Si, en cambio, el origen se localiza al final del año 2010 (o al inicio de 2011) y la unidad de tiempo empleada es el semestre, entonces 2007 corresponde a t = -7.

Demuestre que cualquier valor estimado por tendencia $\hat{X}_t = b_0 + b_1 t$, no se altera nor la selección del origen, ni por la unidad de medida del tiempo.

Roderne ver la tendenció como modelo de regresión lival

$$\hat{X}_t = b \circ + b, t \qquad = \frac{\sum (t \cdot - \vec{r}) (x \cdot - \vec{r})}{7 \cdot (t \cdot - \vec{r})^2}$$

$$b_0 = \vec{X} - b, \vec{t} \qquad b_1 = \frac{n \sum t \cdot \vec{x} \cdot - \sum t \cdot \vec{r} \cdot \vec{x} \cdot \vec{r}}{n \sum \epsilon_i^2 + (\sum \epsilon_i)^2}$$

$$\frac{n \sum \xi_{1}^{2} + (\sum \xi_{1}^{2})^{2}}{\left(\frac{\sum \xi_{1}^{2} \times (1 - \sum \xi_{1}^{2})}{n - 1}\right)} = \frac{\sum \xi_{1}^{2} - n \times^{2}}{\left(\sum \xi_{1}^{2} - n + \sum \xi_{2}^{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{n \sum \xi_{1}^{2} + (\sum \xi_{1}^{2})^{2}}{\left(\sum \xi_{1}^{2} - n + \sum \xi_{2}^{2}\right)} = \frac{\sum \xi_{1}^{2} + (\sum \xi_{1}^{2})^{2}}{\left(\sum \xi_{1}^{2} - n + \sum \xi_{2}^{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{n \sum \xi_{1}^{2} + (\sum \xi_{1}^{2})^{2}}{n - 1} = \frac{\sum \xi_{1}^{2} + (\sum \xi_{1}^{2})^{2}}{n - 1}$$

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$$\frac{n \sum \xi_{1}^{2} + (\sum \xi_{1}^{2})^{2}}{n - 1}$$

Ztaxa-nêx

(1) Venemos que no se altero um se acción delorigam

Con sidoremos el plano
$$(t-a, x-b)$$
 $\stackrel{\times}{X}_{t} = b_{0} + b_{1} t$

$$b' = \frac{n \sum \ell(x') - \sum \ell(\sum x')}{n \sum \ell(\sum x')^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i} \frac{f(i) - (\sum_{i} f(x) - b)}{\sum_{i} \frac{f(x) - b}{\sum_{i} f(x) - b}} = \sum_{i} \frac{f(x) - b}{\sum_{i} f(x) - b}$$

$$n \quad \mathbb{Z} \left(\frac{(i-a)^2}{n} - \left\{ \mathbb{Z} \left(\frac{(i-a)}{n} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$n \quad \mathbb{Z} \left\{ \frac{(i-a)^2}{n} - \frac{(i-a)^2}{n} - \frac{(i-a)^2}{n} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{n \left[\sum \{ \dot{\epsilon}_{i} x_{i} - \dot{b} \, \dot{\epsilon}_{i} - \dot{\alpha} \, \dot{x}_{i} + \dot{\alpha} \, \dot{b} \right] - \left\{ (\dot{h} \, \hat{\tau} - \dot{h} \, \dot{\alpha}) \, (\, \dot{n} \, \hat{x} - \dot{n} \, \dot{b}) \right\}}{n \left[\sum (\dot{\epsilon}_{i} \, \dot{x}_{i}) - \dot{b} \, \dot{n} \, \hat{\tau} - \dot{\alpha} \, \dot{n} \, \hat{x} + \dot{n} \, \dot{b} \right\} - \left\{ \dot{n}^{2} \, \left\{ \hat{\epsilon} \, \hat{x} - \dot{b} \hat{\epsilon} - \dot{\alpha} \, \hat{x} + \dot{\alpha} \, \dot{b} \right\} \right\}}$$

$$= \frac{n \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{4} + \ln \frac{1}{4} \right) - n^{2} \left(\frac{1}{6} - \alpha \right)^{2}}{n \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{1}{4} + \ln \frac{1}{4} - \ln \frac{1}{6} + \ln \frac{1}{4} - \ln \frac{1}{6} + \ln \frac{1}{4} - \ln \frac{1}{6} - \ln \frac{1}{4} - \ln \frac{1}{6} - \ln \frac{1}{4} - \ln \frac{1}{6} - \ln \frac{1}{4} - \ln \frac{1}{4} - \ln \frac{1}{6} - \ln \frac{1$$

$$= \frac{n \left\{ \sum t_i \times i - b \cdot n\overline{t} - an\overline{x} + nat - n \left(\overline{t} \times - b\overline{t} - a\overline{x} + cb \right) \right\}}{n \left\{ \sum t_i^2 - 2n\overline{t} + na^2 - n \left(\overline{t} - a\overline{x}^2 \right) \right\}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum t_i \times i - n \cdot b \cdot \overline{t} - an\overline{x} + nab - n\overline{t} \times + na\overline{t} + na\overline{x} - bcb}{n \cdot \overline{t}^2 - 2n\overline{t} + na^2 - n \left(\overline{t}^2 - 2\overline{t} a \cdot a^2 \right)}$$

