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7.)a) LDLi=Bo+BoTCHi+BzHDLi+BzTRli+Ei
                                                                                                                                                                                                   E, 200 N (0,02)
  (i) Bo, By, Bi, B3 go MUK
 llemo: \hat{\beta} = (z^T z)' z^T \vec{X}, rejer je (z^T z)' poploženi inverz
    Delininamo: Z = \{1 \text{ TCH HDL TRI}\} = \{1 \text{ TCH hDL TRI_n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } X = \{1 \text{ CDL n}\} \text{ in } 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{bmatrix}
    B= (Bo, Br, Br, Br, Br) irraiunamo NR makot:
         -B= (TT) ZT X (pret G-5 algoritma)
         -\beta = (\xi^T \xi)^{-1} \xi^T \vec{X} \quad (xolitajnim inversory)
         - 7 wordo lunkcije im vgrajene vR
To week trek metodah dobina etnak verultat za ocene in river:
      \hat{\beta}_0 = 0.3773332 \hat{\beta}_1 = 0.8534945 \hat{\beta}_2 = -0.8311743 \hat{\beta}_3 = -0.2738845
 (ii) Ho: Br=Bz=Bz=0 na standarden natin pri it. znač d=0.05
     1. nacin: postojamo kot pri Ekonometriji 1: Majpsej a zapiremo oba modela
            Unsestricted model: LDL: = Bo+ M+ CH: + Br HDL: + B3 TR1: + 8;
             Restricted model: LDL:= Bo + Ei
tel vsak model moramo poracionati vsoto kvadratov veridualov:

V \times R = \frac{\hat{\xi}}{i=1} (\hat{\xi}_i)^2 = \frac{\hat{\xi}}{i=1} (Y_i - (\hat{\beta}_o + \hat{\beta}_i \times X_i))^2

Primas To row mi:
     - Note VKR za unvertricted model: VKRu = [ (LDL; - BZ) , ries sta Bin Z kolvai)
 Prinos to jameni:
    - VKR zu restricted model: VKRR= [ (LDL; - Bo)
  Testisamo & Flestom:
                                                                                                                      test = { Ho reverseme; F > F2, n-k4; a
                = (VKRR-VKRU) (ru-RR)

VKRU (n-RU)
  Iu je 2 = Ru-RR, sejer sto Ru in RR itersti prostortnih stopenj v ungestricted in
         restricted modelu. & je tore; itevilo sextrikij, omejitev. m=300
    F2, m-20; « je vsednost fishenjeve pora tdelitve que pom za vestrizijani modela in \alpha = 0.05
  Poracunamo v R in dolino
```

F= 426.1932 > 2.6351=F3,296;0.05

tore; nicelus hijolero ravrzemo.

1. main:

Ho rapiremo v metrični obliti: Ho: LB=c. Du dolimo naro hijobro moramo eret: $L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{in } c = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ testna statistika je tu: $\frac{(LB-c)^{T}[L\cdot(Z^{T}Z)^{-1}L^{T}]^{-1}(LB-c)}{2}$ $F = \frac{2}{VKR(n-d)}$ test ju enar kot V prolon nation 6351 = F3, 296; 0.05

namo pri stolpec matrice 7: [i] => B=(2^T21⁻¹2^TX Poracunamo VR in dolino: F = 426 > 2. Ludi jo Tem naimu Ho ne tarmemo. 3. Nacin: (72 STATIVEMO)

Rostavime ocense 2 B= [0] Verno: $F(x) = \| + \hat{\beta}(x) - + \hat{\beta}_{H}(x) \|^{2}$ ~ Frin-d; a (ted tore; enak kot ro prejsinjih i nacinih) VKR(X) (m-d) VKR(x)= ||X-ZB(x)||2 (B(X) je verter to, a tromponentani overnjenimi v a) (i). Ustavimo NR, 2000 aunamo in Tudi tu doline: F=426 > 2.6357 = F3,296; 0.05 (iii) breizhvile Ho: Po=0 na standarden nacin E sacunamo ZR v lm (-) modelu, R rum roracuna t-stalistike. Novamo le reprimerjal: s teston: { Ho ravnemo; (t) > tm-d; az rjer je t_{m-d}, or studentovo porasdelitev. Poracunamo vrednesti v R indolino: It = 1.92036 < 7.9680 = try6;0.025, tere; Ho me tarmemo. 