

A review of the linear prediction sufficiency in the linear model with new observations

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Abstract

We consider the general linear model $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$, denoted as $M = \{\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{V}\}$, supplemented with the new unobservable random vector \mathbf{y}_* , coming from $\mathbf{y}_* = \mathbf{X}_*\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_*$, where the covariance matrix of \mathbf{y}_* is known as well as the cross-covariance matrix between \mathbf{y}_* and \mathbf{y} . A linear statistic $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{y}$ is called linearly sufficient for $\mathbf{X}_*\boldsymbol{\beta}$ if there exists a matrix \mathbf{A} such that $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{F}\mathbf{y}$ is the best linear unbiased estimator, BLUE, for $\mathbf{X}_*\boldsymbol{\beta}$. The concept of linear sufficiency with respect to a predictable random vector is defined in the corresponding way but considering the best linear unbiased predictor, BLUP, instead of BLUE. In this paper, we consider the linear sufficiency of $\mathbf{F}\mathbf{y}$ with respect to \mathbf{y}_* , $\mathbf{X}_*\boldsymbol{\beta}$, and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_*$, when the prediction is based on M . We also apply our results into the linear mixed model.

Keywords

BLUE, BLUP, Linear sufficiency, Linear model with new observations, Linear mixed model, Transformed linear model.

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