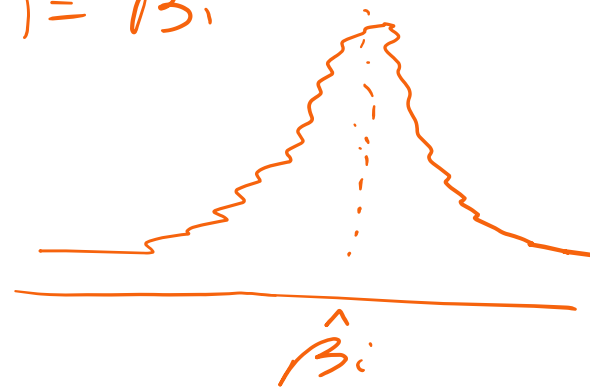


Econometria

Estimación

- Puntual $\rightarrow \hat{Y}_i ; \hat{\beta}_i$
- Intervalos. $\rightarrow P(a < \hat{Y}_i < b) = 1 - \alpha$

$$E(\hat{\beta}_i) = \beta_i$$



Distribución de Prob

Hipótesis:
Ideas sobre
lo q. no conocemos.

β_i

Normal

Parámetros



H_0 :
 H_1 :

$\alpha: Error \rightarrow$ Nivel de significancia

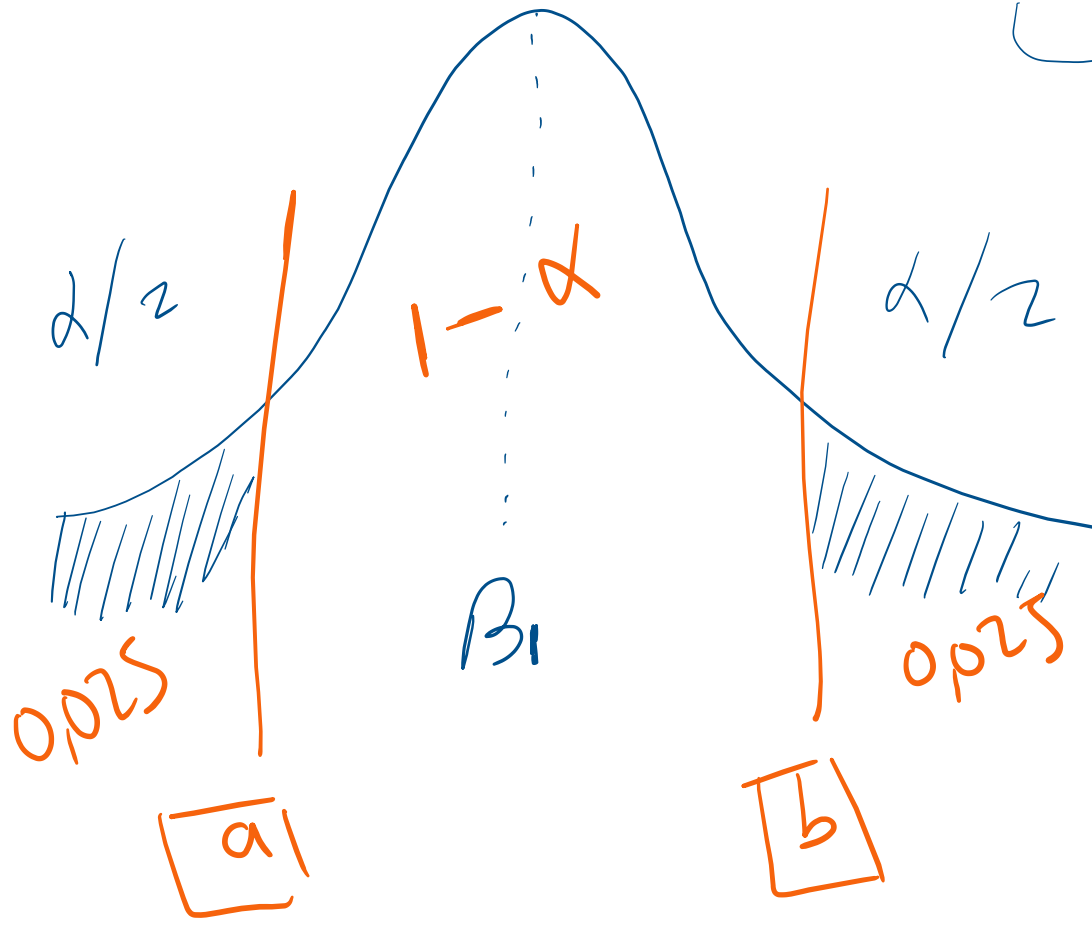
$$\beta_1 \Rightarrow P(a < \beta_1 < b) = 1 - \alpha$$

