

### Estimation under vilbetingelser

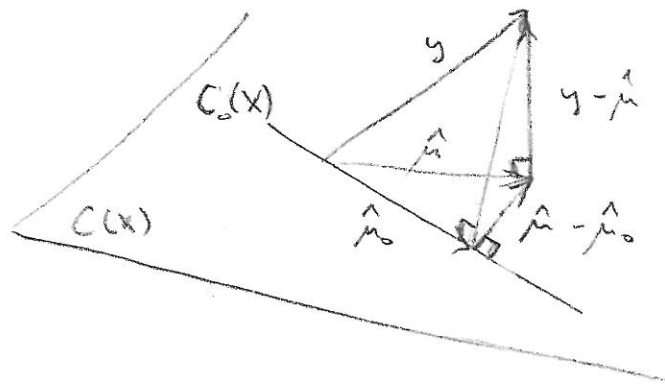
Lineær vand på parametrene kan udtrykkes som

$$H\beta = 0, \quad H \text{ } q \times n \text{ med fuld rang } q \leq n$$

Dette begrænser  $\mu$  til at ligge i

$$\text{undersrummet } C_0(X) = C(X) \cap N(H(X^T X)^{-1} X^T)^*$$

$$\dim C_0(X) = n - q.$$



MK-estimationer under vilbetingelserne kan findes ved hjælp af Lagranges multiplikator metode:

$$f(\beta; \alpha) = (y - X\beta)^T (y - X\beta) - (H\beta)^T (2\alpha)$$

$2\alpha$  er vektorer bestående af multiplikatorerne (totalt er medtaget for at give simple vægninger).

$$\begin{aligned} X\beta = y &\Rightarrow X^T X \beta = X^T y \\ H\beta = 0 &\Rightarrow H(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = 0 \Rightarrow \beta \in N(H(X^T X)^{-1} X^T) \end{aligned}$$

\*

Differentiation mht.  $\beta$  og derefter sat lig 0  
giver (efter division med 2)

$$X^T X \beta = X^T y + H^T \alpha \quad (1)$$

Desuden gælder

$$H \beta = 0 \quad (2)$$

Multiplikation af (1) med  $(X^T X)^{-1}$   
giver

$$\beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y + (X^T X)^{-1} H^T \alpha$$

der.

$$\hat{\beta} = \hat{\beta} + (X^T X)^{-1} H^T \alpha, \quad (3)$$

som indsættes i (2):

$$H(\hat{\beta} + (X^T X)^{-1} H^T \alpha) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H(X^T X)^{-1} H^T \alpha = -H \hat{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -(H(X^T X)^{-1} H^T)^{-1} H \hat{\beta}$$

Når  $\alpha$  indsættes i (3) får vi  
løsningen

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \hat{\beta} - \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1} H^T (H(X^T X)^{-1} H^T)^{-1} H}_{K} \hat{\beta} \quad (4)$$

Heraf

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mu}_0 &= X \hat{\beta}_0 = X \hat{\beta} - X(X^T X)^{-1} H^T K H \hat{\beta} \\ &= \hat{\mu} - \underbrace{X(X^T X)^{-1} H^T K H (X^T X)^{-1} X^T}_{P_H} y \end{aligned}$$

$$= P y - P_H y$$

$$= (P - P_H) y$$

$$= P_0 y$$

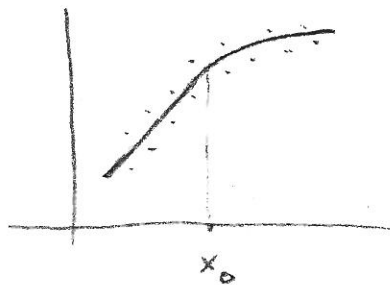
$$P_H = P - P_0$$

$P_H$  og  $P_0$  er projektiionsmatricer.

