

2.2 考虑过原点的线性回归模型

$$y_i = \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n$$

误差 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 仍满足基本假定。求 β_1 的最小二乘估计。

基本假定: $E(\varepsilon_i) = 0$, $\text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2$, $\text{Cov}(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = 0, i \neq j$

残差平方和 $Q(\beta_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_1 x_i)^2$

$$\frac{dQ}{d\beta_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i (y_i - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0.$$

解得 $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$

2.5 证明 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 是 β_0 的无偏估计。(x不是随机变量, y和 ε 是随机变量)

对于一元线性回归模型 $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$. 最小二乘估计

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}}, \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}.$$

利用恒等式 $\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) \bar{y} = \bar{y} \sum (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$, $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

① 证明 $E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \beta_1$.

$$E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{1}{L_{xx}} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) E(y_i) = \frac{1}{L_{xx}} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{L_{xx}} \left[\beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) + \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i \right]$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\sum (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i = \sum (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x}) = L_{xx}$$

$$= \frac{1}{L_{xx}} \times \beta_1 \times L_{xx} = \beta_1$$

② 证明 $E(\hat{\beta}_0) = \beta_0$.

$$E(\bar{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(y_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x}.$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_0) = E(\bar{y}) - \bar{x} E(\hat{\beta}_1) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x} - \beta_1 \bar{x} = \beta_0.$$

2.6 证明式 (2.42) $\text{var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right] \sigma^2$ 成立。

准备: ① 估计量表达式 $\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$, $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{L_{xx}}$, $L_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

② 基本假定: $\text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2$, $\text{Cov}(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = 0$, $i \neq j$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因为 } \hat{\beta}_0 &= \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \bar{x} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{L_{xx}} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{n} - \frac{\bar{x}(x_i - \bar{x})}{L_{xx}} \right] y_i \end{aligned}$$

另外, 记 $a_i = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{\bar{x}(x_i - \bar{x})}{L_{xx}}$, 即 $\hat{\beta}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i$

由于 y_1, \dots, y_n 不相关且方差都等于 σ^2 , $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \text{Var}(y_i) = \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{展开 } \sum a_i^2, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{n} - \frac{\bar{x}(x_i - \bar{x})}{L_{xx}} \right]^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{\bar{x}(x_i - \bar{x})}{L_{xx}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{x}^2 (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}^2} \\ &= n \times \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{2\bar{x}}{n \cdot L_{xx}} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right] \sigma^2$. 证毕.

另一种方法:

需要先证三个结论: ① $\text{Var}(\bar{y}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(y_i) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

② $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\beta}_1 &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{L_{xx}} = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i y_i, \text{ 其中 } c_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{L_{xx}} \\ \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) &= \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 \text{Var}(y_i) = \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2 = \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}^2} \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}^2} \times L_{xx} = \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}} \end{aligned}$$

③ $\text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = 0$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \quad \hat{\beta}_1 = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j - \bar{x}}{L_{xx}} y_j$$

$$\text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{x_j - \bar{x}}{L_{xx}} \text{Cov}(y_i, y_j)$$

根据基本假定, $\text{Cov}(y_i, y_j) = \sigma^2$, 当 $i=j$, 否则为 0.

因此双重求和仅保留 $i=j$ 的项.

$$\text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{x_j - \bar{x}}{L_{xx}} \cdot \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n L_{xx}} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0$$

进而, $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \text{Var}(\bar{y} - \bar{x} \hat{\beta}_1) = \text{Var}(\bar{y}) + \bar{x}^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) - 2\bar{x} \text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1)$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2 \sigma^2}{L_{xx}} = \left[\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{L_{xx}} \right] \sigma^2$$

2.8 验证三种检验的关系:

$$(1) t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 \sqrt{L_{xx}}}{\hat{\sigma}} = \frac{\sqrt{n-2} r}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$(2) F = \frac{SSR/1}{SSE/(n-2)} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1^2 \cdot L_{xx}}{\hat{\sigma}^2} = t^2$$

回顾: $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}}$, $r = \frac{L_{xy}}{\sqrt{L_{xx} L_{yy}}}$, $SSR = \hat{\beta}_1^2 L_{xx} = \frac{L_{xy}^2}{L_{xx}}$

$$SSR = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2, \hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i, \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$$

$$\hat{y}_i = (\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}) + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i \Rightarrow \hat{y}_i - \bar{y} = \hat{\beta}_1 (x_i - \bar{x})$$

$$SSR = \sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n [\hat{\beta}_1 (x_i - \bar{x})]^2 = \hat{\beta}_1^2 L_{xx}$$

$$SSE = L_{yy} - SSR = L_{yy} - \frac{L_{xy}^2}{L_{xx}} = L_{yy} (1 - \frac{L_{xy}^2}{L_{xx} L_{yy}}) = L_{yy} (1 - r^2)$$

