第十七讲. LS估计的性质及F检验

最小二乘估计的性质

性质1. 无偏性: $E(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}|X) = \boldsymbol{\beta}$, 方差: $var(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}|X) = \sigma^2(X'X)^{-1}$

证明:
$$E(\hat{\beta} \mid X) = E\{(X'X)^{-1}X'Y \mid X\}$$

= $(X'X)^{-1}X'E(Y \mid X) = (X'X)^{-1}X'E\{X\beta + \varepsilon \mid X\}$
= $\beta + (X'X)^{-1}X'E\{\varepsilon \mid X\}$
因为 ε 与X独立,所以 $E\{\varepsilon \mid X\} = E\{\varepsilon\} = 0$,所以 $E(\hat{\beta} \mid X) = \beta$

 $\operatorname{var}(\hat{\beta} \mid X) = (X'X)^{-1}X' \operatorname{var}(\varepsilon \mid X)X(X'X)^{-1} = \sigma^{2}(X'X)^{-1}$

注1: 分量 $\hat{\beta}_{t}$ 是 β_{t} 的无偏估计,线性组合 $\mathbf{c}'\hat{\beta}$ 是 $\mathbf{c}'\beta$ 的无偏估计

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性质 2(相合性及渐近正态性). 设 $(\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i, y_i)$ iid满足线性模型 $y_i = \widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i' \boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i \sim (0, \sigma^2)$ 与 $\widetilde{\mathbf{x}}_i$ 独立(不假设 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i$ 正态)。设 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ 为LS估计,则当 $n \to \infty$ 时,

(1)相合性: $\hat{\beta} \xrightarrow{p} \beta$;

(2)渐近正态性: $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}-\beta) \stackrel{d}{\rightarrow} N(0,\sigma^2 M^{-1})$, $M = E(\tilde{x}_i \tilde{x}_i')$

性质 3.
$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{RSS}{n-p}$$
,则 $E(\hat{\sigma}^2 \mid X) = \sigma^2$

证明:
$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} \|\mathbf{e}\|^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} \mathbf{e}' \mathbf{e}$$
.

因为 $\mathbf{e} = (I_n - H)Y = (I_n - H)(X\beta + \varepsilon) = (I_n - H)\varepsilon$,
且 $E(\varepsilon \varepsilon' | X) = \sigma^2 I_n$,所以
$$E\{\mathbf{e}' \mathbf{e} | X\} = E\{\varepsilon' (I_n - H)\varepsilon | X\}$$

$$= E\{\text{tr}[(I_n - H)\varepsilon \varepsilon'] | X\}$$

$$= \text{tr}[(I_n - H)E\{\varepsilon \varepsilon' | X\} = \sigma^2 \text{tr}(I_n - H) = (n-p)\sigma^2$$

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Gauss-Markov定理

定义(Loewner's 偏序):对任何两个对称 $m \times m$ 矩阵 $A, B, A \ge B$ 定义为 $A - B \ge 0$ (非负定),等价地对任何 $x, x' Ax \ge x' Bx$

性质4 (Gauss - Markov定理). 最小二乘估计是最优无偏线性估计(BLUE: best linear unbiased estimate), 即在所有 β 的线性无偏估计中,LS估计 $\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y$ 的方差最小(Loewner偏序意义下)。

Gauss-Markov定理的证明:

设 $\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = C_{p \times n} Y \mathcal{P} \boldsymbol{\beta}$ 的任一线性无偏估计,所以

$$\beta = E(\widetilde{\beta} \mid X) = E(CY \mid X) = CX\beta,$$

上式对任何 β 成立,故 $CX = I_p$ 。

 $\operatorname{var}(\widetilde{\beta} \mid X) = C \operatorname{var}(Y \mid X)C' = \sigma^2 CC', \ \overline{m} \operatorname{var}(\hat{\beta} \mid X) = \sigma^2 (X'X)^{-1}$ 所以需要证明因为 $CC' \geq (X'X)^{-1}$

因为
$$I_n - H \ge 0$$
,所以
$$CC' \ge CHC' = CX(X'X)^{-1}X'C' = (X'X)^{-1}$$

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Gauss-Markov定理也表述为(课本):

GM定理:

在所有 $c'\beta$ 的线性无偏估计中,LS估计 $c'\hat{\beta} = c'(X'X)^{-1}X'Y$ 的方差最小。

特别地, $\hat{\beta}_k$ 是 β_k 的BLUE, $\hat{\beta}_k$ - $\hat{\beta}_i$ 是 β_k - β_i 的BLUE,等等。

