

# 第十三讲 最小二乘估计 (续)

2020.4.1

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_J = (X_J^\perp{}^\top X_J^\perp)^{-1} X_J^\perp{}^\top \mathbf{y} \stackrel{0 \notin J}{=} \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ \bullet - J}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{Jy \bullet - J}$$

# 中心化

矩阵中心化：数据矩阵  $Z_{n \times m} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1^\top \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_n^\top \end{pmatrix}$ , 样本均值  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = Z^\top \mathbf{1} / n$ ,

$Z$  的中心化矩阵为

$$Z_{(c)} = \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{x}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^\top \\ \vdots \\ (\mathbf{x}_n - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^\top \end{pmatrix} = Z - \mathbf{1} \bar{\mathbf{x}}^\top = (I_n - P_1)Z$$

其中  $P_1 = \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}^\top / n = \mathbf{1} (\mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{1})^{-1} \mathbf{1}^\top$ , 样本协方差矩阵为

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n-1} Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)} = \frac{1}{n-1} Z^\top (I_n - P_1) Z.$$

在带截距的模型  $\mathbf{y} = X\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + \mathbf{x}_{(1)}\beta_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{(p-1)}\beta_{p-1} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$  中

我们将截距项独立出来，为此划分

$$X_{n \times p} = (\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{x}_{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{(p-1)}) = (\mathbf{1}, Z_{n \times (p-1)}), \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{p-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{(p-1) \times 1} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{p-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中Z的列为 $p-1$ 个自变量的 $n$ 次观察。

模型为  $\mathbf{y} = X\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = (\mathbf{1}, Z) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \boldsymbol{\gamma} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$

- $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}} = Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)} / (n-1)$ : 为自变量的样本协方差阵;
- $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}} = Z_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y} / (n-1)$ : 为自变量与响应变量的样本协方差阵。

## 回忆：总体参数含义（第五讲命题3）：

记号： $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{p-1})^\top$ ,  $\mathbf{x}_{-k} = (x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_{p-1})^\top$ .

(第五讲)命题3. 假设线性回归模型：

$$y = \alpha + \boldsymbol{\beta}^\top \mathbf{x} + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon \sim (0, \sigma^2) \text{ 与 } \mathbf{x} \text{ 独立}$$

其中  $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{p-1})^\top$ . 记  $\mu_y = E(y)$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\mu}_x = E(\mathbf{x})$ , 则

$$(1) \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} = \Sigma_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \Sigma_{\mathbf{xy}}, \quad \alpha = \mu_y - \Sigma_{y\mathbf{x}} \Sigma_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_x$$

从而  $\varepsilon = (y - \mu_y) - \Sigma_{y\mathbf{x}} \Sigma_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \boldsymbol{\mu}_x)$  是  $y$  关于  $\mathbf{x}$  的不相关化。

$$(2) \quad \beta_k = \Sigma_{x_k x_k \bullet \mathbf{x}_{-k}}^{-1} \Sigma_{x_k y \bullet \mathbf{x}_{-k}}$$

$$(3) \quad \sigma^2 = \Sigma_{yy \bullet \mathbf{x}} = \Sigma_{yy} - \Sigma_{y\mathbf{x}} \Sigma_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \Sigma_{\mathbf{xy}}$$

$$\Sigma_{\mathbf{uv}} = \text{cov}(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$$

$$y^\perp = y - \Sigma_{y\mathbf{x}} \Sigma_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Sigma_{\mathbf{uv} \bullet \mathbf{w}} =$$

$$\Sigma_{\mathbf{uv}} - \Sigma_{\mathbf{uw}} \Sigma_{\mathbf{ww}}^{-1} \Sigma_{\mathbf{wv}}$$

