2014.3.19

# 

回顾一般线性模型的两种表示:

#### 模型表示1:

y:响应变量, x:自变量(向量)。线性回归模型假设:

(i) 线性回归函数:  $E(y|\mathbf{x}) = a + b'\mathbf{x}$ ,

(ii) 方差常数/齐性:  $var(y | \mathbf{x}) = \sigma^2$ .

其中 $a,b,\sigma^2$ 是未知参数。

#### 模型表示 2:

 $y = a + b' \mathbf{x} + \varepsilon,$ 

其中

(1)  $E(\varepsilon) = 0$ 

(2)  $var(\varepsilon) = \sigma^2$  (方差齐性, Homoscedasticity)

(3) ε与x独立 (外生性, Exogeneity)

例2(单因素方差分析模型). n个个体被随机地分配于K组分别接受某种处理(treatment),并测量某指标。假设第k组有 $n_k$ 个个体,指标测量为 $y_{k1},...,y_{kn_k}$ iid ~  $N(\mu_k,\sigma^2),k=1,....K$ 

记 
$$\varepsilon_{kj} = y_{kj} - \mu_k$$
, j=1,...,  $n_k$  iid ~ N(0,  $\sigma^2$ ),  $k = 1,...K$ ,即
$$y_{kj} = \mu_k + \varepsilon_{kj}$$
,

模型可表示为:  $\mathbf{Y} = X\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, E\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = 0, \text{var}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = \sigma^2 I_n$ , 其中

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} \\ \vdots \\ y_{1n_i} \\ \vdots \\ y_{K1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{Kn_K} \end{pmatrix}, X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_K \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{11} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{1n_i} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{K1} \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_{Kn_K} \end{pmatrix}$$

为了检验K个均值相同,通常重新参数化,比如令  $\beta_1=\mu_1,\;\beta_2=\mu_2-\mu_1,\;...,\;\beta_K=\mu_K-\mu_1,$ 

对于上述新参数 $\tilde{\mathbf{\beta}} = (\beta_1, ..., \beta_K)'$ ,写出模型  $\mathbf{Y} = X\tilde{\mathbf{\beta}} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}, E\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = 0, \text{var}(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}) = \sigma^2 I_n$  中的设计阵 $\mathbf{X}$ 

# 参数含义-以简单线性回归模型为例

### ■ 参数的含义

(1) 
$$b = \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} \propto \rho$$
, 所以 $b = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho = 0$ 

(2)  $a = \mu_v - b\mu_x$ ,

(3)  $\sigma^2 = (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_v^2$ 

证明: (1) 由  $\varepsilon = y - a - bx \perp x$   $\Rightarrow 0 = \text{cov}(\varepsilon, x) = \text{cov}(y - a - bx, x)$ =  $\text{cov}(y, x) - b \text{ var}(x) \Rightarrow b = \frac{\text{cov}(y, x)}{\text{var}(x)} = \rho \sqrt{\frac{\text{var}(y)}{\text{var}(x)}} = \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}$ 

(2)  $\boxplus \mu_y = E(y) = E(a + bx + \varepsilon) = a + b\mu_x \Rightarrow a = \mu_y - b\mu_x$ 

(3) 由 $y = a + bx + \varepsilon$ , 以及 $\varepsilon$ 与x独立,有如下方差分解  $var(y) = var(a + bx) + var(\varepsilon)$ , 即 $\sigma_y^2 = b^2 \sigma_x^2 + \sigma^2$ 

$$\text{Fig.} \sigma^2 = \sigma_y^2 - b^2 \sigma_x^2 = \sigma_y^2 - \left(\frac{\rho^2 \sigma_y^2}{\sigma_y^2}\right) \sigma_x^2 = (1 - \rho^2) \sigma_y^2$$

注:由(3)我们得到  $\rho^2 = \frac{\sigma_y^2 - \sigma^2}{\sigma_y^2} = \frac{\text{var}(a+bx)}{\text{var}(y)}$ 

