

(Q1) $K=2 \Rightarrow$ 二回歸式 $y = b_1 + b_2 x$

$$b_1 = \bar{y} - b_2 \bar{x}, b_2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$b = (X'X)^{-1} X' Y$$

其中 $X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix}$ $Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$

① $X'X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$X'Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum y_i \\ \sum x_i y_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X'X)^{-1} = \frac{1}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum x_i^2 - \sum x_i \\ -\sum x_i & n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } b = \frac{1}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum x_i^2 - \sum x_i \\ -\sum x_i & n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sum y_i \\ \sum x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum x_i^2 \sum y_i - \sum x_i \sum x_i y_i \\ -\sum x_i \sum y_i + n \sum x_i y_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } b_1 = \frac{\sum x_i^2 \sum y_i - \sum x_i \sum x_i y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} = \bar{y} - b_2 \bar{x}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \quad \text{得證}$$

$$(Q2) (2.14) V_{\text{Var}}(b_1 | X) = \sigma^2 \left[\frac{\sum x_i^2}{N \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

$$(2.15) V_{\text{Var}}(b_2 | X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$(2.16) \text{Cov}(b_1, b_2 | X) = \sigma^2 \left[\frac{-\bar{x}}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

$$\text{Var}(b) = \sigma^2 (X'X)^{-1}$$

$$\hat{Z}X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad X'X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 x_2 & \dots & x_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & \sum x_i \\ \sum x_i & \sum x_i^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(X'X)^{-1} = \frac{1}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum x_i^2 - \sum x_i & -\sum x_i \\ -\sum x_i & n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum x_i^2 - 2 \bar{x} \sum x_i + \bar{x}^2}$$

$$\text{Var}(b) = \sigma^2 (X'X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 \frac{1}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \begin{bmatrix} \sum x_i^2 - \sum x_i & -\sum x_i \\ -\sum x_i & n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{12} & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = \text{Var}(b_1) = \sigma^2 \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} = \sigma^2 \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\sigma_2^2 = \text{Var}(b_2) = \sigma^2 \frac{1}{n \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \cdot n = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\sigma_{12} = \text{Cov}(b_1, b_2) = \sigma^2 \frac{-n \bar{x}}{n \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \sigma^2 \frac{-\bar{x}}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad \text{得證}$$

5.3

$$(a) (i) t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{SE(\hat{\beta}_1)} = \frac{1.4515}{2.209} = 0.6592$$

$$(ii) SE(b_2) = \frac{\hat{\beta}_2}{t} = \frac{2.7648}{5.7103} = 0.4842$$

$$(iii) b_3 = t \cdot SE(\hat{\beta}_3) = 0.3695 \cdot (-3.9316) = -1.4549$$

$$(iv) SD = \sqrt{\frac{TSS}{n-1}} \Rightarrow TSS = SD^2(n-1) = (6.39547)^2 (1200-1) = 49041.54$$

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{RSS}{TSS} = 1 - \frac{46221.62}{49041.54} = 0.0575$$

$$(v) \hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{RSS}{n-k}} = \sqrt{\frac{46221.62}{1200-4}} = 6.2467$$

$$(b) \quad y = 1.4515 + 2.1648 \ln(\text{TOTEXP}) - 1.4549 \text{NK} - 0.1503 \text{AGE}$$

b_2 : 當家庭支出 +1%，預算中 $\ln(\text{totexp}) + 2.1648\%$.

代表支出越高的家庭花在 $\ln(\text{totexp})$ 的支出越多。

b_3 : 富家庭多 1 個小孩，酒精支出會下降 0.3695% 可能因責任考量

b_4 : 當家庭主要負責者年紀大 1 歲，酒精支出 -0.1503% 。
可能因健康意識而減少飲用酒。

$$(c) \quad \text{C.I. } 95\% \text{ of } \beta_4 = b_4 \pm t_{0.025, df=11.96} \text{ SE}(\beta_4)$$

$$= -0.1503 \pm 1.96 \times 0.0235$$

$$= (-0.1964, -0.1042)$$

區間內皆為負，代表在 95% 的信心水準下，

年紀較大的家庭負責者在酒精的支出

(d) 只有 b_1 的 t -statistic $= 0.6592$ ，其它皆顯著 $t \geq |1.96|$

$$(e) \quad \begin{cases} H_0: \beta_3 = -2 \\ H_1: \beta_3 \neq -2 \end{cases}$$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_3 - (-2)}{\text{SE}(\beta_3)} = \frac{-1.4549 - (-2)}{0.3695} = 1.4952$$

$\because 1.4952 < 1.96 \therefore \text{We can't reject } H_0: \beta_3 = -2 \text{ in } 95\% \text{ C.I.}$

(5.23)

(a) 預期 b_1 quant 為負，因買越多折扣越多

b_2 qual 為正，越純成本越高

b_3 trend 不確定

(b)

Coefficients:	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	90.84669	8.58025	10.588	1.39e-14 ***
quant	b_1 -0.05997	0.01018	-5.892	2.85e-07 ***
qual	b_2 0.11621	0.20326	0.572	0.5700
trend	b_3 -2.35458	1.38612	-1.699	0.0954

Signif. codes:	0 '***'	0.001 '**'	0.01 '*'	0.05 '.'
	0.1 ' '	1		

$b_1 < 0$, 說明非清潔物也有折扣現象

$b_2 > 0$ 正影響但不顯著，說明品質差異對 price 影響有限。

$b_3 < 0$ 隨時間過去 (1984~1991), 價格↓, 但只有 90.6% 下成立

(c) $R^2 = 0.5097$, 說有 51% 的價格的變異可以被 quant, qual, time 解釋

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \beta_2 = 0 \\ H_1: \beta_2 < 0 \end{cases}$$

根據 (b) 結果, $b_1 = -0.05997$, 且 $p = 2.85 \times 10^{-7} < 0.01$

故 reject H_0 , quantity ↑, price ↓, 賣方為了規避被抓的 risk,
故希望降低價格取大宗交易。

$$\begin{cases} H_0: \beta_3 = 0 \\ H_1: \beta_3 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \beta_3 \text{ p-value} = \frac{0.57}{2} = 0.285 > 0.05 \therefore \text{we can't reject } H_0$$

∴ 在 95% C.I. 下, no significant evidence 可說明 high purity
的 cocaine 賣比較貴。

(f) $\hat{\beta}_3 = -2.35458$, 說明 m 每年平均下降 2.35458 美元，
可能是法規等因素限制毒品交易的發展。