

SHEET - An Introduction to Statistical Learning  
Chapter 3 - Linear Regression

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# 1 Linear Regression

## 1.1 Courses' Demonstrations

Let  $\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i$  be the prediction for  $Y$  based on the  $i$ th value of  $X_i$ . Then  $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$  represents the  $i$ th residual - this is the difference between the  $i$ th observed response value and the  $i$ th response value that is predicted by our linear model. We define the residual sum of squares (RSS) as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RSS} &= e_1^2 + e_2^2 + \cdots + e_n^2 \\ &= (y_1 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_1)^2 + (y_2 - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_2)^2 + \cdots + (y_n - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_n)^2 \end{aligned}$$

The least squares approach chooses  $\hat{\beta}_0$  and  $\hat{\beta}_1$  to minimize the RSS. Using some calculus, one can show that the minimizers are

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ \hat{\beta}_0 &= \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

where  $\bar{y}$  is the sample mean, defined as

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

**Demonstration :  $\hat{\beta}_0$  and  $\hat{\beta}_1$**

**We search RSS as**

$$f(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) = \min_{\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)^2$$

**We get the minimum where**

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \hat{\beta}_k} = 0 \text{ with } k \in \{0, 1\}$$

**We have**

$$n\bar{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \text{ and } n\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

**Then**

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \hat{\beta}_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \hat{\beta}_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = n\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = \hat{\beta}_0 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0 \end{cases} \\
& \begin{cases} \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n\hat{\beta}_0 \bar{x} - \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0 \end{cases} \\
& \begin{cases} \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n(\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x})\bar{x} - \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0 \end{cases} \\
& \begin{cases} \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i) - n\bar{y}\bar{x} - \hat{\beta}_1 (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2) = 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

**We have**

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i - \bar{y}\bar{x}) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \end{cases}$$

**Finally**

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

By developping we can have

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i)(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \beta_1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})\varepsilon_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

**Demonstration :**  $\hat{\beta}_1$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} - \frac{\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} - \frac{\bar{x}n(\bar{y} - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ \hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{y}_i - \bar{\mathbf{y}})\mathbf{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^2}\end{aligned}$$

**In the same way**

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ \hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})\mathbf{y}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^2} \\ \hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(\beta_1 x_i + \beta_0 + \varepsilon_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ \hat{\beta}_1 &= \beta_1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})\varepsilon_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{x}_i - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^2}\end{aligned}$$

We assume that the True relationship between X and Y takes the form

$$Y = f(X) + \varepsilon$$

for some unknown function f, where  $\varepsilon$  is a mean-zero random error term. If f is to be approximated by a linear function then we can write the relationship as

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \varepsilon \quad (3.5)$$

How accurate is the sample mean  $\hat{\mu}$  as an estimate of  $\mu$ ? In general, we answer this question by computing the standard error of  $\hat{\mu}$ , written as the standard error  $SE(\hat{\mu})$ . A reasonable estimate is  $\hat{\mu} = \bar{y}$ . We have the well-known formula :

$$Var(\hat{\mu}) = SE(\hat{\mu}^2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \quad (3.7)$$

where  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation of each of the realizations  $y_i$  of Y.

**Demonstration :**  $Var(\hat{\mu})$

**We have**

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{y}$$

$$Var(X + Y) = Var(X) + Var(Y)$$

$$Var(aX) = a^2 Var(X) \text{ with } a = \text{cste}$$

$$Var(y_i) = \sigma^2$$

**Then**

$$\begin{aligned} Var(\hat{\mu}) &= Var(\bar{y}) = Var\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} Var\left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Var(y_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma^2 \\ \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

