## STA 6208 - Spring 2003 - Exam 1

## Print Name:

SSN:
All questions are based on the following two regression models, where SIMPLE REGRESSION refers to the case where $p=1$, and $X$ is of full column rank (no linear dependencies among the predictor variables)

$$
\text { Model 1: } \quad Y_{i}=\beta_{0}+\beta_{1} X_{i 1}+\cdots+\beta_{p} X_{i p}+\varepsilon_{i} \quad i=1, \ldots, n \quad \varepsilon_{i} \sim N I D\left(0, \sigma^{2}\right)
$$

Model 2: $\quad \mathbf{Y}=\mathbf{X} \beta+\varepsilon \quad \mathbf{X} \equiv n \times p^{\prime} \quad \beta \equiv p^{\prime} \times 1 \quad \varepsilon \sim N\left(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}\right)$

1) For Model 1, derive the normal equations.
2) A researcher is interested in the relationship between the education level and salaries in rural counties in the U.S. He obtains the percentage of adults over 25 with a college education in each county $(X)$ and the per capita income of the county ( $Y$, in $\$ 1000$ s). He obtains the following summary statistics, based on a sample of $n=30$ counties:(12 points)
$\sum(X-\bar{X})^{2}=2207.45 \quad \sum(X-\bar{X})(Y-\bar{Y})=658.37 \quad \sum(Y-\bar{Y})^{2}=654.86 \quad \bar{X}=41.92 \quad \bar{Y}=35.83$
a) Give least squares estimates of the parameters of Model 1: $\beta_{0}, \beta_{1}$.
b) It can be shown that:

$$
\sum(Y-\hat{Y})^{2}=\sum(Y-\bar{Y})^{2}-\frac{\left(\sum(X-\bar{X})(Y-\bar{Y})\right)^{2}}{\sum(X-\bar{X})^{2}}
$$

Give an unbiased estimate of $\sigma^{2}$.
3) A foam beverage insulator (beer hugger) manufacturer produces their product for firms that want their logo on beer huggers for marketing purposes. The firm's cost analyst wants to estimate their cost function. She interprets $\beta_{0}$ as the fixed cost of a production run, and $\beta_{1}$ as the unit variable cost (or marginal cost). Based on $n=5$ production runs she observes the following pairs $\left(X_{i}, Y_{i}\right)$ where $X_{i}$ is the number of beer huggers produced in the $i^{t h}$ production run (in $1000 s$ ), and $Y_{i}$ was the total cost of the run (in $\$ 1000$ ).

| $i$ | $X_{i}$ | $Y_{i}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| 2 | 2.00 | 3.50 |
| 3 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| 4 | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| 5 | 5.00 | 5.00 |

Obtain the following matrices and vectors: $\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{X}^{\prime} \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}^{\prime} \mathbf{Y},\left(\mathbf{X}^{\prime} \mathbf{X}\right)^{-\mathbf{1}}$.
4) Derive the least squares estimate for $\beta_{1}$ in Model $\mathbf{1}$, when $\beta_{0}$ is constrained to be 0 (regression through the origin).

## 5) For Model 2:

a) Derive the least squares estimate of $\beta$.
b) Give the mean vector and variance-covariance matrix for the estimate in a).

## 6) For Model 2:

a) Write $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}$, and $\mathbf{e}$ as linear functions of $\mathbf{Y}$.
b) Show that the matrix $\mathbf{P}=\mathbf{X}\left(\mathbf{X}^{\prime} \mathbf{X}\right)^{-\mathbf{1}} \mathbf{X}^{\prime}$ is symmetric and idempotent.
c) Use a) and b) to show that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{Y}_{i} e_{i}=0$

