

## 第十六讲. 最小二乘与投影(续)

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回顾: 求 $\beta_{(2)}$ 的LS估计

划分 $X = (X_1, X_2)$ ,  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{(1)} \\ \beta_{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} (p-q) \times 1 \\ q \times 1 \end{matrix}$ , 设 $\mathbf{1}$ 在 $X_1$ 中

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon = X_1\beta_{(1)} + X_2\beta_{(2)} + \varepsilon,$$

令 $X_2^\perp = X_2 - P_{X_1}X_2$ ,  $\beta_{(1)}^* = \beta_{(1)} + (X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'X_2\beta_{(2)}$ , 改写模型:

$$Y = X_1\beta_{(1)}^* + X_2^\perp\beta_{(2)} + \varepsilon = X^*\beta^* + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_{(1)}^* = (X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'Y$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{(2)} = (X_2^{\perp'}X_2^\perp)^{-1}X_2^{\perp'}Y$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_{(1)} = \hat{\beta}_{(1)}^* - (X_1'X_1)^{-1}X_1'X_2\hat{\beta}_{(2)} = \dots = (X_1^{\perp'}X_1^\perp)^{-1}X_1^{\perp'}Y$$

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### 特例1. 单个回归系数的LS估计 ( $q=1$ )

$k > 0$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_k = (\mathbf{x}_k^\perp' \mathbf{x}_k^\perp)^{-1} \mathbf{x}_k^\perp' Y$ , 其中 $\mathbf{x}_k^\perp = \mathbf{x}_k - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k = P_{X_{(-k)}} \mathbf{x}_k$ 为 $\mathbf{x}_k$ 在 $X$ 其它列上的投影。

注1:  $\hat{\beta}_k = (\mathbf{x}_k^\perp' \mathbf{x}_k^\perp)^{-1} \mathbf{x}_k^\perp' Y \propto r_{y\mathbf{x}_k \cdot \text{其它} X}$  (偏相关系数),

注2:  $\text{var}(\hat{\beta}_k | X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\|\mathbf{x}_k^\perp\|^2} = \frac{1}{1-R_k^2} \times \frac{\sigma^2}{\|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{1}\bar{x}_k\|^2}$ ,

其中  $VIF = \frac{1}{1-R_k^2} = \frac{\|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{1}\bar{x}_k\|^2}{\|\mathbf{x}_k^\perp\|^2} \geq 1$

$R_k^2 = 1 - \frac{\|\mathbf{x}_k^\perp\|^2}{\|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{1}\bar{x}_k\|^2} = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k - \mathbf{1}\bar{x}_k\|^2}{\|\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{1}\bar{x}_k\|^2}$  为 $\mathbf{x}_k$ 与其它自变量的复相关系数平方。

这是因为 $\mathbf{x}_k^\perp \perp \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_k^\perp \perp \mathbf{1} \Rightarrow (\mathbf{x}_k - \mathbf{1}\bar{x}_k) = (\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k - \mathbf{1}\bar{x}_k) \oplus \mathbf{x}_k^\perp$

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注3: 注意到  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k = P_{X_{(-k)}} \mathbf{x}_k$ , 为 $\mathbf{x}_k$ 在其它自变量 $X_{(-k)}$ 生成空间上的投影 (拟合值), 所以

$\mathbf{x}_k^\perp = \mathbf{x}_k - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_k$  为 “ $\mathbf{x}_k$  对设计阵其它列回归后的残差”,

而 $\hat{\beta}_k = (\mathbf{x}_k^\perp' \mathbf{x}_k^\perp)^{-1} \mathbf{x}_k^\perp' Y$ , 因此 $\hat{\beta}_k$ 可由如下两步求得:

(1)  $\mathbf{x}_k \sim X_{(-k)}$  (即 $\mathbf{x}_k \sim \mathbf{x}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{x}_{k-1} + \mathbf{x}_{k+1} + \dots + \mathbf{x}_{p-1}$ )

$\mathbf{x}_k$  对其它自变量回归, 得到残差 $\mathbf{x}_k^\perp$

(2)  $Y \sim \mathbf{x}_k^\perp$  或  $Y^\perp \sim \mathbf{x}_k^\perp$

简单回归, 得到的斜率 即 $\hat{\beta}_k$ ,

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## 特例2. 中心化 ( $q=p-1$ )

划分  $X = (\mathbf{1}, Z)$ , 对应的  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\gamma$  为所有自变量回归系数, 模型:

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\gamma + \varepsilon,$$

$$\text{令 } Z^\perp = Z - P_1 Z = Z - \mathbf{1} \frac{\mathbf{1}'Z}{n} = Z - \mathbf{1}\bar{\mathbf{x}}', \text{ 其中 } \bar{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{Z'\mathbf{1}}{n}$$

改写模型:

$$Y = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\gamma + \varepsilon = \mathbf{1}(\beta_0 + \bar{\mathbf{x}}'\gamma) + Z^\perp\gamma + \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\gamma} = (Z^{\perp'}Z^\perp)^{-1}Z^{\perp'}Y, \quad \widehat{(\beta_0 + \bar{\mathbf{x}}'\gamma)} = \bar{Y} \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}'\hat{\gamma}$$

