

26 Nov

$$F = \frac{\text{Increase in Reg S.S.} / df}{\text{Res S.S.} / df}$$

$$= \frac{(\text{Reg S.S.} / H_1 - \text{Reg S.S.} / H_0) / df}{\text{Res S.S.} / df}$$

$$= \frac{(\text{Res S.S.} / H_0 - \text{Res S.S.} / H_1) / df}{\text{Res S.S.} / H_1}$$

$$\left[\frac{\sum^2}{6} \right] = \text{Res S.S.} / H_1 / (n - p')$$

$$= \left(\frac{\text{Res S.S.} / H_0}{\text{Res S.S.} / H_1} - 1 \right) * (n - p')$$

Best subset selection methods

Cp method $C_p = \text{est. of } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\text{MSE}(\hat{y}(x_i))}{\sigma^2}$

MSE $\hat{\theta} \xrightarrow{\text{est.}} \theta \leftarrow \text{true value}$

$$\text{MSE} = E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2$$

$$= E(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}) + E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2$$

$$= E[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2] + (E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2 + \cancel{2E(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)} \\ + 2E[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)]$$

~~$(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)E[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))]$~~

$$(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)E[\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta})]$$

$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$

↑ unbiased

$E(\hat{\theta}) - E(\hat{\theta}) = 0$

constant

If $\hat{\theta}$ is not unbiased, then $E(\hat{\theta}) \neq \theta$

$$= E[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2] + (E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2$$

$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta})$

by definition

bias^2

$$E[E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta] = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta \stackrel{?}{=} 0$$

constant

Underfitting

$$\text{True model} = \underline{Y} = \underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + \boxed{\underline{X}_2} \beta_2 + \underline{e} \quad m'$$

$$\text{Fitted model} = \underline{Y} = \underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + e$$

$$p' = \beta_1 = (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T \underline{Y} \quad m' > p'$$

e.g. True model : $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + e_i$

Fitted model : $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + e_i$

p.37 of Chapter 1 (Section 6 - lack of fit)

$$E(\text{Res S.S.} | \text{fitted model}) = (n - p') \sigma^2 + \beta_2^T (\underline{X}_2^T \underline{X}_2 - \underline{X}_2^T \underline{X}_1 (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_2) \beta_2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{\text{fitted model}}^2 = \frac{\text{Res S.S.} | \text{fitted model}}{n - p'}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{fitted model}}^2) &= \frac{(n - p') \sigma^2 + \beta_2^T (\underline{X}_2^T \underline{X}_2 - \underline{X}_2^T \underline{X}_1 (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_2) \beta_2}{n - p'} \\ &= \sigma^2 + \frac{\beta_2^T (\underline{X}_2^T \underline{X}_2 - \underline{X}_2^T \underline{X}_1 (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_2) \beta_2}{n - p'} \end{aligned}$$

$$\neq \sigma^2$$

- biased est.

$$E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + \underline{X}_2 \beta_2$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_1) = E((\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T \underline{Y})$$

$$= (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T E(\underline{Y})$$

under the true model

$$= (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T (\underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + \underline{X}_2 \beta_2)$$

$$= \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1 (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_2 \beta_2$$

$$= \beta_1 + (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_2 \beta_2$$

* 0 except $\underline{X}_2 = 0$

$$\neq \beta_1 \text{ (biased est.)}$$

e.g. true model = $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + e_i^*$

Fitted model = $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + e_i$

$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{x_1 y}}{S_{x_1 x_1}}$ under the true model

$$E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) E(y_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1)^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) + \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) x_{i1} + \beta_2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) x_{i2}}{S_{x_1 x_1}}$$

$$= \frac{\beta_1 S_{x_1 x_1} + \beta_2 S_{x_1 x_2}}{S_{x_1 x_1}}$$

$$= \beta_1 + \beta_2 \frac{S_{x_1 x_2}}{S_{x_1 x_1}} = 0, \Rightarrow \text{unbiased est.}$$

$$\neq \beta_1 \text{ (biased est.)}$$

New observation $\underline{x}_0 = (x_{10}, \boxed{x_{20}})$ \nwarrow can't be observed.

