

Solution of GATE-ST 2023 Q18

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Consider the following regression model

$$y_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 t + \alpha_2 t^2 + \epsilon_t, \quad t = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

where α_0 , α_1 and α_2 are unknown parameters and ϵ_t 's are independent and identically distributed random variables each having $\mathcal{N}(\mu, 1)$ distribution with μ unknown. Then which of the following statements is/are true?

- 1) There exists an unbiased estimator of α_1
- 2) There exists an unbiased estimator of α_2
- 3) There exists an unbiased estimator of α_0
- 4) There exists an unbiased estimator of μ

Solution: Let $X_1 = X$ and $X_2 = X^2$

Assuming that the model is

$$y_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X_1 + \alpha_2 X_2 + \epsilon_t \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_{11} & x_{12} \\ 1 & x_{21} & x_{22} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n1} & x_{n2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \quad (4)$$

Here the variable y_i is distributed as

$$y_i \sim \mathcal{N}(x_i \boldsymbol{\alpha}^T, \sigma^2) \quad (5)$$

The maximum likelihood function can be written as:

$$L(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mu) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\alpha})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\alpha})}{2}} \quad (6)$$

$$\ln L(\boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mu) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\alpha})^T (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \quad (7)$$

To find the maximum log likelihood

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(\boldsymbol{\alpha})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\alpha}} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \boldsymbol{\alpha} - \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} \quad (8)$$

$$= 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X} \boldsymbol{\alpha} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} \quad (10)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{y} \quad (11)$$