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## regression in the population

### preliminaries

We start with a set of ordered pairs  $\{\langle X_1,Y_1\rangle,\langle X_2,Y_2\rangle,\langle X_3,Y_3\rangle,...\}$ .  $X_i$  are vectors of real numbers,  $Y_i$  are real numbers. Neither are random variables.

# The CEF minimises $E[u_i^2]$

#### Some algebraic facts

We write the equality:

$$Y_i = f(X_i) + u_i$$

Where  $Y_i$  and  $X_i$  are known, but  $u_i$  is "unknown" in the sense that it is a function of f.

#### Minimisation problem

Suppose we want to solve

$$\min_{f(X_i)} E[u_i^2] \leftrightarrow \min_{f(X_i)} E[(Y_i - f(X_i))^2]$$

The solution is  $f(X_i) = E[Y_i \mid X_i]$  . Suppose we specify  $f(X_i)$  as such, we then get:

$$Y_i = E[Y_i \mid X_i] + u_i$$

Now f is known and  $u_i$  is known (by the subtraction  $u_i = Y_i - E[Y_i \mid X_i]$ ).

# The LRM minimises $E[(e_i+u_i)^2]$

### Some algebraic facts

Now we write the following equality:

$$E[Y_i \mid X_i] = \beta X_i + e_i$$

This says that  $E[Y_i \mid X_i]$  is equal to a linear function of  $X_i$  plus some number  $e_i$ .

We then have

$$Y_i = E[Y_i \mid X_i] + u_i$$
  
=  $\beta X_i + e_i + u_i$ 

As before  $u_i$  is known, whereas  $e_i$  is a function of  $\beta$ .

#### Minimisation problem

Suppose we want to solve

$$\min_{eta} E[(e_i + u_i)^2] \leftrightarrow \min_{eta} E[(Y_i - eta X_i)^2]$$

The solution is such that  $\beta$  is equal to the vector of linear least squares regression coefficients. I won't do the math for the fully general case (multiple regression), but only for univariate regression. It is:

$$egin{aligned} Y_i &= eta_0 + eta_1 X_i + e_i + u_i \ &\min_{eta} E[(e_i + u_i)^2] \leftrightarrow \ &\min_{eta} E[(Y_i - eta_0 + eta_1 X_i)^2] \leftrightarrow \ η_0 &= E[Y_i] - eta_1 E[X_i] ext{ and } eta_1 = rac{cov(Y_i, X_i)}{var(X_i)} \end{aligned}$$

Suppose we specify that  $\beta$  is equal to these solution values. Now that  $\beta$  is known (for the univariate case, now that  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$  are known),  $e_i$  is known too (by the subtraction  $e_i=E[Y_i\mid X_i]-\beta X_i$ ). As before  $u_i$  is known.

Thus, in our regression equation,

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + e_i + u_i$$

all of  $Y_i$ ,  $X_i$ ,  $\beta_0$ ,  $\beta_1$ ,  $e_i$  and  $u_i$  are known.