(2.52)

$$(1) t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 \sqrt{L_{xx}}}{\hat{\sigma}}, \text{ 又有 } \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-2} = \frac{L_{yy} (1-r^2)}{n-2}$$

$$t = \frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}} \cdot \sqrt{L_{xx}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{L_{yy} (1-r^2)}} = \sqrt{n-2} \cdot \frac{L_{xy}}{\sqrt{L_{xx} L_{yy}} \sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$(2) F = \frac{SSR/1}{SSE/n-2}, \text{ 由 } SSR = \hat{\beta}_1^2 L_{xx}, \hat{\sigma}^2 = SSE/n-2$$

$$= \frac{\hat{\beta}_1^2 L_{xx}}{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_1 \sqrt{L_{xx}}}{\hat{\sigma}} \right)^2 = t^2$$

结论: 在一元线性回归中, t 检验和 F 检验完全等价.

2.9 验证式 (2.63):

$$\text{var}(e_i) = \left[1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \right] \sigma^2$$

因为 $\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}$, 所以拟合值

$$\hat{y}_i = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} + \hat{\beta}_1 x_i = \bar{y} + \hat{\beta}_1 (x_i - \bar{x})$$

因此 $e_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i = y_i - \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 (x_i - \bar{x})$

$$\textcircled{1} y_i - \bar{y} = y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n y_j = (1 - \frac{1}{n}) y_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j \neq i} y_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(y_i - \bar{y}) &= (1 - \frac{1}{n})^2 \text{Var}(y_i) + \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot (n-1) \cdot \sigma^2 \\ &= (1 - \frac{1}{n})^2 \cdot \sigma^2 + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \sigma^2 \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_1 (x_i - \bar{x})] = (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) = (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \frac{\sigma^2}{L_{xx}} = \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \sigma^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{Cov}(y_i - \bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1 (x_i - \bar{x})) = (x_i - \bar{x}) \text{Cov}(y_i - \bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \sigma^2$$

$$= \text{Cov}(y_i, \hat{\beta}_1) - \text{Cov}(\bar{y}, \hat{\beta}_1) = 0 \quad (\text{2.6 的结论 } \textcircled{3})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(y_i, \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j - \bar{x}}{L_{xx}} y_j) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{x_j - \bar{x}}{L_{xx}} \text{Cov}(y_i, y_j)$$

$$= \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{L_{xx}} \sigma^2 \quad (\text{只有 } i=j \text{ 项非零, 其余 } n-1 \text{ 项全为 } 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{合并可得 } \text{Var}(e_i) &= (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \sigma^2 + \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \sigma^2 - 2 \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \sigma^2 \\ &= \left[1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}} \right] \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

2.10 用 2.9 题证明 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$ 是 σ^2 的无偏估计。

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{SSE}{n-2}, \quad E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = E\left(\frac{SSE}{n-2}\right)$$

$$\text{所以, } E(SSE) = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2\right] = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n e_i\right) + [E(e_i)]^2$$

$$(\text{公式 } E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + [EX]^2)$$

$$E(e_i) = E(y_i) - E(\hat{y}_i) = (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

其中, $E(\hat{y}_i) = E(\hat{\beta}_0) + E(\hat{\beta}_1) x_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i$, 因为 β_0 和 β_1 均为无偏估计。

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}}\right] \sigma^2$$

$$= \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left[1 - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{L_{xx}}\right]$$

$$= \sigma^2 \left[n - 1 - \frac{L_{xx}}{L_{xx}}\right]$$

$$= (n-2) \sigma^2$$

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{(n-2)\sigma^2}{n-2} = \sigma^2. \text{ 所以是无偏估计量.}$$

2.11 验证决定系数 r^2 与 F 值之间的关系式

$$r^2 = \frac{F}{F+n-2}$$

以上表达式说明 r^2 与 F 值是等价的，那么我们为什么要分别引入这两个统计量，而不是只使用其中的一个？

$$r^2 = \frac{SSR}{SST} = \frac{SSR}{SSR+SSE}, \quad F = \frac{SSR/1}{SSE/n-2} = \frac{(n-2)SSR}{SSE}$$