GM定理:

假设 $A_{q \times p}(q \le p)$ 行满秩,记参数 $\theta_{q \times 1} = A\beta$,则LS估计 $\hat{\theta} = A\hat{\beta}$ 是 $A\beta$ 的BLUE

特别地,若
$$A = (0, I_q), A\beta = (0, I_q) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{(1)} \\ \beta_{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \beta_{(2)}, 划分X = (X_1, X_2),$$
 则 $\hat{\beta}_{(2)} = (X_2^{\perp} X_2^{\perp})^{-1} X_2^{\perp} Y \mathcal{E} \beta_{(2)}$ 的BLUE

性质5. 如果误差服从正态分布 $\varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$,则

- (1) β的极大似然估计即LS估计;
- (2) σ^2 的极大似然估计为 $\tilde{\sigma}^2_{\text{mle}} = \frac{1}{n} RSS = \frac{n-p}{n} \hat{\sigma}^2$,
- (3) $\hat{\beta} \mid X \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2(X'X)^{-1})$, $\frac{(n-p)\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-p}^2$, 且两者独立。

证明: $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim N(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$,

(3)
$$\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'Y = \beta + (X'X)^{-1}X'\varepsilon \sim N(\beta, \sigma^{2}(X'X)^{-1})$$

$$\mathbf{e} = (I_{n} - H)Y = (I_{n} - H)(X\beta + \varepsilon) = (I_{n} - H)\varepsilon,$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-p)\hat{\sigma}^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} = \frac{\|\mathbf{e}\|^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} = (\varepsilon/\sigma)'(\underline{I_{n} - H})(\varepsilon/\sigma) \sim \chi_{n-p}^{2}.$$
因为 $(X'X)^{-1}X'(I_{n} - H) = 0$,所以 $\hat{\beta}$ 与 $\hat{\sigma}^{2}$ 独立

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F检验

F-分布也叫做Snedecor's F-分布或者Fisher-Snedecor分布, 其定义为两个独立平均卡方随机变量之比的分布:

$$F = \frac{\chi_m^2 / m}{\chi_n^2 / n} \sim F_{m,n}$$



为了表示对Fisher的敬意, G.W. Snedecor 将其称作F-分布。





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部分回归系数的显著性检验

全模型: $Y_{n\times 1} = X_{n\times p}\beta_{p\times 1} + \varepsilon_{n\times 1} = X_1\beta_{(1)} + X_2\beta_{(2)} + \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 I_n)$ 其中 $X = (X_1, X_2)$, $X_1 为 n \times (p-q)$,第一列为 $\mathbf{1}.X_1 为 n \times q$; $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{(1)} \\ \beta_{(2)} \end{pmatrix}, \beta_{(1)} 长度为p-q(含截距), \beta_{(2)} 长度为q.$

 $\underline{\mathbb{R} 假设}\mathbf{H}_0: \boldsymbol{\beta}_{(2)} = \mathbf{0}_{q \times 1},$

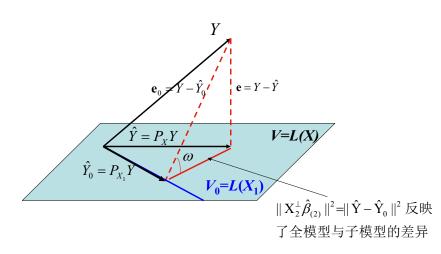
子模型: $Y = X_1 \beta_{(1)} + \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 I_n)$ (原假设下的模型)

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

记
$$\hat{Y} = P_X Y$$
为Y在 $V = L(X)$ 上的投影
记 $\hat{Y}_0 = P_{X_1} Y$ 为Y在 $V_0 = L(X_1) \subset V$ 上的投影
$$\hat{Y} = P_X Y = P_{X_1} Y + P_{X_2^{\perp}} Y = X_1 \hat{\beta}_{(1)}^* + X_2^{\perp} \hat{\beta}_{(2)} \stackrel{id}{=} \hat{Y}_0 + X_2^{\perp} \hat{\beta}_{(2)}$$

如果原假设成立时($\beta_{(2)} = 0$),则V = L(X)和 $V_0 = L(X_1)$ 差异不大,特别地,Y在V, V_0 上的投影之差 $\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_0 = X_2^{\perp} \hat{\beta}_{(2)}$ 的模长差别不大。



