## Stats305a Étude 1

Due: Monday, October 24 at 5:00pm on Gradescope.

Note: All data files available at https://web.stanford.edu/class/stats305a/Data/. Question 1.1: Consider the typical linear regression model, where

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon \sim \mathsf{N}(0, \sigma^2 I).$$
 (LM)

We consider some tests of the model (LM) based on splitting the data in half and fitting models on the two halves of the data. Assume  $X \in \mathbb{R}^{2n \times d}$  with rows  $x_i^T$  and let  $S_0, S_1 \subset [2n]$  be equal-sized partitions of  $[2n] = \{1, \ldots, 2n\}$ , so  $\operatorname{card}(S_a) = n$  for  $a \in \{0, 1\}$ . Consider the data splits

$$X_a = \left[x_i^T\right]_{i \in S_a} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}, \quad Y_a = \left[Y_i\right]_{i \in S_a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

for  $a \in \{0,1\}$  so that  $(X_a, Y_a)$  corresponds to the subsets  $S_a$ . Define the estimators

$$\widehat{\beta}_0 = \underset{b}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|X_0 b - Y_0\|_2^2, \quad \widehat{\beta}_1 = \underset{b}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|X_1 b - Y_1\|_2^2$$

and the associated residual vectors  $\widehat{\varepsilon}_a = Y_a - X_a \widehat{\beta}_a$  for  $a \in \{0,1\}$ . You may assume that  $X_0, X_1$  are both rank d matrices.

(a) Define the differences

$$\Delta := \widehat{\beta}_0 - \widehat{\beta}_1$$
 and  $\delta := \widehat{\varepsilon}_0 - \widehat{\varepsilon}_1$ .

Give their distributions under the model (LM) and show that  $\Delta$  and  $\delta$  are independent.

- (b) Let  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$  be a rank d matrix with first column  $\mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , the all-ones vector. Argue that  $B(B^TB)^{-1}B^T = \frac{1}{n}\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}^T + P$  where P is a projection matrix with  $P\mathbf{1} = 0$ . Hint. Consider the first column of Q in the QR factorization B = QR,  $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$  with  $Q^TQ = I_d$ ,  $R \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$ .
- (c) Give a symmetric PSD matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$  and any matrix  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  such that

$$A\Delta \sim \mathsf{N}(0,\sigma^2 I_d) \ \ \mathrm{and} \ \ M\delta \sim \mathsf{N}\left(0,\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} I_{n-r} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right),$$

where r is the number of eigenvalues of  $H_0 + H_1$  equal to 2, where  $H_a = X_a(X_a^T X_a)^{-1} X_a^T$ . Hint. The eigenvalues of  $H_a$  are in  $\{0,1\}$  and those of  $H_0 + H_1$  are necessarily in [0,2]. Consider the pseudo-inverse. It may be easier to first give a solution assuming r = 0.

Second hint. If you cannot find a matrix M satisfying the desired normality result, it is fine if you can give a matrix M such that  $M\delta \sim \mathsf{N}(0,P)$  where P is an orthogonal projector of rank n-r, but do specify what P projects onto.

- (d) Give a level  $\alpha$  test for the model (LM) that uses  $A\Delta$  and  $M\delta$ . Your test should be *pivotal* in the sense that it should work simultaneously for any  $\sigma^2 > 0$  (i.e., it should *not* depend on  $\sigma^2$ ).
- (e) We are interested in departures from the model (LM) that involve heteroskedasticity—when the variance  $\sigma^2$  depends on the index *i*—or nonlinearity, where

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

where  $\eta \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$  is the "nonlinear" effect.

One potential way to detect such issues is to find splits  $S_0, S_1$  of the data that might plausibly identify them. (There are other ways to do this as well.) Consider two such splitting techniques:

- i. Choose a vector  $v \in \mathbb{R}^d$  uniformly on the sphere  $||v||_2 = 1$ , and then set  $S_0$  to be the indices i satisfying  $x_i^T v \leq \text{Median}(\{v^T x_j\}_{j=1}^{2n})$  and  $S_1 = S_0^c$  to be its complement.
- ii. Choose  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  uniformly at random (but of course with  $S_1 = S_0^c$ ).

For the data file maybe-its-nonlinear.csv, compare the strategies i. and ii. above for your test in part (d). The last column is y and the rest of the columns form the X data matrix. Repeat the following 1000 times: construct the random splits  $S_0, S_1$  that i. and ii. identify, then perform your test (you may assume that r = 0 in (c), so  $H_0 + H_1$  has eigenvalues strictly smaller than 2). Give the fraction of rejections for each of the two splits for your method. Include your code.