Sunday, October 6, 2024

5:17 PM

Za) 
$$E(Y_i) = \mu V(Y_i) = \sigma_i^2 (i = 1, 2) \quad \forall w = w_i Y_i + w_2 Y_2$$
  
Under what circumstance will  $w_i = w_i = w_i = 1 - w_i$   
 $\forall w = \text{unbiased estimator of } w_i = w_i = 1 - w_i = 1$ 

$$E(y_{w}) = E(wY_{1} + (1-w)Y_{2})$$

$$= w E(Y_{1}) + (1-w) E(Y_{2})$$

$$= w\mu + (1-u)\mu$$

$$= \mu (w + 1-w) \rightarrow \mu = \text{expected value}$$
of  $\overline{y_{w}}$ .

Because E(Tw)= M, Tw is an unbiased estimater of L

$$\frac{d}{d\omega}N(\bar{\gamma}_w) = 2\omega\sigma_1^2 - 2(1-\omega)\sigma_2^2 = 0$$

$$2\omega\sigma_{1}^{2}-2\sigma_{2}^{2}+2\omega\sigma_{2}^{2}=0$$

$$M(0_1^2 + 0_5^2) = 0_5$$

Sa) uncentered model: 
$$\gamma_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times_i + \beta_2 \times_i^2 + e_i$$
 centered:  $\gamma_1 = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \times_i + \gamma_2 \times_i^2 + e_i = \gamma_1 \times_i + \phi_1 \times_i + \phi_2 \times_i^2 + \phi_1 \times_i + \phi_2 \times_i^2 + \phi_2 \times_$ 

$$V_{i} = \frac{V_{2}x^{2}}{1+(\gamma_{0}-2\gamma_{z}x^{2})} \times_{i} + (\gamma_{0}-\gamma_{i}x+\gamma_{z}x^{2}) + e_{i}$$

$$\beta_{2} = \gamma_{2}$$
  $\beta_{1} = \gamma_{1} - 2\gamma_{2} = \gamma_{2}$