

Question 3

$$(a) \quad \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad \text{for } i=1, \dots, n \quad \text{from question}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i - (x_i - \bar{x})\bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})\bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{x}\bar{y} - x_i\bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}\bar{y} - \bar{y} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i + n\bar{x}\bar{y} - \bar{y}n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{n}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i + n\bar{x}\bar{y} - \bar{y}n\bar{x}}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$(b) (i) E[\hat{\beta}_1 | x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$= E[\hat{\beta}_1 | X], \quad X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X \right], \quad i=1, \dots, n \text{ from (1)}$$

$$= E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + u_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X \right] \text{ from (4)}$$

$$= E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \bar{x}) \beta_0 + (x_i - \bar{x}) \beta_1 x_i + (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i]}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X \right]$$

$$= E\left[\frac{\beta_0 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) + \beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X \right]$$

$$\text{Now, } \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}$$

$$= n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{n} - n \bar{x}$$

$$= n \bar{x} - n \bar{x}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{So, } E[\hat{\beta}_1 | x_1, \dots, x_n] = E\left[\frac{\beta_1 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X \right]$$

$$= E \left[\beta_1 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X \right]$$

$$\text{Now } \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) x_i - \bar{x} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \quad \text{as}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) = 0 \text{ from before.}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\text{So, } E[\hat{\beta}_1 \mid x_1, \dots, x_n] = E \left[\beta_1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X \right]$$

$$= E[\beta_1 \mid X] + E \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X \right]$$

$$= \beta_1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} E[u_i \mid X]$$

$$= \beta_1 \quad \text{as } E[u_i \mid X] = E[u_i \mid x_1, \dots, x_n]$$

$$= 0$$

from zero conditional mean assumption.

$$(ii) \text{Var}[\hat{\beta} | x_1, \dots, x_n] = \text{Var}[\hat{\beta} | X], \quad X = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \text{Var}\left[\beta_1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X\right] \text{ from part (b) i)}$$

$$= \text{Var}\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) u_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \mid X\right] \text{ as } \beta_1 \text{ is a constant}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}\right)^2 \text{Var}[u_i | X] \text{ as only } u_i \text{ is a r.v.}$$

$$\text{Now, } \text{Var}[y_i | x_1, \dots, x_n] = \text{Var}[y_i | X]$$

$$= \text{Var}[\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + u_i | X] \text{ from (4)}$$

$$= \text{Var}[u_i | X] \text{ as only } u_i \text{ is a r.v.}$$

$$= \sigma^2 \text{ from (8)}$$

$$\text{So, } \text{Var}[\hat{\beta} | x_1, \dots, x_n] = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}\right)^2 \sigma^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sigma^2$$

$$(iii) \quad \text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_1] = \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_1 | x_1, \dots, x_n]] + \text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[\hat{\beta}_1 | x_1, \dots, x_n]] \\ = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sigma^2\right] + \text{Var}[\beta_1]$$

from part (b)i and part (b)ii

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sigma^2\right] \quad \text{as } \beta_1 \text{ is a constant}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right]} \quad \text{as } \sigma^2 \text{ is a constant}$$

$$\text{Now, } \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right] = \frac{n-1}{n-1} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right]$$

$$= (n-1) \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right]$$

$$= (n-1) \mathbb{E}\left[\hat{\sigma}_x^2\right]$$

$$\text{So, } \text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_1] = \frac{\sigma^2}{(n-1) \mathbb{E}[\hat{\sigma}_x^2]}$$

(c) From part (b), we are aware of two things:

$$E[\hat{\beta}_1 | x_1, \dots, x_n] = \beta_1$$

$$\text{and } \text{Var}[\hat{\beta}_1 | x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

Now, the circumstances that provide the best opportunity to precisely estimate β_1 is when $\hat{\beta}_1$ is BLUE (best linear unbiased estimator). This occurs when we have our population model is linear in its parameters and is correctly specified, data on (x_1, \dots, x_n) represents a random sample from the population described by the model, there is variation in x , we have zero conditional mean $E[u_i | x_1, \dots, x_n] = 0$ and homoskedasticity $\text{Var}[u_i | x_1, \dots, x_n] = \sigma^2$. These assumptions imply, according to the Gauss-Markov theorem, that $\hat{\beta}_1$ is BLUE. Hence, we know that $\frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$ is the lowest variance of any linear estimator of β_1 , i.e. we can precisely estimate β_1 .