

Lecture Notes for Theory of Linear Models

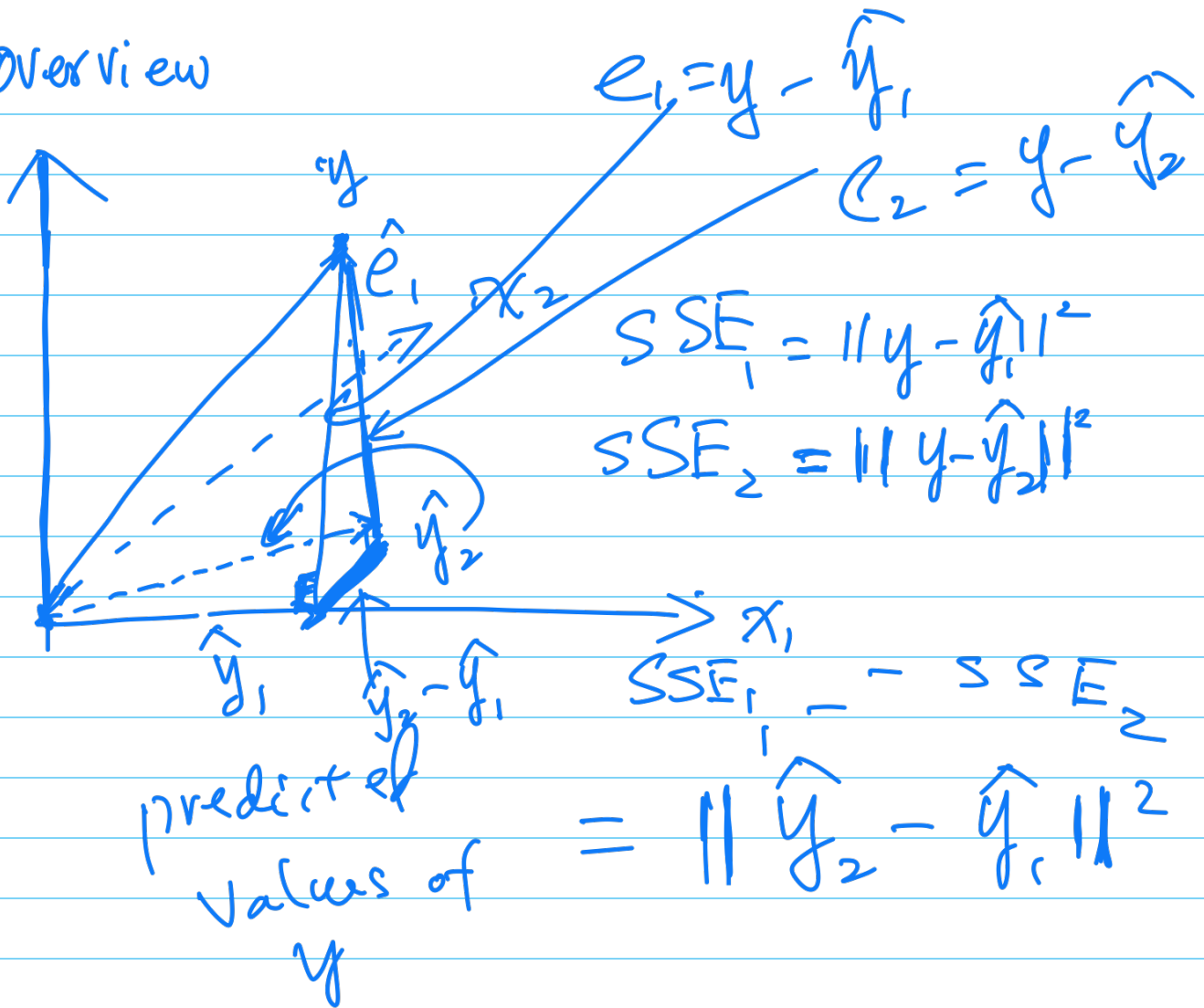
STAT 443/851

Lecture 1

- Overview of STAT 443/851
- Linear Statistical Models
 - Multiple Linear Regression
 - ANOVA

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Overview



(H_0 : $y \sim x_1$ (reduced))

(H_1 : $y \sim x_1 + x_2$ (full))

F test is based on $SSE_1 - SSE_2$

suppose we have observation on Y & X_j

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & X_{11} & \dots & X_{1,p-1} \\ 1 & X_{21} & & X_{2,p-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & X_{n1} & & X_{n,p-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{p-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \varepsilon_p \end{bmatrix}$$

↑

$$\underset{n \times 1}{y} = \underset{n \times p}{X} \underset{p \times 1}{\beta} + \underset{n \times 1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\varepsilon \sim N_n(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$I_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ identity}$$