$P_H \sim$  projektiion paa  $C_0(x)^\perp \cap C(x)$

$P_0 \sim$  projektiion paa  $C_0(x)$

eks.



$$y = r(x) + u$$

$$r(x) = \begin{cases} \beta_1 + \beta_2 x & \text{for } x \leq x_0 \\ \beta_3 + \beta_4 x + \beta_5 x^2 & \text{for } x > x_0 \end{cases}$$

tilbetingelser (lineare i parametre) =

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 x_0 = \beta_3 + \beta_4 x_0 + \beta_5 x_0^2 \quad (r \text{ kont. i } x_0)$$

$$\beta_2 = \beta_4 + 2\beta_5 x_0 \quad (r' \text{ kont. i } x_0)$$

designmatrix:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_m & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_{m+1} & x_{m+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x_n & x_n^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Bemærk, at  $X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2 \end{bmatrix}$ , dvs.

$(\beta_1, \beta_2)$  og  $(\beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5)$  kan estimeres hver for sig; kombineret får vi  $\hat{\beta}$ .

De lineære værd kan beskrives ved hjælp af matricen

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_0 & -1 & -x_0 & -x_0^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2x_0 \end{bmatrix},$$

som kan indsættes i (4) til bestemmelse af  $\hat{\beta}_0$ .  $\square$

Projektion på  $C(X)$  og  $C_0(X)$ ,  $\bar{H}$ -figurer side 1.

Bemærk, at

$$y - \hat{\mu} \perp \hat{\mu}$$

$$y - \hat{\mu}_0 \perp \hat{\mu}_0$$

$$\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0 \perp \hat{\mu}_0$$

Desuden:

$$y = \hat{\mu}_0 + (\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0) + (y - \hat{\mu})$$

er en ortogonal dekomposition af  $y$ .

Heraf

$$\|y\|^2 = \|\hat{\mu}_0\|^2 + \|\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2 + \|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2$$

(Pythagoras).

Äkvivalent skrivemåde:

$$y^T y = y^T P_0 y + y^T (P - P_0) y + y^T (I - P) y$$

Bemärk, at

$$P_0(P - P_0) = P_0 P - P_0^2 = P_0 - P_0 = 0$$

$$P_0(I - P) = P_0 - P_0 P = P_0 - P_0 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P - P_0)(I - P) &= P - P^2 - P_0 - P_0 P \\ &= P - P - P_0 + P_0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

og at

$$\text{rang}(P - P_0) = \text{rang } P_{11} = q$$

$$\text{rang } P_0 = \text{rang}(P - (P - P_0)) = p - q$$

Notation

De enkelte led i opspaltningen af  $\|y\|^2$  betegnes ofte som kvadratsummen (eng. sum of squares), forkortet SS med et passende indeks:

$$\|y\|^2 = SS_{\text{tot}} \quad (\text{tot for total})$$

$$\|\hat{\mu}\|^2 = SS_{\text{reg}} \quad (\text{reg for regression})$$

$$\|\hat{\mu}_0\|^2 = SS_{\text{reg}(c_0)}$$

$$\|\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2 = SS_{\text{reg}(2c_0)}$$

$$\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2 = SS_{\text{res}} \quad (\text{res for residual})$$

Altså

$$SS_{\text{tot}} = SS_{\text{reg}} + SS_{\text{res}} = SS_{\text{reg}(c_0)} + SS_{\text{reg}(2c_0)} + SS_{\text{res}}$$

Lineære normale modellerAntag, at  $U \sim N_n(0, \sigma^2 I_n)$ 

dvs.  $Y \sim N_n(\mu, \sigma^2 \Sigma_n)$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $X\beta$

parameter :  $\theta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p, \sigma^2)$ parameterum  $\Theta = \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}_+$ ,  $\dim \Theta = p+1$ 

Loglikelihood funktionen

$$\begin{aligned}
 l(\theta) &= -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \|y - X\beta\|^2 \\
 &= \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (y^T y - 2y^T X\beta + \beta^T X^T X \beta) \\
 &= \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} Q(\beta)
 \end{aligned}$$

Bemærk, at  $(y^T X, y^T y)$  er minimal  
 sufficient for  $\theta$ , if. satn. s. 40.

