12. Algebra of Least Squares

Spring 2023

Matthew Blackwell

Gov 2002 (Harvard)

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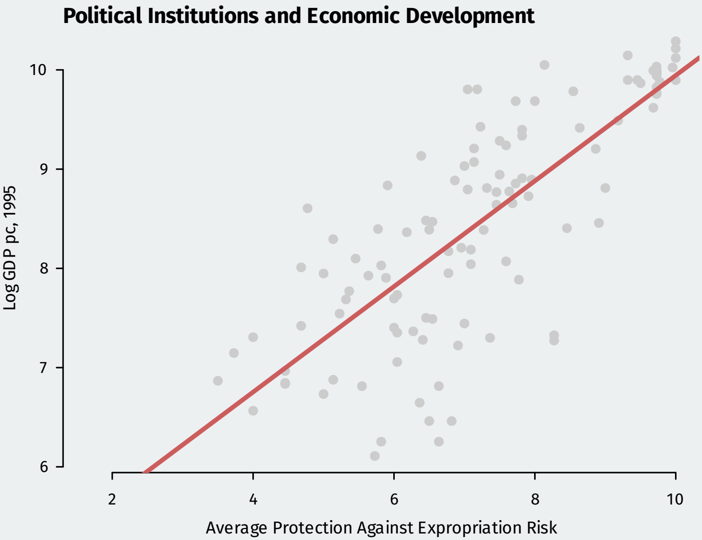
- Now: least squares estimator and its algebraic properties.
- After that: the statistical properties of least squares.

Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson (2001)



1/ Deriving the OLS estimator

Samples vs population

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  - Weakening i.i.d. usually complicates notation but can be done.

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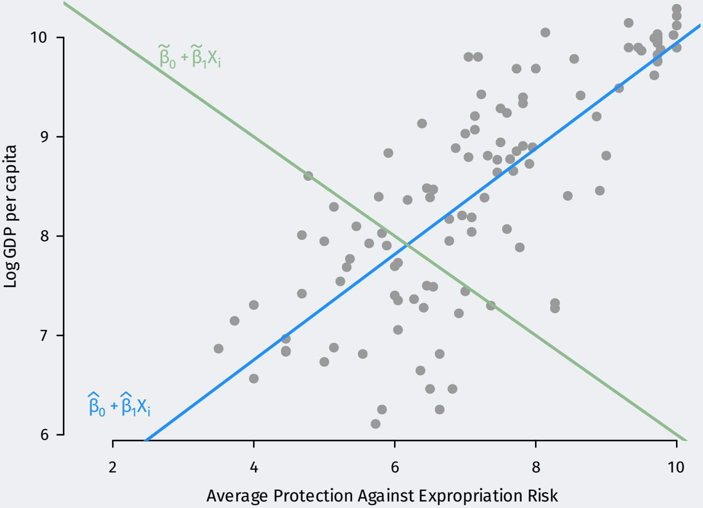

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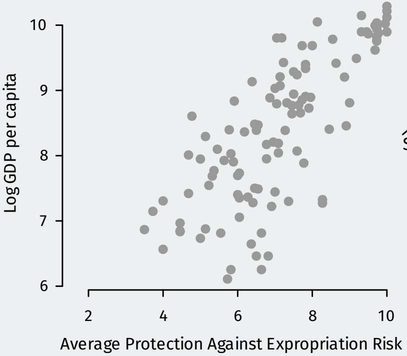
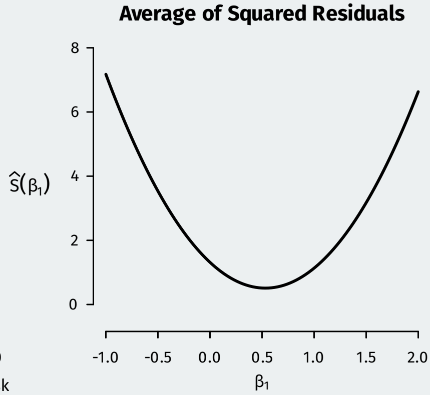
- We can show the OLS estimator of the slope is:

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y_i - \overline{Y})(X_i - \overline{X})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \overline{X})^2} = \frac{\widehat{\text{Cov}}(X, Y)}{\hat{\mathbb{V}}[X]}$$