所以x, y相关系数的平方 =回归直线所能解释的 y的方差的百分比

# ■ 回归效应

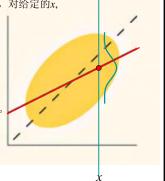
假设(x,y)服从二元正态分<mark>布,对给定的x,</mark>

y服从图中所示的正态分布

该正态分布的中心,E(y|x), 在对称轴(虚线)之下

x变化时,f(x) = E(y|x)形成 回归直线(红),称为回归函数。

相比于虚线,回归直线在两端 有向中心回归的趋势。



虚线称为SD线: x偏离其中心1个SD, y也偏离其中心一个SD



假设(x,y)服从如下简单线性模型

 $E(y \mid x) = a + bx, \text{var}(y \mid x) = \sigma^2$ 

如果已知x超过其均值k个单位( $x=\mu_x+k\sigma_x$ ), 你是否预期y超过其均值k个单位, $E(y|x=\mu_x+k\sigma_x)=\mu_y+k\sigma_y$ ?

 $\triangleq x = \mu_x + k\sigma_x$  Fig.  $E(y \mid x) = \mu_y + bk\sigma_x = \mu_y + k\rho_{xy}\sigma_y < \mu_y + k\sigma_y$ 

同样当 $x = \mu_x - k\sigma_x$ , $E(y|x) = \mu_y - k\rho_{xy}\sigma_y > \mu_y - k\sigma_y$ . 所以回归直线不是虚线(SD线),而是实线。 例. 课外培训教育是否能提高儿童的IQ? 考察入学前IQ值低于平均水平的那些儿童,发现经过一段时间的培训,其IQ值平均提高了5分。以此现象来宣传培训效果是否可信?

实际上,学前比平均分高的儿童在入学后的IQ可能平均降低了5分!此现象可能只是回归效应,并不一定能说明真的有效。

如果入学前后平均IQ值相同,标准差也相同,那么上述现象是正常的回归效应。

又比如减肥药的宣传、高尔顿的父子身高问题等

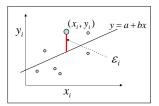
# 简单线性回归模型的最小二乘法

- 1. 最小二乘估计
- 2. 最小二乘估计的性质
- 3. 正态模型下的统计推断

# 1. 最小二乘估计 (Least Squares, LS)

#### ■ 方法

假设 $(x_i, y_i)$ , i = 1, 2, ..., n. iid 满足线性模型:  $y_i = a + bx_i + \varepsilon_i$ ,  $\varepsilon_i$  iid  $\sim (0, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\varepsilon_i = x_i$ 独立.



## 最小二乘法极小化误差平方和:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varepsilon_i^2 = \min \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - a - bx_i)^2$$

求导得到正则方程:

$$\begin{cases} \sum (y_i - a - bx_i) = 0\\ \sum x_i (y_i - a - bx_i) = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 注:正则方程可理解为模型条件的"矩估计方法"实现:

得到
$$LS$$
估计: 
$$\begin{cases} \hat{b} = s_{xy}/s_{xx} \\ \hat{a} = \overline{y} - \hat{b}\overline{x} \end{cases} \qquad s_{xx} = \sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2, \\ s_{xy} = \sum (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y}) \end{cases}$$

$$\vdots$$

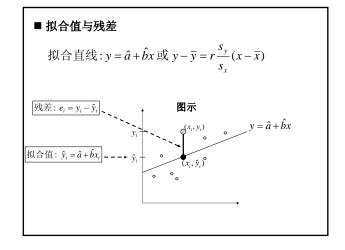
$$\vdots$$

$$\hat{b} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{xx}} = \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{s_{xx}s_{yy}}} \times \sqrt{\frac{s_{yy}}{s_{xx}}} = r_{xy} \times \frac{s_y}{s_x}, \\ \hat{a} = \overline{y} - \hat{b}\overline{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\exists t \gg \text{ where } s_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{s_{xx}s_{yy}}} \times \sqrt{\frac{s_{yy}}{s_{xx}}} = r_{xy} \times \frac{s_y}{s_x}, \\ \hat{a} = \overline{y} - \hat{b}\overline{x}$$

$$\exists t \gg \text{ where } s_{xy} = \sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2/(n-1), \\ s_y = \sqrt{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2/(n-1)}, \\ s_y = \sqrt{\sum (y_i - \overline{y})^2/(n-1)} = \sum (1) \left(1 - \frac{s_y}{\sigma_x}\right) = \frac{s_{xy}}{\sigma_x}$$

$$(1) b = \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}; (2) a = \mu_y - b\mu_x,$$