By true model = $y_{x_0} = \underline{x}_{10}^T \beta_1 + \boxed{x_{20}^T} \beta_2 + e_{x_0}^*$

mean prediction = $E(y_{x_0}) = \underline{x}_{10}^T \beta_1 + \boxed{x_{20}^T} \beta_2 \leftarrow \theta$

By Fitted model $\hat{y}_{x_0} = \underline{x}_{10}^T \hat{\beta}_1 \leftarrow \hat{\theta}$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{y}_{x_0}) = E(\underline{x}_{10}^T \hat{\beta}_1)$$

$$= \underline{x}_{10}^T E(\hat{\beta}_1)$$

$$= \underline{x}_{10}^T (\beta_1 + (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T X_2 \beta_2)$$

$$= \underline{x}_{10}^T \beta_1 + \underline{x}_{10}^T (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T X_2 \beta_2 \neq \boxed{\underline{x}_{10}^T \beta_1 + \underline{x}_{20}^T \beta_2}$$

— biased est.

Overfitting

$$\text{True model} = \underline{Y} = \underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + \underline{\epsilon}$$

p'

$$\text{Fitted model} = \underline{Y} = \underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + \underline{X}_2 \beta_2 + \underline{\epsilon}^*$$

m'

$m' > p'$

e.g. True model = $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \epsilon_i$

Fitted model = $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \epsilon_i^*$

under the true model $(\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_{x_1 x_1} & S_{x_1 x_2} \\ 0 & S_{x_1 x_2} & S_{x_2 x_2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$ $\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} n & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i1} x_{i2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i1}^2 & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i1} x_{i2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i1} x_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i1} x_{i2} & \sum_{i=1}^n x_{i2}^2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{S_{x_2 x_2} S_{x_1 y} - S_{x_1 x_2} S_{x_2 y}}{S_{x_1 x_1} S_{x_2 x_2} - S_{x_1 x_2}^2}$$

under the true model

$$E(y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1}$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{S_{x_2 x_2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) E(y_i) - S_{x_1 x_2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i2} - \bar{x}_2) E(y_i)}{S_{x_1 x_1} S_{x_2 x_2} - S_{x_1 x_2}^2}$$

$$= \frac{S_{x_2 x_2} (\beta_1 S_{x_1 x_1}) - S_{x_1 x_2} (\beta_1 S_{x_1 x_2})}{S_{x_1 x_1} S_{x_2 x_2} - S_{x_1 x_2}^2}$$

$$= \beta_1$$

(unbiased)

$$\text{Res S.S.} = \underline{Y}^T (\underline{I} - \underline{X} (\underline{X}^T \underline{X})^{-1} \underline{X}^T) \underline{Y}$$

(fitted model)

Theorem 3.3 in p.16 of chapter 1

$$E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{\mu} \quad \text{Var}(\underline{Y}) = \underline{\Sigma}$$

$$\text{Then } E(\underline{Y}^T \underline{A} \underline{Y}) = \text{trace}(\underline{A} \underline{\Sigma}) + \underline{\mu}^T \underline{A} \underline{\mu}$$

$$E(\text{Res S.S.} / \text{fitted model})$$

$$= E(\underline{Y}^T (\underline{I} - \underline{X} (\underline{X}^T \underline{X})^{-1} \underline{X}^T) \underline{Y})$$

under the true model,

$$E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{X}_1 \beta_1$$

$$= \sigma^2 \text{trace}(\underline{I} - \underline{X} (\underline{X}^T \underline{X})^{-1} \underline{X}^T) + \beta_1^T \underline{X}_1^T (\underline{I} - \underline{X} (\underline{X}^T \underline{X})^{-1} \underline{X}^T) \underline{X}_1 \beta_1$$