Visualizing OLS





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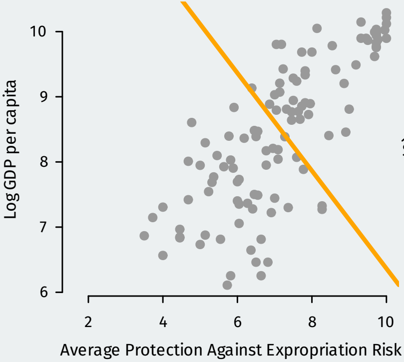

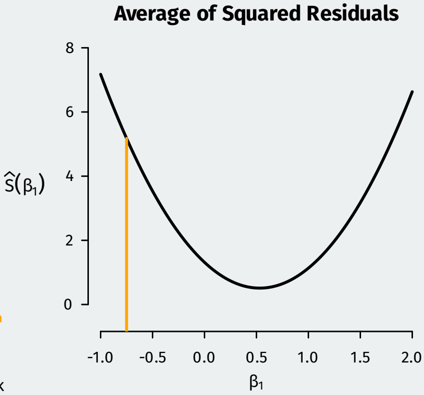

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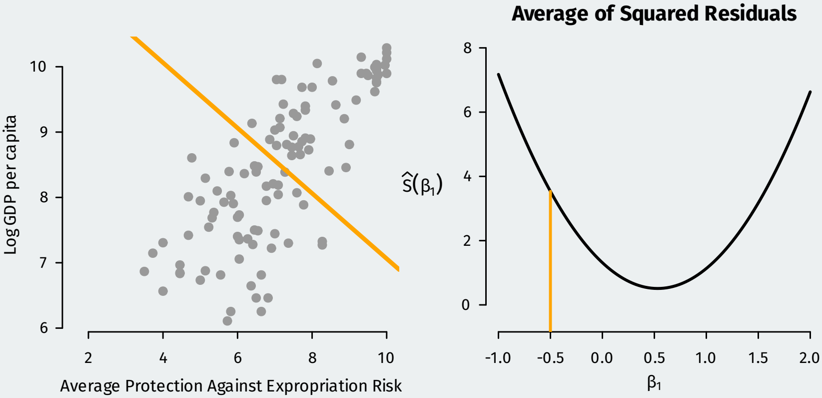

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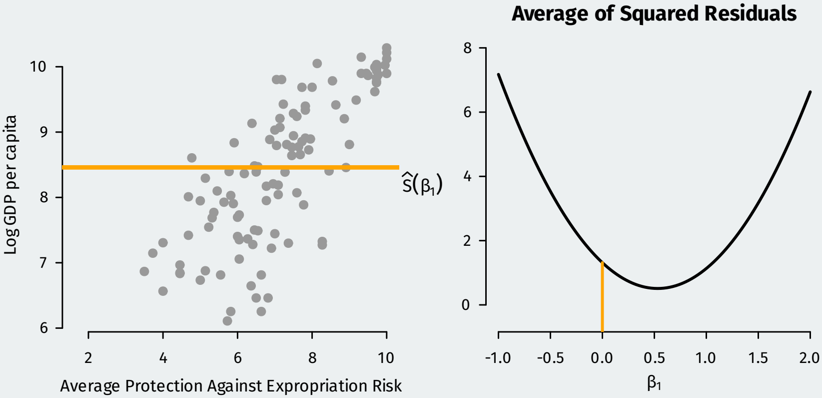

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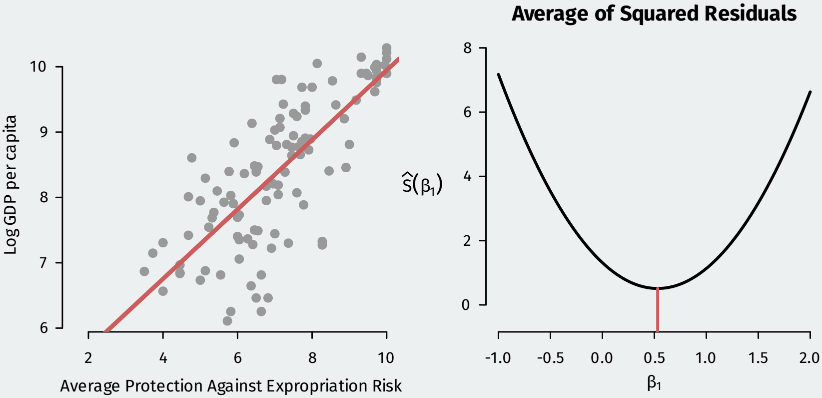