由上节课命题1，我们可知LS估计与总体参数含义一致（推论1：参数表达中把协方差换成样本协方差，即得LS估计）

设 $J \subset \{0, \dots, p-1\}$ 为任何一个非空下标集合

样本协方差阵为 $\hat{\Sigma}$ , 记

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{JJ} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J \mathbf{x}_J}, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_{J,-J} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J \mathbf{x}_{-J}}, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_{-J,-J} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_{-J} \mathbf{x}_{-J}}, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_{Jy} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J y}.$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{JJ \bullet -J} = \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ} - \hat{\Sigma}_{J,-J} \left( \hat{\Sigma}_{-J,-J} \right)^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{-J,J},$$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{Jy \bullet -J} = \hat{\Sigma}_{Jy} - \hat{\Sigma}_{J,-J} \left( \hat{\Sigma}_{-J,-J} \right)^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{-J,y}.$$

推论1. 对于模型  $\mathbf{y} = X\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ ,  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim (0, \sigma^2)$

记  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = Z^\top \mathbf{1} / n$ ,  $Z$ 的中心化矩阵  $Z_{(c)} = Z - \mathbf{1}\bar{\mathbf{x}}^\top$ , 则

$$(1) \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} = (Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)})^{-1} Z_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}}, \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}.$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} | X) = \sigma^2 (Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)})^{-1} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1}.$$

$$(2) \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} RSS = \frac{n-1}{n-p} \hat{\Sigma}_{yy \bullet \mathbf{x}}$$

$$(3) \quad \text{若 } 0 \notin J, \text{ 则 } \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_J = \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ \bullet -J}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{Jy \bullet -J}, \text{ var}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_J | X) = \sigma^2 \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ \bullet -J}^{-1} / (n-1).$$

$$\text{特别地, } k \geq 1, \quad \hat{\beta}_k = \hat{\Sigma}_{kk \bullet -k}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{ky \bullet -k}, \quad \text{var}(\hat{\beta}_k | X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{(n-1) \hat{\Sigma}_{kk \bullet -k}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ \bullet -J} &= \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J \mathbf{x}_J \bullet \mathbf{x}_{-J}} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J \mathbf{x}_J} - \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J \mathbf{x}_{-J}} \left( \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_{-J} \mathbf{x}_{-J}} \right)^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_{-J} \mathbf{x}_J}, \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{Jy \bullet -J} &= \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J y \bullet \mathbf{x}_{-J}} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J y} - \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_J \mathbf{x}_{-J}} \left( \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_{-J} \mathbf{x}_{-J}} \right)^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_{-J} y}, \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{kk \bullet -k} &= \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{x}_k \bullet \mathbf{x}_{-k}}, \quad \hat{\Sigma}_{ky \bullet -k} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}_k y \bullet \mathbf{x}_{-k}}. \end{aligned}$$

注1: 截距项的LS估计与样本均值有关。除了截距项之外的参数

LS估计由样本协方差阵 $\hat{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\Sigma}_{xx} & \hat{\Sigma}_{xy} \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{yx} & \hat{\Sigma}_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$ 完全决定。

事实上, 正态假设下,  $(\bar{y}, \bar{\mathbf{x}}, \hat{\Sigma})$ 是充分统计量。

注2:  $\hat{\beta}_k = \hat{\Sigma}_{kk \bullet -k}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{ky \bullet -k} \propto \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{ky \bullet -k}}{\hat{\Sigma}_{kk \bullet -k}^{1/2} \hat{\Sigma}_{yy \bullet -k}^{1/2}} = r_{ky \bullet -k}$  偏相关系数。

注3. 注意到  $\hat{\mathbf{x}}_{(k)} = \mathbf{P}_{X_{(-k)}} \mathbf{x}_{(k)}$  为  $\mathbf{x}_{(k)}$  在其它自变量  $X_{(-k)}$  生成空间上的投影（拟合值），所以

$\mathbf{x}_{(k)}^\perp = \mathbf{x}_{(k)} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{(k)}$  为 “ $\mathbf{x}_{(k)}$  对设计阵其它列回归后的残差”，

而  $\hat{\beta}_k = (\mathbf{x}_{(k)}^\perp \mathbf{x}_{(k)}^\perp)^\top \mathbf{x}_{(k)}^\perp \mathbf{y}$ ，因此  $\hat{\beta}_k$  可由如下两步求得：

