

Corrección CERTAMEN N°1. MAT 266

1.

1. (a) Tenemos que $\mu^T \mu = 1$ y como

$$Q\mu = (D - \mu\mu^T)\mu = D\mu - \mu\mu^T\mu$$

como

$$D\mu = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2 \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \mu_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1^2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

sigue que $Q\mu = \mu - \mu = 0$, de ahí que $\text{rg}(Q) \leq n-1$. En efecto, $Q\mu = 0\mu$ ahí Q tiene un valor propio cero.

(b) El estadístico T puede escribirse como

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu_i)^2}{v\mu_i}$$

$$= n(x - \mu)^T D^{-1}(x - \mu)$$

$$= Z^T D^{-1} Z \quad \text{con } Z = \sqrt{n}(x - \mu)$$

Se sabe que

$$\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \sim N_n(0, \Sigma)$$

sin embargo esta distribución es singular

Ahora,

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{D}\Sigma &= \bar{D}'(\bar{D} - \mu\mu^T) = \mathbb{I} - \bar{D}'\mu\mu^T \\ &= \mathbb{I} - \mu\mu^T\end{aligned}$$

por en efecto $\bar{D}'\mu = \mathbb{1}$. Luego

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbb{I} - \mu\mu^T)^2 &= \mathbb{I} - \mu\mu^T - \mu\mu^T + \mu\mu^T\mu\mu^T \\ &= \mathbb{I} - \mu\mu^T\end{aligned}$$

es así que idempotente, luego

$$T \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$$

por lo que la distribución es singular.

2. Tendo-se que

$$y \sim N(W\mu, \sigma^2 I)$$

$$\left(\text{sgn } W = I_a \otimes I_n \in \mathbb{R}^{na \times a} \right)$$

(a) Note que

$$A_1^2 = (I_a \otimes C_n)(I_a \otimes C_n)$$

$$= I_a \otimes C_n^2 = I_a \otimes C_n$$

é matriz idempotente por tanto

$$\frac{y_1}{\sigma^2} = \frac{y^T A_1 y}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{r_1}^2(\lambda_1)$$

ou

$$r_1 = \text{rg}(A_1) = \text{rg}(I_a) \text{rg}(C_n)$$

$$= \text{tr}(I_a) \text{tr}(C_n) = a(n-1)$$

pois ambas I_a e C_n são idempotentes, idênticas

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} \mu^T W^T A_1 W \mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu^T (I_a \otimes I_n^T)(I_a \otimes C_n)(I_a \otimes I_n) \mu = 0.$$

por $C_n \mathbb{I}_n = \phi$. Por otro lado

$$\begin{aligned} A_2^2 &= (C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{I}_n) (C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{I}_n) \\ &= (C_n^2 \otimes \frac{1}{n^2} \mathbb{I}_n^2) = C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n^2} \mathbb{I}_n^T \mathbb{I}_n \mathbb{I}_n^T \\ &= C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{I}_n \end{aligned}$$

Wego

$$\frac{g_2}{t^2} = \frac{\text{tr}(A_2^2)}{t^2} \sim \chi_{f_2}^2(\lambda_2)$$

ahora

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rg}(A_2) &= \text{rg}(C_n) \text{rg}(\frac{1}{n} \mathbb{I}_n) = \text{tr}(C_n) \text{tr}(\frac{1}{n} \mathbb{I}_n) \\ &= (a-1) \frac{1}{n} \text{tr}(\mathbb{I}_n) = a-1. \end{aligned}$$

J

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu^T W^T A_2 W \mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu^T (\mathbb{I}_a \otimes \mathbb{I}_n^T) (C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{I}_n) (\mathbb{I}_a \otimes \mathbb{I}_n) \mu$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mu^T (C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{I}_n^T \mathbb{I}_n \mathbb{I}_n) \mu = \frac{n}{2} \mu^T C_n \mu$$

2) Para ver la independencia entre J_1 y J_2
basta con'derar

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 A_2 &= (I_n \otimes C_n) (C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n) \\ &= C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} C_n J_n = C_n \otimes 0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Note: Con'idera por otro lado

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = I_n \otimes C_n + C_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n$$

tenemos que

$$(A+B) \otimes (C+D) = A \otimes C + A \otimes D + B \otimes C + B \otimes D$$

Wego

$$I_n \otimes (I_n - \frac{1}{n} J_n) = I_n \otimes I_n - I_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n$$

$$(I_n - \frac{1}{n} I_n) \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n = I_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n - \frac{1}{n} I_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n$$

de este modo

$$A = I_n \otimes I_n - \frac{1}{n} I_n \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n$$

