

Problem 1 Let $y \sim (\mu, \sigma^2 I_n)$ and let H_λ denote the ‘hat matrix’ corresponding to a linear smoother (such as a ridge or smoothing spline fit), i.e., the fitted values are $\hat{\mu} = H_\lambda y$.

- (a) Show that $(\hat{\mu} - \mu)^\top(\hat{\mu} - \mu)$ has expectation $\|(I - H_\lambda)\mu\|_2^2 + \sigma^2 \text{tr}(H_\lambda^\top H_\lambda)$.
- (b) Show that $(y - \hat{\mu})^\top(y - \hat{\mu})$ has expectation $\sigma^2(n - 2\nu_1 + \nu_2) + \|(I - H_\lambda)\mu\|_2^2$, where $\nu_1 = \text{tr}(H_\lambda)$ and $\nu_2 = \text{tr}(H_\lambda^\top H_\lambda)$. Hence explain the use of

$$\hat{\sigma}_\lambda^2 = \frac{(y - \hat{\mu})^\top(y - \hat{\mu})}{n - 2\text{tr}(H_\lambda) + \text{tr}(H_\lambda^\top H_\lambda)}$$

as an estimator of σ^2 . Under what circumstances is this estimator unbiased? What does this give in the case of a standard (i.e., non-smoothed) linear model?

Problem 2 Consider lasso estimation when the design matrix X is orthogonal, i.e., $X^\top X = I_p$.

- (a) Show that in this case the least squares estimator equals $\hat{\beta} = X^\top y$ and deduce that the function to be minimised is of the form

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \left(y^\top y - 2\hat{\beta}^\top \beta + \beta^\top \beta \right) + \lambda \sum_{r=1}^p |\beta_r|.$$

Explain why this is convex in each element of β .

- (b) Show that the lasso estimator $\tilde{\beta}$ can be computed from $\hat{\beta}$ using the soft thresholding function

$$\tilde{\beta}_r = \text{sign}(\hat{\beta}_r) (|\hat{\beta}_r| - \lambda) I(|\hat{\beta}_r| > \lambda), \quad r = 1, \dots, p.$$