(1)  $\mathbf{x}_{(k)} \sim \mathbf{x}_{(0)} + \mathbf{x}_{(1)} + \dots + \mathbf{x}_{(k-1)} + \mathbf{x}_{(k+1)} + \dots + \mathbf{x}_{(p-1)}$ ，得到残差  $\mathbf{x}_{(k)}^\perp$

(2)  $\mathbf{y} \sim \mathbf{x}_{(k)}^\perp$ ，得到的斜率即  $\hat{\beta}_k$ ，



证明:(1). 可由命题1立得,或在模型中将 $\mathbf{1}$ ,  $Z$ 正交化:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + (Z - \mathbf{1}\bar{\mathbf{x}}^\top + \mathbf{1}\bar{\mathbf{x}}^\top)\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \\ &= \mathbf{1}(\beta_0 + \bar{\mathbf{x}}^\top\boldsymbol{\gamma}) + (Z - \mathbf{1}\bar{\mathbf{x}}^\top)\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{1}\beta_0^* + Z_{(c)}\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} = (Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)})^{-1} Z_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y}, \quad \hat{\beta}_0^* = \bar{y} \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}.$$

$$\text{另外, } Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)} = (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}}, \quad Z_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y} = (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} = (Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)})^{-1} Z_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}}$$

$$(2) \quad RSS = \| \mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} \|^2 = \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y} - Z_{(c)}\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} \|^2 = \| \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y} \|^2 - \| Z_{(c)}\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} \|^2$$

$$= (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{yy} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T Z_{(c)}^T Z_{(c)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$$

$$= (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{yy} - (n-1)\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^T \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$$

$$\text{因为 } \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}} = Z_{(c)}^T Z_{(c)} / (n-1)$$

$$= (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{yy} - (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{y\mathbf{x}} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}} = (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{yy \bullet \mathbf{x}}$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}}$$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} RSS = \frac{n-1}{n-p} \hat{\Sigma}_{yy \bullet \mathbf{x}}$$

(3) 当  $0 \notin J$ ,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_J = \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_J$ . 下面记  $W = Z_{(c)}$ ,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} = (W^\top W)^{-1} W^\top \mathbf{y}$ ,  
 由命题1,  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}_J = (W_J^\perp{}^\top W_J^\perp)^{-1} W_J^\perp{}^\top \mathbf{y}$ , 其中  $W_J^\perp = W_J - P_{W_{-J}} W_J$ .

$$\begin{aligned} W_J^\perp{}^\top W_J^\perp &= (W_J - P_{W_{-J}} W_J)^\top (W_J - P_{W_{-J}} W_J) = W_J^\top W_J - W_J^\top P_{W_{-J}} W_J \\ &= W_J^\top W_J - W_J^\top (W_{-J} (W_{-J}^\top W_{-J})^{-1} W_{-J}^\top) W_J \\ &= (n-1) \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ} - (n-1) \hat{\Sigma}_{J,-J} \left( \hat{\Sigma}_{-J,-J} \right)^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{-J,J} = (n-1) \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ \bullet -J} \end{aligned}$$

类似地,  $W_J^\perp{}^\top \mathbf{y} = (n-1) \hat{\Sigma}_{Jy \bullet -J}$

$$\text{所以 } \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_J = \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ \bullet -J}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{Jy \bullet -J}, \quad \text{var}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_J | X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{(n-1) \hat{\Sigma}_{JJ \bullet -J}}$$

# 拟合优度: 复相关系数平方 $R^2$

模型:  $\mathbf{y} = X\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim (0, \sigma^2 I_n)$

平方和分解:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 &= \|\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}\|^2 + \|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 \\ \text{SS}_{\text{总}} &= \text{RSS} + \text{SS}_{\text{回}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{1} \in L(X)$$

$$\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}} \perp \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}$$

$\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ 的样本均值

$$\bar{\hat{y}} = \mathbf{1}^\top \hat{\mathbf{y}} / n = \mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{P}_X \mathbf{y} / n$$

$$= \mathbf{1}^\top \mathbf{y} / n = \bar{y}.$$

$\mathbf{y}$ 的拟合值向量 ( $\mathbf{y}$ 在 $L(X)$ 上的投影) 的样本方差占 $\mathbf{y}$ 的样本方差的百分比定义为 $R^2$ (复相关系数平方)。