- 拟合值(fitted value):  $\hat{y}_i = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x_i$ ,
- 残差(residual):  $e_i = y_i \hat{y}_i = y_i \hat{a} \hat{b}x_i$ ,
- 残差平方和*RSS* (Residual Sum of Squares):  $RSS = \sum e_i^2 = \sum (y_i \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum (y_i \hat{a} \hat{b}x_i)^2$ 即最小的误差平方和
- RSS =  $s_{yy} s_{xy}^2 / s_{xx} = s_{yy} (1 r^2)$ \*\*\text{\text{\text{WiE:}}} RSS =  $\sum_{xy} (y_i - \hat{a} - \hat{b}x_i)^2 = \sum_{xy} (y_i - \overline{y} + \hat{b}\overline{x} - \hat{b}x_i)^2$ =  $s_{yy} - 2\hat{b}s_{xy} + \hat{b}^2 s_{xx} = s_{yy} - s_{xy}^2 / s_{xx}$

性质: 
$$\sum e_i = 0$$
,  $\sum e_i x_i = 0$ ,  $\sum e_i \hat{y}_i = 0$ , 此即正则方程 
$$\begin{cases} 0 = \sum (y_i - \hat{a} - \hat{b}x_i) = \sum e_i \\ 0 = \sum x_i (y_i - \hat{a} - \hat{b}x_i) = \sum x_i e_i \end{cases}$$

#### ■ 误差方差估计

因为 $\sigma^2 = \text{var}(\varepsilon_i) = E(\varepsilon_i^2), \varepsilon_i = y_i - a - bx_i$ 而  $e_i = y_i - \hat{a} - \hat{b}x_i$ 可看作是 $\varepsilon_i$ 的"估计" (预测)

$$\begin{split} \hat{\sigma}^2 = & \frac{1}{n-2} RSS = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{a} - \hat{b}x_i)^2 \\ \text{虽然它不是由最小二乘法(极小化误差平方和)直接} \end{split}$$

得到的,但通常也称它为LS估计。

#### ■ 复相关系数平方

注意到 $\sum \hat{y}_i = \sum y_i = n\bar{y}$ ,我们有平方和分解:  $s_{yy} = \sum (y_i - \overline{y})^2 = \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i + \hat{y}_i - \overline{y})^2 = \sum (\hat{y}_i - \overline{y})^2 + \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$ 即总平方和 $s_w = s_{\hat{w}} + RSS = 回归平方和 + 残差平方和$ 

定义:对于一般(多重)线性回归,复相关系数平方R<sup>2</sup>定义为 回归函数(或自变量)所能解释的响应变量方差的百分比:

$$R^{2} = \frac{s_{\hat{y}\hat{y}}}{s_{yy}} = \frac{\sum (\hat{y}_{i} - \overline{y})^{2}}{\sum (y_{i} - \overline{y})^{2}}$$

对于简单回归:  $s_{\hat{y}\hat{y}} = \sum (\hat{a} + \hat{b}x_i - (\hat{a} + \hat{b}\overline{x}))^2 = \hat{b}^2 s_{xx} = s_{xy}^2/s_{xx}$ 所以 $\mathbf{R}^2 = s_{xy}^2 / s_{xx} s_{yy} = r^2$ 

总结如下:

$$y = a + bx + \varepsilon$$
,  $\varepsilon \sim (0, \sigma^2), \varepsilon \perp x$ 