将 $F = \frac{SSR/1}{SSE/n-2}$ 代入 $r^2 = \frac{F}{F+n-2}$ 中可得：

$$F+n-2 = \frac{(n-2)SSR}{SSE} + \frac{(n-2)SSE}{SSE} = \frac{(n-2)(SSR+SSE)}{SSE}$$

$$\frac{F}{F+n-2} = \frac{(n-2)SSR}{SSE} \cdot \frac{SSE}{(n-2)SST} = \frac{SSR}{SST} = r^2$$

2.12 如果把自变量观测值都乘以2, 回归参数的最小二乘估计 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 和 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 会发生什么变化? 如果把自变量观测值都加上2, 回归参数的最小二乘估计 $\hat{\beta}_0$ 和 $\hat{\beta}_1$ 会发生什么

① 自变量乘2. $x_i' = 2x_i \Rightarrow$ 均值 $\bar{x}' = 2\bar{x}$, 离差 $x_i' - \bar{x}' = 2x_i - 2\bar{x} = 2(x_i - \bar{x})$

$$L_{x'x} = \sum (x_i' - \bar{x}')^2 = \sum [2(x_i - \bar{x})]^2 = 4L_{xx}$$

$$L_{x'y} = \sum (x_i' - \bar{x}') (y_i - \bar{y}) = 2L_{xy}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1' = \frac{L_{x'y}}{L_{x'x}} = \frac{2L_{xy}}{4L_{xx}} = \frac{1}{2} \hat{\beta}_1$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0' = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1' \bar{x}' = \bar{y} - \frac{1}{2} \hat{\beta}_1 \cdot 2\bar{x} = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} = \hat{\beta}_0$$

\Rightarrow 斜率变为原来的一半, 截距不变.

② 自变量加2. $x_i' = x_i + 2 \Rightarrow$ 均值 $\bar{x}' = \bar{x} + 2$, 离差 $x_i' - \bar{x}' = x_i - \bar{x}$

$$L_{x'x} = L_{xx}, \quad L_{x'y} = L_{xy}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1' = \frac{L_{x'y}}{L_{x'x}} = \frac{L_{xy}}{L_{xx}} = \hat{\beta}_1$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0' = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1' \bar{x}' = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 (\bar{x} + 2) = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} - 2\hat{\beta}_1$$

\Rightarrow 斜率不变, 截距减少 $2\hat{\beta}_1$.

3.3 证明 $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-p-1} \text{SSE}$ 是误差项方差 σ^2 的无偏估计。补充: $H = X(X'X)^{-1}X'$

二次型期望公式, V 对称矩阵 A 和随机向量 y

$$E(y'Ay) = \text{tr}(A \text{var}(y)) + [E(y)]'A[E(y)]$$

① 将 SSE 写成二次型 (帽子矩阵 H 本身对称幂等, $I-H$ 自然继承)

残差向量 $e = (I-H)y$, 且 $I-H$ 是对称幂等矩阵, $(I-H)^2 = I-H$

$$\text{SSE} = e'e = y'(I-H)'(I-H)y = y'(I-H)y$$

② 代入二次型期望公式

$$E(y) = X\beta, \text{Var}(y) = \sigma^2 I_n$$

$$E(\text{SSE}) = E(y'(I-H)y) = \text{tr}[(I-H) \cdot \sigma^2 I_n] + (X\beta)'(I-H)(X\beta)$$

③ 后续计算

$$(I-H)X = X - \overbrace{X(X'X)^{-1}X'}^{I_{p+1}} X = X - X = 0$$

故 $(X\beta)'(I-H)(X\beta) = 0$ $\text{tr}(H) = \text{rank}(X) = \text{回归方程参数个数} = p+1$

$\text{tr}(I-H) = \text{tr}(I_n) - \text{tr}(H) = n - (p+1)$ 反映了模型用掉多少自由度.

$$\text{tr}(H) = \text{tr}[X(X'X)^{-1}X'] \quad X_{n \times (p+1)} = \begin{pmatrix} | & & | \\ \hline | & & | \\ \hline | & & | \\ \hline \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \text{tr}[(X'X)^{-1}X'X] = \text{tr}(I_{p+1}) = p+1$$

因此, $E(\text{SSE}) = \sigma^2(n-p-1)$

$$E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = E\left[\frac{\text{SSE}}{n-p-1}\right] = \sigma^2. \Rightarrow \text{无偏估计量.}$$

3.7 验证式 (3.52)

$$\hat{\beta}_j^* = \frac{\sqrt{L_{jj}}}{\sqrt{L_{yy}}} \hat{\beta}_j, \quad j=1,2,\dots,p$$

标准化回归系数公式 $\hat{\beta}_j^* = \frac{\sqrt{L_{jj}}}{\sqrt{L_{yy}}} \hat{\beta}_j$

准备: 中心化回归方程 (删 β_0) $y_i - \bar{y} = \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j) + \varepsilon_i$

