

Re: A multiple regression stumper

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.stat.math/2005-09/msg00430.html>

- *From:* "Reef Fish" <Large_Nassau_Grouper@xxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 29 Sep 2005 11:59:24 -0700
-

rick.deshon@xxxxxxxx wrote:

- > Hi All.
- >
- > I can't figure out the solution to what should be a fairly
- > straightforward regression problem.
- >
- > Assume you have a set of variables (X) that you use to predict a single
- > variable (Y) in a standard multiple regression model. X is $n \times p$ and Y
- > is $n \times 1$.
- >
- > In this model, $Y = Xb + e$, where e is a $n \times 1$ vector of residuals.
- >
- > The OLS estimate of b is $\text{inv}(X'X) * X'Y$. Consider b to be a (p x 1) vector
- > of optimal weights that minimize the variance of e.

So far, standard, as you say.

- >
- > One way to examine the quality of the fitted regression is to compute
- > R^2 (the coefficient of variation or determination). $R^2 = (b' * \text{cov}_{XY} / \text{var}(Y))$ where cov_{XY} is a $p \times 1$ vector of covariances between the
- > columns of X with Y ($\text{cov}_{XY} = (X'Y) / (n-1)$) and $\text{var}(Y)$ is the variance
- > of the vector Y. Conceptually, R^2 is the ratio of predictable variance
- > in Y to total variance in Y.
- >
- > I would like to compute R^2 for non-optimal sets of weights. What
- > happens to R^2 as you use less and less optimal weights?

By non-optimal sets of weights, I think you mean the estimates b that is not "least squares", and so the SSE will be larger, and your R-square will be smaller.

- > This would be simple under normal circumstances but I'd like to do it
- > for a special case where you don't know Y. In other words, you have X,
- > b, and you know the R^2 for the optimal model. Further, using knowledge
- > of X, b, and the optimal R^2 you can compute the variance of Y so you
- > know that quantity also.

Re: A multiple regression stumper

- >
- > Is it possible to estimate R^2 for non-optimal weights if you know b , X ,
- > and $\text{var}(y)$? The only missing quantity is cov_{XY} but b clearly has
- > information on these missing covariances of X and Y . I have not been
- > able to determine a unique solution to this apparently simple problem.
- > Perhaps an orthogonal projection?

A most unusual question for an OLS problem. I couldn't help but wonder WHY you ask such a question, and what is the practical significance of your inquiry.

If you don't know Y , then in what sense do you mean by "predicting Y " which is unknown.

- >
- > Thanks for any insights you can provide!
- >
- > Rick

One insight I can provide is that the R of your R^2 is the simple correlation between the observed Y and the fitted Y in your "usual" OLS regression.

Given that you don't know Y , but some Witches of the West gave you the regression estimates b and the variance of Y , if I were you, I would just forget about the problem and enjoy a few sights of the Boston Harbor and have lobster tail for dinner as I'll be doing tonight.

-- Bob.

• **References:**

- ◆ [*A multiple regression stumper*](#)

◇ From: rick . deshon

- Prev by Date: [*Handling survey option "I don't know"*](#)
- Next by Date: [*Re: Standard Deviation of PISA*](#)
- Previous by thread: [*A multiple regression stumper*](#)
- Next by thread: [*Re: A multiple regression stumper*](#)
- Index(es):
 - ◆ [*Date*](#)
 - ◆ [*Thread*](#)