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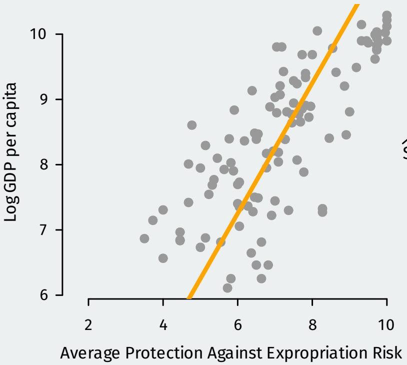

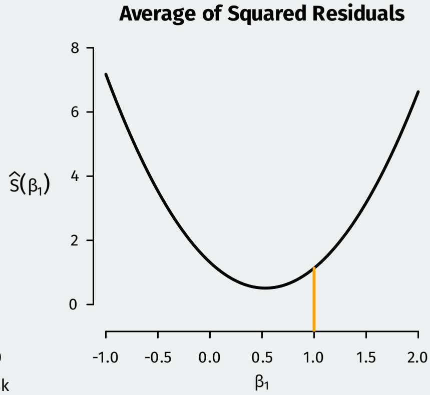

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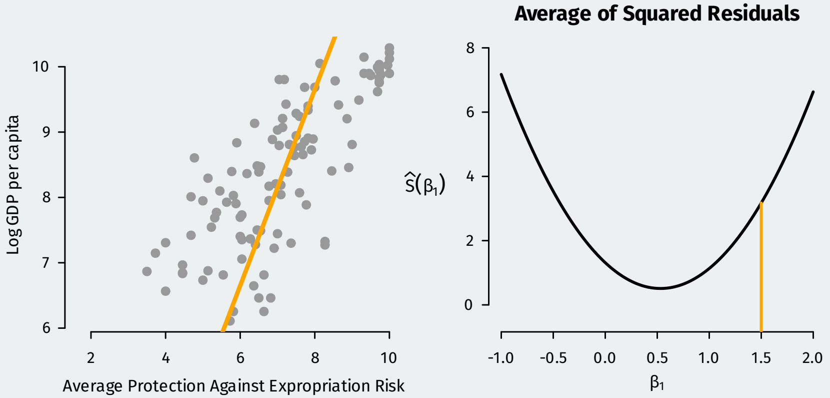

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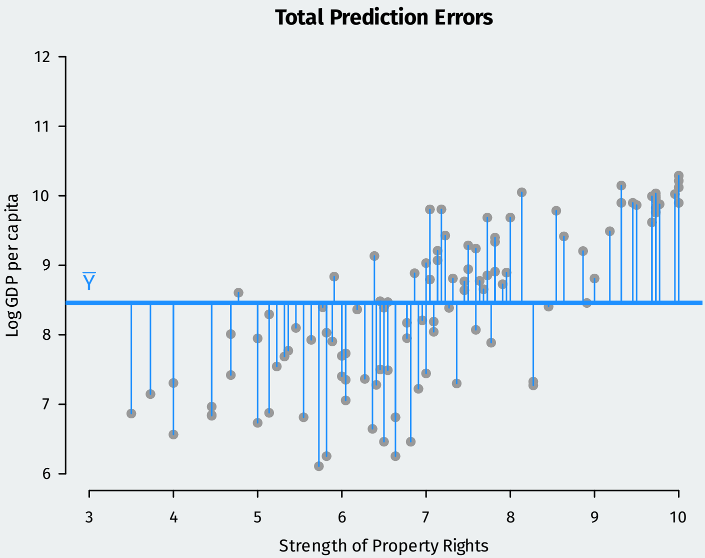
Total SS vs SSR



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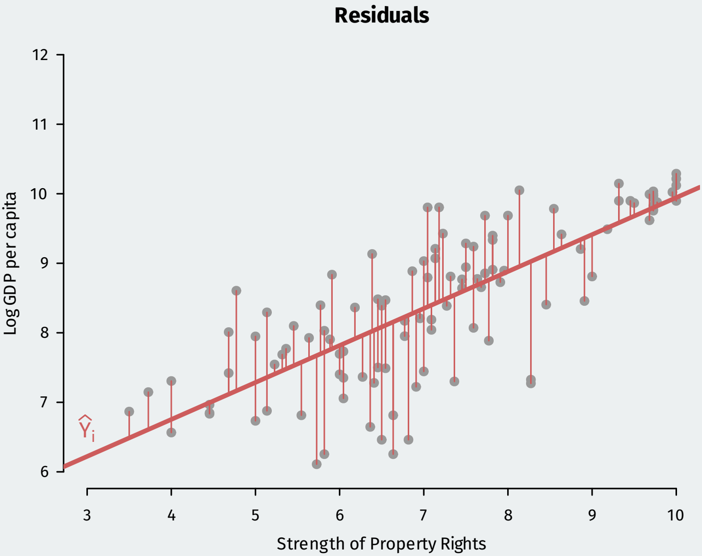

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- **Common interpretation:** R^2 is the fraction of the variation in Y_i is "explained by" $\mathbf{X}_i$.