标准化回归方程 $y_i^* = \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^* x_{ij}^* + \varepsilon_i^* \quad \text{①}$

将①还原到原始变量 $\frac{y_i - \bar{y}}{\sqrt{L_{yy}}} = \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^* \cdot \frac{x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j}{\sqrt{L_{jj}}} + \varepsilon_i^*$

两边同乘 $\sqrt{L_{yy}}$, $y_i - \bar{y} = \sum_{j=1}^p \beta_j^* \cdot \frac{\sqrt{L_{yy}}}{\sqrt{L_{jj}}} (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j) + \sqrt{L_{yy}} \varepsilon_i^*$

系数完全相同. 由最小二乘解的唯一性.

3.8 利用式 (3.60) 证明式 (3.61) 成立, 即

$$r_{12;3} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13}r_{23}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{13}^2)(1-r_{23}^2)}}$$

偏相关系数的代数余子式表示, 式 (3.60), $r_{12;3,\dots,p} = \frac{-\Delta_{12}}{\sqrt{\Delta_{11} \cdot \Delta_{22}}}$

其中 $\Delta_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$ 是相关阵 R 行 i 列 j 的代数余子式, M_{ij} 为余子式.

$$\text{三变量相关阵 } R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{12} & 1 & r_{23} \\ r_{13} & r_{23} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & r_{23} \\ r_{23} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - r_{23}^2$$

$$\Delta_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & r_{13} \\ r_{13} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - r_{13}^2$$

$$\Delta_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} r_{12} & r_{23} \\ r_{13} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(r_{12} - r_{13}r_{23})$$

$$\text{代入公式 (3.60), } r_{12;3} = \frac{-\Delta_{12}}{\sqrt{\Delta_{11} \Delta_{22}}} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13}r_{23}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{23}^2)(1-r_{13}^2)}}$$

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{cases} \hat{\beta}_{0w} = y_w - \hat{\beta}_{1w} \bar{x}_w \\ \hat{\beta}_{1w} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i (x_i - \bar{x}_w)(y_i - y_w)}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i (x_i - \bar{x}_w)^2} \end{cases} \quad (4.5)$$

加权均值的定义 $\bar{x}_w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$

- 元 WLS 模型 $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i$, $\text{Var}(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2 / w_i$

$$Q(\beta_0, \beta_1) = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$

$$\text{求偏导 } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n w_i (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\text{整理, 得 } \sum w_i y_i = \beta_0 \sum w_i + \beta_1 \sum w_i x_i \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i (y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 x_i) = 0$$

$$\text{整理, 得 } \sum w_i x_i y_i = \beta_0 \sum w_i x_i + \beta_1 \sum w_i x_i^2 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

定义加权样本均值 $\bar{x}_w = \frac{\sum w_i x_i}{\sum w_i}$, $\bar{y}_w = \frac{\sum w_i y_i}{\sum w_i}$

由①式两边除以 $\sum w_i$, $\bar{y}_w = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{x}_w \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y}_w - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x}_w$

将 $\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y}_w - \beta_1 \bar{x}_w$ 代入②可得

$$\sum w_i x_i y_i = (\bar{y}_w - \beta_1 \bar{x}_w) \sum w_i x_i + \beta_1 \sum w_i x_i^2$$

$$\sum w_i x_i y_i - \bar{y}_w \sum w_i x_i = \beta_1 [\sum w_i x_i^2 - \bar{x}_w \sum w_i x_i]$$

根据定义式, $\sum w_i x_i = \bar{x}_w \sum w_i$

$$\text{左端} = \sum w_i x_i y_i - \bar{y}_w \bar{x}_w \sum w_i = \sum w_i x_i y_i - \sum w_i \bar{x}_w \bar{y}_w$$

$$= \sum w_i (x_i y_i - \bar{x}_w \bar{y}_w) = \sum w_i (x_i - \bar{x}_w)(y_i - \bar{y}_w)$$

$$\text{右端括号} = w_i x_i^2 - \bar{x}_w \sum w_i = \sum w_i (x_i^2 - \bar{x}_w^2) = \sum w_i (x_i - \bar{x}_w)^2$$

最终得到 $\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum w_i (x_i - \bar{x}_w)(y_i - \bar{y}_w)}{\sum w_i (x_i - \bar{x}_w)^2}$

中间使用了加权均值恒等式 $\sum w_i x_i = \bar{x}_w \sum w_i$, $\sum w_i y_i = \bar{y}_w \sum w_i$