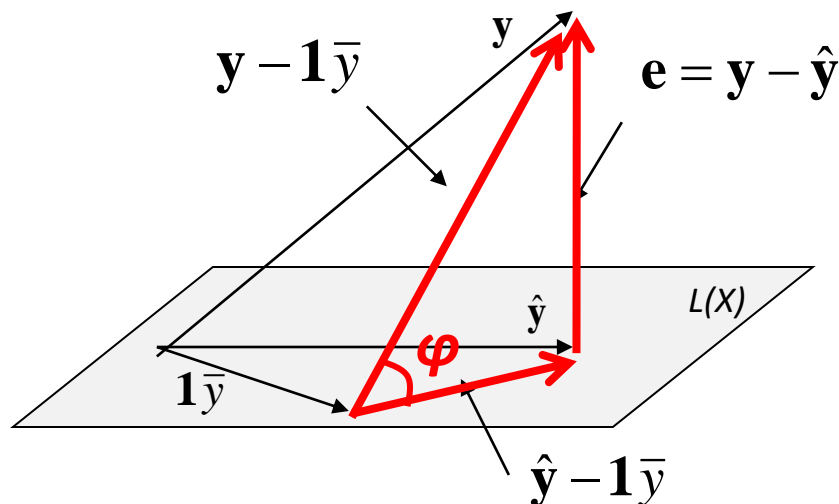
定义: 复相关系数平方  $R^2 = \frac{\text{SS}_{\text{回}}}{\text{SS}_{\text{总}}} = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2}, \quad 0 \leq R^2 \leq 1,$

度量 $\mathbf{y}$ 与 $X$ 的相关性,

度量以 $X$ 拟合 $\mathbf{y}$ 的好坏程度(拟合优度goodness of fit).

图示：总平方和分解为红色直角三角形的勾股定理：

$$\mathbf{y} = \hat{\mathbf{y}} \oplus \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{e} \perp \hat{\mathbf{y}}.$$



对于中心化了的红色三角形：  
 $\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y} = (\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}) \oplus \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{e} \perp \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}.$   
 $\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 = \|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{e}\|^2$   
 $SS_{\text{总}} = SS_{\text{回}} + RSS$

$$R^2 = \frac{SS_{\text{回}}}{SS_{\text{总}}} = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2} = \cos^2(\varphi) = \begin{cases} (r_{\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y}})^2, & \text{几何意义} \\ \max_{\mathbf{u} \in L(X)} (r_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{y}})^2, & \text{最小二乘} \end{cases}$$

命题2. 复相关系数平方  $R^2 = [r_{\mathbf{y}\hat{\mathbf{y}}}]^2 = \max_{\mathbf{u} \in L(X)} (r_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{y}})^2$ ,  
 最大值在  $\mathbf{u} \propto \hat{\mathbf{y}} = X\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$  处达到, 其中  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (X^\top X)^{-1} X^\top \mathbf{y}$ 。

证明:  $[r_{\mathbf{y}\hat{\mathbf{y}}}]^2 = \frac{((\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y})^\top (\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}))^2}{\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 \|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2}.$

因为  $(\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}) \in L(X)$ , 所以  $\mathbf{e}^\top (\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}) = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y})^\top (\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}) &= (\hat{\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y})^\top (\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}) \\ &= (\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y})^\top (\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}) = \|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow [r_{\hat{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{y}}]^2 = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2} = R^2$$

下面证明  $R^2 = \max_{\mathbf{u} \in L(X)} (r_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{y}})^2$ : 记  $\mathbf{y}_{(c)} = \mathbf{y} - P_1 \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1} \bar{y}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{(c)} = \hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1} \bar{y}$ .