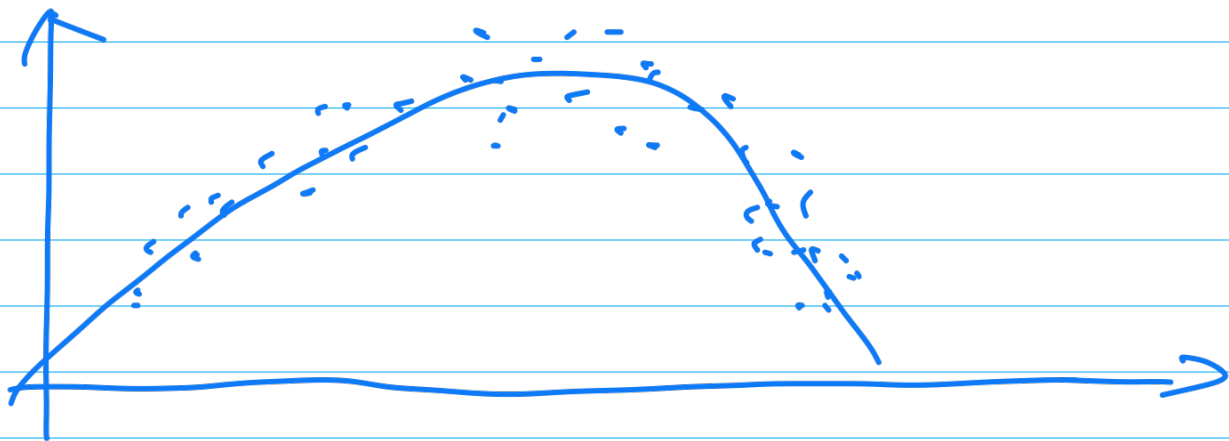
$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \dots + \beta_p X_{ip} + \varepsilon_i$$

Polynomial regression

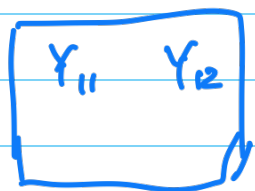
$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2 x_i^2 + \dots + \beta_{p-1} x_i^{p-1} + \epsilon_i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{p-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & & x_2^{p-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & & x_n^{p-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{p-1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{pmatrix}$$

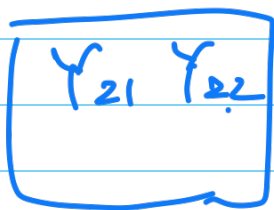
$$y = X\beta + \epsilon$$



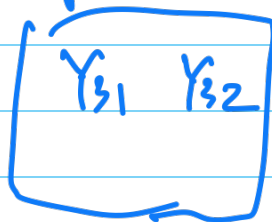
one-way ANOVA for categorical X_j



α_1



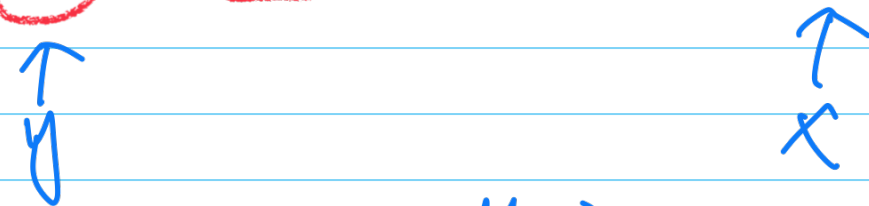
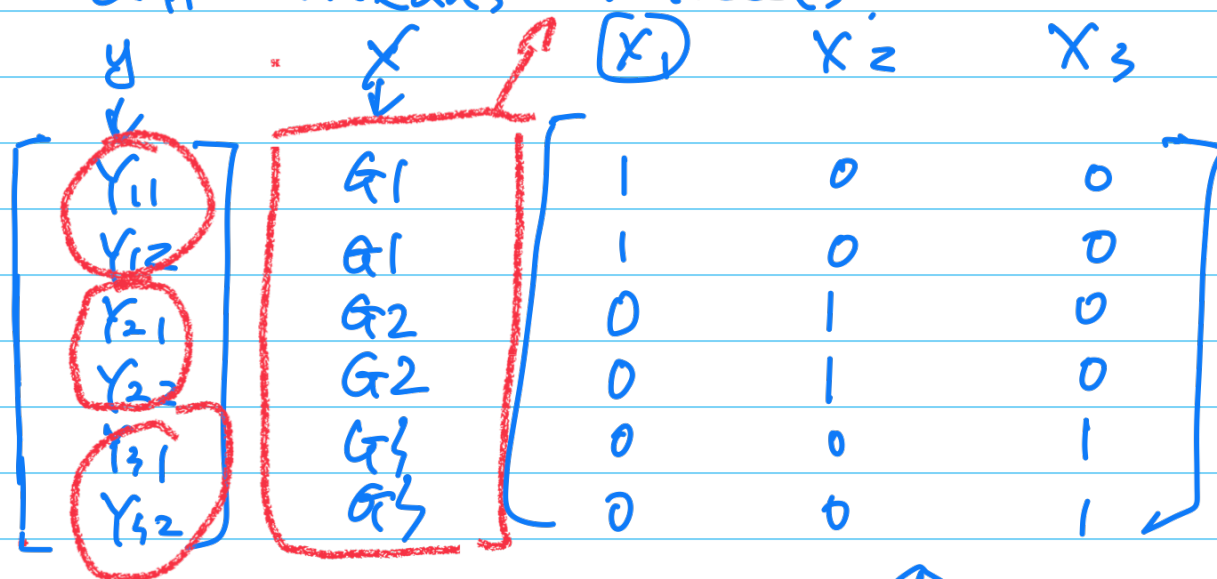
α_2



α_3

$$Y_{ij} = \mu_i + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

cell means models



$$y = X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \mu_3 \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon$$

$6 \times 1 \quad 6 \times 3 \quad 6 \times 1$

$$y = X \cdot \beta + \epsilon$$

