

10 September 2020

$p = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1)(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1)^2} = \frac{S_{x_1 y}}{S_{x_1 x_1}} \end{cases}$$

Properties of \hat{e}_i

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{e}_i &= 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} \hat{e}_i &= 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, p \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{X}^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{0}$$

Estimates of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$

Find $\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \dots, \hat{\beta}_p$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{e}_i^2$ is minimized

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y}$$

Centered model

Original model: $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_p x_{ip} + e_i$

Centered model:

$$\begin{aligned} y_i &= \beta'_0 + \beta'_1(x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) + \dots + \beta'_p(x_{ip} - \bar{x}_p) + e_i \\ &= \beta'_0 + \beta'_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta'_p x_{ip} - \beta_1 \bar{x}_1 - \dots - \beta_p \bar{x}_p + e_i \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\beta_0 = \beta'_0 - \beta'_1 \bar{x}_1 - \dots - \beta'_p \bar{x}_p$$

$$\beta_j = \beta'_j \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, p$$

\Rightarrow

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}_1 - \dots - \hat{\beta}_p \bar{x}_p$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\beta}_p \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{X}_c^T \mathbf{X}_c)^{-1} \mathbf{X}_c^T \mathbf{Y}$$

where

$$\mathcal{X}_c^T \mathcal{X}_c = \begin{pmatrix} S_{x_1, x_1} & S_{x_1, x_2} & \cdots & S_{x_1, x_p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ S_{x_1, x_p} & S_{x_2, x_p} & \cdots & S_{x_p, x_p} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{X}_c^T \mathcal{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} S_{x_1, y} \\ \vdots \\ S_{x_p, y} \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} S_{u, v} &= \sum_{i=1}^n (u_i - \bar{u})(v_i - \bar{v}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (u_i - \bar{u})v_i \quad \text{since } \sum_{i=1}^n (u_i - \bar{u}) = 0 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i - n\bar{u}\bar{v} \end{aligned}$$