2. nain: Uporalimo etnak portozek kot v i načinu (ii) toike (Eisher daho deluje tudi za I parameter). Martavimo L=[1000] in c=0, rosacunamo er R in dolimo \$2.897 5.89 F=3.6878 < 3.8731 = Fajig6; 0.05 tors: Ho we tarmemo 3. nain: Vrsemo re naraj r sterdentu ir 1. naina (vramemolnar vreirrus) Delinivamo $f(x) = \frac{CB(x), V>}{\sqrt{C(2^{1}2^{1})^{1}V_{1}V} \cdot \sqrt{V_{1}R_{1}}}$, Ejerje V=(1,0,0,0)Foracunamo v R in dobrimo: |t(x)|=1.92036 < 1.98680 = t 196; 0.025, tore; Ho ne (10 STAY 1)

D) W LDL:= By ·TCH: + Bz · HDL; + Bz ·TRI; +E; (i) BIBIBI PO MUK Portogamo identieno not val(i), le brez protega ilena. Spet jo vseh the Isch metodah dolimo enar resultat in river: B3 = -0.2563874 B1=0.8954892 B2=-0.7956929 17小がに これれ 大 きないか (ii) Master Ho: (P1, P2, P3) = (1,-1,-0.45) Selection (X) I have the little of the selection of the little of the li

1. nain is a)(ii) -> ne obo primeren

L. main it al (ii):

Tapiseme Ho: LB = C, rijer Vramemo L= $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ in C= $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -0.45 \end{bmatrix}$ d=3

Vot v a)(ii) poraclenamo
(LB-c) [L·(2 2)-1 [T]-1 (LB-c)
g test = { Ho rawrheno; F > Fq,n-d; & F= VKR/(n-d)

"M' = [17 + [17 - [17] | 18 - [18]

winter to downly to your

loracienomo vR in dobino: F=20.4 > 2.6350 = F3, 297; 0.05 He Hijotero Ho torej rovrnemo.

 $\frac{3. \text{ vacin is a) (ii)}}{\text{ Fortavimo ocenor } \hat{\beta}_{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -0.45 \end{bmatrix} \text{ in iterito omegiten = 3}$

reduciona durante ramonda y il Ubmo: $F(x) = \frac{\| z \hat{\beta}(x) - z \hat{\beta}_{H}(x) \|^{2}}{VKR(x)}$ rind a man berson

Test je sevedu enak kot v prejsajem nacinu.

Ivraillnamo: VKR(X) = ||X-ZB(X)||

Vitarino NR, irraturamo in dolimo

F= 20.4 > 2.6350 = F3,297;0.05

In revedu tudi jo tem naimu nicelno hipotero ravmemo.

(iii) Elmoije Edupanja Ed (B, B2, B3) st. Edupanja 0.95 Lostopamo rot na preddvanjih: Imamo X~ N(7B, 5°I) (X=7B+E, E~N(0, 5°I)) Vemo, da ima t roln rang, Tore; rledi: $\beta(X) = (z^{T}t)^{-1}z^{T}X \sim \mathcal{N}(\beta, \sigma^{2}(z^{T}t)^{-1})$ $\beta(X) = \frac{1}{n-d}VKR = \frac{1}{n-d}||X-\hat{X}||^{2}, |x| = \frac{||X-\hat{X}||^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} = \frac{||X-\hat{X}||^{2}}{\sigma^{2}} \sim \chi_{n-d}^{2}$ Dalje sta z X in VKR(X) neodvisni (tose; Tudi B(X) in VKR(X) neodvisni) Standardirinamo B: & JETZ (B(X)-B) ~ N(O, Idrd) in redi: 17 JzTZ (B(X)-B) 1/2 ~ Xd Pladi: $F(X;\beta) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \right) \right) \right)}{1} \right) \right) \right)}{1} \right) \right)} \right) d \right)$ 1/62 11 X-7 PIl2/(m-d) Neme namset, da ie stu H ~ Xh in K ~ Xr neodu. ima the porardeliter Fr, r Sledi tore; $F(X;\beta) = \frac{\langle \mathcal{J}_{\xi^T \xi}(\hat{\beta}(X)-\beta), (\hat{\beta}(X)-\beta) \rangle_{d}}{||X-\xi\beta||^2/(n-d)} \sim F_{d,m-d,\alpha}$ Mestavimo D= (0, Fa, m-d; a). Jedaj je P (Fa, n-a & D) = 1- a. bridaireno obmoije rauranja je C(X) = {B|F(X;B) \le Fd, m-d; \alpha} Diagonalizisamo 2 7 = Q. A. Q', Ejer je Q & O(d) ortogonalnu in A diagonalne 7 7;>0. Yled: < (₹ ₹) (B-B), B-B>= < NQT(B-B), QT(B-B)> Verujemo $< \Lambda Q^{T}(\beta-\beta), Q^{T}(\beta-\beta)> \leq \frac{d}{m-d} VKR \cdot F_{d,m-d;\alpha} = : q^{2} = q^{2}(+)$ $C(X) = \{\hat{\beta} + Q \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt[4]{n}, u_1 \\ \sqrt[4]{n}, u_d \end{bmatrix} \mid u_1^2 + ... + u_d^2 \leq 2^2 \}$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{n}} \cdot u_d$ Resiter de obmoije raupanja, rije elipsoid: Kuj je torej trela nasediti? Kvj je torej treka nasedili! makita vektorjev