$n \times n \quad n \times m'$

$$= \sigma^2 (n - \text{trace}(\underline{X} (\underline{X}^T \underline{X})^{-1} \underline{X}^T)) + \beta_1^T (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1 - \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X} (\underline{X}^T \underline{X})^{-1} \underline{X}_1) \beta_1$$

$\text{trace}(\underline{I}_{m' \times m'})$

$$\underline{X}^T \underline{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1 & \underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_2 \\ \underline{X}_2^T \underline{X}_1 & \underline{X}_2^T \underline{X}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)

$$= \sigma^2 (n - m')$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}_{\text{fitted model}}^2 = \frac{\text{Res S.S.} / \text{fitted model}}{n - m'}$$

$$E(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{fitted model}}^2) = \sigma^2 \quad \text{--- unbiased}$$

$$\frac{\text{Res S.S.}}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n - m')$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}\left(\frac{\text{Res S.S.}}{\sigma^2}\right) = 2(n - m')$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{fitted model}}^2) = \frac{2\sigma^4(n - m')}{(n - m')^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\sigma^4}{n - m'} > \sigma^4$$

$$\Rightarrow n - m' < n - p'$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{fitted model}}^2) > \frac{2\sigma^4}{n - p'} \leftarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}_{\text{true model}}^2)$$

larger variance

$$\text{At } \underline{x}_0 \quad \hat{y}_{\underline{x}_0} = \underline{x}_{10}^T \hat{\beta}_1 + \underline{x}_{20}^T \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{By the true model, } E(y_{\underline{x}_0}) = \underline{x}_{10}^T \beta_1 = 0$$

$$\text{By Fitted model, } \hat{y}_{\underline{x}_0} = \underline{x}_{10}^T \hat{\beta}_1 + \underline{x}_{20}^T \hat{\beta}_2 = \hat{\theta}$$

$$\hat{y}_{\underline{x}_0} \text{ --- unbiased } \leftarrow E(\hat{y}_{\underline{x}_0}) = \underline{x}_{10}^T E(\hat{\beta}_1) + \underline{x}_{20}^T E(\hat{\beta}_2)$$

under the true model

$$\text{Var}(\hat{y}_{\underline{x}_0}) > \text{Var}(\hat{y}_{\underline{x}_0}^*)$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \beta_1$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_2) = 0$$

$$C_p \quad \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{MSE(\hat{y}(x_i))}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Var(\hat{y}(x_i))}{\sigma^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(\text{bias}(\hat{y}(x_i)))^2}{\sigma^2}$$

Consider the model is underfitted

$$\text{Fitted model} = \underline{Y} = \underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + \underline{\epsilon} \quad - \beta' \text{ underfitting}$$

$$\text{True model} = \underline{Y} = \underline{X}_1 \beta_1 + \boxed{\underline{X}_2} \beta_2 + \underline{\epsilon}^* \quad - m'$$

~~Observation~~

\underline{x}_i

$$E(\underline{y}_i) = \underline{x}_{i1}^T \beta_1$$

from fitted model

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x}_{i1}^T \hat{\beta}_1 \rightarrow \text{est. } \hat{\underline{y}}(x_i)$$

$$E(\hat{\underline{y}}(x_i)) = E(\underline{x}_{i1}^T \hat{\beta}_1)$$

$$= \underline{x}_{i1}^T E(\hat{\beta}_1)$$

under true model



$$Var(\hat{\underline{y}}(x_i)) = Var(\underline{x}_{i1}^T \hat{\beta}_1) \quad \text{p.14 of Chapter 4}$$

$$= \underline{x}_{i1}^T Var(\hat{\beta}_1) \underline{x}_{i1}$$

$$Var(\underline{\epsilon}) = \underline{\epsilon} Var(\underline{\epsilon}) \underline{\epsilon}^T$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Var(\hat{\underline{y}}(x_i))}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \boxed{\underline{x}_{i1}^T} (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{x}_{i1} \quad \text{cfr row of } \underline{X}_1$$

$$\text{i.e. } \underline{x}_{i1} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ x_{ip} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{trace}(\underline{x}_{i1}^T (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{x}_{i1})$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{trace}((\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1} \underline{x}_{i1} \underline{x}_{i1}^T)$$

$$= \text{trace}(\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)$$

$$= \text{trace}(\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \underline{x}_{i1} \underline{x}_{i1}^T}_{\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1} (\underline{X}_1^T \underline{X}_1)^{-1})$$

