

Άσκηση 1 (Μέθοδος Ελαχίστων Τετραγώνων)

Από κανονικό Μοντέλο

$$X_t = \mu + u_t \text{ και } \text{Var}(X_t) = \sigma^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u_t = X_t - \mu \Rightarrow u_t^2 = (X_t - \mu)^2$$

$$\text{όρα } J(\mu) = \sum_{t=1}^T u_t^2 = \sum_{t=1}^T (X_t - \mu)^2$$

(FOC)

$$\bullet \frac{dJ(\mu)}{d\mu} = 0 \Rightarrow -2 \sum_{t=1}^T (X_t - \mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{t=1}^T (X_t - \mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{t=1}^T X_t - \sum_{t=1}^T \mu = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{t=1}^T \mu = \sum_{t=1}^T X_t \Leftrightarrow T\mu = \sum_{t=1}^T X_t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{LS} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T X_t$$

(SOC)

$$\bullet \frac{d^2 J(\mu)}{d\mu^2} = \left(-2 \sum_{t=1}^T (X_t - \mu) \right)' = \left(-2 \sum_{t=1}^T X_t + 2 \sum_{t=1}^T \mu \right)'$$

$$= 0 + \left(2 \sum_{t=1}^T \mu \right)' = (2 T \mu)' = 2 T > 0$$

Άρα έχω ελάχιστο

Επομένως ο $\hat{\mu}_{LS}$ είναι ο εκτιμητής που ελαχιστοποιεί την απόσταση του όρου σφάλματος

Άσκηση 2 (Εκτίμησης Μέγιστης Πιθανοφάνειας)

Από Κανονικό Μοντέλο Παλινδρόμησης

$$X_t = \mu + u_t$$

$$\text{Var}(X_t) = \sigma^2$$

Συνάρτηση Πιθανοφάνειας: $L(\theta; X)$, όπου $\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mu, \sigma^2; X) &= L(\mu, \sigma^2; X) \\ L(\mu, \sigma^2; X) &\sim f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T; \mu, \sigma^2) \stackrel{\text{IID}}{=} \\ &= f(x_1; \mu, \sigma^2) \cdot f(x_2; \mu, \sigma^2) \cdot \dots \cdot f(x_T; \mu, \sigma^2) \\ &= \prod_{t=1}^T f(x_t; \mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_t - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_1 - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_2 - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_T - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right)^T \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Άρα } L(\mu, \sigma^2; X) = (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-T/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2}$$

$$\ln L = -\frac{T}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2 \cdot \ln e = -\frac{T}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2$$

$$= -\frac{T}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{T}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2$$

$$\max_{\mu, \sigma^2} \ln L(\mu, \sigma^2; \underline{x}) \quad \theta: \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

$$(FOC) \quad \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu} \\ \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2x1

$$\cdot \quad \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (-2) \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)$$

$$\text{0st} \quad \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} T\mu = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{T\mu}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t \quad \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\hat{\mu}_{ML} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t}$$

$$\cdot \quad \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{T}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2$$

$$\text{0st} \quad \frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{T}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\hat{\sigma}_{ML}^2 = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2}$$

$$(50c) \quad H = \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \theta \partial \theta'} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu \partial \sigma^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2 \partial \mu} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial (\sigma^2)^2} \end{pmatrix} < 0 \quad (A)$$

0 Hessian matriks awal cukup untuk apa $\frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu \partial \sigma^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2 \partial \mu}$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t - \frac{T\mu}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\text{apa } \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu^2} = -\frac{T}{\sigma^2} \quad \mu = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t \quad \sum_{t=1}^T x_t = T\mu$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu \partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t + \frac{T\mu}{(\sigma^2)^2} = -\frac{T\mu}{(\sigma^2)^2} + \frac{T\mu}{(\sigma^2)^2} = 0$$

$$\text{apa } \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial (\sigma^2)^2} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)' = (x^{-2})' = -2x^{-3} = \frac{-2}{x^3}$$

ditaw $x = \sigma^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial (\sigma^2)^2} &= + \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} - \frac{2}{2(\sigma^2)^3} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2 \\ &= \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} - \frac{T\cancel{\sigma^2}}{(\sigma^2)^{\cancel{3}2}} = \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} - \frac{T}{(\sigma^2)^2} = \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} - \frac{2T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \\ &= -\frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Άρα ο Hessian γίνεταί:

