \hat{\lambda}_c = A\hat{\beta} - D\hat{\lambda}_c$$

$$\therefore \hat{\lambda}_c = D^{-1}(A\hat{\beta} - u) \quad \text{代回 } \hat{\beta}_c \text{ 有}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_c = \hat{\beta} - (X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1}(A\hat{\beta} - u)$$

下面证明唯一性:

Theorem 1 $\hat{\beta}_c = \hat{\beta} - (X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1}(A\hat{\beta} - u)$ 满足:

$$(a). \quad A\hat{\beta}_c = u$$

$$(b). \quad \text{对 } \forall b \in \mathbb{R}^p, b \neq \hat{\beta}_c, \text{ 满足 } Ab = u, \text{ 均有}$$

$$\|y - Xb\|^2 > \|y - X\hat{\beta}_c\|^2$$

Proof: 对于 (a). $A\hat{\beta}_c = A\hat{\beta} - A(X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1}(A\hat{\beta} - u)$

$$= A\hat{\beta} - DD^{-1}(A\hat{\beta} - u)$$

$$= A\hat{\beta} - A\hat{\beta} + u$$

$$= u \quad \square$$

对于 (b).

$$\|y - Xb\|^2 = \|y - X\hat{\beta} + X\hat{\beta} - Xb\|^2$$

$$= \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X\hat{\beta} - Xb\|^2 + 2(y - X\hat{\beta})^T (X\hat{\beta} - Xb)$$

注意到: $(y - X\hat{\beta})^T X = y^T X - \hat{\beta}^T X^T X = y^T X - y^T X (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X = 0$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X\hat{\beta} - Xb\|^2$$

$$= \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c + \hat{\beta}_c - b)\|^2$$

$$= \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta}_c - b)\|^2 + 2(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)^T X^T X(\hat{\beta}_c - b)$$

注意到: $(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)^T X^T X(\hat{\beta}_c - b) = [(X^T X)^{-1} A^T \hat{\lambda}_c]^T X^T X(\hat{\beta}_c - b)$

$$= \hat{\lambda}_c^T A (X^T X)^{-1} X^T X(\hat{\beta}_c - b) = \hat{\lambda}_c^T A(\hat{\beta}_c - b) = \hat{\lambda}_c^T (u - u) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta}_c - b)\|^2$$

即: $\|y - Xb\|^2 = \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta}_c - b)\|^2 \quad \forall b \in \mathbb{R}^p \quad Ab = u$

取 $b = \hat{\beta}_c$ 有:

$$\|y - X\hat{\beta}_c\|^2 = \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)\|^2$$

于是有: $\|y - Xb\|^2 - \|y - X\hat{\beta}_c\|^2 = \|X(\hat{\beta}_c - b)\|^2 \geq 0$

取等时: $X(\hat{\beta}_c - b) = 0 \quad \because \text{rank}(X) = p \quad \therefore \dim(\text{Col}(X)) = p - p = 0$

其中 $\text{Col}(X) = \{v : Xv = 0\} \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_c - b = 0$ 矛盾!

故当 $b \neq \hat{\beta}_c$ 时, 有 $\|y - Xb\|^2 - \|y - X\hat{\beta}_c\|^2 > 0 \quad \square$

6.2 假设检验

$$\hat{\beta}_c = \hat{\beta} - (X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1} (A \hat{\beta} - u)$$

(1) SST, SSR 和 SSE

Propersity $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$

$$SST = SSR + SSE$$

Rm: 证明见第7周作业, 核心:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial b} \Big|_{b=\hat{\beta}} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i = X^T (y - X \hat{\beta}) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^p$$

利用矩阵形式:

$$SSE = \|y - \hat{y}\|^2 = \|y - X \hat{\beta}\|^2$$

(2) 约束 $A\beta = u$ 下的 SSE_c

$$SSE_c = \|y - X \hat{\beta}_c\|^2$$

(3) 检验 H_0 的统计量构造: $\frac{SSE}{SSE_c}$

若假设 H_0 不成立, 则 $A\beta = u$ 的约束条件会显著损害拟合效果,

使 SSE_c 大于 SSE , 所以自然地我们去检验

$$\frac{SSE}{SSE_c}$$

Theorem 2 添加正态假设 $\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I)$, 我们有:

Very Important

REMINDER

(1) $\frac{SSE}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-p)$

(2) 若 $H_0: A\beta = u$ 成立, 则 $\frac{SSE_c - SSE}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(m)$

(3) 若 $H_0: A\beta = u$ 成立, 则 $SSE \perp SSE_c - SSE$

(4) 若 $H_0: A\beta = u$ 成立, 则

$$\frac{(SSE_c - SSE)/m}{SSE/(n-p)} \sim F(m, n-p)$$

Proof (1) $SSE = \|y - \hat{y}\|^2 = \|e\|^2 = e^T e$

$$\|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2$$

由作业题: $\frac{e^T e}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-p)$

$$= \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)\|^2$$

Proof (2) 由之前的证明唯一性:

$$\|y - X\hat{\beta}_c\|^2 = \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 + \|X(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)\|^2$$

$$\therefore SSE_c - SSE = \|X(\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_c)\|^2 \leftarrow \star$$

$$= \|X[\hat{\beta} - (\hat{\beta} - (X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1} (A\hat{\beta} - u))]\|^2$$

$$= \{X(X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1} (A\hat{\beta} - u)\}^T \{X(X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1} (A\hat{\beta} - u)\}$$

$$= (A\hat{\beta} - u)^T D^{-1} A (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \cdot X (X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1} (A\hat{\beta} - u)$$

$$= (A\hat{\beta} - u)^T D^{-1} A (X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1} (A\hat{\beta} - u)$$

$$= (A\hat{\beta} - u)^T D^{-1} D D^{-1} (A\hat{\beta} - u)$$

$$= (A\hat{\beta} - u)^T D^{-1} (A\hat{\beta} - u)$$

$$D = A(X^T X)^{-1} A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$$

$\because \hat{\beta} \sim N(\beta, (X^T X)^{-1} \sigma^2) \Rightarrow (A\hat{\beta} - u) \sim N(A\beta - u, \sigma^2 D)$ 而当 H_0 成立时,

$A\beta - u = 0 \Rightarrow (A\hat{\beta} - u) \sim N(0, \sigma^2 D)$ 而 D 可逆,

则由 Chapter 4 (Proposition 4) 知

$$\frac{SSE_c - SSE}{\sigma^2} = \left(\frac{A\hat{\beta} - u}{\sigma}\right)^T \cdot D^{-1} \cdot \left(\frac{A\hat{\beta} - u}{\sigma}\right) \sim \chi^2(m)$$

Proof (3): SSE 是 e 的函数, $SSE_c - SSE$ 是 $\hat{\beta}$ 的函数.

$$\text{而 } \hat{\beta} \perp e \Rightarrow SSE \perp SSE_c - SSE$$

Proof (4): 由 F -distribution 定义可证:

$$R_m: \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-p} = \frac{e^T e}{n-p} = \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Remark:

若 $H_0: A\beta = u$ 成立, 则

$$\frac{(A\hat{\beta} - u)^T D^{-1} (A\hat{\beta} - u) / m}{SSE / (n-p)} \sim F(m, n-p)$$

(4) 特例: 对单个 β_j 检验 $m=1$

令 $A = [0, 0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0, 0] \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times p}$, $u = 0$, 就得到了对 β_j 检验:

$$H_0: \beta_j = 0 \quad \text{v.s.} \quad H_1: \beta_j \neq 0$$

$$\text{因为此时 } A\hat{\beta} - u = \hat{\beta}_j \quad D = [(X^T X)^{-1}]_{[j, j]}$$

于是, F-test 变为:

$$\text{若 } H_0: \beta_j = 0 \text{ 成立, } \frac{\hat{\beta}_j^2}{[(X^T X)^{-1}]_{[j, j]} \cdot SSE / (n-p)} \sim F(1, n-p)$$

① 可以判断 " β_j 与 0"

② 进一步, 单变量可判断 " β_j 的正负"



由 $t^2(\alpha) = F(1, \alpha)$ 可知:

$$\text{若 } H_0: \beta_j = 0 \text{ 成立, } \frac{\hat{\beta}_j}{\sqrt{[(X^T X)^{-1}]_{[j, j]} \cdot SSE / (n-p)}} \sim t(n-p)$$

6.3 拟合优度 Goodness of fit

(1) 决定系数: Coefficient of Determination

$$R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST}$$

(2) y 与所有自变量的复相关系数

$$R = \left(\frac{SSR}{SST} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(3) 对整体自变量的检验:

利用 $\frac{SSR}{SSE}$ (等价的) 作检验, 假设只能对 $\beta_j (j \neq 1)$ 整体检验:

$H_0: \beta_j = 0 \quad (j=2, \dots, p)$, 则

$$\frac{(n-p)/(p-1)}{R^2 - 1} = \frac{SSR/(p-1)}{SSE/(n-p)} \sim F(p-1, n-p)$$

Proof: $\therefore \frac{(SSE_c - SSE)/(m)}{SSE/(n-p)} \sim F(m, n-p)$

取 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{(p-1) \times p}$ $u=0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) = m = p-1$, $H_0: A\beta = u = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{(SSE_c - SSE)/(p-1)}{SSE/(n-p)} \sim F(p-1, n-p)$$

$\therefore A\beta = 0 \Rightarrow \beta_1 \neq 0 \quad \beta_j = 0 \Rightarrow y_i = \beta_1 + \varepsilon_i \Rightarrow$ 预知 $\hat{y}_i = \bar{y}$

无回归参数 $\Rightarrow SSR_c = 0 \Rightarrow SST = SSE_c$

$$\therefore \frac{SSR/(p-1)}{SSE/(n-p)} = \frac{(SST - SSE)/(p-1)}{SSE/(n-p)}$$

$$= \frac{(SSE_c - SSE)/(p-1)}{SSE/(n-p)} \sim F(p-1, n-p)$$

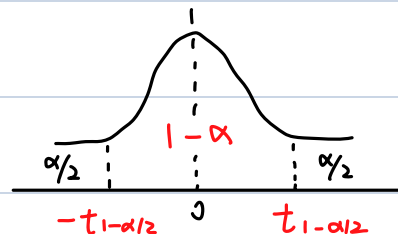
$$SST = \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \quad SSR = \sum (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 \quad SSE = \sum (\hat{y}_i - y_i)^2$$

6.4 区间估计 Confidence Intervals

(1) 对单变量参数估计 $u = \beta_j$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j}{\sqrt{[(X^T X)^{-1}]_{[j,j]} \cdot \text{SSE} / (n-p)}} \sim t(n-p)$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{\hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j}{\sqrt{[(X^T X)^{-1}]_{[j,j]} \cdot \text{SSE} / (n-p)}}\right| \leq t_{1-\alpha/2}\right) \geq 1-\alpha$$



(2) β_j 的 $(1-\alpha)$ 置信区间 CI

$$\left(\hat{\beta}_j - t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-p) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{[(X^T X)^{-1}]_{[j,j]} \cdot \text{SSE}}{n-p}}, \hat{\beta}_j + t_{1-\alpha/2}(n-p) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{[(X^T X)^{-1}]_{[j,j]} \cdot \text{SSE}}{n-p}}\right)$$

7. 中心化 & 标准化 Centralization & Standardization

由 $X(y - X\hat{\beta}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^T e_i = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^p$, 取第一行有 $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i^T \hat{\beta}) = 0$

$$\bar{y} = \bar{x}^T \cdot \hat{\beta} = \hat{\beta}_1 + \bar{x}_2 \cdot \hat{\beta}_2 + \dots + \bar{x}_p \cdot \hat{\beta}_p$$

拟合一定过均值点,

(1) 中心化:

$$\hat{y}_i - \bar{y} = (x_{i2} - \bar{x}_2) \cdot \hat{\beta}_2 + \dots + (x_{ip} - \bar{x}_p) \cdot \hat{\beta}_p \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

(2) 标准化:

$$x_{ij}^* = \frac{x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j}{\hat{\sigma}_{x_j}}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$j = 2, 3, \dots, p$$

$$y_i^* = \frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{\hat{\sigma}_y}$$

就有:

$$y_i^* = \beta_2^* x_{i2}^* + \beta_3^* x_{i3}^* + \dots + \beta_p^* x_{ip}^*$$

$$D = A(X^T X)^{-1} A^T$$

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

$$\hat{\beta}_c = \hat{\beta} - (X^T X)^{-1} A^T D^{-1} (A \hat{\beta} - u)$$

$$\|X(\hat{\beta}_c - \hat{\beta})\|^2 = \frac{(A \hat{\beta} - u)^T}{\sigma} D^{-1} \frac{(A \hat{\beta} - u)}{\sigma} \sim \chi^2(m)$$

