STAT SII FINAL EXAM SOLUTIONS SPRING 2012

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$$(2)$$
 $= 37.035/18$

$$(\sqrt{37.025})(0.1752)$$

(2) -2(-700) + 2(25+2) = 1454, -2(-675) + 2(25+6+5+4+3+2+1) = 1442.

b) THE UNSTRUCTURED VARIANCE OF MODEL 2 IS PREFERRED.

3.
$$\frac{\beta_1 \exp(\chi - \beta_2)}{1 + \exp(\chi - \beta_2)} = \beta_1 \frac{1}{\exp(-\chi + \beta_2) + 1}$$

$$\longrightarrow \beta_1 \quad As \quad A \longrightarrow \infty.$$

. 5 IS A REASONABLE STARTING VALUE FOR BI.

WHEN
$$X = \beta_2$$
; $\beta_1 \exp(\chi - \beta_2) = \beta_1/2$.

$$1 + \exp(\chi - \beta_2)$$

AT
$$V = 5/2 = 2.5$$
, $\times \sim 8.5$, WHICH IS A REPSONABLE STARTING VALUE FOR B.

$$4.a$$
 $(11-9) + (11-9-5+12) + (11-9+10+3)$

b)
$$V_{AR}(Ismean) = (\frac{1}{3})^2 (\frac{5^2}{3} + \frac{5^2}{1} + \frac{5^2}{4})$$

$$=\frac{19}{108}$$

$$\frac{6}{5} = (1.871)^{2} \implies 5E = \sqrt{\frac{19}{54}(1.871)^{2}}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) SLOPE FOR X CG: BZ $\chi \in (6,14)$: $\beta_2 + \beta_3$ X>14: B2+B3+B4

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S. C) FALSE. PENALIZATION TENOS TO MAKE B3 AND BY CLOSER To ZERO, WHICH TENDS TO MAKE THE SLOPES MORE SIMILAR TO EACH OTHER THAN THE UNDENALIZED OLS ESTIMATES.

a)
$$\chi = \begin{bmatrix} 51 \\ 54 \\ 48 \\ 52 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\beta = E(w_1)$$

$$E(w_2)$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix}
4 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 4
\end{bmatrix}$$

 $b) \leq (X/\Xi^{-1}X)^{-1}X/\Xi^{-1}X$

LET 24 DENOTE ANY LINEAR MNBIASED ESTIMATOR OF M. THEN $E(a'x) = a' \perp u = u \quad \forall \quad u \in \mathbb{R}.$ THUS, Q'1=1 (=) Q'Y IS LINEAR UNBIASED AND LINEAR.

NOTE THAT 7. = 414 IS ... UNBIASED AND LINEAR. ALSO, VAR (Q'Y) = VAR (Q'Y - h1/Y + h1/Y) = VAR(Q'X-+1/Y) + VAR(+1/Y) +2 Cov (Q'Y-L1/Y, h1/Y).

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Cov}\left(\frac{\alpha'}{2}Y - h\frac{1}{2}Y\right) &= \left(\alpha - h\frac{1}{2}\right)'\frac{1}{2}Y, \ h\frac{1}{2}Y\end{aligned} \\ &= \left(\alpha - h\frac{1}{2}\right)'\left(\sigma_{1}^{2}I + \sigma_{2}^{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}'\right)'\left(h\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \left(\alpha - h\frac{1}{2}\right)'\left(\sigma_{1}^{2}I\right)'\left(h\frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\alpha - h\frac{1}{2}\right)'\sigma_{2}^{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}'\left(h\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sigma_{1}^{2}}{n}\left(\alpha - h\frac{1}{2}\right)'\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sigma_{2}^{2}}{n}\left(\alpha - h\frac{1}{2}\right)'\frac{1}{2} \\ &= 0 \quad \text{Because} \quad \left(\alpha - h\frac{1}{2}\right)'\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\alpha'}{2}\frac{1}{2} - 1 \\ &= 1 - 1 \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

· VAR (9/4) = VAR (9/4- + 1/4) + VAR (+ 14) > VAR (th 1/4) WITH EQUALITY IFF Q= 54. #14 = 7. HAS THE SMALLEST VARIANCE AMONG ALL UNBIASED

ESTIMATORS OF M.