$$H(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}^2) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{T}{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{T}{2(\hat{\sigma}^2)^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Για να είναι, απεντελώς
ορισμένος θα πρέπει
να ισχύει:

$$|H_1| < 0, |H_2| > 0, |H_3| < 0 \\ |H_4| > 0 \dots$$

$$|H_1| = -\frac{T}{\sigma^2} < 0$$

$$|H_2| = \left(-\frac{T}{\sigma^2}\right) \left(-\frac{T}{2(\hat{\sigma}^2)^2}\right) - 0 = \frac{T^2}{2(\hat{\sigma}^2)^3} > 0$$

οπότε έχουμε max

Άσκηση 3 (Κατανομές Εκτιμητών)

Από κανονικό Μοντέλο $X_t, t=1, 2, \dots, T$

$$X_t \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$X_t = \mu + u_t, \text{Var}(X_t) = \sigma^2$$

$$(a) \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T X_t$$

$$E(\hat{\mu}) = E\left[\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T X_t\right] = \frac{1}{T} E\left(\sum_{t=1}^T X_t\right) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T E(X_t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \mu = \frac{1}{T} T \cdot \mu = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = \text{Var}\left[\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T X_t\right] = \frac{1}{T^2} \sum_{t=1}^T \text{Var}(X_t) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \sum_{t=1}^T \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{T^2} T \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{T}$$

$$\text{οπότε } \hat{\mu} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{T}\right)$$

$$(B) \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \hat{\mu})^2 \quad \bullet \quad \frac{x_t - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1) \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Άρα } \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{x_t - \hat{\mu}}{\hat{\sigma}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(T-1) \quad \bullet \quad \sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{x_t - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(T)$$

$$\frac{T}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \hat{\mu})^2 = \frac{T}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \hat{\sigma}^2$$

Άρα $\frac{T}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \cdot \hat{\sigma}^2 \sim \chi^2(T-1)$: είναι το πιο κοντινό αποτέλεσμα ως προς το σ^2

Ονόζει: $\hat{\mu} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{T}\right)$

$$\frac{T}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \hat{\sigma}^2 \sim \chi^2(T-1)$$

Άσκηση 4 (Αμερόληψια - Συνέπεια - Πλήρης Αποτελεσματικότητα)

Αμερόληψια

$$(a) E(\hat{\mu}) = E\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t\right) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T E(x_t) = \\ = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \mu = \frac{1}{T} T\mu = \mu \quad \text{Άρα είναι αμερόληπτος}$$

(B) $E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \sigma^2$ για να είναι ο εκτιμητής σ^2 αμερόληπτος

$$\frac{T}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \hat{\sigma}^2 \sim \chi^2(T-1) \quad \text{Άρα } E\left(\frac{T}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \hat{\sigma}^2\right) = T-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T}{\hat{\sigma}^2} E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = T-1 \Rightarrow E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{T-1}{T} \sigma^2 \neq \sigma^2$$

Άρα ο εκτιμητής δεν είναι αμερόληπτος

$$\text{Αν έχουμε } s^2 = \frac{1}{T-1} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{όρα } \frac{T-1}{\sigma^2} s^2 \sim \chi^2(T-1) \text{ : κατανομή του } s^2$$

$$\text{Για να είναι απρόβλεπτος πρέπει } E(s^2) = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Έχουμε } \frac{T-1}{\sigma^2} s^2 \sim \chi^2(T-1) \text{ όρα } E\left(\frac{T-1}{\sigma^2} s^2\right) = T-1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{T-1}{\sigma^2} E(s^2) = T-1 \Rightarrow E(s^2) = \sigma^2 \text{ όρα απρόβλεπτος}$$

Συνέπεια (Κονές Συνθήκες)

$$(a) \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} E(\hat{\mu}) = \mu \quad (1), \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{όρα } \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \mu = \mu$$

αφού ισχύουν και οι 2 συνθήκες τότε το $\hat{\mu}$ είναι συνεπής εκτίμηση της παραμέτρου μ

$$\text{και } \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sigma^2}{T} = 0$$

$$(b) \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \sigma^2 \quad (1), \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{όρα } E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \frac{T-1}{T} \sigma^2$$

$$\text{όρα } \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{T-1}{T}\right) \sigma^2 = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{T}\right) \sigma^2 = (1-0) \sigma^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\text{Var} \left(\frac{T}{\sigma^2} \hat{\sigma}^2 \right) = 2(T-1) \quad (*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T^2}{(\sigma^2)^2} \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = 2(T-1) \quad (**)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = 2 \cdot \frac{T-1}{T^2} (\sigma^2)^2$$

