

* Prove that for the model $y_i = \alpha + \beta x_i + u_i$, $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum \hat{u}_i^2}{n-2}$ is an unbiased estimator of σ^2

Proof: $y_i = \alpha + \beta x_i + u_i \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \alpha + \beta \bar{x} + \bar{u}$

$$\Rightarrow y_i = (\alpha + \beta x_i + u_i - \alpha - \beta \bar{x} - \bar{u}) = \beta x_i + (u_i - \bar{u}) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Similarly, $\hat{y}_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} x_i \Rightarrow \bar{\hat{y}} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} \bar{x}$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{y}_i = (\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} x_i - \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta} \bar{x}) = \hat{\beta} x_i \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Now, $\sum \hat{u}_i^2 = \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum \{ (y_i - \bar{y}) - (\hat{y}_i - \bar{\hat{y}}) \}^2 = \sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \sum \hat{u}_i^2 &= \sum \{ \beta x_i + (u_i - \bar{u}) - \hat{\beta} x_i \}^2 = \sum \{ (u_i - \bar{u}) - (\hat{\beta} - \beta) x_i \}^2 \\ &= \underbrace{\sum (u_i - \bar{u})^2}_{(A)} + \underbrace{(\hat{\beta} - \beta)^2 \sum x_i^2}_{(B)} - 2 \underbrace{(\hat{\beta} - \beta) \sum (u_i - \bar{u}) x_i}_{(C)} \end{aligned}$$

(A): $\sum (u_i - \bar{u})^2 = \sum (\tilde{u}_i + \bar{u} - 2\bar{u}u_i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow E(\sum (u_i - \bar{u})^2) &= \sum E(\tilde{u}_i) + n E(\bar{u}^2) - 2 E(\bar{u} u_i) \\ &= n \sigma^2 + n \frac{\sum E(\tilde{u}_i^2)}{n^2} - 2 \frac{E(\sum \tilde{u}_i)}{n} \quad (\because E(u_i u_j) = 0) \\ &= n \sigma^2 + \frac{n \sigma^2}{n} - \frac{2 \cdot 0}{n} = n \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 - 2 \sigma^2 \\ &= (n-1) \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

(B): $E((\hat{\beta} - \beta)^2 \sum x_i^2) = E((\sum \kappa_i u_i)^2) \sum x_i^2$
 $= \text{var}(\hat{\beta}) \cdot \sum x_i^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\sum x_i^2} \right) (\sum x_i^2) = \sigma^2$

(C): $E(2(\hat{\beta} - \beta) (\sum (u_i - \bar{u}) x_i)) = 2 E((\sum \kappa_i u_i) (\sum (u_i - \bar{u}) x_i))$

$$= 2 \left\{ E(\sum \kappa_i x_i \tilde{u}_i) - E((\sum \kappa_i u_i) (\bar{u} \sum x_i)) \right\} = 0$$

$$= 2 \frac{\sum x_i^2 E(\tilde{u}_i)}{\sum x_i^2} = 2 \sigma^2 \Rightarrow A + B - C = (n-1) \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 - 2 \sigma^2 = (n-2) \sigma^2$$

$$\Rightarrow E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{E(\sum \hat{u}_i^2)}{n-2} = \frac{(n-2) \sigma^2}{(n-2)} = \sigma^2$$