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- Mechanically increases with additional covariates (better fit measures exist)

3/ Geometry of OLS

Linear model in matrix form

- Linear model is a system of n linear equations:

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Y_1 &= \mathbf{X}_1'\boldsymbol{\beta} + e_1 \\
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- Model is now just:

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbb{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{e}$$

OLS estimator in matrix form

- Key relationship: sample sums can be written in matrix notation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbf{X}_i \mathbf{X}_i' = \mathbb{X}'\mathbb{X}$$

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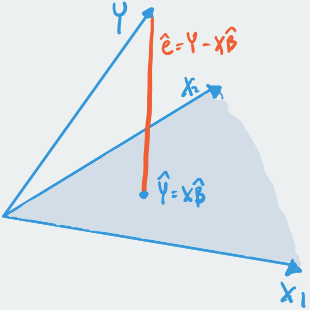
Projection



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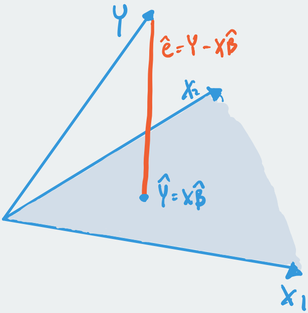

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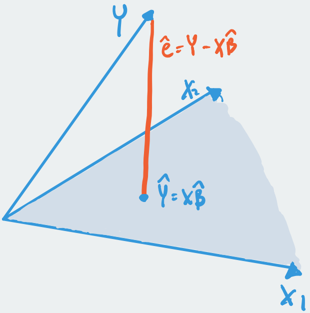

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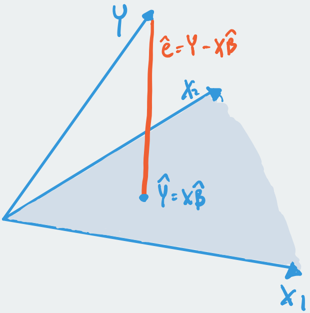

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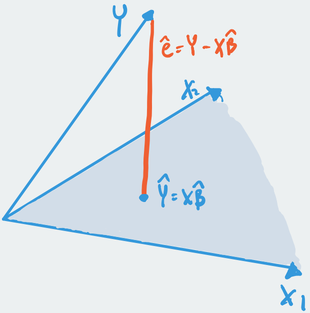

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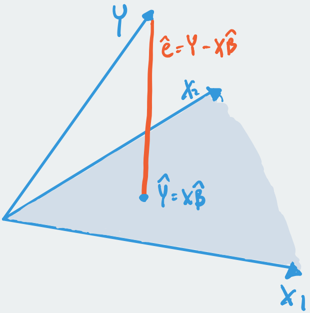

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    - $\mathbf{P}$ is **idempotent**: $\mathbf{P}\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{P}$
    - Projecting $\mathbb{X}$ onto itself returns itself: $\mathbf{P}\mathbb{X} = \mathbb{X}$

Annihilator matrix

- **Annihilator matrix** projects onto the space spanned by the residual:

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbb{X}(\mathbb{X}'\mathbb{X})^{-1}\mathbb{X}'$$

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    - $\mathbf{M}$ is a symmetric $n \times n$ matrix.
    - $\mathbf{M}$ is idempotent so that $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{M}$
    - Admits a nice expression for the residual vector: $\hat{\mathbf{e}} = \mathbf{M}\mathbf{e}$

Partitioned regression

- Partition covariates and coefficients $\mathbb{X} = [\mathbb{X}_1 \ \mathbb{X}_2]$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2)'$:

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  - With exactly orthogonal covariates, multivariate OLS is the same as univariate OLS.
  - Only holds in balanced, designed experiments.

Adding the intercept

- Consider the OLS slope with an intercept:

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \overline{X})(Y_i - \overline{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \overline{X})} = \frac{\langle \mathbf{X} - \overline{X}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{Y} - \overline{Y}\mathbf{1} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{X} - \overline{X}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{X} - \overline{X}\mathbf{1} \rangle} = \frac{\langle \mathbf{X} - \overline{X}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{Y} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{X} - \overline{X}\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{X} - \overline{X}\mathbf{1} \rangle}$$

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    1. Regress **X** on **1** to get coefficient $\overline{X}$

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- How can we get this?