考虑到刻度以及q的大小, F检验取为

$$F = \frac{\|X_{2}^{\perp}\hat{\beta}_{(2)}\|^{2}/q}{\hat{\sigma}^{2}} = \frac{\|\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_{0}\|^{2}/q}{\|Y - \hat{Y}\|^{2}/(n-p)} = \frac{n-p}{q}ctg(\omega)^{2}$$

定理:原假设下 $F \sim F_{q,n-p}$

证明1: 利用
$$F = \frac{\|X_2^{\perp}\hat{\beta}_{(2)}\|^2}{q\hat{\sigma}^2}$$
。
由 $\hat{\beta} \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2(X'X)^{-1})$,知 $\hat{\beta}_{(2)} \sim N(\beta_{(2)}, \sigma^2(X_2^{\perp}X_2^{\perp})^{-1})$

$$H_0$$
成立时, $eta_{(2)}=0$,所以A =|| $\mathbf{X}_2^\perp \hat{eta}_{(2)} \, ||^2 = \hat{eta}_{(2)}^{} \mathbf{X}_2^\perp \mathbf{X}_2^\perp \hat{eta}_{(2)} \sim \sigma^2 \chi_q^2$

另外,B=
$$(n-p)\hat{\sigma}^2 \sim \sigma^2 \chi_{n-p}^2$$
, 且与 $\hat{\beta}$ 独立,

所以
$$\frac{A/q}{B/(n-p)} = \frac{\|X_2^{\perp}\hat{\beta}_{(2)}\|^2}{q\hat{\sigma}^2} = F \sim F_{k,n-p}$$

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证明2: 利用 $\mathbf{F} = \frac{n-p}{q} \times \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{Y}} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}_0\|^2}{\|\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}\|^2}$ 。

(1) 因为
$$\mathbf{\epsilon} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 I_n)$$
,以及 $\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}} = (I_n - \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{X}})\mathbf{\epsilon}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(n-p)\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\|\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}\|^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-p}^2 (\mathbf{不论}\mathbf{H}_0 成立与否).$$

(2) 原假设下Y=X₁
$$\beta_{(1)}$$
+ ϵ , $\epsilon \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 I_n)$
所以 $\hat{\mathbf{Y}} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}_0 = \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{X}_1} \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{X}_2^{\perp}} \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{X}_2^{\perp}} (\mathbf{X}_1 \beta_{(1)} + \epsilon) = \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{X}_2^{\perp}} \epsilon$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{Y}} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}_0\|^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_q^2$$

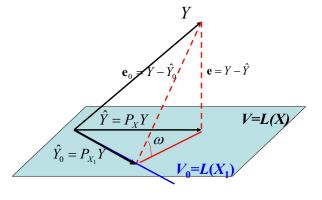
(3) 因为
$$(I_n - P_X)P_{X_2^{\perp}} = 0$$
,所以 $\|\hat{\mathbf{Y}} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}_0\|^2$ 与 $\|\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}\|^2$ 独立,
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{F} = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{Y}} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}_0\|^2}{\|\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{Y}}\|^2} \frac{|q|}{|(n-p)|} \sim F_{q,n-p}$$

F的其它表达

$$F = \frac{\|X_{2}^{\perp}\hat{\beta}_{(2)}\|^{2} / q}{\hat{\sigma}^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\|\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_{0}\|^{2} / q}{\|Y - \hat{Y}\|^{2} / (n - p)}$$

$$= \frac{n - p}{q} ctg(\omega)^{2}$$



$$F = \frac{n - p}{q} \times \frac{RSS_0 - RSS}{RSS}$$

这是因为 $\|\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_0\|^2 = \|\mathbf{e}_0 - \mathbf{e}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{e}_0\|^2 - \|\mathbf{e}\|^2 = RSS_0 - RSS$ 其中RSS = $\|\mathbf{e}\|^2$, RSS₀ = $\|\mathbf{e}_0\|^2$ 为全, 子模型下的残差平方和

$$F = \frac{n - p}{q} \times \frac{R^2 - R_0^2}{1 - R^2}$$

这是因为 $\|\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_0\|^2 = \|\hat{Y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 - \|\hat{Y}_0 - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2$ 及 $\mathbf{R}^2 = \|\hat{Y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2$ /SS a, $\mathbf{R}_0^2 = \|\hat{Y}_0 - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2$ /SS a