对任何  $\mathbf{u} = X\boldsymbol{\beta} = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\boldsymbol{\gamma} \in L(X)$ , 令  $\mathbf{u}_{(c)} = \mathbf{u} - P_1 \mathbf{u}$

$$\mathbf{u}_{(c)} = (\mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\boldsymbol{\gamma}) - P_1(\mathbf{1}\beta_0 + Z\boldsymbol{\gamma}) = Z\boldsymbol{\gamma} - P_1 Z\boldsymbol{\gamma} = Z_{(c)}\boldsymbol{\gamma}$$

$$\text{则 } (r_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{y}})^2 = \frac{(\mathbf{u}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y}_{(c)})^2}{\|\mathbf{u}_{(c)}\|^2 \|\mathbf{y}_{(c)}\|^2} = \frac{(\boldsymbol{\gamma}^\top Z_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y}_{(c)})^2}{\boldsymbol{\gamma}^\top Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \cdot \|\mathbf{y}_{(c)}\|^2}, \quad \text{令 } \mathbf{w} = (Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)})^{1/2} \boldsymbol{\gamma}$$

$$= \frac{\left( \mathbf{w}^\top \left[ (Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)})^{-1/2} Z_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y}_{(c)} \right] \right)^2}{\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{w} \cdot \|\mathbf{y}_{(c)}\|^2} \quad \text{应用CS不等式}$$

$$\leq \frac{\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{y}_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)} (Z_{(c)}^\top Z_{(c)})^{-1} Z_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y}_{(c)}}{\mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{w} \cdot \|\mathbf{y}_{(c)}\|^2} = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{(c)}\|^2}{\|\mathbf{y}_{(c)}\|^2} = R^2$$

当  $\mathbf{w} \propto (\mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{Z}_{(c)})^{-1/2} \mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y}_{(c)} \Leftrightarrow$

$\boldsymbol{\gamma} = (\mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{Z}_{(c)})^{-1/2} \mathbf{w} \propto (\mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{Z}_{(c)})^{-1} \mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y}_{(c)}$  时，等号成立.

(注意极大化问题的解不唯一：若  $\mathbf{v}$  是最优解，则  $\mathbf{v}a + \mathbf{b}$  也是)

此时  $\mathbf{u}_{(c)} = \mathbf{Z}_{(c)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$ ， $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{Z}_{(c)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} + \mathbf{1}\bar{u}$ ，特别地在  $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{Z}_{(c)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}} + \mathbf{1}\bar{y} = \mathbf{X}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$  达到极大。

注：

- 在  $X$  列空间上寻找与响应  $\mathbf{y}$  相关系数绝对值最大的组合  $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}$

（这称为典则相关分析），LS估计  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{y}$  为最优解。

$R^2$  可理解为为  $\mathbf{y}$  与  $X$  所有列的一种相关性度量。



命题3. 对于模型

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{1}\beta_0 + \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim (0, \sigma^2)$$

记样本方差-协方差矩阵:  $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}} = \mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{Z}_{(c)} / (n-1)$ ,  $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}} = \mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y} / (n-1)$ ,

以及  $\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yy} \bullet \mathbf{x}} = \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yy}} - \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yx}} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}}$ , 则  $R^2 = \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yx}} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xx}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{xy}}}{\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yy}}}$ .

证明: 推论1(2) 表明  $RSS = (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yy} \bullet \mathbf{x}}$

所以  $SS_{\text{回}} = SS_{\text{总}} - RSS = (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yy}} - (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yy} \bullet \mathbf{x}} = (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yz}} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{zz}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{zy}}$ .

细节如下:  $\hat{\mathbf{y}} = P_1 \mathbf{y} + P_{\mathbf{Z}_{(c)}} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{1}\bar{y} + \mathbf{Z}_{(c)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$ , 所以  $\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y} = \mathbf{Z}_{(c)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}$ ,

所以  $SS_{\text{回}} = \|\hat{\mathbf{y}} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 = \|\mathbf{Z}_{(c)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}\|^2 = \mathbf{y}^\top \mathbf{Z}_{(c)} (\mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{Z}_{(c)})^{-1} \mathbf{Z}_{(c)}^\top \mathbf{y} = (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yz}} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{zz}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{zy}}$

而  $SS_{\text{总}} = \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}\bar{y}\|^2 = (n-1)\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yy}} \Rightarrow R^2 = \frac{\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yz}} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{zz}}^{-1} \hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{zy}}}{\hat{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yy}}}$ .