Antal komponenter :  $p+1$ , dvs. der

foreligger en reguler eksponential familie  
 af fordelinger.

Maksimering af  $l(\theta)$  mht.  $\beta$  er ekvi-  
 valent med minimering af  $Q(\beta)$ , dvs.

ML-estimatet for  $\beta$  bliver identisk med

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

### Profilloglikelihoodfunktionen

$$l^*(\hat{\sigma}^2; \hat{\beta}) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \hat{\sigma}^2 - \frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2$$

differentieres mht.  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  og sættes lig 0.

$$\text{Vi får } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2. \quad \text{Ved}$$

yderligere differentiation kontrollerer vi, at  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  svarer til maksimum.

Normalt benyttes vi  $s^2$  som estimat for  $\hat{\sigma}^2$  i stedet for  $\hat{\sigma}^2$ :

$$s^2 = \frac{n}{n-p} \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2$$

$E[s^2] = \hat{\sigma}^2$ , dvs.  $s^2$  er et centralt estimat for  $\hat{\sigma}^2$ .

### Kvadratsummen

$$Y^T Y \sim \hat{\sigma}^2 \chi^2(n; \delta), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \beta^T X^T X \beta$$

$$Y^T P Y \sim \hat{\sigma}^2 \chi^2(r; \delta), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \beta^T X^T X \beta$$

$$Y^T P_0 Y \sim \hat{\sigma}^2 \chi^2(r-q; \delta), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \beta^T X^T P_0 X \beta$$

$$Y^T P_H Y \sim \hat{\sigma}^2 \chi^2(q; \delta), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \beta^T X^T P_H X \beta$$

$$Y^T (I-P) Y \sim \hat{\sigma}^2 \chi^2(n-r)$$

Bemærk, at  $Y^T P_0 Y$ ,  $Y^T P_H Y$  og  $Y^T (I-P) Y$  er indbyrdes uafhængige, if. s. 5

## Kvotienttest

Test af  $\mu = 0$ , ækvivalent med  $\beta = 0$ 

$$H_0: \beta = 0$$

$$H_1: \beta \neq 0$$

Under  $H_0$  skal kun  $\sigma^2$  estimeres:

$$\hat{\sigma}_0^2 = \frac{1}{n} \|y\|^2$$

Kvotientteststørrelsen

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(y) &= \frac{(2\bar{u} e^{\hat{\sigma}_0^2})^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{(2\bar{u} e^{\hat{\sigma}^2})^{-\frac{n}{2}}} = \left( \frac{\frac{1}{n} \|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}{\frac{1}{n} \|y\|^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \\ &= \left( \frac{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2 + \|\hat{\mu}\|^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \left( \frac{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2 + \|\hat{\mu}\|^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\|\hat{\mu}\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$F = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \|\hat{\mu}\|^2}{\frac{1}{n-p} \|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2} \sim F(p, n-p) \quad \text{under } H_0$$

\*

$F(Y)$  er en monoton transformation af  $\lambda(Y)$

store værdier af  $f_{obs}$  er kritiske for  $H_0$

□

\* Bemærk, at  $\|\hat{\mu}\|^2 = Y^T P Y = \sigma^2 X^T(r)$  under  $H_0$ ,  
og at  $\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2 = Y^T (I - P) Y \sim \sigma^2 X^T(n-p)$



