

Week 4

3.1) $E\{[\hat{y} - f(x')]^2\}$

$$= E\{[\hat{y} - f(x') + E[\hat{y}] - E[\hat{y}]]^2\}$$

$$= E\{[(\hat{y} - E[\hat{y}]) - (f(x') - E[\hat{y}])]^2\}$$

$$= E\{(\hat{y} - E[\hat{y}])^2 - 2(\hat{y} - E[\hat{y}])(f(x') - E[\hat{y}]) + (f(x') - E[\hat{y}])^2\}$$

$$= E\{(\hat{y} - E[\hat{y}])^2\} - 2(E[\hat{y}]f(x') - E[\hat{y}]E[f(x')] + E[\hat{y}]E[f(x')])$$

$$+ E\{(f(x') - E[\hat{y}])^2\}$$

$$= (E[\hat{y} - f(x')]^2) - \text{var}(\hat{y}) \quad \square$$

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3.3) $\hat{\beta}$: from training
 $\tilde{\beta}$: from test set.

$$E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta^T x_i)^2\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_{n+i} - \tilde{\beta}^T x_{n+i})^2\right]$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_{n+i} - \tilde{\beta}^T x_{n+i})^2 \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_{n+i} - \hat{\beta}^T x_{n+i})^2 \right)$$

$$\leq E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_{n+i} - \hat{\beta}^T x_{n+i})^2\right] = E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_{n+i} - \hat{\beta}^T x_{n+i})^2\right] \quad \square$$

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3.4) $\hat{y}_{-i} = x_i^T \hat{\beta}_{-i}$, $P = X(X^T X)^{-1} X^T$

$$\hat{\beta}_{-i} = (X_{-i}^T X_{-i})^{-1} X_{-i}^T y_{-i}$$

$$X_{-i}^T x_{-i} = X^T X - x_i x_i^T, \quad X_{-i}^T y_{-i} = X^T y - x_i y_i$$

From Sherman-Morrison

$$(X_{-i}^T X_{-i})^{-1} = (X^T X)^{-1} + \frac{(X^T X)^{-1} x_i x_i^T (X^T X)^{-1}}{1 - x_i^T (X^T X)^{-1} x_i}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{-i} = (X_{-i}^T X_{-i})^{-1} (X_{-i}^T y - x_i y_i)$$

$$= \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1} X^T y}_{\hat{\beta}} - (X^T X)^{-1} x_i y_i + \frac{(X^T X)^{-1} x_i}{1 - p_{ii}} \left(\underbrace{x_i^T (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y}_{\hat{y}_i} - \underbrace{x_i^T (X^T X)^{-1} x_i}_{p_{ii}} y_i \right)$$

$$= \hat{\beta} - \frac{(X^T X)^{-1} x_i}{1 - p_{ii}} \left[(1 - p_{ii}) y_i - \frac{x_i^T \hat{\beta}}{\hat{y}_i} + p_{ii} y_i \right]$$

$$= \hat{\beta} - \frac{(X^T X)^{-1} x_i}{1 - p_{ii}} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)$$

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$$y_i - \hat{y}_{-i} = y_i - x_i^T \left(\hat{\beta} - \frac{(X^T X)^{-1} x_i}{1 - p_{ii}} (y_i - \hat{y}_i) \right)$$

$$= y_i - \hat{y}_i + \frac{p_{ii}}{1 - p_{ii}} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)$$

$$= (y_i - \hat{y}_i) / (1 - p_{ii}) \quad \square$$

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