Un intervalo de confianza del $(1 - \alpha)100$ para el coeficiente de regresión β_1 está dado por:

$$\hat{\beta}_1 \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-2} \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1)^2}}$$

El intervalo de confianza para el coeficiente de regresión β_0 es:

$$\hat{\beta}_0 \pm t_{\alpha/2, n-2} \hat{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}$$



$$\hat{\beta}_i \sim N(\beta_i, \sigma_{\hat{\beta}_i}^2)$$

En particular, vamos a ajustar un modelo de regresión lineal simple utilizando la variable horsepower (caballos de fuerza) como predictor de la variable mpg (millas por galón).

```
data(mtcars)

model <- lm(mpg ~ horsepower, data = mtcars)

confint(model)

# Esta es la salida
```

	2.5 %	97.5 %
(Intercept)	28.90595959	39.18122022
horsepower	-0.15243840	-0.07949478

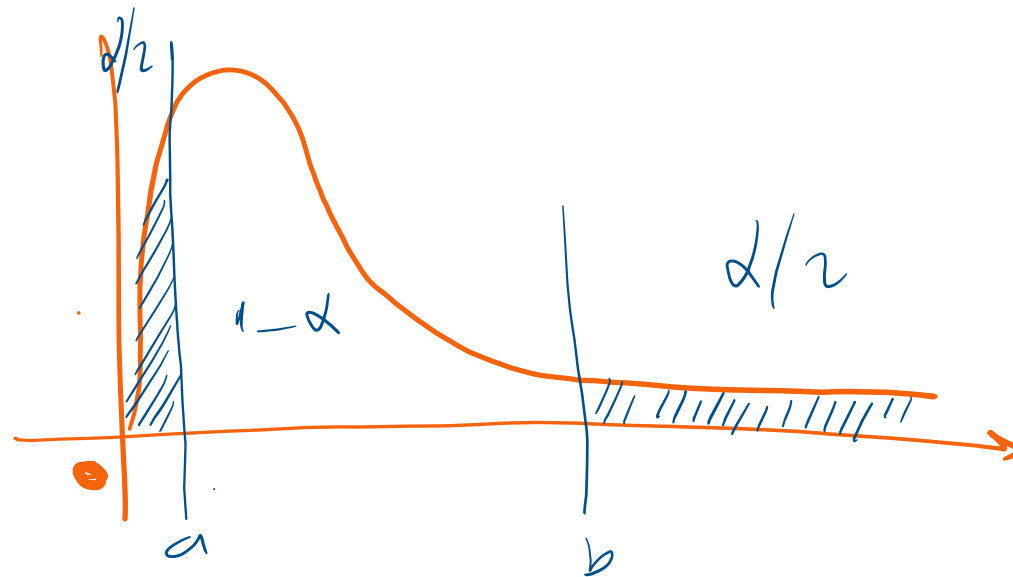
$$[-0,15 < \beta_1 < -0,07] = 95\%$$

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = -0,06$$

LI

LS

$$\left(\frac{(n-2)\hat{\sigma}^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2, n-2}^2}, \frac{(n-2)\hat{\sigma}^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2, n-2}^2} \right)$$



$$P(a < \sigma^2 < b) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(5.97 < \sigma^2 < 16.57) = 95\%$$