  1. Regress $\mathbf{X}$ on $\mathbf{1}$ to get coefficient $\overline{X}$
  2. Regress $\mathbf{Y}$ on residuals from step 1, $\mathbf{X} - \overline{X}\mathbf{1}$

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  2. Regress $\mathbf{Y}$ on residual from

Visualizing orthogonalization

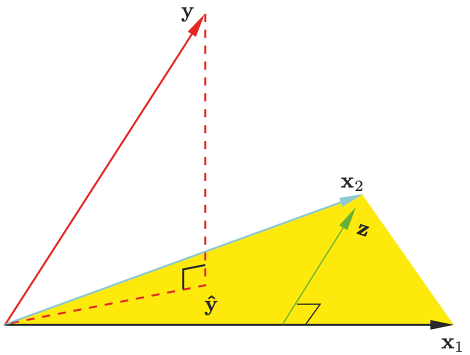

FIGURE 3.4. *Least squares regression by orthogonalization of the inputs. The vector* $\mathbf{x}_2$ *is regressed on the vector* $\mathbf{x}_1$*, leaving the residual vector* $\mathbf{z}$*. The regression of* $\mathbf{y}$ *on* $\mathbf{z}$ *gives the multiple regression coefficient of* $\mathbf{x}_2$*. Adding together the projections of* $\mathbf{y}$ *on each of* $\mathbf{x}_1$ *and* $\mathbf{z}$ *gives the least squares fit* $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$*.*

Why does residual regression work?

- We can find $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_1$ by nested minimization:

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_1 = \arg\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}_1} \left(\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}_2} \|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbb{X}_1\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 - \mathbb{X}_2\boldsymbol{\beta}_2\|^2 \right)$$

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- When will $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_1$ will be the same regardless of whether $\mathbb{X}_2$ is included?

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- When will $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_1$ will be the same regardless of whether $\mathbb{X}_2$ is included?

  - If $\mathbb{X}_1$ and $\mathbb{X}_2$ are orthogonal so $\mathbb{X}_2'\mathbb{X}_1 = 0$ so $\mathbf{M}_2\mathbb{X}_1 = \mathbb{X}_1$

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  - Sample version of the results we saw for the linear projection.

4/ Influential observations

Outliers, leverage points, and influential observations

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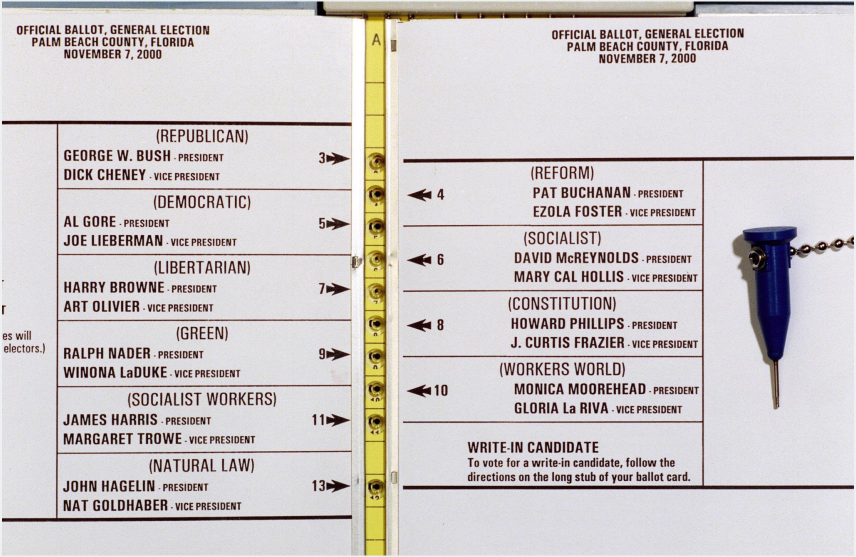
Example: Buchanan votes in Florida, 2000

- 2000 Presidential election in FL (Wand et al., 2001, APSR)