Αρα $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} 2 \frac{(T-1)}{T^2} (\sigma^2)^2$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T^2} \right) (\sigma^2)^2 = 2(0-0) (\sigma^2)^2 = 0$$

Αρα ο $\hat{\sigma}^2$ είναι συνεπής εκτίμησης

Πληρης Αποτελεσματικότητα

Ένας ανεξόλητος εκτίμησης είναι πληρης αποτελεσματικος αν η διακύμανση του ισοδυναμει με το όριο Cramer-Rao.

(a) $CR(\theta) = I_T^{-1}(\theta)$, όπου $\theta := \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix}$ 2×1

$$I_T(\theta) = E \left\{ - \frac{\partial^2 \ln f(x_j; \theta)}{\partial \theta \partial \theta'} \right\} = E \left\{ - \frac{\partial^2 \ln L(\theta)}{\partial \theta \partial \theta'} \right\}$$

$$= E \left\{ (-1) \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu \partial \sigma^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2 \partial \mu} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial (\sigma^2)^2} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \mu \partial \sigma^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2 \partial \mu} & \frac{\partial^2 \ln L}{\partial (\sigma^2)^2} \end{pmatrix}} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{Εστω ος} \\ \text{Πινακας} \end{matrix}$$

$$= E \left\{ (-1) \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{T}{\sigma^2}, & -\frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu) \\ -\frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu), & \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} - \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^3} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E\left(\frac{T}{\sigma^2}\right) & E\left(\frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)\right) \\ E\left[\frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)\right] & E\left[-\frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} + \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^3} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2\right] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E\left(\frac{T}{\sigma^2}\right) = \frac{T}{\sigma^2}, \quad E\left(\frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)\right) = \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T E(x_t - \mu)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T [E(x_t) - E(\mu)] = \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T \mu - \mu = 0$$

$$E\left[-\frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} + \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^3} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2\right] = E\left(-\frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2}\right) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^3} E\left[\sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2\right] = -\frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} + \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^3} \sum_{t=1}^T E(x_t - \mu)^2$$

$$= -\frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} + \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^3} \sum_{t=1}^T \sigma^2 = -\frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} + \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^3} \cdot T \sigma^2$$

$$= \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2}$$

$$\text{I}_T(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T}{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{η Informativa} \\ \text{varia} \\ \text{Fisher} \end{array}$$

$\theta := \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix}$

δρα CR(θ) = I_T^{-1}(θ)

$$I_T^{-1}(\theta) = \frac{1}{\frac{T}{\sigma^2} \cdot \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} - 0 \cdot 0} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{T}{\sigma^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{2(\sigma^2)^2}{T^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T}{2(\sigma^2)^2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{T}{\sigma^2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sigma^2}{T} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2(\sigma^2)^2}{T} \end{pmatrix}$$

δρα CR(μ) = σ²/T και CR(σ²) = 2(σ²)²/T

(α) μ̂ ~ N(μ, σ²/T) δρα Var(μ̂) = σ²/T = CR(μ) = σ²/T

Αρα ο μ̂ είναι ο λιγότερο αναμεταξύ των εκτιμητών.

(β) Για τον εκτιμητή σ² σ² = 1/T ∑_{t=1}^T (X_t - μ̂)² → Δεσ είναι α-βέλτιστος

CR(σ²) = 2(σ²)²/T → S² = 1/(T-1) ∑_{t=1}^T (X_t - μ̂)² → είναι α-βέλτιστος

(T-1)/σ² S² ~ χ²(T-1) ⇒ Var((T-1)/σ² S²) = 2(T-1)

(⇒) (T-1)² / (σ²)² Var(S²) = 2(T-1) ⇒ Var(S²) = 2(T-1) / (T-1)² (σ²)²

(⇒) Var(S²) = 2(σ²)² / (T-1) > CR(σ²)