方差分析

$$F = \frac{n - p}{q} \times \frac{RSS_0 - RSS}{RSS}$$

上述形式表明F-检验可看作是是比较全模型和子模型的拟合程度。比较残差平方和也称作ANOVA (ANalysis Of Variance, 方差分析)

$$SS_{\tilde{\mathbb{R}}} = ||Y - \mathbf{1}\overline{y}||^{2}$$

$$= ||\hat{Y} - \mathbf{1}\overline{y}||^{2} + RSS$$

$$= ||\hat{Y}_{0} - \mathbf{1}\overline{y}||^{2} + ||\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_{0}||^{2} + RSS$$

$$= ||\hat{Y}_{0} - \mathbf{1}\overline{y}||^{2} + (RSS_{0} - RSS) + RSS$$

X1解释的 部分 X1不能解释,但 x2能解释的部分

X1,x2都不能 解释的部分

> anova (sub.model, full.model)

Y~X1 Y~X1+X2

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特例1. 单个回归系数的t-检验 $H_0: \beta_k = 0$

$$F = \frac{\parallel \mathbf{x}_{k}^{\perp} \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{k} \parallel^{2}}{\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^{2}} = \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{k}^{2}}{\hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^{2} / \parallel \mathbf{x}_{k}^{\perp} \parallel^{2}} \sim_{H_{0}} F_{1,n-p}$$

$$t = \pm \sqrt{F} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_k}{\hat{\sigma} / \|\mathbf{x}_k^{\perp}\|} \sim_{H_0} t_{n-p}$$

这可由 $\hat{\beta}_k \sim N(\beta_k, \sigma^2 / ||\mathbf{x}_k^{\perp}||^2)$ 直接得到。

$Y - \hat{Y}_0 = Y - \mathbf{1}\overline{y}$ Y = L(X) $V_0 = L(1)$ $\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_0 = \hat{Y} - \mathbf{1}\overline{y}$

$$\cos^2 \omega = \frac{\parallel \hat{Y} - \mathbf{1}\overline{y} \parallel^2}{\parallel Y - \mathbf{1}\overline{y} \parallel^2} = R^2$$

$$F = \frac{n-p}{p-1} \times \frac{\|\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_0\|^2}{\|Y - \hat{Y}\|^2} = \frac{n-p}{p-1} \times \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} = \frac{n-p}{p-1} \times (ctg\omega)^2$$

特例2. 回归方程的显著性检验

$$Y = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\gamma + \varepsilon, \beta_0$$
是截距

$$H_0: \gamma = (\beta_1, ..., \beta_{p-1})' = 0$$

记 $Z^{\perp} = Z - P_1 Z = Z - 1\bar{x}'$ 为自变量的中心化矩阵。

回归方程显著性的 F检验:

$$F = \frac{n-p}{p-1} \times \frac{\|\hat{Y} - \hat{Y}_0\|^2}{\|Y - \hat{Y}\|^2} = \frac{\|Z^{\perp}\hat{y}\|^2}{(p-1)\hat{\sigma}^2} \sim_{H_0} F_{p-1,n-p}$$

其中
$$\hat{Y}_0 = \mathbf{1}\overline{y}$$
,所以 $F = \frac{n-p}{p-1} \times \frac{R^2}{1-R^2}$

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Salary = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 Sex + \beta_2 Rank + \beta_3 Year + \varepsilon$

Call:

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Im(formula = Salary ~ Sex + Rank + Year, data = salary)

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	11011.76	966.95	11.388	3.03e-15 ***
Sex	603.77	811.20	0.744	0.46
Rank	4747.18	452.58	10.489	5.18e-14 ***
Year	393.86	74.53	5.285	3.04e-06 ***

Residual standard error: 2398 on 48 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.8454, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8358

F-statistic: 87.51 on 3 and 48 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

回归方程的显著性检验

单个回归系数的t检验 \sqrt{F}

Salary =
$$\beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Sex} + \beta_2 \text{Rank} + \beta_3 \text{Year} + \varepsilon$$

 $H_0: \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$

```
> m2 = Im(Salary~Sex+Rank+Year, data=salary)
> m1 = Im(Salary~Sex, data=salary)
> anova(m1, m2)
Analysis of Variance Table

Model 1: Salary ~ Sex
Model 2: Salary ~ Sex + Rank + Year
Res.Df RSS Df Sum of Sq F Pr(>F)
1 50 1671623638
2 48 276016717 2 1395606921 121.35 < 2.2e-16 ***
```

$$F = \frac{n - p}{q} \times \frac{RSS_0 - RSS}{RSS} = \frac{52 - 4}{2} \times \frac{1671623638 - 276016717}{276016717} = 121.35$$