More

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 &= \left(I_a \otimes I_n - \frac{1}{a} J_a \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n \right) \left(I_a \otimes I_n - \frac{1}{a} J_a \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n \right) \\ &= I_a \otimes I_n - \frac{1}{n} J_a \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n - \frac{1}{a} J_a \otimes \frac{1}{n} J_n \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n^2} J_a^2 \otimes \frac{1}{n^2} J_n^2 = A \end{aligned}$$

si

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(A) &= \text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}\left(I_a \otimes I_n - \frac{1}{an} J_a \otimes J_n\right) \\ &= \text{tr}(I_a) \text{tr}(I_n) - \frac{1}{an} \text{tr}(J_a) \text{tr}(J_n) \\ &= an - 1. \end{aligned}$$

car

$$r_1 + r_2 = 1(n-1) + 1-1 = an - 1.$$

argue la independence entre γ_1 et γ_2

3. Cont'dete el no debe leer

$$y = x\beta + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2 \mathbb{I}).$$

con $x = (\mathbb{1}, x)$ y $\beta = (\gamma_0, \beta_{(0)}^T)^T$ es fácil
notar que

$$\mathbb{1}^T x = 0 \quad (= x^T \mathbb{1}).$$

de este modo el extractor para β tiene la
forma

$$\hat{\beta} = (\hat{\beta}_{(0)}^T)^T \hat{\gamma}_1.$$

con

$$\hat{\beta}_{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1}^T \\ x^T \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} \ x) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1}^T \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ 0 & x^T x \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{y}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1}^T y \\ x^T y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{wego}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1}^T y & 0 \\ 0 & (x^T x)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1}^T y \\ x^T y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\gamma}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

con $\hat{\gamma}_1 = \bar{y}$ y $\hat{\beta}_{(0)} = (x^T x)^{-1} x^T y$. Como

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{\beta}) = \sigma^2 (\hat{\beta}_{(0)}^T)^{-1} = \sigma^2 \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1}^T \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ 0 & (x^T x)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

sigue que $\text{Cov}(\hat{\gamma}_1, \hat{\beta}_{(0)}) = 0$ y por normalidad $\hat{\gamma}_1 \perp \hat{\beta}_{(0)}$

4. Note que el modelo

$$y_{ij} = \alpha_i x_j + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad i=1,2; j=1,\dots,T$$

puede ser escrito en la forma

$$y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

con

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

con $y_i = (y_{i1}, \dots, y_{iT})^T$, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_T)^T$ y

$\epsilon \sim N_{2T}(0, \sigma^2 I)$. Se desea probar la hipótesis lineal $H_0: C\beta = g$ con $C = (1 \ -1)$ y $g = 0$, aquí $q = 1$.

Note que

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\|x\|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\|x\|^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sum x_1 y_1 \\ \sum x_2 y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

de ahí que

$$\hat{\alpha}_i = \frac{\sum x y_i}{\sum x^2} = \frac{\sum_j x_j y_{ij}}{\sum_j x_j^2}, \quad i=1,2.$$

Por otro lado

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(\hat{\beta}) &= \|y - X\hat{\beta}\|^2 = \hat{\beta}^T y - \hat{\beta}^T X^T y \\
 &= \hat{\beta}_1^T y_1 + \hat{\beta}_2^T y_2 - (\hat{\beta}_1^T, \hat{\beta}_2^T) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \hat{\beta}_1^T y_1 - \frac{\hat{\beta}_1^T X^T y_1}{\|X\|^2} + \hat{\beta}_2^T y_2 - \frac{\hat{\beta}_2^T X^T y_2}{\|X\|^2} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \hat{\beta}_i^T \left(I - \frac{1}{\|X\|^2} X^T X \right) y_i
 \end{aligned}$$

ahí

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-2} S(\hat{\beta})$$

El estadístico F ahora es la

$$F = \frac{(G\hat{\beta} - g)^T \{G(I - \frac{1}{\|X\|^2} X^T X)G^T\}^{-1} (G\hat{\beta} - g)}{s^2}$$

con

$$G(I - \frac{1}{\|X\|^2} X^T X)G^T = \frac{1}{\|X\|^2} (1 - 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{0}{\|X\|^2}$$

De este modo se rechaza $H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2$ si

$$F = \frac{(\hat{\beta}_1 - \hat{\beta}_2)^2 \|X\|^2}{2s^2} \geq F_{1, n-2}(1-\alpha)$$