Συνεπώς το S² Δεσ είναι ο λιγότερο αναμεταξύ των εκτιμητών της παραμέτρου σ²

Άσκηση 5 (Αντίθετα Καυνοίδια Μοντέλο)

(11)

$$X_t = \mu + \varepsilon_t \quad \{X_t, t=1, 2, \dots, T\}$$
$$\text{Var}(X_t) = 1 \quad X_t \sim N(\mu, 1)$$

Εκτίμησης Μέγιστης Πιθανοφάνειας

$L(\theta; X)$, όπου $\theta = (\mu)$ άρα $L(\mu, X)$

$$L(\mu, X) \sim f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T; \mu) \stackrel{\text{IID}}{=} f(x_1; \mu) \cdot f(x_2; \mu) \cdot \dots \cdot f(x_T; \mu)$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^T f(x_t; \mu) = \prod_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_t - \mu)^2}{2}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^T e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2}$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-T/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2}$$

$$\text{λεξ } \ln L(\mu; X) = -\frac{T}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu)^2$$

$$\underline{\text{FOC}} \quad \frac{d \ln L}{d\mu} = -\frac{2}{2} (-1) \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{t=1}^T (x_t - \mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{t=1}^T x_t - T\mu = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T x_t$$

$$\underline{\text{SOC}} \quad \frac{d^2 \ln L}{d\mu^2} = -T < 0 \quad \text{λεξ έγω max}$$

Ανεξομότητα

$$E(\hat{\mu}) = E\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T X_t\right) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T E(X_t) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \mu = \frac{1}{T} T\mu = \mu \quad \text{όρα είναι ανεξομωτος}$$

Πληθος Ανοτελεστικωτων

$$I_T(\theta) = E\left\{-\frac{d^2 \ln L(\theta; X) }{d\theta^2}\right\} = E\left\{-\frac{d^2 \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta^2}\right\}$$

$$= E\left[(-1) \frac{d^2 \ln L}{d\theta^2}\right] = (-1)(-T) = T$$

όρα $I_T^{-1}(\mu) = \frac{1}{T}$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T X_t\right) = \frac{1}{T^2} \sum_{t=1}^T \text{Var}(X_t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} T = \frac{1}{T}$$

όρα $\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = CR(\mu) = \frac{1}{T}$

όρα Πληθος ανοτελεστικωτων

Άσκηση 6 (Μοντέλο Bernoulli)

$$Y_t = \theta + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\{Y_t, t=1, 2, \dots, T\}$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_t) = \theta(1-\theta)$$

$$Y_t \sim \text{Be}(\theta)$$

Εκτίμησης Μέγιστης Πιθανοφάνειας

$$L(\theta, \underline{y}) = f(\underline{y}; \theta) \stackrel{\text{IIP}}{=} f(y_1; \theta) \cdot f(y_2; \theta) \cdot \dots \cdot f(y_T; \theta)$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^T \theta^{y_t} (1-\theta)^{1-y_t} = \theta^{\sum_{t=1}^T y_t} (1-\theta)^{\sum_{t=1}^T (1-y_t)}$$

$$\log L(\theta, \underline{y}) = \sum_{t=1}^T y_t \ln \theta + \sum_{t=1}^T (1-y_t) \ln(1-\theta)$$

FOC

$$\frac{d \ln L}{d\theta} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T y_t}{\theta} - \frac{1}{1-\theta} \sum_{t=1}^T (1-y_t)$$

$$\text{Θετω } \frac{d \ln L}{d\theta} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{t=1}^T y_t = \frac{1}{1-\theta} \sum_{t=1}^T (1-y_t)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\theta) \sum_{t=1}^T y_t = \theta \sum_{t=1}^T (1-y_t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{t=1}^T y_t - \theta \sum_{t=1}^T y_t = \theta \left(\sum_{t=1}^T 1 - \sum_{t=1}^T y_t \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{t=1}^T y_t - \theta \sum_{t=1}^T y_t = \theta T - \theta \sum_{t=1}^T y_t$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T y_t$$

$$\underline{\text{SOC}} \quad \frac{d^2 \ln L}{d\theta^2} = \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{t=1}^T Y_t - \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (1-Y_t) < 0 \quad (14)$$

αρα έχουμε max.

