

REGRESSION ANALYSIS - HOMEWORK 1 SOLUTIONS

ALAITTIN KIRTISOGLU

1) The least square function is $S(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$. Set the partial derivatives of S to 0.

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial \beta_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) x_i = 0. \quad (1)$$

Find the solutions $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1$ of normal equations in (1) as follows.

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}, \quad \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2} \quad (2)$$

Note that arithmetic means are $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ and $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$. Simplify $\hat{\beta}_1$ in (2) and find the following formula. Finally, we obtain $\hat{\beta}_0$ by substituting $\hat{\beta}_1$ in $\hat{\beta}_0$ in (2).

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}, \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}.$$

2.1) A regression line has two free parameters $\hat{\beta}_0$ and $\hat{\beta}_1$. But the line must pass through (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) .

2.2) $\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_1 x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y} - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_1 x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y} = \hat{\beta}_1 n \bar{x} + \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0.$

2.3) $\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i = n \bar{y} - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{y} - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i = - \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y}) = 0, \quad \text{by 2.2.}$

2.4) $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (y_i - \hat{y}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_1 x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \hat{\beta}_0$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_1 x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_1 x_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \bar{y} + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\beta}_1 x_i \bar{x} = 0.$

2.5) $\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i e_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i) e_i = \hat{\beta}_0 \sum_{i=1}^n e_i + \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i$. By 2.3, $\hat{\beta}_0 \sum_{i=1}^n e_i = 0$. By 2.4, $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i = 0$.

2.6) $SST = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i + \hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)(\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})$
 $= SSE + SSR + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i) \hat{y}_i - 2 \bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)$. By 2.5, $2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i) \hat{y}_i = 0$. By 2.3, $\bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i) = 0$.

4) Let $\mathbf{u} = (y_1 - \bar{y}, y_2 - \bar{y}, \dots, y_n - \bar{y})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\mathbf{v} = ((x_1 - \bar{x}, x_2 - \bar{x}, \dots, x_n - \bar{x})^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then,

$$Cor(Y, X) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}} = \frac{\mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\|} = \cos(\theta), \text{ where } \theta \text{ is the angle between } \mathbf{u} \text{ and } \mathbf{v}.$$

Questions 3 and 5 are in the following pages.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, APPLIED MATHEMATICS, CHICAGO, IL, USA

Email address: akirtisoglu@hawk.iit.edu