## Test of en linear hypotese

$$H_0: H\beta = 0$$

$$H_1: H\beta \neq 0$$

Kritikantteststørrelsen:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(y) &= \frac{L(\hat{\theta}_0)}{L(\hat{\theta})} = \frac{(2\pi e^{\hat{\sigma}_0^2})^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{(2\pi e^{\hat{\sigma}^2})^{-\frac{n}{2}}} \\ &= \left( \frac{\frac{1}{n} \|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}{\frac{1}{n} \|y - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \left( \frac{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu} + \hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \\ &= \left( \frac{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2 + \|\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\|\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$F = \frac{\frac{1}{q} \|\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2}{\frac{1}{n-p} \|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2} \sim F(q, n-p) \quad \text{under } H_0$$

$$f_{obs} = \frac{\frac{1}{q} y^T (P - P_0) y}{\frac{1}{n-p} \|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2} = \frac{(H\hat{\beta})^T K H\hat{\beta}}{q s^2}$$

Bemerk, at

$$Y^T (P - P_0) Y = Y^T P_{\perp} Y \sim \sigma^2 \chi^2(q) \quad \text{under } H_0$$

En variant af den lineære hypotese:

$$H_0: H\beta = h$$

$$H_1: H\beta \neq h$$

Analogt regnings giver

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \hat{\beta} - (X^T X)^{-1} H^T K (H \hat{\beta} - h)$$

$$f_{obs} = \frac{(H \hat{\beta} - h)^T K (H \hat{\beta} - h)}{q s^2} \quad *$$

altså  $H_0: \beta_r = h \in \mathbb{R} \quad (\text{ofte } h = 0)$

$$H_1: \beta_r \neq h$$

$$H = [0 \dots 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \dots 0] \quad \text{dvs. } q = 1$$

↑  
r'te element

$$\|\hat{\beta} - \hat{\beta}_0\|^2 = (\beta_r - h) \frac{1}{\sigma_{rr}} (\beta_r - h) = \frac{(\beta_r - h)^2}{\sigma_{rr}}$$

$$\sigma_{rr} = ((X^T X)^{-1})_{rr}$$

$$f_{obs} = \frac{(\beta_r - h)^2}{s^2 \sigma_{rr}}$$

ekvivalent normalt  $w$

$$t_{obs} = \frac{\beta_r - h}{s \sqrt{\sigma_{rr}}}, \quad T \sim t(n-p) \text{ under } H_0$$

Konfidensinterval for  $\beta_r$ :

$$\beta_r = \hat{\beta}_r \pm t_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n-p) s \sqrt{\sigma_{rr}}$$

□

Konfidensområde for  $\beta$ 

Når vi har konstrueret et test på signifikansniveau  $\alpha$ , kan vi ud fra dette få et konfidensområde for parameteren som mængden af alle de parameterverdier, for hvilke nulhypotesen vil blive accepteret.

Her indsætter vi  $H\beta$  for  $h$  i \* s. 10 og får umiddelbart konfidensområdet

$$\left\{ \beta \mid \frac{(H\hat{\beta} - H\beta)^T K (H\hat{\beta} - H\beta)}{q s^2} < f_{1-\alpha} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \beta \mid \frac{(\hat{\beta} - \beta)^T H^T K H (\hat{\beta} - \beta)}{q s^2} < f_{1-\alpha} \right\}$$

Konfidensgrad  $1 - \alpha$

$f_{1-\alpha}$  er  $(1-\alpha)$ -fraktilen i  $F(q, n-p)$ -fordelingen

## Residualkvadratsummen

$$Q(\hat{\beta}) = \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 = \|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2 = y^T (I - P) y$$

$$Q(\hat{\beta}_0) = \|y - X\hat{\beta}_0\|^2 = \|y - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2 = y^T (I - P_0) y$$

Devians er et andet ord for residualkvadratsum.

Bemærk, at

$$\begin{aligned} (\chi(y))^{-\frac{2}{n}} - 1 &= \frac{\|\hat{\mu} - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2} = \frac{\|y - \hat{\mu}_0 - (y - \hat{\mu})\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2} \\ &= \frac{\|y - \hat{\mu}_0\|^2 - \|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2}{\|y - \hat{\mu}\|^2} \\ &= \frac{Q(\hat{\mu}_0) - Q(\hat{\mu})}{Q(\hat{\mu})} \end{aligned}$$

altså den relative forskel i devians.