$$E(Y_t) = \sum_{y=0}^1 Y_t f(Y_t; \theta) = \sum_{y=0}^1 Y_t \cdot [\theta^{Y_t} (1-\theta)^{1-Y_t}] =$$

$$= 0 (\theta^0 (1-\theta)^{1-0}) + 1 (\theta^1 (1-\theta)^{1-1}) = \theta$$

$$\text{Var}(Y_t) = \sum_{Y=0}^1 (Y_t - E(Y_t))^2 \cdot f(Y_t; \theta) =$$

$$= (0-\theta)^2 \cdot [\theta^0 (1-\theta)^{1-0}] + (1-\theta)^2 [\theta^1 (1-\theta)^{1-1}]$$

$$= \theta^2 (1-\theta) + \theta (1-\theta)^2 = \theta(1-\theta) (\theta + 1 - \theta) = \theta(1-\theta)$$

Αμπερομετρία

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T Y_t\right) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T E(Y_t) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \theta = \frac{1}{T} \cdot T \cdot \theta = \theta \quad \text{αρα αμπερομετρία}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T Y_t\right) = \frac{1}{T^2} \sum_{t=1}^T \text{Var}(Y_t) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{T^2} \sum_{t=1}^T \theta(1-\theta) = \frac{1}{T^2} T [\theta(1-\theta)] = \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{T}$$

Συμμετρία

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} E(\hat{\theta}) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \theta = \theta$$

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{T} = 0$$

Άρα είναι συνεπές

Πληθυσμιακό Ανορθογωνιστικό Σύστημα

$$\begin{aligned} I_T(\theta) &= E \left\{ - \frac{d^2 \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta^2} \right\} = \\ &= E \left\{ - \left(- \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{t=1}^T y_t - \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (1-y_t) \right) \right\} \\ &= E \left(\frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{t=1}^T y_t + \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T (1-y_t) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{t=1}^T E(y_t) + \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2} \sum_{t=1}^T E(1-y_t) \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta^2} T \cdot \theta + \frac{1}{(1-\theta)^2} (T - T\theta) = \\ &= \frac{T}{\theta} + \frac{T(1-\theta)}{(1-\theta)^2} = \frac{T(1-\theta) + T\theta}{\theta(1-\theta)} = \frac{T - T\theta + T\theta}{\theta(1-\theta)} \\ &= \frac{T}{\theta(1-\theta)}, \text{ Όπου } CR(\theta) = I_T^{-1}(\theta) = \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{T} = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \end{aligned}$$

Άρα είναι πληθυσμιακό ανορθογωνιστικό σύστημα

Άσκηση 1

(a) (i) $H_0: b_2 = -0,1$

Κάνουμε έλεγχο κατά Fisher

$$Z = \frac{\hat{b}_2 - b_2}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{b}_2)}} \underset{H_0}{\sim} S_t(T-k), \text{ όπου } T=130, k=5$$

$$Z^* = \frac{0,623 + 0,1}{0,130} = 3,8052$$

Υπολογίζω το p-value

$$p\text{-value} = P(|t| \geq t^*; H_0 \text{ is valid})$$

$$= 2 P(t \geq t^*; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = 2 \cdot 0,00003 = 0,00006$$

αρα απορρίπτουμε την H_0 ή η H_0 δεν σμφέρει

(ii) $H_0: b_4 = 0 \quad H_1: b_4 < 0$

Κάνουμε έλεγχο κατά Neyman-Pearson

$$Z = \frac{\hat{b}_4 - b_4}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{b}_4)}} \underset{H_0}{\sim} S_t(T-k)$$

$$Z^* = \frac{0,222 - 0}{0,131} = 1,6946$$

$$C_0 = \{z^* : z^* > c\}$$

(17)

$$C_1 = \{z^* : z^* \leq c\}$$

άρα $P(t \leq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 - P(t \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = 0,05$

$\Leftrightarrow P(t \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = 0,95$

άρα $c = -1,645$

Αρα $t^* > c$ άρα αποδέχεται την H_0

(iii) $H_0: \sigma^2 = 25 \quad H_1: \sigma^2 > 25$

$$Z = \frac{(T-K) S^2}{\sigma^2} \underset{H_0}{\sim} \chi^2(T-K)$$

$$z^* = \frac{(130-5) \cdot (22,74)^2}{25} = 2.585,54$$

$$C_0 = \{z^* : z^* < c\}$$

$$C_1 = \{z^* : z^* \geq c\}$$

άρα $P(t \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05$

άρα $c = 124$

άρα $c \leq z^*$ άρα απορρίπτω την H_0
και δέχομαι την H_1

$$(B) (i) H_0 : b_0 = 0, b_2 = 1 \text{ (vs) } H_1 : b_0 \neq 0, b_2 \neq 1 \quad (18)$$