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In a similar vein, we can wonder how close  $\hat{\beta}_0$  and  $\hat{\beta}_1$  are to the true values  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ . To compute the standard errors associated with  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$ , we use the following formulas :

$$SE(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right] \quad (3.8)$$

$$SE(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad (3.8)$$

where  $\sigma^2 = Var(\varepsilon)$

**Preliminaries :**  
We have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i y_i \quad \text{with} \quad w_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_i &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{n(\bar{x} - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x} + \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n ((x_i - \bar{x}) \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} + \frac{\bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = 1 + 0 = 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2)^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2)^2} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ y_i &= \beta_1 x_i + \beta_0 + \varepsilon_i \end{aligned}$$

**Démonstration :**  $E[\hat{\beta}_1]$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}[\hat{\beta}_1] &= E \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n w_i y_i \right] = E \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (\beta_1 x_i + \beta_0 + \varepsilon_i) \right] \\ &= E[\beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i] + E[\beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n w_i] + \sum_{i=1}^n E[w_i \varepsilon_i] \\ &= E[\beta_1 * 1] + E[\beta_0 * 0] + \sum_{i=1}^n E[\varepsilon_i] E[w_i] \\ \mathbf{E}[\hat{\beta}_1] &= \beta_1 \end{aligned}$$

**Démonstration :**  $E[\hat{\beta}_0]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{E}[\hat{\beta}_0] &= E[\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}] = E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i)\right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[y_i - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i] \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[(\beta_1 x_i + \beta_0 + \varepsilon_i) - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (E[(\beta_1)E[x_i] + E[\beta_0] + E[\varepsilon_i]] - E[\hat{\beta}_1]E[x_i]) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_1 x_i + \beta_0 + 0 - \beta_1 x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_0 = \beta_0
 \end{aligned}$$

**Démonstration :**  $Var(\hat{\beta}_1)$

**We have**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i y_i \quad \text{with} \quad w_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\
 Var(\hat{\beta}_1) &= Var\left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_i y_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n Var(w_i y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2 Var(y_i) = \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2 \\
 Var(\hat{\beta}_1) &= \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Démonstration :**  $Var(\hat{\beta}_0)$

**We have**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\beta}_0 &= \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \\
 Cov(X, cste) &= E[(X - E[X])(cste - E[cste])] = 0 \\
 Var(\bar{y}) &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Then**

$$\begin{aligned}
 Var(\hat{\beta}_0) &= Var(\bar{y}) + \bar{x}^2 Var(\hat{\beta}_1) - 2\bar{x} Cov(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) \\
 &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \bar{x}^2 Var(\hat{\beta}_1) \quad \text{because } \bar{y} = cste \\
 &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \bar{x}^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\
 Var(\hat{\beta}_0) &= \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right] \sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

The estimate of  $\sigma$  is known as the residual standard error, and is given by the formula residual standard error

$$\text{RSE} = \frac{\sqrt{RSS}}{n-2}$$

**Preliminaries :**

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_1 - \hat{\beta}_1 &= -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})\varepsilon_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\varepsilon}_i &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i) = n\bar{y} - \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{y}_i \\ &= n(\hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} + \hat{\beta}_0) - \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{\beta}_1 x_i + \hat{\beta}_0) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \hat{\beta}_1} &= -2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (y_i - \hat{\beta}_0 - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i) = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\varepsilon}_i x_i &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i) x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta}_1 x_i - \hat{\beta}_0) x_i = 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\varepsilon}_i \hat{y}_i &= \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\varepsilon}_i (\hat{\beta}_1 x_i + \hat{\beta}_0) = \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\varepsilon}_i x_i + \hat{\beta}_0 \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\varepsilon}_i = 0\end{aligned}$$