$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = CM\bar{E}$$

$$= \frac{SCE}{n-2}$$

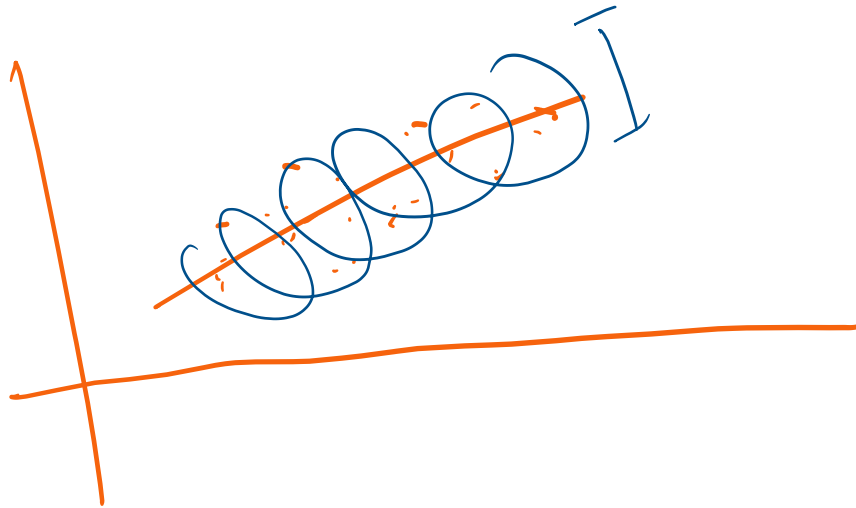
$$= \frac{\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{n-2}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = 9.28$$

Int. conf. \rightarrow ee (Mdl)

$$\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{CM\bar{e}} = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2} = \sqrt{9.28} = 3.04$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = 3.04 \checkmark$$



$$\Rightarrow P(a < \sigma < b) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P(2.13 < \sigma < 4.07) = 95\%$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = 3.04$$


Pruebas de Hipótesis

→ Hipótesis de Investigación: Idea.

Hipótesis Estadísticas

Parámetros de la
Población

H_0 : Hip. Nula (=)

H_1 : Hip. Alternativa.

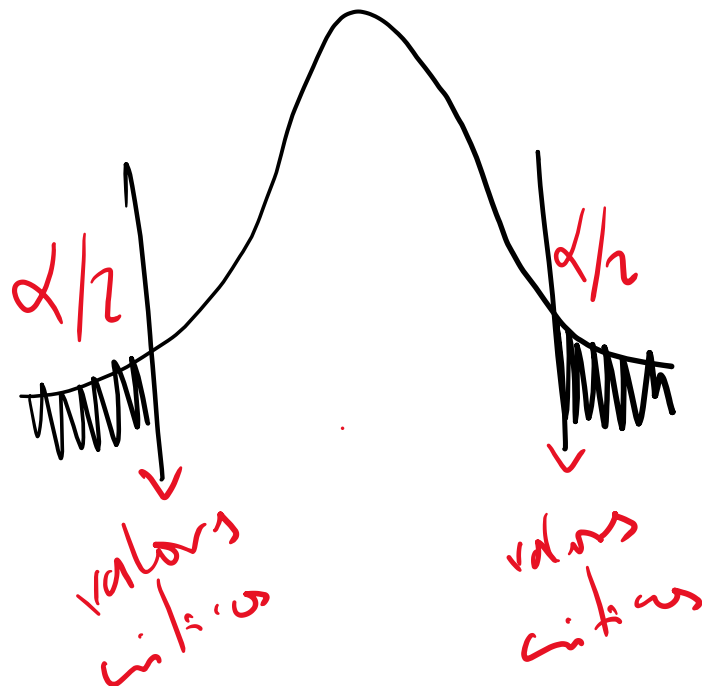
\neq
 $>$
 $<$

Normal

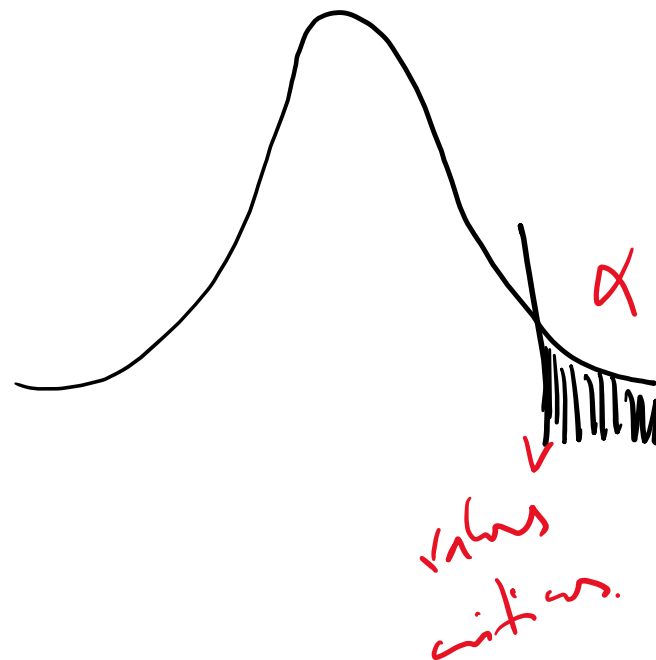
$H_1: <$



$H_1: \neq$



$H_1: >$



Value calculated: ↓

Recharge the

$H_0: \beta_1 = 0 \rightarrow (X \text{ no true effect sobre } Y)$

$H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0 \rightarrow (X \text{ s. true effect sobre } Y)$