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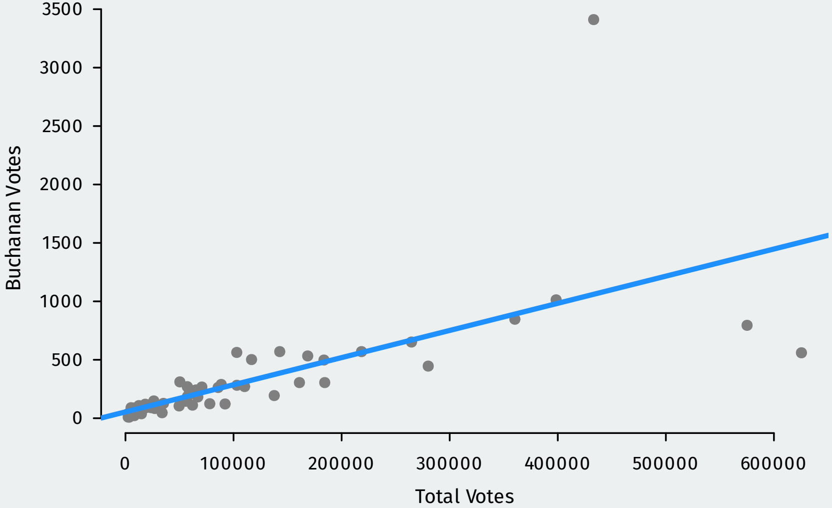

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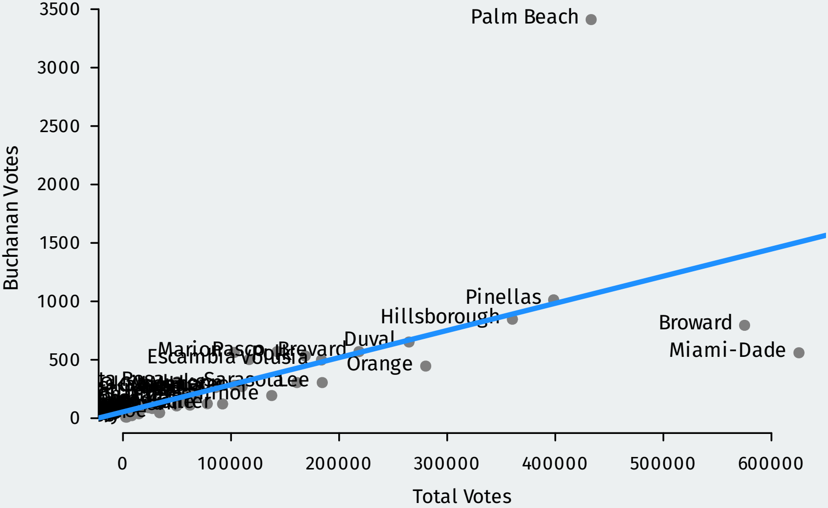
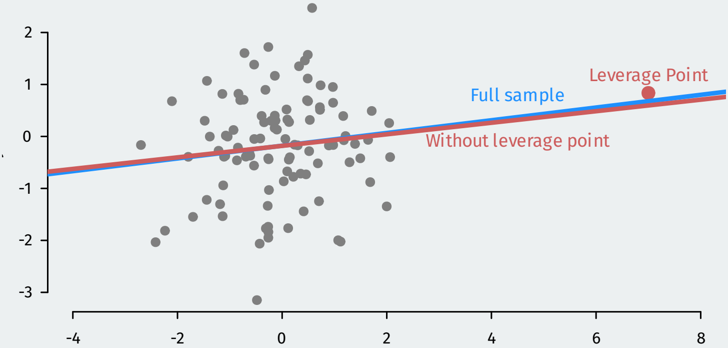


Example: Buchanan votes

```r
mod <- lm(edaybuchanan ~ edaytotal, data = flvote)
summary(mod)
```

```
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 54.22945   49.14146    1.10     0.27
## edaytotal    0.00232    0.00031    7.48  2.4e-10 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:
## 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 333 on 65 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.463,  Adjusted R-squared:  0.455
## F-statistic:   56 on 1 and 65 DF,  p-value: 2.42e-10
```

Leverage point definition



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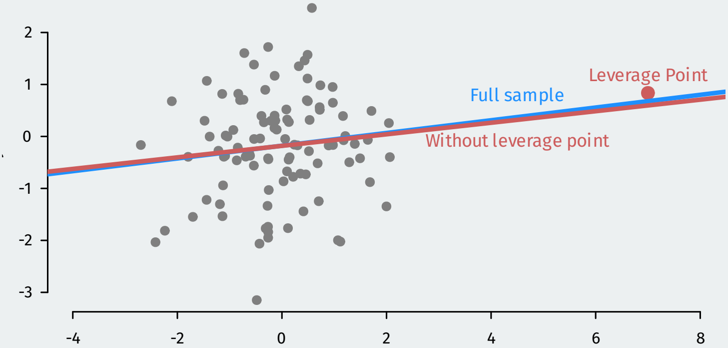

