



[Lecture 21: Introduction to Generalized Linear Models;](#)

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> 3. Review

### 3. Review

#### Meaning of Conditional Expectation

2/3 points (graded)

Consider the model  $Y|\mathbf{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{X}^T \beta, 1)$ , where  $\mathbf{X}$  is a  $p$ -dimensional random variable. Here,  $\beta$  is a fixed constant. Indicate whether the following statements are true, or false.

$\mathbb{E}[Y|\mathbf{X}]$  is a constant random variable.

☐ True

☒ False



If  $X_i$ 's are iid Gaussian, then the conditional mean,  $\mathbb{E}[Y|\mathbf{X}]$  is Gaussian random variable. (Assume  $\beta$  is a real-valued vector).

☐ True ✓

☒ False



The expected value of  $Y$ ,  $\mathbb{E}[Y]$  is a non-constant random variable, if we assume that each  $X_i$  has mean  $\mu$ .

☐ True

☒ False



**Solution:**

- False. Note that the conditional mean is equal to  $\mathbf{X}^T \beta$ , which indeed is a random variable.
- True. Note that  $\mathbf{X}^T \beta = \sum_{i=1}^p X_i \beta_i$  is a sum of iid Gaussian random variables, and is itself a Gaussian random variable.
- False. Note that  $\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[Y|\mathbf{X}]] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{X}^T \beta] = \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_i \mu$ , which is constant, using the law of iterated expectations.

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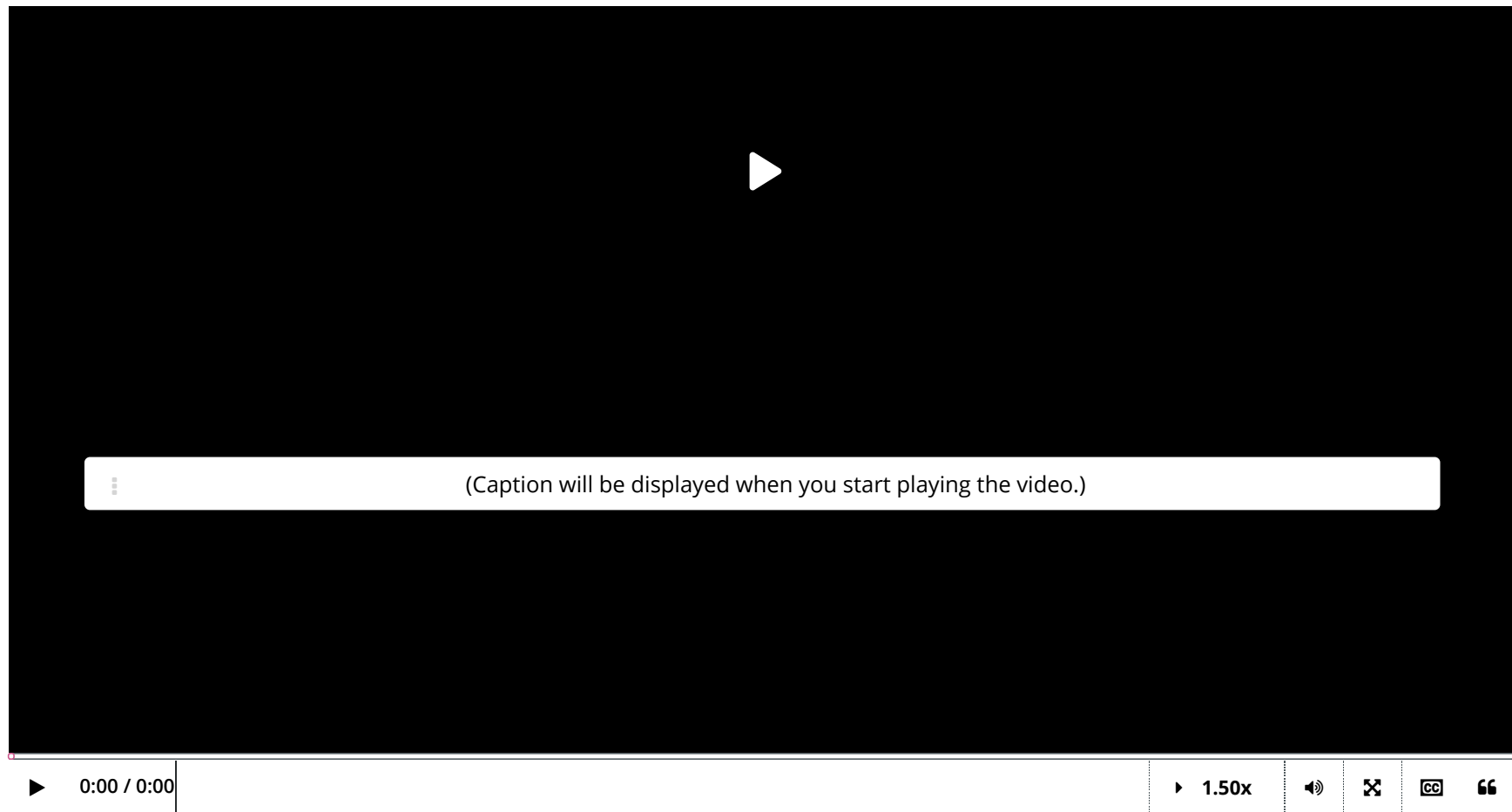
You have used 1 of 1 attempt

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**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

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## Generalizing Two Components of Linear Models



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Previously, we encountered the idea of a **regression function**. More precisely, given a pair of random variables  $X, Y$ , we can write down the function  $\mu(x)$  defined to be

$$\mu(x) := \mathbb{E}[Y \mid X = x].$$

In the Linear Regression unit, the assumption was that  $\mu(x)$  was a linear function of  $x$ . For example, in the one-variable case, we assumed  $\mu(x) = a + bx$ ; and for higher dimensions,  $\mu(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \beta$ .

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