

Перспектива 2/3 +.

① Доказать свойство: $R^2 = \text{Corr}^2(y_i, \hat{y}_i)$

$$R^2 = \frac{\text{ESS}}{\text{TSS}} ; \text{Corr}(y_i, \hat{y}_i) = \frac{\text{Cov}(y_i, \hat{y}_i)}{\sigma_y \sigma_{\hat{y}}}$$

~~$$R^2 = \frac{\text{ESS}}{\text{TSS}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$~~

$$\text{Corr}^2(y_i, \hat{y}_i) = \frac{\text{Cov}^2(y_i, \hat{y}_i)}{(\sigma_y \sigma_{\hat{y}})^2} = \frac{\text{Cov}(y_i, \hat{y}_i) \cdot \text{Cov}(y_i, \hat{y}_i)}{\text{Var}(y) \text{Var}(\hat{y})} =$$

$$= \frac{\text{Cov}(\hat{y}_i + \varepsilon, y_i) \text{Cov}(\hat{y}_i + \varepsilon, y_i)}{\text{Var}(\hat{y} + \varepsilon) \text{Var}(\hat{y})} =$$

$$= \frac{(\text{Cov}(\hat{y}, \hat{y}) + \text{Cov}(\hat{y}, \varepsilon))(\text{Cov}(\hat{y}, \hat{y}) + \text{Cov}(\hat{y}, \varepsilon))}{\text{Var}(y) \text{Var}(\hat{y})} =$$

$$= \frac{\text{Cov}(\hat{y}, \hat{y}) \text{Cov}(\hat{y}, \hat{y})}{\text{Var}(y) \text{Var}(\hat{y})} = \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{y})}{\text{Var}(y)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2} = \frac{\text{ESS}}{\text{TSS}} = \underline{R^2} \Rightarrow \text{т.т.г.}$$

② 2.1.

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta} &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \cdot (\beta X + \varepsilon) = \\ &= (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \cdot \beta \cdot X + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \cdot \varepsilon = \underline{\beta + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \varepsilon}\end{aligned}$$

2.2.

$$E(\hat{\beta}) = E(\hat{\beta} | X) = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow E(\hat{\beta} | X) = E((X^T X)^{-1} X^T y | X) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}E(\beta + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \varepsilon) &= \beta + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \cdot E(\varepsilon) = \\ &= \beta\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{E(\hat{\beta}) = \beta}$$

③ $\text{Doe } \hat{\beta}_2$

$\beta_3 > 0$

$\beta_3 < 0$

$$\text{cov}(x_2, x_3) > 0$$

+

-

$$\text{cov}(x_2, x_3) < 0$$

-

+

$\text{Doe } \hat{\beta}_1$

$$\beta_3 > 0$$

$$\beta_3 < 0$$

$$\text{cov}(x_1, x_3) > 0 \text{ (по условию)}$$

+

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Вывод:

смещение опр-ся:

- знаком при пропущ. β_3

- направлением связи между рассм-ми β_i и β_3 пропущенным (связь в нашем случае - ковариация)

$$\textcircled{4} \text{Var}(\varepsilon | X) = \sigma^2 I_n$$

Dokazati:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta} | X) = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$\text{Var}(\beta + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \varepsilon) = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$\text{Var}(\varepsilon) \cdot (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \cdot X (X^T X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$\sigma^2 \cdot I_n \cdot (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \cdot X \cdot (X^T X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}$$

$$\underline{\sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1} = \sigma^2 (X^T X)^{-1}}$$

z.t.g.