

## Multiple regression:

### Computing the parameter estimates by matrix inversion

Data table:

$y$	$x_1$	$x_2$	-----	$x_m$
$y_1$	$x_{11}$	$x_{12}$	-----	$x_{1m}$
$y_2$	$x_{21}$	$x_{23}$	-----	$x_{2m}$
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$y_n$	$x_{n1}$	$x_{n4}$	-----	$x_{nm}$

Matrix notation for the regression equation:  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X} \mathbf{b}$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \dots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1m} \\ 1 & x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2m} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \dots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Adding a column of “1” to matrix  $\mathbf{X}$  will allow the estimation of an intercept  $b_0$ .

Reasoning (*Numerical ecology* 1998, p. 79) :

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X} \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X} \mathbf{b} \quad \Rightarrow \quad [\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}]^{-1} [\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}] = [\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}]^{-1} [\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}] \mathbf{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \boxed{[\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}]^{-1} [\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}]} = \mathbf{b}$$

Computing the fitted values of the regression equation:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{X} \mathbf{b}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{X} \boxed{[\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}]^{-1} \mathbf{X}' \mathbf{y}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \boxed{\mathbf{X} [\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}]^{-1} \mathbf{X}'} \mathbf{y}$$

**Projector**

During a permutation test, the projector does not have to be re-computed after each permutation of the  $\mathbf{y}$  data. One can simply compute:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{\text{permuted}} = \boxed{\mathbf{X} [\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}]^{-1} \mathbf{X}'} \mathbf{y}_{\text{permuted}}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{\text{permuted}} = \mathbf{Projector} \mathbf{y}_{\text{permuted}}$$