《迴歸分析》

試題評析 今年的試題有一半題目是矩陣而且有偏難,如果能夠拿到80分,就本科目而言,上榜應該沒問題。 -題:《高點迴歸分析講義第一回》,秦大成編撰,頁55例題6。 第二題:《高點迴歸分析講義第一回》,秦大成編撰,頁79例題2。 考點命中 第三題:《高點迴歸分析講義第二回》,秦大成編撰,頁93例題1。 第四題:《高點迴歸分析講義第三回》,秦大成編撰,頁15例題1。

一、對以下之簡單線性迴歸模式

$$Y_i = 1 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i$$
 , $\epsilon_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$, $i = 1, ..., n$,

 X_i 為已知自變數 (independent variable) 且不全為0。令 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 是參數 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 之最小平方估計量 (least squares estimator) 及 $\alpha = e^{\beta_1}$ 。(每小題10分,共20分)

- (一)請找出參數α之最大概式估計量 (maximum likelihood estimator)。
- (二)請求出 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 之期望值 $E(\hat{\beta}_1)$ 及變異數 $Var(\hat{\beta}_1)$ (請詳列推導過程)。

答:

$$(-) L (\hat{\beta}_{1}, \hat{\sigma}^{2}) = (2\pi\hat{\sigma}^{2})^{-\frac{n}{2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y_{i}-1-\hat{\beta}_{1}x_{i})^{2}}{2\hat{\sigma}^{2}}}$$

$$lnL = -\frac{n}{2}(ln2\pi + ln\hat{\sigma}^{2}) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y_{i}-1-\hat{\beta}_{1}x_{i})^{2}}{2\hat{\sigma}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial lnL}{\partial \hat{\beta}_{1}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}[(Y_{i}-1-\hat{\beta}_{1}x_{i})\cdot x_{i}]}{\hat{\sigma}^{2}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}Y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} - \hat{\beta}_{1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \hat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}Y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} \not \beta_{1} \not \geq MLE$$
根據MLE不變性

$$\widehat{\alpha} = e^{\widehat{\beta}_1} = e^{\frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}} \not \xrightarrow{\mathbb{A}} \alpha = e^{\beta_1} \not \succeq MLE$$

$$(1)E(\widehat{\beta}_1) = E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i Y_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}\right] = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [x_i (1 + \beta_1 x_i)] - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2} = \frac{\widehat{\beta}_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}$$

$$\widehat{\alpha} = e^{\widehat{\beta}_{1}} = e^{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} Y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}} \underset{\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}}{\stackrel{\square}{=} 1} x_{i}^{2} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{\square}{=} 1} \alpha = e^{\beta_{1}} \underset{\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}}{\stackrel{\square}{=} 1} x_{i}^{2} = e^{\beta_{1}} \underset{\widetilde{\mathbb{Z}}}{\stackrel{\square}{=} 1} MLE}$$

$$(\Box)(1)E(\widehat{\beta}_{1}) = E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} Y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}\right] = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [x_{i}(1+\beta_{1}x_{i})] - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} = \frac{\widehat{\beta}_{1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}} = \beta_{1}$$

$$(2) V(\widehat{\beta}_{1}) = V\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} Y_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}\right] = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} [x_{i}^{2} \cdot V(Y_{i})]}{(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2})^{2}} = \frac{\sigma^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}$$

二、 (x_i, y_i) , i=1,...,10, 為對應以下簡單線性迴歸模式

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i \quad \epsilon_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2) \quad i = 1, ..., 10 \quad ,$$

之觀察值。對以下 x_i 值時, y_i 有重覆觀察值:

| x _i 值 | 重覆觀察 y _i 值 |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 90 | 81, 83 |
| 66 | 68, 60, 62 |
| 51 | 60, 64 |
| 35 | 51, 53 |

令 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 、 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 為 β_0 及 β_1 之最小平方估計量之值。 給定以下結果:

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} y_i^2 = 44,249 \quad , \quad \sum_{i=1}^{10} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = 118.44 \quad , \quad \hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i \quad \circ$$

(一)試完成以下對應虛無假設 (null hypothesis)

 $H_0: \beta_0 = \beta_1 = 0$ 之變異數分析表(ANOVA table):(1) \sim (8)

| 來源 | 自由度 (degree of freedom) | | 平方和 (sum of squares) | | 均方和 (mean square) | F |
|----------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| 迴歸(Regression) | 2 | | | (3) | (6) | (8) |
| 殘差 (Error) | (1) | | | (4) | (7) | |
| 總和 | (2) | | | (5) | | |

並寫出F統計量之虛無分布 (null distribution) ,即F統計量在虛無假設成立時之機率分布。 (15分)

