

## Ch 1

### 1.4

基本假设:

- ① 解释变量  $X_i$  是确定性变量, 非随机在重复抽样中取值固定
- ② 或者  $X_i$  虽然随机, 但与扰动项  $\varepsilon_i$  不相关
- ③ 不存在测量误差和设定误差
- ④ 对于  $\varepsilon_i$ :
  - a. 零均值假定  $E(\varepsilon_i) = 0$
  - b. 同方差假定 给定  $X_i$ ,  $Var(\varepsilon_i) = \sigma^2$
  - c. 无自相关假定  $Cov(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = 0$ ,  $i \neq j$
  - d.  $\varepsilon_i$  与  $X$  不相关  $Cov(\varepsilon_i, X_i) = 0$
  - e. 正态性假定  $\varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

### 1.7

基本依据:

收集到的数据变量之间的数量关系 (线性、非线性) 以及所研究问题背景的相关模型, 例如数理经济中的投资函数、生产函数、需求函数、消费函数

## Ch 2

### 2.2

解: 由过原点可设:

$$Q(\beta_1) = RSS = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_1 x_i)^2$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_1} \Big|_{\beta_1 = \hat{\beta}_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta_1 x_i) x_i = 0 \text{ 时,}$$
$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{\sum x_i^2}$$

(补充题) 计算一元回归两个参数的协方差

解: 已知  $E\hat{\beta}_0 = \beta_0$ ,  $E\hat{\beta}_1 = \beta_1$ , 且:

$$\begin{aligned} Cov(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1) &= E(\hat{\beta}_0 - E\hat{\beta}_0)(\hat{\beta}_1 - E\hat{\beta}_1) \\ &= E(\hat{\beta}_0 - \beta_0)(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1) \\ &= E[(\bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} - \beta_0)(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1)] \\ &= \bar{y} E(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1) - \bar{x} E\hat{\beta}_1(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1) - E\beta_0(\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta_1) \\ &= -\bar{x} E\hat{\beta}_1^2 + \bar{x} \beta_1 E\hat{\beta}_1 \\ &= -\bar{x} (E\hat{\beta}_1^2 - (E\hat{\beta}_1)^2) - \bar{x} E\hat{\beta}_1^2 + \bar{x} \beta_1 E\hat{\beta}_1 \\ &= -\bar{x} Var\hat{\beta}_1 - \bar{x} \beta_1^2 + \bar{x} \beta_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(由 Var\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum x_i^2}) = -\frac{\bar{x}}{\sum x_i^2} \sigma^2$$