 $= \frac{\overline{7 + i \times i - n + \sqrt{1 + n}}}{\overline{7 \cdot 2 \cdot ... \cdot 7^2}} = b_1 \leftarrow \frac{0 \text{ original of lander observable}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

- Z Gixi - n tx

Above,

$$b_{i}' = \overline{X}' - b_{i}' \overline{t}' = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}' - b_{i} \frac{n}{n} \xi \dot{t}'$$

7 ti2-2nt + no2 - nt2 + 2nt a - no2

$$= \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^{h} (x_i - b_i) - b_i \sum_{i=1}^{h} \sum_{i=1}^{h} (\xi_i - a_i)$$

$$= \widehat{x} - b_i - b_i \int_{\mathbb{R}} \overline{\xi} - a_i$$

$$= \widehat{h} \left((x, -b) - b, \frac{1}{h} \right) \left((x, -a) \right)$$

$$= \widehat{X} - b - b, \frac{1}{h} \left((x, -a) \right)$$

$$= \widehat{X} - b - b, \frac{1}{h} \left((x, -a) \right)$$

Así pus, con
$$b_0' = \widehat{X} - b - b$$
, $\{\overline{t} - a\}$
 $b_1' = b$, $\{\text{original}\}$
resulta qui
 $\widehat{X}'_{t_1} = b_0' + b_1' + b_1' + b_2' = \overline{X} - b - b_1 \{\overline{t} - a\} + b_2 (t_1 - a)$

$$= \overline{x} - b - b, \{ \overline{\xi} - g - b; + g \}$$

$$= \overline{x} - b - b, \{ \overline{\xi} - b; \}$$
(eno es sobre defeno (f-a, x-b) entenos $\hat{x}_{i} = \hat{x}_{i} - b$

Así, $\vec{x}_{i} = \vec{x} - b - b_i \left\{ \vec{t} - t_i \right\}$

(€', x) = (ta, x) , a∈/R

/ x = bo x b, t

$$\bigotimes_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!}}_{k!} + b_i k!$$

Así pues, tenemos que

 $\vec{X}_{at} = b_{a} + b_{i} + (= \vec{X}_{t})$

". No combia vespecto a unidades de

Así,
$$b_0' = \overline{X} - b_1' \overline{\epsilon}'$$

$$= \overline{X} - \frac{\overline{X} \cdot \epsilon_i \times \epsilon_i}{a \cdot \overline{X} \cdot \epsilon_i^2 + h \cdot \overline{X}^2} \quad \frac{1}{h} \cdot \overline{X} \cdot \epsilon_i'$$

$$= \overline{\lambda} - b_1 + \overline{\epsilon}'$$

Agreemen los estinaciones en (t', x) = (at; x)

bi = n Z Eixi - Z Ei Zxi

 $n \sum {\epsilon'_i}^2 = (\sum {\epsilon'_i})^2$

n Z otixi - Z ati Z xi

 $n \sum |a t_i|^2 - (\sum a \xi_i)^2$

na Zeixi - a(n +)(n x)

$$n a^{2} \sum_{i} \xi_{i}^{2} - a^{2} n^{3} \bar{x}^{2}$$

$$n a \left\{ \sum_{i} \xi_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i} \xi_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i} \xi_{i}^{2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{16i^2 - 0 \cdot n \cdot \tilde{x}^2}$$

 $= \bar{x} - \frac{\sum \{i x_i - t \bar{x}\}}{2 \{ \bar{x}_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2 \}} + \sum \sqrt{n} \left[\bar{x}_i \right]$

original :. b. = b. { original

 $= \bar{x} - \frac{\sum \epsilon(x_{i'} - t \bar{x})}{\sum \epsilon^2 - n \bar{x}^2} = \bar{\epsilon}$

$$\frac{\bar{\epsilon} \left(\bar{x}\right)}{\bar{x}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{x_1 - (x_1)^2}{x_1 - (x_1)^2}$$

$$\frac{\bar{\epsilon} \left(\bar{x}\right)}{\left(\bar{x}^2\right)}$$