(二)請算出缺適(lack of fit or goodness of fit)檢定統計量之值。並明確寫出檢定統計量之虛無分布。(10分)

答:

(一)本題有誤:

(1)目: $i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$, 但表格:n = 9 , 解題採:n = 9對

(2)ANOVA table: 只能檢定係數是否全為 $0 \Leftrightarrow$ 檢定 $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$

不能檢定 H_0 : $\beta_0 = \beta_1 = 0$

(3)ANOVA table: SSR自由度= 1,不是2

| x _i 值 | y _i | 個數 | 列和 | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 90 | 81 83 | $n_1 = 2$ | $T_{1\bullet} = 164$ | | |
| 66 | 68 60 62 | $n_2 = 3$ | $T_{2\bullet} = 190$ | | |
| 51 | 60 64 | $n_3 = 2$ | $T_{3\bullet} = 124$ | | |
| 35 | 51 53 | $n_4 = 2$ | $T_{4\bullet} = 104$ | | |
| 和 | | n = 9 | $T_{\bullet \bullet} = 582$ | | |

SSTO =
$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} Y_{ij}^2 - \frac{r_i^2}{n} = 38624 - \frac{582^2}{9} = 988$$

(題目給 $\sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} Y_{ij}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_i^2 = 44249$)
SSR = SSTO - SSE = 988 - 118.44 = 869.56

(1) ANOVA table:

| 來源 | df | SS | MS | F |
|----|----|--------|--------|-------|
| 迴歸 | 1 | 869.56 | 869.56 | 51.39 |
| 殘差 | 7 | 118.44 | 16.92 | |
| 總和 | 8 | 988 | | |

(2)①若
$$H_0: \beta_1 = 0 \Rightarrow F = \frac{MSR}{MSE} \stackrel{H_0}{\underbrace{\frown}}{\underbrace{\frown}} F(1, n-k) = F(2, 7)$$

②若
$$H_0: \beta_0 = \beta_1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow [\mathcal{C}]_{S \times k} \cdot [\beta]_{k \times 1} = [h]_{S \times 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

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$$[SSE(R) - SSE(F)]/S$$

$$F = \frac{MSR}{MSE} \underbrace{H_0 \stackrel{\text{if}}{=}}_{F(s, n-k)} F(s, n-k) = F(2, 7)$$

 $(\stackrel{-}{-})SSP = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} Y_{ij}^2 - \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{T_{i\bullet}^2}{n_i} = 38624 - 38577.3333 = 46.6667$

$$SSL = SSE - SSP = 118.44 - 46.6667 = 71.7733$$

$$SSL = SSE - SSP = 118.44 - 46.6667 = 71.7733$$

$$(1) F = \frac{SSL/(k-2)}{SSP/(n-k)} = \frac{71.7733/(4-2)}{46.6667/(9-4)} = 3.845$$

(2) F
$$\stackrel{\text{H}_0 \not\equiv}{\longrightarrow}$$
 F(k-2,n-k) = F(4-2,9-4) = F(2,5)

三、 (x_{i1},x_{i2},y_i) ,i=1,...,4 為對應以下多重線性迴歸模式

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \varepsilon_i$$
, $\varepsilon_i \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$, $i = 1, ..., 4$,

之觀察值。令 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 、 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 及 $\hat{\beta}_2$ 為 β_0 、 β_1 及 β_2 之最小平方估計量或其值。X為自變數矩陣,

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

給定以下之結果:

$$\begin{split} X^{t}X = & \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\beta}_{0} \\ \hat{\beta}_{1} \\ \hat{\beta}_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{4} (y_{i} - \hat{y}_{i})^{2} = 0.5, \\ \sum_{i=1}^{4} y_{i} = 10, \quad \hat{y}_{i} = \hat{\beta}_{0} + \hat{\beta}_{1} x_{i1} + \hat{\beta}_{2} x_{i2}. \end{split}$$

- (-)算出 $\hat{\beta}$ 之共變異數矩陣 $(covariance\ matrix)$,即 $(covariance\ matrix)$,即 $(covariance\ matrix)$
- (二)算出 R^2 。 (5分)
- (三)給定α=0.05,利用t統計量檢定

$$H_0: \beta_2 + 1 \ge 0$$
 versus $H_0: \beta_2 + 1 < 0 \circ (10\%)$

$$(t_{2.0.05} = 2.92 + t_{2.0.025} = 4.303 + t_{1.0.05} = 6.314 + t_{1.0.025} = 12.706)$$

(四)給定 $\alpha = 0.05$,利用F統計量檢定

$$\begin{array}{l} H_0: \beta_0 = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0 \quad \text{versus} \quad H_1: \beta_0 \neq 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \beta_1 \neq 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \beta_2 \neq 0 \quad \circ \quad (10 \, \text{\reflectailings}) \\ (\ F_{3,1,0.05} = 216 \ , \ F_{3,2,0.05} = 19.2 \ , \ F_{2,1,0.05} = 200 \ , \ F_{2,2,0.05} = 19 \) \end{array}$$