**Demonstration :**  $\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i + \hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)(\hat{y}_i - \bar{y}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 \\
\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n ((\hat{\beta}_1 x_i + \hat{\beta}_0) - (\hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} + \hat{\beta}_0))^2 \\
&= \hat{\beta}_1^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$E[X^2] = Var(X) + (E[X])^2$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - n\bar{y}^2 - \hat{\beta}_1^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\
E[\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2] &= \sum_{i=1}^n E[y_i^2] - nE[\bar{y}^2] - E[\hat{\beta}_1^2] \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (Var(y_i) + E[y_i]^2) - n(Var(\bar{y}) + E[\bar{y}]^2) - (Var(\hat{\beta}_1) + E[\hat{\beta}_1]^2) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma^2 + (\beta_1 x_i + \beta_0)^2) - n(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + (\beta_1 \bar{x} + \beta_0)^2) - (\frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} + \beta_1^2) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\
&= n\sigma^2 - \sigma^2 - \sigma^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_1 x_i + \beta_0)^2 - n(\beta_1 \bar{x} + \beta_0)^2 - \beta_1^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\
&= \sigma^2(n - 2) \\
RSE^2 &= \frac{RSS}{n - 2}
\end{aligned}$$

Recall that in the simple linear regression setting, in order to determine whether there is a relationship between the response and the predictor we can simply check whether  $\beta_1 = 0$ . In the multiple regression setting with  $p$  predictors, we need to ask whether all of the regression coefficients are zero, i.e. whether  $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_p = 0$ . As in the simple linear regression setting, we use a hypothesis test to answer this question. We test the null hypothesis

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_p = 0$$

versus the alternative

$$H_a : \text{at least one } \beta_j \text{ is non-zero}$$

This hypothesis test is performed by computing the F-statistic,

$$F = \frac{(TSS - RSS)/p}{RSS/(n - p - 1)} \quad (3.23)$$

where, as with simple linear regression,  $TSS = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2$  and  $RSS = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$ . If the linear model assumptions are correct, one can show that

$$E[RSS/(n - p - 1)] = \sigma^2$$

and that, provided  $H_0$  is true,

$$E[(TSS - RSS)/p] = \sigma^2.$$

#### Preliminaries :

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

$$\hat{Y} = X\hat{\beta}$$

$$MSE = (Y - \hat{Y})^T (Y - \hat{Y}) = (Y - X\hat{\beta})^T (Y - X\hat{\beta})$$

$$\frac{\partial MSE}{\partial \hat{\beta}} = \frac{\partial (Y - X\hat{\beta})^T (Y - X\hat{\beta})}{\partial \hat{\beta}} = X^T (Y - X\hat{\beta}) = 0$$

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

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

$$(I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)Y = (I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)(X\beta + \varepsilon)$$

$$= (I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)(X\beta) + (I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)\varepsilon$$

$$= (I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)\varepsilon$$

$$E[Tr(X)] = Tr(E[X])$$

$$Tr(AB) = Tr(BA)$$

**Demonstration :** If linear assumption is True  $E[RSS/(n - p - 1)] = \sigma^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 RSS &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = Tr((Y - \hat{Y})(Y - \hat{Y})^T) \\
 &= Tr((Y - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y)(Y - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y)^T) \\
 &= Tr(((I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \varepsilon)((I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \varepsilon)^T) \\
 &= Tr((I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \varepsilon \varepsilon^T (I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)^T)
 \end{aligned}$$

**We have**

$$\begin{aligned}
 Tr(\varepsilon \varepsilon^T) &= n\sigma^2 \\
 Tr(\varepsilon \varepsilon^T (X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)^T) &= Tr((X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \varepsilon \varepsilon^T) \\
 Tr((X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \varepsilon \varepsilon^T (X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)^T) &= Tr((X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)^T (X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \varepsilon \varepsilon^T) \\
 &= Tr(X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \varepsilon \varepsilon^T)
 \end{aligned}$$

**Then**

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[RSS] &= E[n\sigma^2 - Tr(X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \varepsilon \varepsilon^T)] \\
 &= n\sigma^2 - Tr(E[X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \varepsilon \varepsilon^T]) \\
 &= n\sigma^2 - Tr(X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T E[\varepsilon \varepsilon^T]) \\
 &= n\sigma^2 - Tr(X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T E[(\varepsilon - E[\varepsilon])(\varepsilon^T - E[\varepsilon^T])]) \\
 &= n\sigma^2 - Tr(X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Var(\varepsilon)) \\
 &= n\sigma^2 - \sigma^2 Tr(X^T X (X^T X)^{-1}) \\
 &= n\sigma^2 - \sigma^2 Tr(I_{p+1}) \\
 &= n\sigma^2 - \sigma^2(p + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E}[RSS] = \sigma^2(\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{p} - 1)$$

