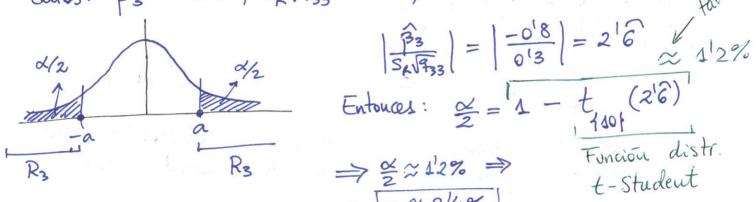
PARCIAL 2 - DICIEMBRE 2019

$$[4.]$$
 a) Ho: $\beta_3 = 0$

Region de rechazo:
$$R_3 = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_3}{5_R\sqrt{4_{33}}}} > t_{1n-K-1; 0/2}$$

datos:
$$\hat{\beta}_3 = -0.8$$
, $S_R \sqrt{4}_{33} = 0.3$, $n = 45$, $K = 4$



$$\left|\frac{\vec{\beta}_3}{S_A \sqrt{7_{33}}}\right| = \left|\frac{-0^{1}8}{0^{1}3}\right| = 2^{1}6$$
 $\approx 4^{1}2\%$

Entonœs:
$$\frac{2}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{100} (26)$$

El p-valor es ~ 2'4%, por lo que existe una fuerte evidencia estadística en contra de Ho (con un nivel de sign. del 5% rechanamos Ho) -> aceptamos hipótesis alternativa H1: "hay evidencia estadística suficiente como para afirmar que la conc. de calcio influye linealmente en la longevidad".

b)
$$B_1 = B_2 = B_3 = B_4 = 0$$

b) Ho:
$$B_1 = B_2 = B_3 = B_4 = 0$$

Region de rechazo: $R = \sqrt{\frac{NSS/K}{RSS/n-K-1}} > \overline{T_{1K; n-K-1; x}}$

datos: p-valor $\alpha = 0/7\%$ ciR2?

Buscaus a tal que
$$\frac{1}{5410}$$
 (a) = 1-07%=

Buscaulos a sur per 19/10/
= 0/993
$$\Rightarrow a = F_{44;10}(4-0.9\%) = F_{44;10}(6.99)$$

Buscamos a tal que $f_{44;10}$ (a) = 1-0¹7%: $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{44;10} (0^{1}993)$ $= 0^{1}993 \implies \alpha = F_{44;10} (1-0^{1}9\%) = F_{4$ la tabla que valor produce un x = 0'7% en la cola derecha F = -1 (0'993) = 6'665. Entonœs $\frac{M55/4}{R55/40} = \frac{10}{4} \cdot \frac{MSS}{RSS} = \frac{10}{4} \cdot \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} = \frac{10'993}{1-R^2} = \frac{10'993}{1$

$$\frac{1}{44;10} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

a) Podemos escribir el vector Y como:

b) Sabemos que
$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$
:

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\lambda} \\ \hat{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\lambda} \\ \hat{\lambda} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 5Y_1 & -2Y_2 & +Y_3 \\ -2Y_1 & +2Y_2 & +2Y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta} \sim N. \left(A. \begin{pmatrix} M \\ 2 \\ \mu+2\lambda \end{pmatrix}, Ao^2 I_3 A^T \right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\hat{\beta}) = A \cdot \mathbb{E}(Y) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{cov}(\hat{\beta}) = A \cdot \text{cov}(Y) \cdot A^{T} = \sigma^{2} A \cdot A^{T} = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{36} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{36} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 1/3 \end{pmatrix} := \sigma^{2} \cdot B$$

3. (X_1, X_2) se distribuye en TTo y TT1 con las signientes funciones de densidad: $f_0(x_1y) = \frac{e}{\pi(e-4)} e^{-x^2-y^2}$ para $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ > entiendo que en el resto fo(x,y) = 0 $f_1(x,y) = \frac{1}{\pi(8/2)^2} 1_{D(0,8/4)}$ La inverso del area de D (0,819) Como $P_0 = P_1$, $R_1 = \frac{1}{1}(x_1y_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$: $f_1(x_1y_1) \ge f_0(x_1y_1)$ $f_1(x_1y_1) \ge f_0(x_1y_1) \iff \frac{1}{1}(8/4)^2 \ge \frac{2}{11(e-1)} e^{-x^2-y^2} \iff$ $\Leftrightarrow \frac{9^2(e-4)}{8^2 e} \ge e^{-x^2-y^2} \Leftrightarrow \ln(0^1 8) \ge -(x^2+y^2) \Leftrightarrow$ $\iff x^2 + y^2 \geqslant -\ln(0^{1}8) \approx 0^{1}223$ Observar que $x^2 + y^2 = 0^1 223$ es la circunferencia centrada en (0,0) y de radio $\sqrt{0.223} \approx 0.472$. Por tanto, $f(x,y) \in D(0,8/9): x^2 + y^2 \ge 0'223 f \subseteq R_1$ y f(x,y) & D(0,8/4): x2+y2 < 01223 } = Ro. Nos habiamos restringido a D(0,8/4), en $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus D(0,8/4)$ $f_1(x,y) = 0$ y $f_0(x,y) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (8/4)^2 < x^2 + y^2 < 1 \} \subset \mathbb{R}_0$ Para $(x_iy) \in IR^2$: $x^2 + y^2 > 1$ $f_o(x_iy) = f_1(x_iy)$, por lo que es indeferente. En conclusion: $R_0 = \int (x_i y) \in D(0, 8/4) : x^2 + y^2 < 0^1 223 / U \int (x_i y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (\frac{8}{4})^2 < x^2 + y^2 < 1 / 2$ $R_4 = \{(x,y) \in D(0,8/4) : x^2 + y^2 \ge 0'223\}$