(五)算出β₁之95%之信賴區間。(5分)

答:

(二)
$$\hat{\beta} = (X^TX)^{-1}X^TY$$

$$\Rightarrow X^TY = (X^TX) \cdot \hat{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y^TJY = \left[\sum y, \sum y, \sum y, \sum y, \sum y \right] \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = 10 \sum y = 10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$SSR = \hat{\beta}^TX^TY - \frac{Y^TJY}{n} = [2.5 \quad 0 \quad -1.5] \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{100}{4} = 4.5$$

$$SSTO = SSR + SSE = 4.5 + 0.5 = 5$$

$$\therefore R^2 = \frac{SSR}{SSTO} = \frac{4.5}{5} = 0.9 \text{ (x}90\%)$$

$$(\Xi)MSE = \frac{SSE}{n-3} = \frac{0.5}{4-3} = 0.5$$

$$\emptyset \begin{cases} H_0 \colon \beta_2 + 1 \ge 0 \\ H_1 \colon \beta_2 + 1 < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} H_0 \colon \beta_2 \ge -1 \\ H_1 \colon \beta_2 < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\emptyset C = \{T|T < -t_{0.05}(4-3) = -6.314\}$$

$$\$T = \frac{\hat{\beta}_2 - d}{S_{\beta_2}} = \frac{-1.5 - (-1)}{\sqrt{\frac{0.5}{2}}} = -1 \notin C$$

$$\therefore Do \text{ not reject } H_0 \Rightarrow \text{ (III)}$$

$$\text{Full model } \Rightarrow \text{ h}_D = \hat{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Full model :
$$b_F = \hat{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Cb_{F} - h = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 10 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(X^{T}X)^{-1}C^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(Cb_F - h)^T [C(X^TX)^{-1}C^T]^{-1}(Cb_F - h)$$

$$(Cb_{F} - h)^{T} [C(X^{T}X)^{-1}C^{T}]^{-1} (Cb_{F} - h)$$

$$= [2.5 \quad 0 \quad -1.5] \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 \\ 0 \\ -1.5 \end{bmatrix} = 29.5$$

$$Y^{Y}Y = SSTO + \frac{Y^{T}JY}{n} = 5 + \frac{100}{4} = 30$$

$$b_F^T X^Y Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2.5 & 0 & -1.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = 29.5$$

$$\text{1} \begin{cases} H_0 \colon \beta_0 = \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0 \\ H_1 \colon \beta_0 \neq 1 \not \exists \beta_1 \neq 1 \not \exists \beta_2 \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} H_0 \colon \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ H_1 \colon \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} H_0 \colon [C]_{s \times k} \cdot [\beta]_{k \times 1} = [h]_{s \times 1} \\ H_1 \colon [C]_{s \times k} \cdot [\beta]_{k \times 1} \neq [h]_{s \times 1} \end{cases}$$

②
$$C = \{F|F > F_{0.05}(3, 4-3) = 216\}$$
 $[SSE(R) - SSE(F)]/_{S} (Cb_F - h)^T [C(X^TX)^{-1}C^T]^{-1} (Cb_F - h)/_{S}$

$$(3) F = \frac{\frac{1}{SSE(F)/(n-k)}}{\frac{1}{(N-k)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{(Y^TY - b_F^TX^TY)/(n-k)}}{\frac{1}{(N-k)}}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{29.5}{3}}{\frac{(30-29.5)}{(4-3)}} = 0.6667 \notin C$$

.. Do not reject H_0 ,無充分證據顯示 $\beta_0 \neq 1$ 或 $\beta_1 \neq 1$ 或 $\beta_2 \neq 1$ 月 或 $\beta_2 \neq 1$

(五) $β_1$ 之95%C. I.

$$= \beta_1 \pm t_{\frac{0.05}{2}} (4-3) \cdot S_{\widehat{\beta}_1} = 0 \pm 12.706 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{4}} = (-4.49, 4.49)$$

四、考慮以下多重線性迴歸模式

$$\begin{split} Y_i &= \beta_1 X_{i1} + \beta_2 X_{i2} + \dots + \beta_p X_{ip} + \epsilon_i \quad \cdot \quad \epsilon_i \overset{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2) \quad \cdot \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad \circ \\ \\ & \\ Y &= \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 & Y_2 & \cdots & Y_n \end{bmatrix}^t \quad \cdot \quad X_j = \begin{bmatrix} X_{1j} & X_{2j} & \cdots & X_{nj} \end{bmatrix}^t \quad \cdot \quad j = 1, \dots, p \quad \circ \end{split}$$

