OLS.md 5/31/2023

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Regression

Model

Consider the following linear model: $\$\$ y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_0 + \beta_0 = \beta_0 + \beta_0 + \beta_0 + \beta_0 = \beta_0 + \beta_0 + \beta_0 + \beta_0 + \beta_0 + \beta_0 = \beta_0 + \beta_$

\$\$表示要插入數學公式,再透過按enter換行,提示copilot要的是數學公式。

The model has several assumptions on the error term \$\epsilon_i\$:

- \$\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i] = 0\$
- \$\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i | x_i] = 0\$
- \$\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i^2 | x_i] = \sigma^2\$
- \$\epsilon_i\$ is independent of \$x_i\$
- \$\epsilon_i\$ is independent of \$\epsilon_j\$ for \$i \neq j\$
- \$\epsilon_i\$ is normally distributed

*再空一格提示copilot要的是列點。教師要自行判斷何時要停止列點。

Estimation in R

We use the lm() function to estimate the model. The first argument is the formula, and the second argument is the data frame.

```
# estimate the model model = lm(y \sim x), data = data)
```