#### 1

# Solution to Gate ST 2023 Q 26

## Mayank Gupta

Question: Consider the following regression model

$$y_k = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \log_e k + \epsilon_k, \qquad k = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where  $\epsilon_k$ 's are independent and identically distributed random variables each having probability density function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then which one of the following statements is true?

- (A) The maximum likelihood estimator of  $\alpha_0$  does not exist
- (B) The maximum likelihood estimator of  $\alpha_1$  does not exist
- (C) The least squares estimator of  $\alpha_0$  exists and is unique
- (D) The least squares estimator of  $\alpha_1$  exists, but it is not unique

#### **Solution:**

$$f(\epsilon_k) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|\epsilon_k|} \tag{1}$$

Likelihood function : 
$$f(\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 .... \epsilon_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n f(\epsilon_k)$$
 (2)

$$L = \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} e^{-|\epsilon_k|} \tag{3}$$

$$L_1 = \ln L = \ln \left( \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} e^{-|\epsilon_k|} \right) \tag{4}$$

$$=\sum_{k=1}^{n}\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{-|\epsilon_{k}|}\right) \tag{5}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( -\ln 2 - |y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k| \right)$$
 (6)

$$= -n \ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} (|y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k|)$$
 (7)

$$L_1 = \text{function of } \alpha_0, \alpha_1$$
 (8)

#### 1) Maximum likelihood estimator

We need to find the value of  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  which will maximise the value of  $L_1$  i.e. the value of  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  which will minimise the value of  $|y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k|$ 

$$|y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k| = \begin{cases} y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k, & y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k > 0 \\ -(y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k), & y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k < 0 \end{cases}$$
(9)

To minimize  $\sum_{k=1}^{n} (|y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k|)$ , we should choose  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  such that as many terms as possible fall into the second case (negative contribution) and as few terms as possible fall into the second case (positive contribution).

$$y_k - \alpha_1 \log_e k < \alpha_0 \tag{10}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{\alpha_0} = \min_{\left(k \mid y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k < 0\right)} \left(y_k - \alpha_1 \log_e k\right) \tag{11}$$

$$y_k - \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 \log_e k \tag{12}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{\alpha_1} = \min_{\left(k \mid y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k < 0\right)} \left(\frac{y_k - \alpha_0}{\log_e k}\right) \tag{13}$$

(14)

- $\therefore$  Maximum likelihood estimator of  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  exist
- $\therefore$  Option (A) and (B) are incorrect

### 2) Least square estimator

The least square estimator of  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  is  $\tilde{\alpha_0}$  and  $\tilde{\alpha_1}$  which will minimise

parameter	value	description
ÿ	$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}y_k$	Average value of $y_k$
$\bar{x}$	$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\log_{e}k$	Average value of $log_e k$

VARIABLES USED

$$Q(\alpha_0, \alpha_1) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k)^2$$
(15)

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \alpha_0} = -2\sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k) = 0$$
 (16)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k) = 0$$
 (17)

$$n\bar{y} - n\alpha_0 - \alpha_1 n\bar{x} = 0 \tag{18}$$

$$\implies \tilde{\alpha_0} = \bar{y} - \tilde{\alpha_1}\bar{x} \tag{19}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \alpha_1} = -2\sum_{k=1}^n (y_k - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log_e k) \log_e k = 0$$
 (20)

$$\implies \tilde{\alpha_1} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (\log_e k - \bar{x}) (y_k - \bar{y})}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (\log_e k - \bar{x})^2}$$
 (21)

- $\therefore$  Least square estimator of  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$  exists and are unique
- $\therefore$  Option (C) is correct and (D) is incorrect