假設 X_{ii} , i=1,...,n, 不全為0且 $X_{i}^{t}X_{k}=0$, $j\neq k$ 。

- (-)試以Y及 X_j 來表示 $\beta_l,...,\beta_p$ 之最小平方估計量以及殘差平方和(residual sum of squares)。 (12分)
- (二)考慮另一線性迴歸模式 $Y_i = \alpha_1 X_{i1} + \alpha_2 X_{i2} + \cdots + \alpha_p X_{ip} + \zeta_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, n$, $\zeta_i \sim N(0, a^2 \sigma^2)$ 為彼此獨立之隨機誤差且a為正常數。試求以Y及 X_j 來表示 $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_p$ 之加權最小平方估計量(weighted least squares estimator),且找出此加權最小平方估計量與在(一)之 β_1, \ldots, β_p 最小平方估計量之關係式。 (8分)

答

$$(1)X = [X_1X_2 \cdots X_P]$$

$$X^TX = \begin{bmatrix} X_1^t \\ X_2^t \\ \vdots \\ X_p^t \end{bmatrix} [X_1X_2 \cdots X_P] = \begin{bmatrix} X_1^t \cdot X_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & X_2^t \cdot X_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & X_p^t \cdot X_p \end{bmatrix}_{p \times p}$$

$$\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{1}^{t} \\ \mathbf{X}_{2}^{t} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{X}_{p}^{t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{1}^{t} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{X}_{2}^{t} \mathbf{Y} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{X}_{p}^{t} \mathbf{Y} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{1}}, \quad \text{where } \mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Y}_{1} \\ \mathbf{Y}_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{Y}_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{Y}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\mathbf{X}_{1}^{t} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{1}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\mathbf{X}_{2}^{t} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{2}} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\mathbf{X}_{2}^{t} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{2}} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \frac{1}{\mathbf{X}_{p}^{t} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{p}} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{p}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{1}^{t} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{X}_{2}^{t} \mathbf{Y} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{X}_{p}^{t} \mathbf{Y} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{1}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{X}_{1}^{t} \mathbf{Y}}{\mathbf{X}_{1}^{t} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\mathbf{X}_{p}^{t} \mathbf{Y}}{\mathbf{X}_{p}^{t} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{p}} \end{bmatrix}_{\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{1}}$$

$$(2)SSE = Y^{T}Y - \hat{\beta}^{T}X^{T}Y$$

$$= \mathbf{Y}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{Y} - \begin{bmatrix} X_1^t Y & X_2^t Y \\ X_1^t \cdot X_1 & X_2^t \cdot X_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} X_p^t Y \\ X_p^t \cdot X_p \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times p} \begin{bmatrix} X_1^t Y \\ X_2^t Y \\ \vdots \\ X_p^t Y \end{bmatrix}_{p \times 1}$$

$$= \mathbf{Y}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{Y} - \sum_{j=1}^{p} \frac{(X_j^t Y)^2}{X_i^t \cdot X_j} \quad \text{where } X_j^t Y : \text{scalar}$$

(二)加權OLSE = $(X^TWX)^{-1}(X^TWY)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{1}^{t} \\ X_{2}^{t} \\ \vdots \\ X_{p}^{t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a^{2}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a^{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a^{2}} \end{bmatrix} [X_{1}X_{2} \cdots X_{p}] \\ \begin{bmatrix} X_{1}^{t} \\ X_{2}^{t} \\ \vdots \\ X_{p}^{t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a^{2}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a^{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a^{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_{1} \\ Y_{2} \\ \vdots \\ Y_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{1}^{t} \\ X_{2}^{t} \\ \vdots \\ X_{p}^{t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{2}} \cdot I_{n} \cdot [X_{1}X_{2} \cdots X_{p}] \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{1}^{t} \\ X_{2}^{t} \\ \vdots \\ X_{p}^{t} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{2}} \cdot I_{n} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} Y_{1} \\ Y_{2} \\ \vdots \\ Y_{n} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a^{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{X_{1}^{t} \cdot X_{1}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{X_{2}^{t} \cdot X_{2}} & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \frac{1}{X_{p}^{t} \cdot X_{p}} \end{pmatrix}_{p \times p} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{2}} \begin{bmatrix} X_{1}^{t} Y \\ X_{2}^{t} Y \\ \vdots \\ X_{p}^{t} Y \end{bmatrix}_{p \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_{1}^{t} Y}{X_{1}^{t} \cdot X_{1}} \\ \frac{X_{2}^{t} Y}{X_{2}^{t} \cdot X_{2}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{X_{p}^{t} Y}{X_{p}^{t} \cdot X_{p}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \hat{\beta} \text{ (OLSE)}$$