Mathematics II

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You can find the last version of these course materials at

https://github.com/mbujosab/MatematicasII/tree/main/Eng

1 Highlights of **Lesson 19**

Highlights of Lesson 19

- Mean
- Standard deviation and variance
- Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)

2 Restriction in statistics and probability

Norm of constant vector "one" is 1

This fails using the dot product in $\mathbb{R}^m$ $(m > 1)$

$$\|\mathbf{1}\|^2 = \langle \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1} \rangle = \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{1} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} 1 = m.$$

New scalar product in $\mathbb{R}^m$ for statistics

$$\langle \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{y} \rangle_s = \frac{1}{m}(\boldsymbol{x} \cdot \boldsymbol{y})$$

(so: $\|\mathbf{1}\|^2 = \frac{1}{m}\Big(\mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{1}\Big) = 1$)

3 Mean

The mean $\mu_{\boldsymbol{y}}$ is the scalar product of $\boldsymbol{y}$ and $\mathbf{1}$

$$\mu_{\boldsymbol{y}} \;=\; \frac{1}{m}\Big(\mathbf{1}\cdot\boldsymbol{y}\Big), \qquad \text{so,} \quad \mu_{\boldsymbol{y}} \;=\; \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i$$

The mean $\mu_{\boldsymbol{y}}$ is the *value* by which to multiply $\mathbf{1}$ to get the orthogonal projection of $\boldsymbol{y}$ onto $\mathcal{L}\big([\mathbf{1};]\big)$

$\overline{\boldsymbol{y}}$: projection of $\boldsymbol{y}\in\mathbb{R}^m$ onto the line $\mathcal{L}\big([\mathbf{1};]\big)\subset\mathbb{R}^m$

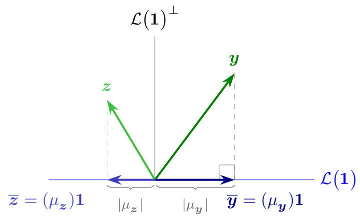
$$\boxed{\overline{\boldsymbol{y}} = \mathbf{1}\widehat{a}} \quad \text{and} \quad \boxed{(\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}}) \perp \mathbf{1} \;\Rightarrow\; \tfrac{1}{m}(\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}})\cdot\mathbf{1} = 0}$$

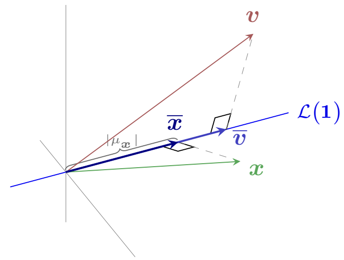
$$\frac{1}{m}(\boldsymbol{y}-\mathbf{1}\widehat{a})\cdot\mathbf{1} = 0 \;\Leftrightarrow\; \frac{1}{m}\Big(\boldsymbol{y}\cdot\mathbf{1}\Big) - \frac{1}{m}\Big(\mathbf{1}\cdot\mathbf{1}\Big)\widehat{a} = 0;$$

Therefore

$$\widehat{a} \;=\; \frac{1}{m}\Big(\boldsymbol{y}\cdot\mathbf{1}\Big) \;=\; \mu_{\boldsymbol{y}}$$

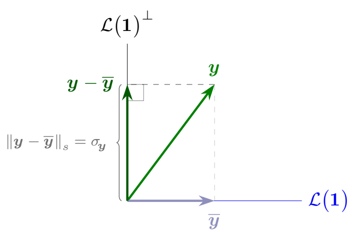
4 Mean

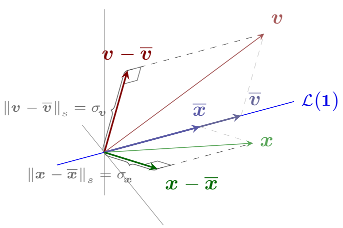




5 Standard deviation

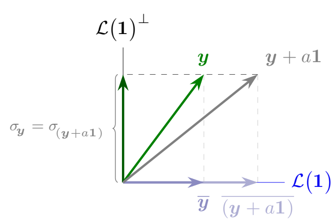
$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{y}} = \|\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}}\|.$$

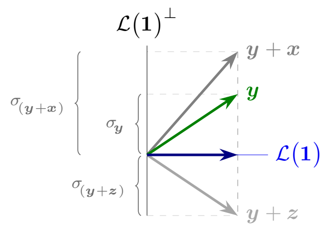




6 Constant Vectors and Zero Mean Vectors

Adding a constant vector $a\mathbf{1}$ to $\boldsymbol{y}$ does not change the standard deviation.