- Values that are extreme in the X dimension
- That is, values far from the center of the covariate distribution

Leverage values

- Let h_{ij} be the (i, j) entry of **P**. Then:

$$\widehat{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{Y} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \widehat{Y}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} h_{ij} Y_j$$

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$$h_{ii} = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(X_i - \overline{X})^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{n}(X_j - \overline{X})^2}$$

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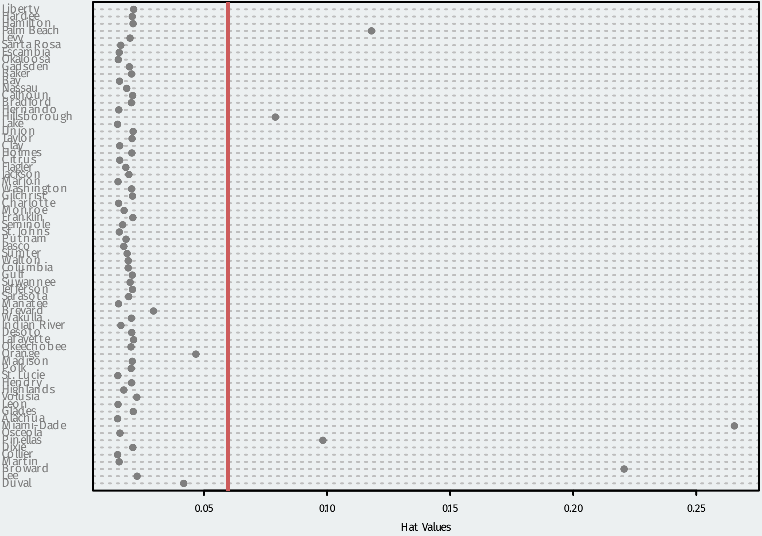
- **Rule of thumb:** examine hat values greater than $2(k+1)/n$

Buchanan hats

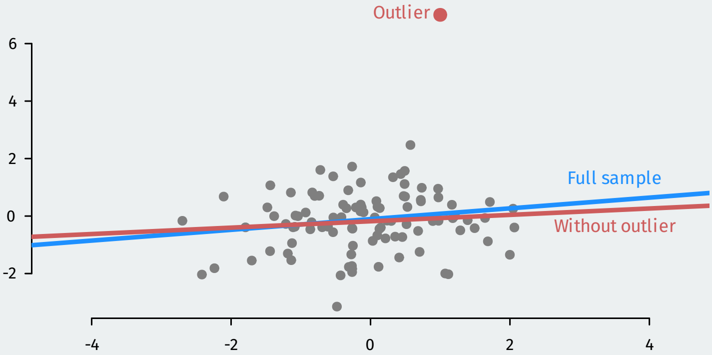
```r
head(hatvalues(mod), 5)
```

```
##      1      2      3      4      5
## 0.0418 0.0228 0.2207 0.0156 0.0149
```

Buchanan hats



Outlier definition



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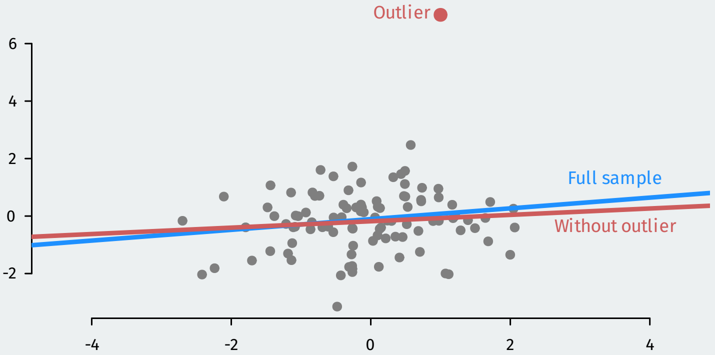

- An **outlier** is far away from the center of the Y distribution.
- Intuitively: a point that would be poorly predicted by the regression.