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## 一些注解

$$\bullet \hat{Y} = P_1 Y + P_{Z^\perp} Y = \mathbf{1}\bar{Y} + Z^\perp \hat{\gamma}$$

$P_{Z^\perp} Y = Z^\perp \hat{\gamma}$  可看作是所有自变量对  $\hat{Y}$  的贡献, 其方差在总方差中所占百分比 (注意  $Z^\perp \hat{\gamma} \perp \mathbf{1}$ )

$$\frac{\|Z^\perp \hat{\gamma}\|^2}{SS_{\text{总}}} = \frac{\|\hat{Y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{Y}\|^2}{\|Y - \mathbf{1}\bar{Y}\|^2} = R^2$$

即复相关系数平方.

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- 注意到

$Z^{\perp'}Z^\perp/(n-1) = S_{zz}$ : 所有自变量的样本协方差阵,

$Z^{\perp'}Y/(n-1) = S_{zy}$ : 所有自变量与响应变量的样本协方差阵.

$$\text{所以 } \hat{\gamma} = (Z^{\perp'}Z^\perp)^{-1}Z^{\perp'}Y = S_{zz}^{-1}S_{zy}$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{\gamma} | X) = \sigma^2 (Z^{\perp'}Z^\perp)^{-1} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} (S_{zz})^{-1}$$

所以自变量回归系数LS估计及其方差由样本协方差矩阵完全确定. 但截距项  $\beta_0$  的LS估计依赖于样本均值。

- 若所有变量都已经标准化(减去均值,除以标准差),即

$Y = X\gamma + \varepsilon$  中所有变量的均值为0, 方差为1

则  $\hat{\gamma} = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y = R_{xx}^{-1}R_{xy}$ ,  $R$  代表相关系数矩阵

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例1. 为了估计两个物体的重量  $\alpha, \beta$ , 用天平测量3次, 三次测量值为  $y_1, y_2, y_3$ , 假设(可加)测量误差服从  $(0, \sigma^2)$ , 针对下属每种情况, 求  $\alpha, \beta$  的LS估计及其方差, 以及  $\sigma^2$  的估计。

- (1) 三次测量的都是第一个物体
- (2) 前两次测量第一个物体, 第三次测第二个物体
- (3) 第一二次分别测  $\alpha, \beta$ , 第三次测  $\alpha + \beta$
- (4) 第一、二、三次分别测  $\alpha, \alpha - \beta, \alpha + \beta$
- (5) 前两次测  $\alpha \pm \beta$ , 第三次测  $\alpha \mp \beta$

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} y_1 &= \alpha + \varepsilon_1, \\ y_2 &= \alpha + \varepsilon_2, \\ y_3 &= \alpha + \varepsilon_3, \end{aligned} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{1}\alpha + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = (\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}')^{-1}\mathbf{1}'Y = \bar{y}, \quad \text{var}(\hat{\alpha}) = \sigma^2/3, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = s^2$$

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$$(2) \quad y_1 = \alpha + \varepsilon_1, y_2 = \alpha + \varepsilon_2, y_3 = \beta + \varepsilon_3,$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{记 } \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_1 \perp \mathbf{x}_2$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \mathbf{x}_1' Y / \mathbf{x}_1' \mathbf{x}_1 = (y_1 + y_2) / 2,$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \mathbf{x}_2' Y / \mathbf{x}_2' \mathbf{x}_2 = y_3$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{\alpha}) = \sigma^2 / 2, \text{var}(\hat{\beta}) = \sigma^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = (y_1 - \hat{\alpha})^2 + (y_2 - \hat{\alpha})^2 + (y_3 - \hat{\beta})^2 = (y_1 - y_2)^2 / 2$$

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$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} y_1 &= \alpha + \varepsilon_1, \\ y_2 &= \beta + \varepsilon_2, \\ y_3 &= \alpha + \beta + \varepsilon_3, \end{aligned} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{记 } \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则 } \mathbf{x}_1^\perp = \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2(\mathbf{x}_2' \mathbf{x}_2)^{-1} \mathbf{x}_2' \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \mathbf{x}_1^\perp' Y / \mathbf{x}_1^\perp' \mathbf{x}_1^\perp = (2y_1 - y_2 + y_3) / 3,$$

$$\text{同理 } \hat{\beta} = \mathbf{x}_2^\perp' Y / \mathbf{x}_2^\perp' \mathbf{x}_2^\perp = (-y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3) / 3,$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{\alpha} | X) = \text{var}(\hat{\beta} | X) = \frac{6}{9} \sigma^2.$$

$$\hat{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha} \\ \hat{\beta} \\ \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{e} = Y - \hat{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} (y_1 + y_2 - y_3) / 3 \\ (y_1 + y_2 - y_3) / 3 \\ -(y_1 + y_2 - y_3) / 3 \end{pmatrix}, \Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}^2 = (y_1 + y_2 - y_3)^2 / 3$$