4.
$$Y_{i} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}X_{i} + \epsilon_{i} \qquad i = 1, ..., n$$
a)
$$\hat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\cos x_{i}Y}{\sqrt{x}} \qquad \text{(habitual de mínimos cuadrados)}$$

$$X \text{ es on dato (no v.a.)} + \text{linealidad } E(.)$$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_{1}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \bar{x}) E(Y_{i} - \bar{Y}) = X$$

$$E(Y_{i} - \bar{Y}) = E(Y_{i}) - E(\bar{Y})$$

$$E(Y_{i}) = E(\beta_{0} + \beta_{1}X_{i} + \epsilon_{i}) = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}X_{i} + E(\epsilon_{i})$$

$$E(\epsilon_{i}) = \int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2\sigma} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \bar{X}) + \beta_{1}X_{i} \right]$$

$$E(\bar{Y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(Y_{i}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\beta_{0} + \beta_{1}X_{i}) = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}X$$

$$\Rightarrow E(Y_{i}) - E(\bar{Y}) = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}X_{i} - \beta_{0} - \beta_{1}X_{i} = \beta_{1}(X_{i} - \bar{X})$$

$$\Rightarrow E(Y_{i}) - E(\bar{Y}) = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1}X_{i} - \beta_{0} - \beta_{1}X_{i} = \beta_{1}(X_{i} - \bar{X})$$

$$\bigotimes = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x}) \beta_1 (x_i - \overline{x}) = \beta_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})^2 = X_1$$

$$= \beta_4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = \beta_1 \implies \boxed{\mathbb{E}(\beta_1) = \beta_1 \quad \text{inses gado}} \sqrt{1}$$

b) En el desarrollo teórico expuesto en clase para hallar V(B) solo utilizabamos las signientes suposiciones:

-> modelo de regresion habitual (en este caso K=1)
-> estimador por mínimos cuadrados habitual.

-> Ei de media 0, varianza 02 e independientes.

Aqui se amplen todas estas hipótesis, por lo que podemos Usar la formula vista: $V(\hat{\beta}_1) = \sigma^2 \frac{1}{nV_X}$ donde tenemos que Sustituir σ^2 por $V(\mathcal{E}_i) = \int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} (x-0)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma} dx = \frac{1}{2\sigma} \int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\sigma} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} = \frac{1}{2\sigma} \left[\frac{2\sigma^3}{3} \right]_{-\sigma}^{\sigma}$ $=\frac{1}{2\sigma}\cdot\frac{2\sigma^{2}}{3}=\frac{\sigma^{2}}{3}\implies \sqrt{(\hat{\beta}_{1})}=\frac{\sigma^{2}}{3}\cdot\frac{1}{nV_{*}}$

c)
$$n=2$$
, $\sigma=1$, $x_1=1$, $x_2=3$ $\Rightarrow x=2$, $v_x=1$

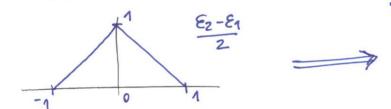
$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{1}{nv_x} \sum_{i=1}^{2} (x_i - \overline{x}) (y_i - \overline{y}) = \frac{1}{2} [(x_1 - \overline{x}) (y_1 - \overline{y}) + (x_2 - \overline{x}) (y_2 - \overline{y})] = \frac{1}{2} [(y_2 - \overline{y}) - (y_1 - \overline{y})] = \frac{1}{2} [(y_0 + y_1 x_2 + \varepsilon_2 - y_0 - y_1 x_2 - \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)) - (y_0 + y_1 x_1 + \varepsilon_1 - y_0 - y_1 x_2 - \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2))] = -(y_0 + y_1 x_1 + \varepsilon_1 - y_0 - y_1 x_2 - \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2))] = \frac{1}{2} [(2y_1 + \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1)] = \beta_1 + \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2y_1 + \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) = \beta_1 + \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1)$$

$$\varepsilon_2 \sim \text{UNIF}[-1_1]$$

ci como es la resta de dos uniformes?

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}_2 - \mathcal{E}_1}{2}$$
 vive en $[-1,1]$ (se ve dando valores)



vive en
$$[-1,1]$$
 (se ve admits)
$$\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) \sim \beta_1$$

$$\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) \sim \beta_1$$

$$\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) \sim \beta_1$$

$$\beta_1 + \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1) \sim \beta_1$$