$p' \times p'$ matrix

$$= p'$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(\text{bias}(\hat{y}(x_i)))^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= E(y_i) \text{ at } x_i \\ &= x_{1i}^T \beta_1 + x_{2i}^T \beta_2 \\ \hat{\theta} &= x_{1i}^T \hat{\beta}_1 \end{aligned}$$

Under the true model

$$\text{bias} = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\theta}) &= E(x_{1i}^T \hat{\beta}_1) \\ &= x_{1i}^T \beta_1 + x_{1i}^T (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T X_2 \beta_2 = x_{1i}^T E(\hat{\beta}_1) \\ &\quad - (x_{1i}^T \beta_1 + x_{2i}^T \beta_2) \\ &= (x_{1i}^T A - x_{2i}^T) \beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{aligned} &= x_{1i}^T E(\hat{\beta}_1) \\ &\quad \parallel \\ &= (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T E(X) \\ &\quad \parallel \\ &= (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T (X_1 \beta_1 + X_2 \beta_2) \end{aligned}$

$$\text{bias}^2 = \text{bias}^T \text{bias}$$

$$= \beta_2^T (A^T x_{1i} - x_{2i}) (x_{1i}^T A - x_{2i}^T) \beta_2$$

$$= \beta_2^T (x_{2i} - A^T x_{1i}) (x_{2i}^T - x_{1i}^T A) \beta_2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\text{bias}^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_2^T (x_{2i} - A^T x_{1i}) (x_{2i}^T - x_{1i}^T A) \beta_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \beta_2^T \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{2i} - A^T x_{1i}) (x_{2i}^T - x_{1i}^T A) \right] \beta_2$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\left[X_2^T X_2 - X_2^T X_1 (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T X_2 \right]$$

From p. 37 of Chapter 1

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2_{\text{fitted model}}) = \frac{(n-p') \sigma^2 + \beta_2^T (X_2^T X_2 - X_2^T X_1 (X_1^T X_1)^{-1} X_1^T X_2) \beta_2}{n-p'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\text{bias}^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{(E(\hat{\sigma}^2_{p'}) - \sigma^2) * (n-p')}{\sigma^2}$$

$$E. \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{MSE(\hat{y}(x_i))}{\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Var(\hat{y}(x_i))}{\sigma^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{bias^2}{\sigma^2}$$

\Downarrow
 p'

$$\Downarrow \frac{(E(\hat{\sigma}_{p'}^2) - \sigma^2) + (n-p')}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= p' + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (n-p') (E(\hat{\sigma}_{p'}^2) - \sigma^2)$$

$$C_p = p' + \frac{(n-p') (\hat{\sigma}_{p'}^2 - \hat{\sigma}_{full\ model}^2)}{\hat{\sigma}_{full\ model}^2}$$

\nwarrow est. by $\hat{\sigma}_{p'}^2$ \nearrow est. by $\hat{\sigma}_{full\ model}^2$

$$= p' + (n-p') \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{p'}^2}{\hat{\sigma}_{full\ model}^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 2p' - n + \frac{Res.S.S. | p'}{\hat{\sigma}_{full\ model}^2}$$

Choose a model with smallest C_p stat.

For each p , choose a model with smallest C_p

e.g.

$$p=1$$

$$p=2$$

\vdots

$$p=5 - \text{full model}$$

} \Rightarrow best model

\Downarrow
smallest Res.S.S. | p'