

Flipped Assignment (2/15)

a) Model Equation

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$$

where

$Y =$	$X_1 =$	$X_2 =$
7.5	0.00	10
15	0.00	50
22	0.00	85
28.6	0.00	110
31.6	0.00	140
34.0	0.00	.
35.0	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
52.5	0.05	.
34.4	0.05	.
46.5	0.05	250
50	0.05	60
51.9	0.05	90
		120
		150
36x1	36x1	36x1

$$\underline{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3×1

$$\underline{\epsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_{35} \\ \epsilon_{36} \end{bmatrix}$$

36×1

$$\underline{Y} = \underline{X} \cdot \underline{\beta} + \underline{\epsilon}$$

where \underline{X} is a matrix & \underline{Y} , $\underline{\beta}$ & $\underline{\epsilon}$ are vectors

$$\underline{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.00 & 10 \\ 1 & 0.00 & 50 \\ 1 & 0.00 & 85 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0.05 & 150 \end{bmatrix}$$

36×3

$$\underline{Y}_{36 \times 1} = \underbrace{\underline{X}_{36 \times 3} \cdot \underline{\beta}_{3 \times 1}}_{36 \times 1} + \underline{\epsilon}_{36 \times 1}$$

So the dimensionality works out in this matrix expression for the linear model.

b) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dimensionality of } Y \text{ is } 36 \times 1 \\ \text{Dimensionality of } X \text{ is } 36 \times 3 \end{array} \right\}$

c) Least squares estimator of the regression parameters

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

where $\hat{\beta}$ dimensionality is 3×1

$$X^T \quad " \quad " \quad 3 \times 36$$

$$X \quad " \quad " \quad 36 \times 3$$

$$Y \quad " \quad " \quad 36 \times 1$$

$$X^T X \quad " \quad " \quad 3 \times 3$$

$$X^T Y \quad " \quad " \quad 3 \times 1$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y \quad " \quad " \quad 3 \times 1$$

Also the dimensionality works out in this model too.

$$\therefore \hat{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\beta}_0 \\ \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11.09 \\ 350.12 \\ 0.11 \end{bmatrix}$$

(from the R script)

1 Model Equation

$$\boxed{Y = 11.09 + 350.12X_1 + 0.11X_2 + \epsilon}$$