2nd Problem (a). Consider each term in E(m I(Yi'- BTXi')). (x', y', \beta) = (y'-\beta'x').

Conditional mean of g(x', y', \beta) on \beta since

(x', y'') ore int on \beta 50 the analytical distribution of

(x'', y'') = (x'', y'') given \beta

(x'', y'') = (x'', y'') given \beta So E[g(Xj', Y; , B) | P + B] = E[g(x,', Y,', B)] = E[g(x,', Y,', B)]=... E[[:/- \$7x;]]=E[E [9(n:, y', B)]] So E[# Z(Y,'- \$TX;]]=E[E[B(X,')Y,', B)]]

So E[# Z(Y,'- \$TX;')]= E[(Y,'- \$TX;)] And we can change in to 1 Since B is the coeff on test: And since the training set and test set are ild, A and B have the same distribution.

sary ca

(c)
$$B = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{j=1}^{2} (Y_{j}' - \hat{\beta}^{T} X_{j}')^{2}$$

Since $\hat{\beta}$ minimises $RSS = \sum_{j=1}^{2} (Y_{j}' - \hat{\beta}^{T} X_{j}')^{2}$

So $f(X_{j}' - \hat{\beta}^{T} X_{j}')^{2} \leq f(X_{j}' - \hat{\beta}^{T} X_{j}')^{2}$.

So $f(X_{j}' - \hat{\beta}^{T} X_{j}')^{2} \leq f(X_{j}' - \hat{\beta}^{T} X_{j}')^{2}$.