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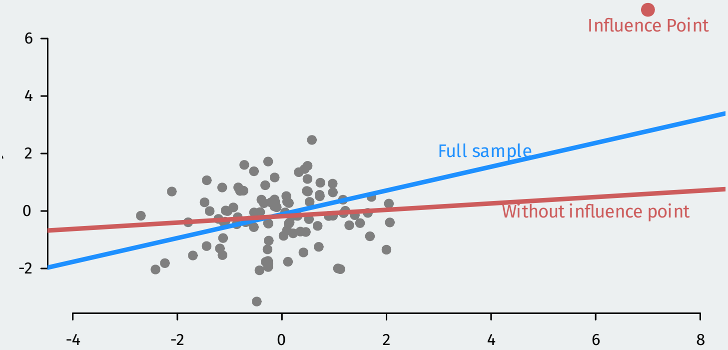
- Simple closed-form expressions:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(-i)} = \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - (\mathbb{X}'\mathbb{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}_i\tilde{e}_i \qquad \tilde{e}_i = \frac{\hat{e}_i}{1 - h_{ii}}$$

Influence points



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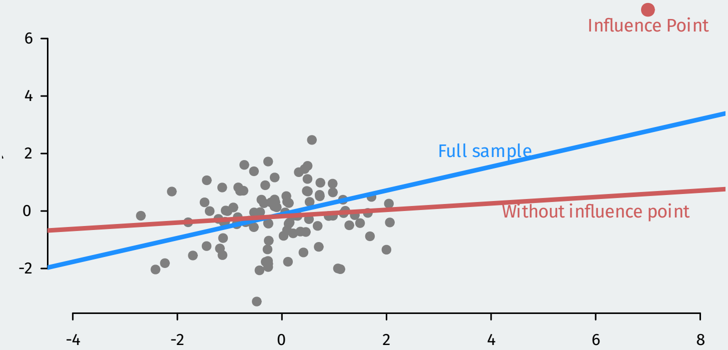

- An **influence point** is one that is both an outlier and a leverage point.
- Extreme in both the X and Y dimensions

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    - Does removing the point change a coefficient by a lot?

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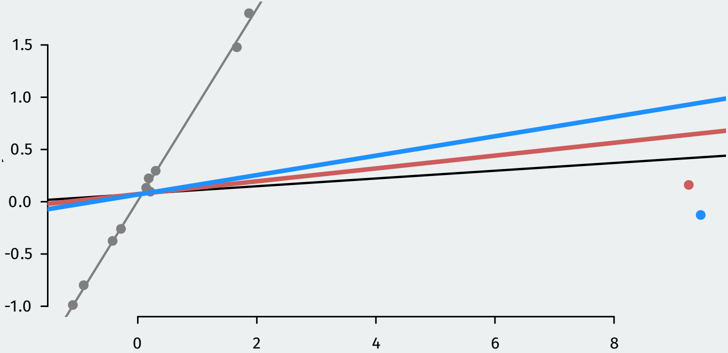

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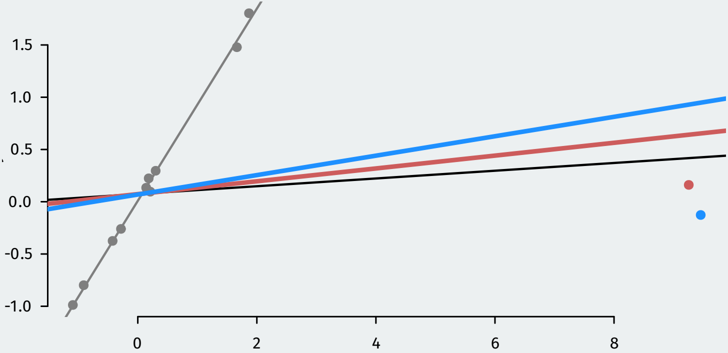

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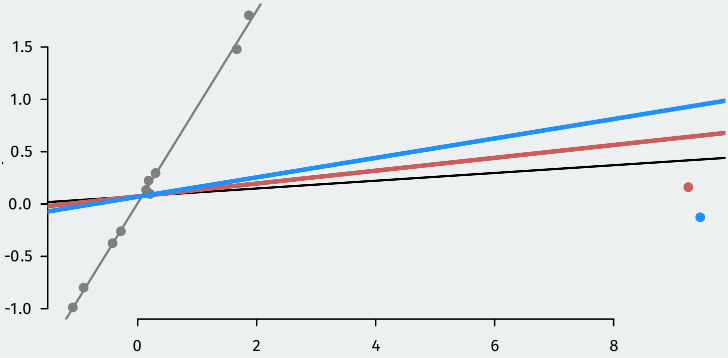

- What happens when there are two influence points?
- Red line drops the red influence point
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  - Use a method that is robust to outliers (robust regression, least absolute deviations)