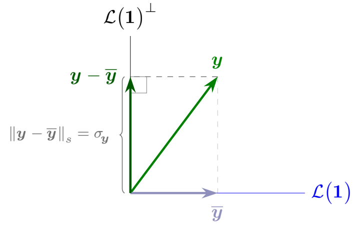




$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{z}} = 0 \;\Leftrightarrow\; \boldsymbol{z} = a\mathbf{1}; \qquad \mu_{\boldsymbol{z}} = 0 \;\Leftrightarrow\; \boldsymbol{z}\perp\mathbf{1}$$

7 Variance and the Pythagorean theorem

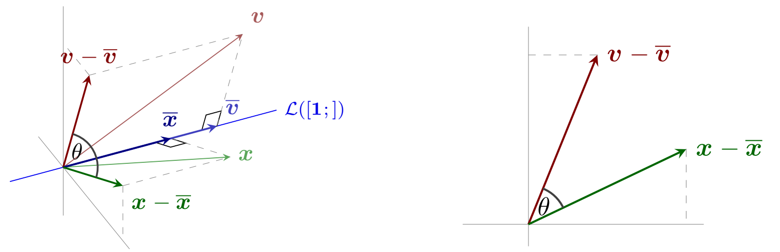
$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{y}}^2 \;=\; \|\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}}\|^2 \;=\; \frac{1}{m}(\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}})\cdot(\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}}) \;=\; \frac{1}{m}\sum_i (y_i-\mu_{\boldsymbol{y}})^2.$$



$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{y}}^2 \;=\; \|\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}}\|^2 \;=\; \|\boldsymbol{y}\|^2-\|\overline{\boldsymbol{y}}\|^2 \;=\; \frac{1}{m}\Big(\boldsymbol{y}\cdot\boldsymbol{y}\Big)-\mu_{\boldsymbol{y}}^2, \;=\; \frac{\sum_i y_i^2}{m}-\mu_{\boldsymbol{y}}^2.$$

8 Covariance and correlation

$$\sigma_{\boldsymbol{x}\boldsymbol{y}} \;=\; \frac{1}{m}(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{x}})\cdot(\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}});$$



$$\rho_{\boldsymbol{x}\boldsymbol{y}} \;=\; \frac{\frac{1}{m}(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{x}})\cdot(\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}})}{\|(\boldsymbol{x}-\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\boldsymbol{x}})\|\cdot\|(\boldsymbol{y}-\overline{\boldsymbol{y}})\|} \;=\; \frac{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{x}\boldsymbol{y}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\boldsymbol{x}}\sigma_{\boldsymbol{y}}}} \;=\; \cos(\theta).$$

9 Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)

Let $\mathbf{X}$ suach that $\mathcal{L}([\mathbf{1};]) \subset \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X})$.

$\widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}$ is the orthogonal projection of $\boldsymbol{y}\in\mathbb{R}^m$ onto $\mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X})$

$$\boxed{\widehat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}} \quad\text{and}\quad \boxed{(\boldsymbol{y}-\widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}) \perp \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{X}) \;\Rightarrow\; \tfrac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}(\boldsymbol{y}-\widehat{\boldsymbol{y}}) = \mathbf{0}}$$

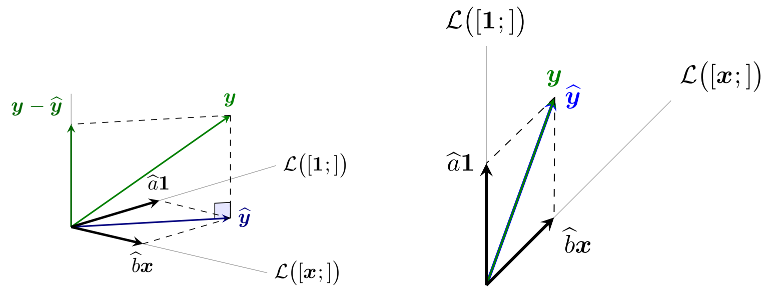
$$\frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}(\boldsymbol{y}-\mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}) = \mathbf{0} \quad\Longleftrightarrow\quad \frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}\boldsymbol{y} - \frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}\mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \mathbf{0}.$$

Therefore

$$\Big(\frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}\mathbf{X}\Big)\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}\boldsymbol{y}.$$

10 Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)

If $\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{1};\boldsymbol{x};]$ has rank 2.

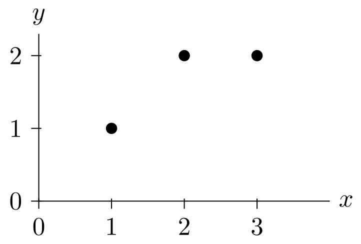


$$\Big(\frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}\mathbf{X}\Big)\begin{pmatrix}\widehat{a}\\ \widehat{b}\end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}\boldsymbol{y}.$$

11 Application: Least Squares (Fitting by a line)

"looking for the best fitting line $\widehat{y} = \widehat{a} + \widehat{b}x$"

Points $(x, y,)$: $(1, 1,)$; $(2, 2,)$; $(3, 2,)$



$$\begin{cases} a + 1b &= 1 \\ a + 2b &= 2 \\ a + 3b &= 2 \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{y} \text{ No solution})$$