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$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} y_1 &= \alpha + \varepsilon_1, \\ y_2 &= \alpha - \beta + \varepsilon_2, \\ y_3 &= \alpha + \beta + \varepsilon_3, \end{aligned} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \varepsilon_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{记 } \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则 } \mathbf{x}_1' \mathbf{x}_2 = 0$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \mathbf{x}_1' Y / \mathbf{x}_1' \mathbf{x}_1 = (y_1 + y_2 + y_3) / 3, \hat{\beta} = \mathbf{x}_2' Y / \mathbf{x}_2' \mathbf{x}_2 = (-y_2 + y_3) / 2,$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{\alpha} | X) = \sigma^2 / 3, \text{var}(\hat{\beta} | X) = \sigma^2 / 2.$$

$$\hat{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha} \\ \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta} \\ \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (y_1 + y_2 + y_3) / 3 \\ (2y_1 + 5y_2 - y_3) / 6 \\ (2y_1 - y_2 + 5y_3) / 6 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{e} = Y - \hat{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} (2y_1 - y_2 - y_3) / 3 \\ (-2y_1 + y_2 + y_3) / 6 \\ (-2y_1 + y_2 + y_3) / 6 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = (2y_1 - y_2 - y_3)^2 / 6$$

不同的试验设计导致不同的估计精度，最优设计？

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例2 (简单线性模型) 数据  $(x_i, y_i), i=1, 2, \dots, n$  iid  $\sim y = a + bx + \varepsilon$ ,  
即  $y_i = a + bx_i + \varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i \text{ iid } \sim (0, \sigma^2), \varepsilon_i$  与  $x_i$  独立。求LS估计。

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{x}) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon = \mathbf{1}a + \mathbf{x}b + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{其中 } Y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)', \mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)', \mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)', \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{记 } \mathbf{x}^\perp = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{1}(\mathbf{1}' \mathbf{1})^{-1} \mathbf{1}' \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - \bar{x} \mathbf{1}$$

$$Y = \mathbf{1}a + \mathbf{x}b + \varepsilon = \mathbf{1}(a + \bar{x}b) + \mathbf{x}^\perp b + \varepsilon \triangleq \mathbf{1}a^* + \mathbf{x}^\perp b + \varepsilon$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{b} = (\mathbf{x}^\perp' \mathbf{x}^\perp)^{-1} \mathbf{x}^\perp' Y = s_{xx}^{-1} s_{xy},$$

$$\hat{a}^* = \bar{y} \Rightarrow \hat{a} = \bar{y} - \bar{x} \hat{b}$$

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例3. 数据 $(x_i, y_i, z_i), i=1,2,\dots,n$ .

模型:  $y_i = a + bx_i + cz_i + \varepsilon_i$ ,  $\varepsilon_i \text{ iid } \sim (0, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\varepsilon_i$  与  $x_i, z_i$  独立。

求 $b$ 的LS估计及其方差。

模型为

$$Y = \mathbf{1}a + \mathbf{x}b + \mathbf{z}c + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

其中 $Y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)'$ ,  $\mathbf{1} = (1, \dots, 1)'$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)'$ ,  $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)'$ ,

$$\hat{b} = (\mathbf{x}^\perp' \mathbf{x}^\perp)^{-1} \mathbf{x}^\perp' Y, \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{x}^\perp = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{z})} \mathbf{x}, \quad \mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{z})} = ?$$

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$$\because L(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{z}) = L(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{1}\bar{z}) = L(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{z}^\perp), \text{ 其中 } \mathbf{z}^\perp = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{P}_1 \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{z} - \mathbf{1}\bar{z}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{z})} = \mathbf{P}_1 + \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{z}^\perp} = \mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}'/n + \mathbf{z}^\perp \mathbf{z}^{\perp'} / \|\mathbf{z}^\perp\|^2$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{x}^\perp = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{P}_{(\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{z})} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{1}(\mathbf{1}'\mathbf{1})^{-1} \mathbf{1}' \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{z}^\perp \{\mathbf{z}^{\perp'} \mathbf{z}^\perp\} \mathbf{z}^{\perp'} \mathbf{x}$$

$$= \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{1}\bar{x} - \mathbf{z}^\perp \hat{\gamma}, \text{ 其中 } \hat{\gamma} = \{\mathbf{z}^{\perp'} \mathbf{z}^\perp\} \mathbf{z}^{\perp'} \mathbf{x} = s_{zx} / s_{zz}$$

$$\therefore \hat{b} = (\mathbf{x}^\perp' \mathbf{x}^\perp)^{-1} \mathbf{x}^\perp' Y = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x} - (z_i - \bar{z})\hat{\gamma})y_i}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x} - (z_i - \bar{z})\hat{\gamma})^2}$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{b}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x} - (z_i - \bar{z})\hat{\gamma})^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{s_{xx} - s_{xz}^2/s_{zz}} = \frac{\sigma^2}{s_{xx}} \times \frac{1}{1 - r_{xz}^2}$$

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