

$$1) Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

• Mostrar que $\hat{\beta}_0$ é uma combinação linear das Y_i + q

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \sum_i K_i Y_i$$

Dem: Como sabemos em sala que

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \sum_i K_i Y_i \quad \text{onde } K_i = \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{\sum_i x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}$$

Sabemos ainda, e que

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{x} \quad \text{temos}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i Y_i - \sum_i K_i \bar{x} Y_i$$

$$= \underbrace{\left[\frac{1}{n} - \sum_i K_i \bar{x} \right]}_{C_i} \sum_i Y_i \quad \text{Logo, } \hat{\beta}_0 = \sum_i C_i Y_i \quad \square$$

- Determinar $K: \{c_i\}$ t.q. seja uma transformação
e de var. mínima

$$E(\hat{\beta}_0) = E\left(\sum_i c_i Y_i\right) = \sum_i c_i \beta_0 + \beta_1 \sum_i c_i x_i = \beta_0$$

P/ ser variável;

$$\begin{cases} \sum_i c_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_i c_i x_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) &= \text{Var}\left(\sum_i c_i Y_i\right) = \sum_i \text{Var}(c_i Y_i) \\ &= \sum_i c_i^2 \text{Var}(Y_i) \end{aligned}$$

Como $E_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$, então $Y_i \sim N(\mu + \beta_0, \sigma^2)$
(Corr. nula)

Então $\sigma^2 \sum_i c_i^2$ será mínima $\Leftrightarrow \sum_i c_i^2$ é mínima

Então;

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_i c_i Y_i\right)$$

$$\text{Como } \text{Cov}(Y_i, Y_j) = 0 \quad \forall i \neq j;$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sum_i \text{Var}(c_i Y_i) = \sum_i c_i^2 \text{Var}(Y_i)$$

$$\text{Como } \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sigma^2, \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_0) = \sum_i c_i^2 \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Como } c_i = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{\bar{x}(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}, \quad \text{e } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{n}$$

$$\sum_i x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$$

$$\text{temos que } c_i = \frac{\frac{1}{n} - \bar{x}(x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}x_i}{\sum_i x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2} + \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Então } \sigma^2 \sum_i c_i^2 &= \sigma^2 \sum_i \left(\frac{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}x_i}{\sum_i x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2} + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 \\ &= \sigma^2 \sum_i \left(\frac{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}x_i}{\sum_i x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2} \right)^2 + 2\sigma^2 \sum_i \left(\frac{\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x}x_i}{n(\sum_i x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2)} \right) + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \bar{x}^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) + 2\sigma^2 \left(\frac{n\bar{x}^2 - \bar{x} \sum x_i}{n(\sum x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2)} \right) + \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$= \bar{x}^2 \cdot \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) + 2\sigma^2 \left(\frac{\cancel{n\bar{x}^2} - \cancel{n\bar{x}^2}}{n \sum x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2} \right) + \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$= \bar{x}^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_1) + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{\bar{x}^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

É com isso, temos a variância de $\hat{\beta}_0$. \square

Parte 3

• P/ a est $\hat{\beta}_0$ de par β_0 , mostre que

$$\sum_i k_i = 1 \text{ e } \sum_i k_i x_i = 0$$

$$\text{Sol: Como } E(\hat{\beta}_0) = E\left(\sum_i k_i y_i\right) = \sum_i k_i E(y_i)$$

$$= \sum_i k_i E(\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i) = \sum_i k_i \beta_0 + \sum_i k_i x_i \beta_1 + \sum_i k_i \varepsilon_i$$

$$= \beta_0$$

Logo: $E(\hat{\beta}_0) = \beta_0$ \square

• Para o estimador $\hat{\beta}_1$ dos parâmetros β_1 , mostre que

$$\sum_i c_i = 0 \quad \text{e} \quad \sum_i c_i x_i = 1$$

Sol: Como $E(\hat{\beta}_1) = E\left(\sum_i c_i y_i\right) = \sum_i c_i E(y_i)$

$= \sum_i c_i (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)$; temos que

$$\sum_i c_i \beta_0 + \sum_i c_i x_i \beta_1 = \beta_1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_i c_i = 0 \\ \sum_i c_i x_i = 1 \end{cases}$$

de maneira análoga à demonstração anterior \square