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Increase in Reg.S.S.

Distribution

After expressing Increase in *Reg.S.S.* as the quadratic form of \mathbf{Y} , i.e., $\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Y}$, it can be shown that Increase in *Reg.S.S.* $\sim \sigma^2 \chi^2(r, \lambda_2)$, where

r = number of unknown parameters in the full model – number of unknown parameters in the reduced model

$$= p(\text{full}) - p(\text{reduced})$$

λ_2 = non-centrality constant of Reg.S.S. (full) - non-centrality constant of Reg.S.S. (reduced)

$$= \lambda - \lambda_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_i \beta_j S_{x_i, x_j} - \sum_l \sum_m \beta_l \beta_m S_{x_m, x_n} \right)$$

where x_l, x_m are the independent variables in the reduced model. Detailed proof is given in the file of “IncSS_a.pdf”.

Note that: The discussion below is true only if Total S.S. for full model is equal to Total S.S. for reduced model (i.e., the model under H_0).

Test statistic

$$F = \frac{\text{Increase in Reg.S.S.}/r}{\text{Res.S.S.}/(n-p')} = \frac{\text{Increase in Reg.S.S.}/r}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \sim F(r, n-p') \quad \text{under } H_0$$

$$E(F) \approx \frac{E(\text{Increase in Reg.S.S.}/k)}{E(\text{Res.S.S.}/(n-p'))} = 1 + \frac{\lambda_2}{r} > 1 \text{ if the null hypothesis is not true.}$$

Reject H_0 is $F_{\text{obs}} > F_{\alpha}(r, n-p')$

Calculation

$$\text{Increasing in Reg S.S.} = \text{Reg S.S.}|_{\text{full}} - \text{Reg S.S.}|_{\text{reduced}}$$

$$= \text{Res S.S.}|_{\text{reduced}} - \text{Res S.S.}|_{\text{full}}$$

if Total S.S. for full model = Total S.S. for reduced model.

Remarks

- For two-sided alternative
- Total S.S. for full model must be equal to Total S.S. for reduced model (i.e., the model under H_0)
- This test statistic is invalid if the null hypothesis involves the intercept or the right-hand side constant is a non-zero value.

General linear hypothesis

$$H_0 : \mathcal{Q}\beta = \mathcal{d}$$

Under H_0 ,

$$F = \frac{(\mathcal{Q}\hat{\beta} - \mathcal{d})^T [\mathcal{Q}(X^T X)^{-1} \mathcal{Q}^T]^{-1} (\mathcal{Q}\hat{\beta} - \mathcal{d})}{r \hat{\sigma}^2} \sim F_{(r, n-p')}$$

where r is the rank of \mathcal{Q} . Reject H_0 is $F_{\text{obs}} > F_{\alpha}(r, n - p')$