12 Application: Least Squares (Fitting by a line)

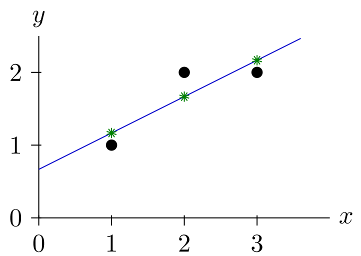
$$\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{y} \quad \text{(No solution)} \;\rightarrow\; \left(\frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}\mathbf{X}\right)\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \frac{1}{m}\mathbf{X}^{\intercal}\boldsymbol{y} \quad \rightarrow \quad \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a} \\ \widehat{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 6 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a} \\ \widehat{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \widehat{a} = \frac{2}{3}; \quad \widehat{b} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\boxed{\text{Best solution: } \tfrac{2}{3} + \tfrac{1}{2}x}$$

13 Application: Least Squares (Fitting by a line)



$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \mathbf{X}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{a} \\ \widehat{b} \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}} = \begin{pmatrix} 7/6 \\ 10/6 \\ 13/6 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \widehat{\boldsymbol{e}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1/6 \\ 2/6 \\ -1/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

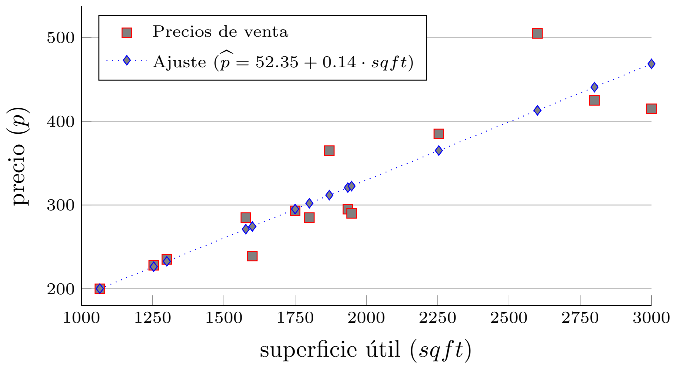
$$\boldsymbol{y} = \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}} + \widehat{\boldsymbol{e}} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} \widehat{\boldsymbol{e}} \cdot \widehat{\boldsymbol{y}} &= 0 \\ \widehat{\boldsymbol{e}}\mathbf{X} &= \mathbf{0} \end{cases}.$$

14 Application: Least Squares (Fitting by a line)

Selling price and living area of single family homes in University City community of San Diego, in 1990.

price = Sale price is in thousands of dollars

sqft = Square feet of living area (?, pp. 78)



Questions of the Lecture 19

(L-19) Question 1. With the measurements $\boldsymbol{y} = (0, 8, 8, 20,)$ at $\boldsymbol{x} = (0, 1, 3, 4,)$,

(a) Set up and solve the normal equations $\mathbf{A}^\intercal \mathbf{A}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \mathbf{A}^\intercal \boldsymbol{y}$.
(b) For the best straight line, find its four fits p_i and four errors e_i.
(c) What is the value of the square of the norm of the error vector $\|\boldsymbol{e}\|^2 = e_1^2 + e_2^2 + e_3^2 + e_4^2$?
(d) Draw the regression line
(e) Change the measurements to $\boldsymbol{p} = (1, 5, 13, 17,)$ write down the four equations $\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{p}$. Find an exact solution to $\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{p}$
(f) Check that $\boldsymbol{e} = \boldsymbol{y} - \boldsymbol{p} = (-1, 3, -5, 3,)$ is perpendicular to both columns of the same matrix $\mathbf{A}$.
(g) What is the shortest distance $\|\boldsymbol{e}\|$ from $\boldsymbol{y}$ to the column space of $\mathbf{A}$?

(**?**, exercise 1–3 from section 4.3.)

(L-19) Question 2.

(a) Write down three equations $y = \alpha + \beta x$ given the data: $y = 7$ at $x = -1$, $y = 7$ at $x = 1$, and $y = 21$ at $x = 2$. Find the least squares solution $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta})$ and draw the closest line.
(b) Find the projection $\boldsymbol{p} = \mathbf{A}\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$. This gives the three heights of the closest line. Show that the error vector is $\boldsymbol{e} = (2, -6, 4,)$. Why is $\mathbf{P}\boldsymbol{e} = \mathbf{0}$?

L-19

(L-19) Question 3. Our measurements at times $t = 1, 2, 3$ are $b = 1, 4$, and b_3. We want to fit those points by the nearest line $C + Dt$, using least squares.

(a) Which value for b_3 will put the three measurements on a straight line? *Which line is it?* Will least squares choose that line if the third measurement is $b_3 = 9$? (Yes or no).
(b) What is the linear system $\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{b}$ that would be solved exactly for $\boldsymbol{x} = (C, D)$ if the three points do lie on a line? Compute the projection matrix $\mathbf{P}$ onto the column space of $\mathbf{A}$.
(c) What is the rank of that projection matrix $\mathbf{P}$? How is the column space of $\mathbf{P}$ related to the column space of $\mathbf{A}$? (You can answer with or without the entries of $\mathbf{P}$ computed in (b).)
(d) Suppose $b_3 = 1$. Write down the equation for the best least squares solution $\widehat{\boldsymbol{x}}$, and show that the best straight line is horizontal.

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