**Demonstration :** if  $H_0$  True then  $E[(TSS - RSS)/p] = \sigma^2$

$$\begin{aligned} E[TSS] &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2\right] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i^2 - 2y_i\bar{y} + \bar{y}^2)\right] \\ &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i^2) - n\bar{y}^2\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[y_i^2] - nE[\bar{y}^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$E[X^2] = Var(X) + E[X]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[TSS] &= \sum_{i=1}^n (Var(y_i) + E[y_i]^2) - n(Var(\bar{y}) + E[\bar{y}]^2) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma^2 + E[\beta_0 + \varepsilon]^2) - n\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + E[\beta_0]^2\right) \\ &= n(\sigma^2 + nE[\beta_0]^2) - n\frac{\sigma^2}{n} - nE[\beta_0]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{TSS}] = \sigma^2(\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{1})$$

$$E[TSS - RSS] = E[TSS] - E[RSS] = \sigma^2(n - 1) - \sigma^2(n - p - 1)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{TSS} - \mathbf{RSS}] = \sigma^2\mathbf{p}$$

Hence, when there is no relationship between the response and predictors, one would expect the F-statistic to take on a value close to 1. On the other hand, if  $H_a$  is true, then  $E(TSS - RSS)/p > \sigma^2$ , so we expect F to be greater than 1.

**Demonstration :** if  $H_a$  True then  $E(TSS - RSS)/p > \sigma^2$

**If  $H_a$  is True then**

$$E[RSS] = \sigma^2(n - p - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[TSS] &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2\right] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x})\beta_j + \varepsilon_i\right)^2\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n E\left[\sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x})\beta_j + \varepsilon_i\right]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(E\left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x})\beta_j\right)^2\right] + 2E\left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x})\beta_j\right)\varepsilon_i\right] + E[\varepsilon_i^2])\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n E\left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x})\beta_j\right)^2\right] + \sigma^2(n - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$E[TSS] \geq \sigma^2(n - 1)$$

$$E[TSS - RSS] \geq \sigma^2(n - 1) - E[RSS] = \sigma^2(n - 1) - \sigma^2(n - p - 1)$$

$$E[TSS - RSS] \geq \sigma^2 p$$

$$E[TSS - RSS]/p \geq \sigma^2$$

$$F = \frac{(TSS - RSS)/p}{RSS/(n - p - 1)}$$

$$E[RSS/(n - p - 1)] = \sigma^2$$

$$F = \frac{(TSS - RSS)/p}{\sigma^2}$$

$$F \geq \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\mathbf{F} \geq \mathbf{1}$$

**Demonstration :** if  $H_0$  True then  $F = 1$

**We have**

$$E[TSS] = \sigma^2(n - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} RSS &= \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = Tr((Y - \hat{Y})(Y - \hat{Y})^T) \\ &= Tr((Y - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y)(Y - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y)^T) \\ &= Tr((X\beta + \varepsilon - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T (X\beta + \varepsilon))(X\beta + \varepsilon - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T (X\beta + \varepsilon))^T) \\ &= Tr((\varepsilon - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T (\varepsilon))(\varepsilon - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T (\varepsilon))^T) \\ &= Tr((\varepsilon - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T (\varepsilon))(\varepsilon - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T (\varepsilon))^T) \\ &= Tr(((I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \varepsilon)((I_n - X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \varepsilon)^T) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{E}[RSS] = \sigma^2(\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{p} - 1)$$

$$\mathbf{E}[TSS - RSS] = \sigma^2 \mathbf{p}$$

$$F = \frac{(TSS - RSS)/p}{RSS/(n - p - 1)} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{1}$$