-diagonaliziramo z z = Q. N. Q , rejer z Q vettor lastnih vektorjev z z, in A diagonalna matriba + N; > 0 a, ri so lastre vrednosti. Et, na diagonal: - 4 poracunamo jo formuli z = d · VKR. Fd, m-d; a

 $\lambda_3 = 118.1484$ $\chi^2 = 2.057032$ Poracunamo NR in dolimo: 2,= 15739.25 2,= 368.3234 [0.9340480] [-0.2341740] [0.2696606] 0.1982784 [-0.2879862] [-0.9368829] 0.2970521] [0.9285615] [-0.2225613] Q = matrixa last. vert. = [V1 V2 V3] = Dolimo Torz obmoije raujanja, rije elipsoid: $\beta \in \{\hat{\beta} + Q \begin{bmatrix} 3\pi_1 & \mu_1 \\ 1/\sqrt{n_1} & \mu_1 \\ 1/\sqrt{n_3} & \mu_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid \mu_1^2 + \mu_1^2 + \mu_3^2 \leq 3^2 \}$ 10, p.s. . F. s rolomi Ta, Mar, Ta, na stolpich matrike Q. Iv je torlj elipsoid v Roordinalnem virtemu $V_2 \times V_3$ or rediscien $V \hat{B}$ in z polomin dolune: $a = \sqrt[4]{\pi_1} = 0.01639642$ $a = \sqrt[4]{\pi_1} = 0.01143216$ $b = \sqrt[4]{\pi_2} = 0.1071831$ $b = \sqrt[4]{\pi_1} = 0.07473186$ $c = \sqrt[4]{\pi_3} = 0.1892461$ $c = \sqrt[4]{\pi_3} = 0.1319491$ $V_1 \times V_2 \times V_3$ o redicien NB in z polomín dolune: $\alpha = \frac{N}{3} = 0.01639642$ $\alpha = \frac{N}{3} = 0.01143216$ Ker slika pove vei kot 1000 blæd sem raje obmorje zauranja napisal v programu R kot 3D diogram. Voda ra vers diagrama je v R daterteki ng m je tu ne bom natanineje opisoval. (iV) Ilkratni intervali zaupanja za B11821B3 z Borlemonijevim ropravlom, Te psedavanj veno: Ker $\hat{\beta} \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2(\chi^T \chi)^{-1}) = \hat{\beta}, \sim N(\beta, \sigma^2(\chi^T \chi)^{-1})$ Iledi

Bi-Pi

Bi par je givotna funkcija za e(Bp, 62) = B; In-d []/[1X-2[31]/(n-d) En vramemo D=[-tm-d; oz, tm-d; oz] dolina interval taupanja: []; - Im-d; % \ \ \(\left(\frac{2^{\tau} \frac{1}{2} \right) \right| \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \right) \right| \right) \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \right] \frac{1}{2}

Da dolimo obmoije ralganja iz intervalov ralganja za rozameren B; pa luko po Bonilerija ramenjamo & sprirejeno J (d=3 pri nas).

Water dobljenih 1.7. s kasteriinim produktom sestavimo obnovje zaupanja.

Poracunamo v R in dolimo:

1.t. za By: [0.8603245,0.9306539]

1.7. za Bz: [-0.9031617,-0.6882240]

1.7. za P3: [-0.3209717, -0.1917910]

Tudi to obnoje zaupanja sem narisal v R, vendarni relo aktualno, saj gol le ta Mader.

N 11] - Now York william = 10

Majbolje pa je obl obnožji taupanja primenjati po volumnu-tisto, ki bo imelo manjši volumen je tesej bolj natanino in rosledično boljše.

Lorainnamo:

 $V(elipsoid) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot a \cdot b \cdot c = 0.0073437 = 0.0004722037$ volute Asialaian

VI Valadide Linger

V(Benlevonijev kvader) = d(171).d(172).d(173)=0.0019528

(d(·) je dolžina prípadajočegu intervalu zaupanja).

Volumen elipsoida je ra ottende manjši, kar pomeni da je to O. t. bol natančno.