if
$$x = 0$$
 $\tilde{\beta}$ - more efficient

Var
$$(\beta) = \frac{\delta^2}{\sqrt{(x_i - \overline{x})^2}}$$
 instead

$$\int dx / \int dx = \int \frac{1}{h^{-2}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (X_i - \overline{X})^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

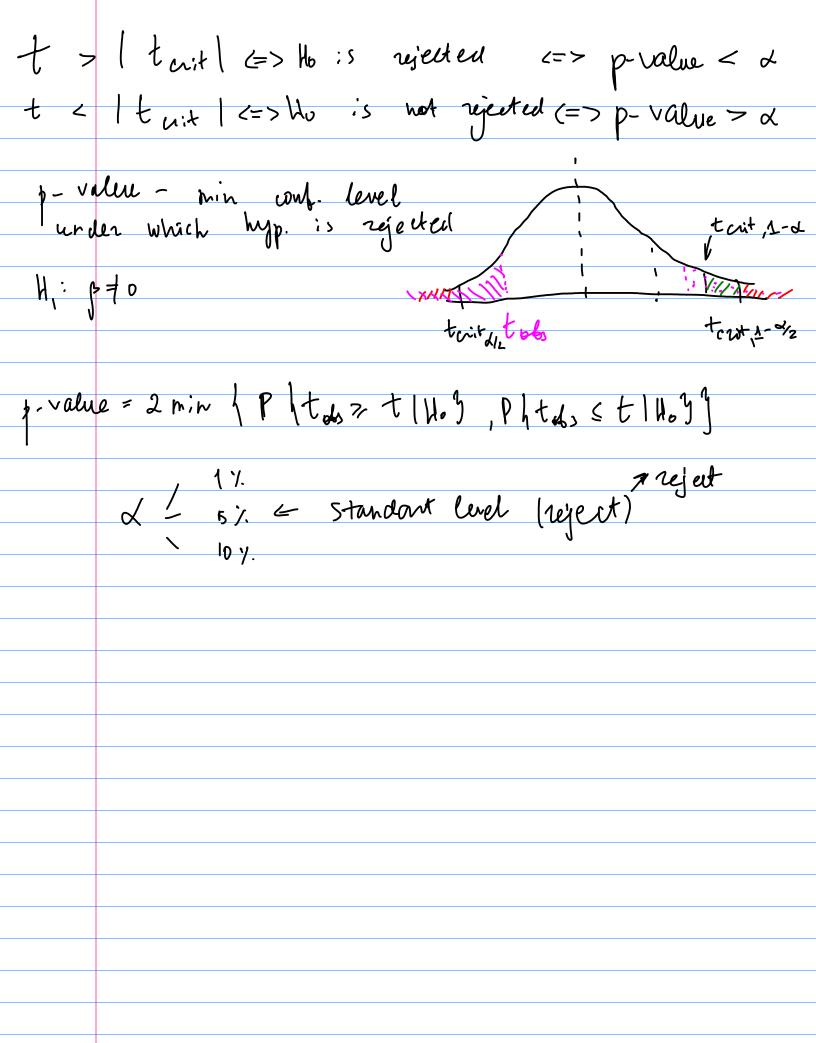
$$H_0: \beta = 0$$
 $H_a: \beta \neq 0$

$$t = \int_{Se(\hat{\beta})}^{-\beta} r t = \# \theta \delta s$$

$$se(\hat{\beta}) \qquad t = k \text{ set we ficients}$$

L1. - Significane

CI:
$$[j \pm t_{12,n-k}]$$
 se (j)]
 $(1-d)$ 1. confidence level



$$\beta = (X'X)^{-1}(X'Y) \quad \text{Var}(AX) = A \text{Var}(X)A^{-1}$$

$$\text{Var}(\beta) = \text{Var}((X'X)^{-1}(X'Y)) =$$

$$(X'X)^{-1}(X') \quad \text{Var}(\beta) = \delta^{2}((X'X)^{-1})$$

$$\text{Var}(\beta) = \delta^{2}((X'X)^{-1})$$

$$\text{Var}(\beta) = \frac{\delta^{2}}{(X'X)^{-1}}$$

$$\text{Var}(\beta) =$$