In order to quantify an observation's leverage, we compute the leverage statistic. A large value of this statistic indicates an observation with high leverage. For a simple linear regression

$$h_i = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i'=1}^n (x_{i'} - \bar{x})^2} \quad (3.37)$$

It is clear from this equation that  $h_i$  increases with the distance of  $x_i$  from  $\bar{x}$ . There is a simple extension of  $h_i$  to the case of multiple predictors, though we do not provide the formula here. The leverage statistic  $h_i$  is always between  $\frac{1}{n}$  and 1, and the average leverage for all the observations is always equal to  $\frac{p+1}{n}$ . So if a given observation has a leverage statistic that greatly exceeds  $\frac{p+1}{n}$ , then we may suspect that the corresponding point has high leverage.

**Demonstration :** The leverage statistic  $h_i$  is always between  $\frac{1}{n}$  and 1

**We have**

$$h_i = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i'=1}^n (x_{i'} - \bar{x})^2}$$

**if  $x_i \rightarrow \bar{x}$**

$$h_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i'=1}^n (x_{i'} - \bar{x})^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n}$$

**if  $x_i \rightarrow -\infty$  or  $x_i \rightarrow +\infty$**

$$h_i \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{(x_i - \bar{x})^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} + 1$$

**$h_i$  is convex on  $\bar{x}$**

$$\frac{1}{n} \leq h_i \leq \frac{1}{n} + 1$$

**Moreover**

$$H = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$$

$$H^2 = H$$

$$h_{ii} = h_{ii}^2 + \sum_{i \neq j}^n h_{ij}^2$$

$$h_{ii} \geq h_{ii}^2$$

$$1 \geq h_{ii} \geq 0$$

**Demonstration :** the average leverage for all the observations is always equal to  $\frac{p+1}{n}$

**We have**

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon \text{ with } \dim(\beta) = p + 1$$

$$H = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$$

$$H^2 = H$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n h_{ii} = \text{Tr}(H) = \text{Tr}(X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)$$

$$= \text{Tr}(X^T X (X^T X)^{-1}) = \text{Tr}(I_{p+1}) = p + 1$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n h_{ii} = \frac{p+1}{n}$$

We call this situation multicollinearity. Instead of inspecting the correlation matrix, a better way to assess multicollinearity is to compute the variance inflation factor (VIF). The VIF is the ratio of the variance  $\hat{\beta}_j$  when fitting the full model divided by the variance of  $\hat{\beta}_j$  it fit on its own. The smallest possible value for VIF is 1, which indicates the complete absence of collinearity. Typically in practice there is a small amount of collinearity among the predictors. As a rule of thumb, a VIF value that exceeds 5 or 10 indicates a problematic amount of collinearity. The VIF for each variable can be computed using the formula.

$$VIF(\hat{\beta}_j) = \frac{1}{1 - R_{X_j|X_{-j}}^2}$$



**Demonstration :**

$$VIF(\hat{\beta}_j) = \frac{1}{1 - R_{X_j|X_{-j}}^2}$$

**We have**

$$\begin{aligned} S(\hat{\beta}) &= \|Y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 \\ &= (Y - X\hat{\beta})(Y - X\hat{\beta})^T \\ \hat{\beta} &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T (X\beta + \epsilon) \\ &= \beta + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Var(\hat{\beta}) &= E[\hat{\beta}^2] - E[\hat{\beta}]^2 \\ &= E[(\beta + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \epsilon)(\beta + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \epsilon)^T] - E[\hat{\beta}]^2 \\ &= E[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \epsilon (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \epsilon^T] \\ &= E[(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \epsilon \epsilon^T ((X^T X)^{-1} X^T)^T] \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \sigma^2 ((X^T X)^{-1} X^T)^T \\ &= \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} (X^T X) ((X^T X)^{-1})^T \\ &= \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Var}(\beta_{jj}) = \sigma^2 [(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1}]_{jj}$$