

普通最小二乘(OLS)及其数学性质

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普通最小二乘法 (OLS) (Ordinary Least Squares)

OLS的基本思想(以一元为例):

- •对于 $\hat{Y}_i = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 X_i$ 不同的估计方法可以得到不同的样本回归参数 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 和 $\hat{\beta}_2$,所估计的 \hat{Y}_i 也就不同。
- •理想的估计方法应使估计的 \hat{Y}_i 与真实的 Y_i 的差(即剩余 e_i) 总的来说越小越好
- •因 e_i 可正可负,总有 $\sum e_i = 0$,所以可以取 $\sum e_i^2$ 最小,即

$$\min \sum_{i} e_{i}^{2} = \min \sum_{i} (Y_{i} - \hat{\beta}_{1} - \hat{\beta}_{2} X_{i})^{2}$$

在观测值Y和X确定时, $\sum e_i^2$ 的大小决定于 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 和 $\hat{\beta}_2$

多元线性回归模型的OLS估计

多元情形下原则相同:

寻求剩余平方和最小的参数估计式
$$\min: \sum e_i^2 = \sum (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

min:
$$\sum e_i^2 = \sum [Y_i - (\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 X_{2i} + \hat{\beta}_3 X_{3i} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k X_{ki})]^2$$

$$\exists \mathbf{D} \ \min : \sum e_i^2 = \min : \mathbf{e}'\mathbf{e} = \min : (\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})'(\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}})$$

求偏导,并令其为0
$$\partial(\sum e_i^2)/\partial\hat{\beta}_j = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&-2\sum \left[Y_{i} - (\hat{\beta}_{1} + \hat{\beta}_{2} X_{2i} + \hat{\beta}_{3} X_{3i} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_{ki} X_{ki})\right] = 0 \longrightarrow \sum e_{i} = 0 \\
&-2\sum X_{2i} \left[Y_{i} - (\hat{\beta}_{1} + \hat{\beta}_{2} X_{2i} + \hat{\beta}_{3} X_{3i} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_{ki} X_{ki})\right] = 0 \longrightarrow \sum X_{2i} e_{i} = 0 \\
&-2\sum X_{ki} \left[Y_{i} - (\hat{\beta}_{1} + \hat{\beta}_{2} X_{2i} + \hat{\beta}_{3} X_{3i} + \dots + \hat{\beta}_{ki} X_{ki})\right] = 0 \longrightarrow \sum X_{ki} e_{i} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

用矩阵表示的正规方程

偏导数

则正规方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sum e_i \\ \sum X_{2i} e_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum X_{ki} e_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ X_{21} & X_{22} & \cdots & X_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ X_{k1} & X_{k2} & \cdots & X_{kn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{X}' \mathbf{e} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{X}'$$

 $Y = X\hat{\beta} + e$ 因为样本回归函数为 $X'Y = X'X\hat{\beta} + X'e$ 两边左乘X'根据最小二乘原则 X'e=0 $X'X\hat{\beta} = X'Y$

OLS估计式

由正规方程 $X'X\hat{\beta} = X'Y$ $(XX)_{k\times k}$ 是满秩矩阵, 其逆存在

多元回归中 $\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y$

只有两个解释变量时:

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \overline{Y} - \hat{\beta}_2 \overline{X}_2 - \hat{\beta}_3 \overline{X}_3$$

$$\hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{(\sum y_i x_{2i})(\sum x_{3i}^2) - (\sum y_i x_{3i})(\sum x_{2i} x_{3i})}{(\sum x_{2i}^2)(\sum x_{3i}^2) - (\sum x_{2i} x_{3i})^2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_3 = \frac{(\sum y_i x_{3i})(\sum x_{2i}^2) - (\sum y_i x_{2i})(\sum x_{2i} x_{3i})}{(\sum x_{2i}^2)(\sum x_{3i}^2) - (\sum x_{2i} x_{3i})^2}$$

注意:x,y为X、Y的离差

对比

一元线性回归中

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \overline{Y} - \hat{\beta}_2 \overline{X}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{\sum x_i^2}$$

OLS估计的数学性质

- •回归线通过样本均值 $\overline{Y} = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 \overline{X}_2 + \hat{\beta}_3 \overline{X}_3 + \dots + \hat{\beta}_k \overline{X}_k$
- •估计值 \hat{Y}_i 的均值等于实际观测值 Y_i 的均值 $\sum \hat{Y}_i / n = \overline{Y}_i$
- •剩余项 e_i 的均值为零 $e_i = \sum e_i/n = 0$
- \bullet 被解释变量估计值 \hat{Y}_i 与剩余项 e_i 不相关

$$Cov(\hat{Y}_i, e_i) = 0 \quad \vec{\boxtimes} \quad \sum (e_i \, \hat{y}_i) = 0$$

 \bullet 解释变量 X_i 与剩余项 e_i 不相关

$$Cov(X_{ji}, e_i) = 0$$
 (j=2,3,---k)