$H_0: \beta_1 \geq 1$

$H_1: \beta_1 < 1$

$H_0: \beta_1 = 1$

$H_1: \beta_1 < 1$

$H_0: \beta_1 = 0 \quad PM < 1$

$H_1: \beta_1 > 0$

$H_0: \beta_1 \leq 1$

$H_1: \beta_1 > 1$

$\beta_1 \equiv 1$

t-student

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta^*$$

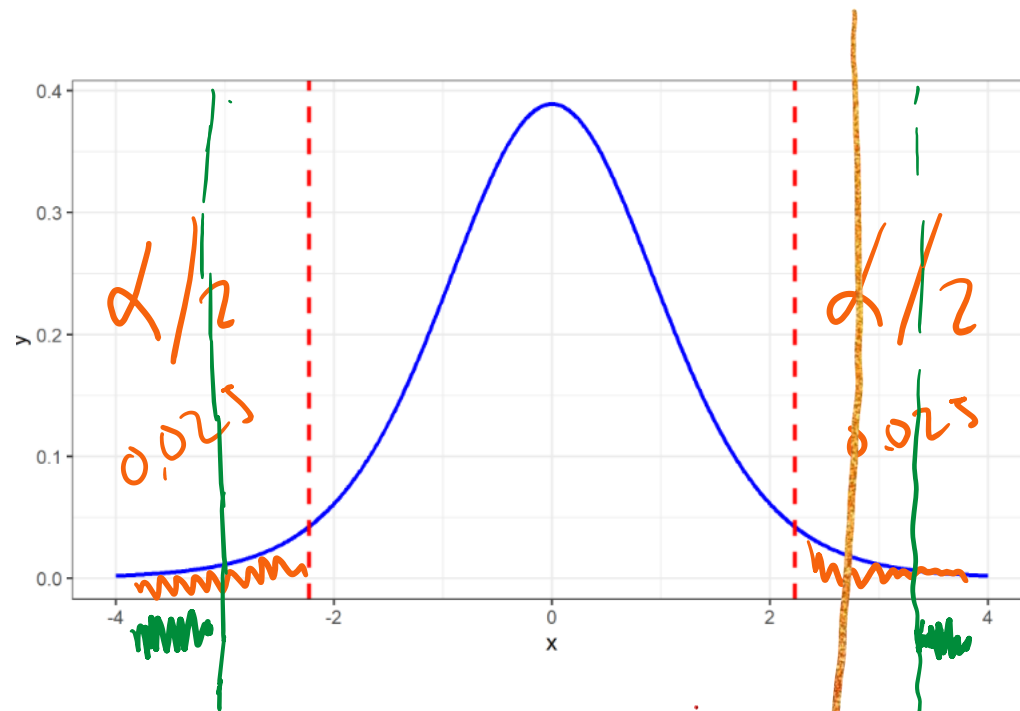
$$\beta^* = 0$$

→ $H_0: \beta_1 = 0$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1 - \beta^*}{\text{se}(\hat{\beta}_1)}$$

$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\text{se}(\hat{\beta}_1)}$

Cameron



$$\alpha = 0,05$$

$$\alpha = 0,05$$



t calculado $\Rightarrow H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ ✓

$H_0: \beta_1 = 0$ ✗
 $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$ ✓

$$H_0: \beta_1 = 0$$

$$H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Value } p \leq \alpha$$

Rechazor H_0

$$\text{Value } p = \frac{\text{Probabilité}}{\text{Dist.}} \Rightarrow$$

$$0 \leq \text{value } p \leq 1$$

$$\text{Dist.} \Rightarrow \boxed{t}$$

$$P(t \leq t_{\text{value}})$$

$$2P(t \geq \underline{\underline{t_{\text{value}}}})$$

Value $p \leq \alpha$.

$t: > 2$



$H_0: \beta_1 = 0$
 $H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$

Estadístico F

Simple

$$H_0: \beta_1 = 0$$

$$H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0$$

Prueba Individual "t"

Avoid th Multiple ^{ths}

$$H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$$

$$H_1: \beta_i \neq 0$$