5.5

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 13 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y'Y = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 5 & 10 & 15 & 13 & 22 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 13 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1259 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X'X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 17 \\ 17 & 55 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X'Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 13 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 81 \\ 261 \end{bmatrix}$$

# 5.5 Idempotent Proof

Using R:

$$H^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3659 & -0.1463 & 0.0244 & 0.1951 & 0.1951 & 0.3659 \\ -0.1463 & 0.6585 & 0.3902 & 0.122 & 0.122 & -0.1463 \\ 0.0244 & 0.3902 & 0.2682 & 0.1463 & 0.1463 & 0.0244 \\ 0.1951 & 0.122 & 0.1463 & 0.1707 & 0.1707 & 0.1951 \\ 0.1951 & 0.122 & 0.1463 & 0.1707 & 0.1707 & 0.1951 \\ 0.3659 & -0.1463 & 0.0244 & 0.1951 & 0.1951 & 0.3659 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 0.3659 & -0.1463 & 0.0244 & 0.1951 & 0.1951 & 0.3659 \\ -0.1463 & 0.6585 & 0.3902 & 0.122 & 0.122 & -0.1463 \\ 0.0244 & 0.3902 & 0.2683 & 0.1463 & 0.1463 & 0.0244 \\ 0.1951 & 0.122 & 0.1463 & 0.1707 & 0.1707 & 0.1951 \\ 0.1951 & 0.122 & 0.1463 & 0.1707 & 0.1707 & 0.1951 \\ 0.3659 & -0.1463 & 0.0244 & 0.1951 & 0.1951 & 0.3659 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore H^2 = H$$

By Hand:

$$\begin{split} H^2 &= (X(X'X)^{-1}X')(X(X'X)^{-1}X') \\ \to H^2 &= (X(X^{-1}X'^{-1})X')(X(X'X)^{-1}X') \\ \to H^2 &= (XX^{-1}X'^{-1}X')(X(X'X)^{-1}X') \\ \to H^2 &= ((XX^{-1})(X'^{-1}X'))(X(X'X)^{-1}X') \\ \to H^2 &= (II)(X(X'X)^{-1}X') \\ \to H^2 &= I(X(X'X)^{-1}X') \\ \to H^2 &= X(X'X)^{-1}X' \\ \to H^2 &= H \\ \therefore H \text{ is idempotent} \end{split}$$

#### 5.17

$$W_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} Y$$

$$W_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} Y$$

$$W_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} Y$$

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} W_{1} \\ W_{2} \\ W_{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{1} + Y_{2} + Y_{3} \\ Y_{1} - Y_{2} \\ Y_{1} - Y_{2} - Y_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E\{W\} = \begin{bmatrix} \mu_{1} + \mu_{2} + \mu_{3} \\ \mu_{1} - \mu_{2} \\ \mu_{1} - \mu_{2} - \mu_{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

### 5.24.a

1. 
$$\hat{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.439 \\ 4.6098 \end{bmatrix}$$
  
2.  $e = \begin{bmatrix} -2.878 \\ -0.0488 \\ 0.3415 \\ 0.7317 \\ -1.2683 \\ 3.122 \end{bmatrix}$   
3.  $SSR = 145.2073$   
4.  $SSE = 20.2927$   
5.  $s^2\{b\} = \begin{bmatrix} 6.8055 \\ -2.1035 \\ 0.7424 \end{bmatrix}$   
6.  $E\{Y_h\} = 18.878$   
7.  $s^2\{pred\} = 6.9292$ 

#### 5.24.b

1. 
$$s^{2}{b_{0}, b_{1}} = -2.1035$$
  
 $s{b_{0}, b_{1}} = 1.4503i = NaN$ 

2. 
$$s^2\{b_0\} = 6.8055$$

3. 
$$s\{b_1\} = 0.8616$$

### 6.1.a

$$Y = \beta^{T} X + \epsilon$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{11}x_{12} \\ 1 & x_{21} & x_{21}x_{22} \\ 1 & x_{31} & x_{31}x_{32} \\ 1 & x_{41} & x_{41}x_{42} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{0} \\ \beta_{1} \\ \beta_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

### 6.1.b

$$log(Y) = \beta^{T} X + \epsilon$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} \\ 1 & x_{21} & x_{22} \\ 1 & x_{31} & x_{32} \\ 1 & x_{41} & x_{42} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{0} \\ \beta_{1} \\ \beta_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

## 6.22.a

This is not a linear regression model. We can apply the following transformations:

$$X'_{i1} = X_{i1}$$

$$X_{i2}' = 10^{X_{i2}}$$

$$X'_{i3} = X^2_{i1}$$

Our linear regression model after the transformation:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X'_{i1} + \beta_2 X'_{i2} + \beta_3 X'_{i3} + \epsilon_i$$

#### 6.22.b

This is not a linear regression model. It is not possible to transform this.

## Example 6.9

 $b_0$ : The intercept in the linear regression model.

 $b_1$ : The slope of  $x_1$  in the linear regression model.

 $b_2$  : The slope of  $\boldsymbol{x}_2$  in the linear regression model.

## **Appendix**

```
# Function
r_matrix_to_mathjax <- function(mat) {</pre>
  nrow <- dim(mat)[1]</pre>
  result <- "\\begin{bmatrix}"</pre>
  for (i in 1:nrow) {
    result <- paste(result, "", paste(mat[i, ], collapse = "&"), "\\\")</pre>
  result <- paste(result, "\\end{bmatrix}")</pre>
  return(result)
# 5.5
x1 \leftarrow c(4, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4)
Y \leftarrow as.matrix(c(16, 5, 10, 15, 13, 22))
X \leftarrow cbind(1, x1)
Xt <- t(X)</pre>
Yt <- t(Y)
Yt.Y <- Yt %*% Y
Xt.X <- Xt %*% X
Xt.Y <- Xt %*% Y
H <- round(X %*% solve(Xt %*% X) %*% Xt, 4)</pre>
H.2 \leftarrow round(H \% * \% H, 4)
# 5.24
beta_hat <- solve(Xt.X) %*% Xt %*% Y
Y_hat <- X %*% beta_hat
residuals <- Y - Y_hat
Y_mean <- mean(Y)
SSR <- sum((Y_hat - Y_mean)^2)</pre>
SSE <- sum(residuals ** 2)</pre>
n <- length(x1)
dfSSE <- n - 2
MSE <- SSE / dfSSE
Var.b <- solve(Xt.X) * as.numeric(MSE)</pre>
X1h <- 4
Yh <- beta_hat[1] + beta_hat[2] * X1h
X1h <- 4
x_h <- c(1, X1h)
s2_pred <- MSE * (1 + t(x_h) %*% solve(Xt.X) %*% x_h)
```