(1) 
$$b = \frac{\operatorname{cov}(x, y)}{\operatorname{var}(x)} = \rho \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x}$$
 (2)  $a = \mu_y - b\mu_x$ , (2)  $\hat{b} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{xx}} = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$ 

(2) 
$$a = \mu_v - b\mu_x$$
,

(3) 
$$\sigma^2 = (1 - \rho^2)\sigma_v^2$$

LS估计

(1) 
$$\hat{b} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{xx}} = r \frac{s_y}{s_x}$$

(2) 
$$\hat{a} = \overline{y} - \hat{b}\overline{x}$$

(3) 
$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = (1 - r^2) s_y^2 \times \frac{n-1}{n-2} \approx (1 - r^2) s_y^2$$

# 2. 最小二乘估计的性质

性质1 (无偏性).  $E(\hat{b}) = b, E(\hat{a}) = a, E(\hat{\sigma}^2 \mid \mathbf{x}) = \sigma^2$ 

证明: 
$$\hat{b} = s_{xy}/s_{xx}$$

$$(1) E(\hat{b} \mid \mathbf{x}) = E\left(\frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})y_i}{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2} \mid \mathbf{x}\right) = \frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})E(y_i \mid x_i)}{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2}$$
$$= \frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})(a + bx_i + E(\varepsilon_i \mid x_i))}{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})(bx_i)}{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2} = b$$

由 $\varepsilon$ 与 $\mathbf{x}$ 独立, $E(\varepsilon_i \mid x_i) = E(\varepsilon_i) = 0$ 

(2) 另外,  $E(\hat{a} \mid \mathbf{x}) = E(\bar{y} - \hat{b}\bar{x} \mid \mathbf{x}) = a + b\bar{x} - E(\hat{b} \mid \mathbf{x})\bar{x} = a$ 

注:无偏性需要条件 $E(\varepsilon)=0$ 以及 $\varepsilon$ 与x的独立性,但不需要方差齐性。

(3) 
$$\hat{y}_{i} = \hat{a} + \hat{b}x_{i}$$
, 向量形式:  $\hat{y} = 1\hat{a} + x\hat{b}$ 

而 $\hat{b} = s_{xy}/s_{xx} = \frac{(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})'\mathbf{y}}{(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})'(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})}$ ,

将拟合值向量写成y的线性变换形式:
$$\hat{y} = 1\hat{a} + x\hat{b} = 1(\overline{y} - \hat{b}\overline{x}) + x\hat{b} = 1\overline{y} + (\mathbf{x} - \overline{x}\mathbf{1})\hat{b}$$

$$= \frac{1\mathbf{1}'}{n}\mathbf{y} + (\mathbf{x} - \overline{x}\mathbf{1})\frac{(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})'\mathbf{y}}{(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})'(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1\mathbf{1}'}{n} + \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \overline{x}\mathbf{1})(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})'}{(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})'(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})}\right)\mathbf{y}$$

残差向量  $\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} = \left(I_{n} - \frac{\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}'}{n} - \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \overline{x}\mathbf{1})(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})'}{(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})'(\mathbf{x} - 1\overline{x})}\right)\mathbf{y}$ 

"记为

容易验证C是对称幂等矩阵,所以(I-C)也是,而且: tr(C)=n-2,C1=0,Cx=0则给定x的条件下,

$$E(RSS | \mathbf{x}) = E(\mathbf{e}' \mathbf{e} | \mathbf{x}) = E(\mathbf{y}' C \mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x})$$

$$= (\mathbf{1}a + \mathbf{x}b)'C(\mathbf{1}a + \mathbf{x}b) + tr(C)\sigma^{2}$$

$$= (n-2)\sigma^{2}$$
所以 $E(\hat{\sigma}^{2} | \mathbf{x}) = E(RSS/(n-2) | \mathbf{x}) = \sigma^{2}$ 。

注: 事实上, $P = I - C EL(1, \mathbf{x})$ 对应的投影矩阵。  $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = P\mathbf{y} E \mathbf{y} a EL(1, \mathbf{x})$ 上的投影。