Ισχύει η υπόθεση της κανονικότητας από F-test

Αφού $b_0 = 0$ και $b_2 = 1$

$$\text{Έχω } Y_t = 0 + b_1 X_t + 1 \cdot Z_t + b_3 r_t + b_4 w_t + \hat{u}_t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y_t - Z_t = b_1 X_t + b_3 r_t + b_4 w_t + \hat{u}_t$$

Αρα θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε το μοντέλο (1)

F-test

$$F = \frac{RSS - URSS}{URSS} \cdot \frac{T-k}{m} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} F(m, T-k) \quad \begin{matrix} m=2 \\ T=130 \\ k=5 \end{matrix}$$

$$F^* = \frac{53.232,45 - 51.196,48}{51.196,48} \cdot \frac{130-5}{2} = 2,4855$$

$$C_0 = \{ F^* : F^* < c \}, \quad C_1 = \{ F^* : F^* \geq c \}$$

$$P(F \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05$$

$$F(2, 125)$$

$$c = 3,07 \text{ άρα } F^* < c$$

άρα αποδέχονται την H_0

$$(ii) H_0: b_0 = -0,2, b_2 = 0 \text{ (vs)} H_1: b_0 \neq -0,2, b_2 \neq 0 \quad (19)$$

Δεν ισχύει η υπόθεση της κανονικότητας από Wald-test

$$\text{Αφού } b_0 = -0,2 \text{ και } b_2 = 0$$

$$\text{Έχω } Y_t = -0,2 + b_1 X_t + 0 \cdot Z_t + b_3 r_t + b_4 u_t + \hat{u}_t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y_t + 0,2 = b_1 X_t + b_3 r_t + b_4 u_t + \hat{u}_t$$

Αρα θα πάρουμε το μοντέλο (3)

Wald-Test

$$W = \frac{RRSS - URSS}{URSS} (T-k) \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} \chi^2(k) \quad \begin{array}{l} m=2, T=130 \\ k=5 \end{array}$$

$$w^* = \frac{52.939,45 - 51.196,28}{51.196,28} (130-5) = 4,24$$

$$C_0 := \{ w^* : w^* < c \}, \quad C_1 := \{ w^* : w^* \geq c \}$$

$$P(w \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05$$

$$c = 5,99 \quad \text{άρα } w^* < c$$

Αρα αποδέχεται την H_0 .

Άσκηση 2

(a) (i) $H_0: b_4 = 0, 0$

Χάριστε Εξέχχο κατά Fisher

$$z = \frac{\hat{b}_4 - b_4}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{b}_4)}} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} \frac{1}{a} S_t (T-k) \quad \text{όπου } T=105$$

$$k=5$$

$$z^* = \frac{-57,271 - 0}{75,226} = -0,7613$$

Υπολογίστε το p-value

$$p\text{-value} = P(|t| \geq t^* ; H_0 \text{ is valid})$$

$$= 2 \cdot P(t \geq t^* ; H_0 \text{ is valid})$$

$$= 2 \cdot P(t \geq -0,7613 ; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = 2 \cdot P(t \leq 0,7613 ; H_0 \text{ is valid})$$

$$= 2 \cdot (1 - 0,78) = 2 \cdot 0,22 = 0,44 \quad \text{Άρα η } H_0 \text{ απορρίπτεται λόγω}$$

(ii) $H_0: b_3 = -1, H_1: b_3 > -1$

Χάριστε Εξέχχο Neyman - Pearson

$$z = \frac{\hat{b}_3 - b_3}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{b}_3)}} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} S_t (T-k)$$

$$\text{Άρα } z^* = \frac{-9,005 + 1}{0,014} = 71,07$$

$$C_0 := \{ \underline{X} : z^* < c \}, \quad C_1 := \{ \underline{X} : z^* \geq c \} \quad (21)$$

$$\text{Άρα } P(t \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05$$

$$\text{Άρα } c = 1,658$$

Άρα $c < z^*$ επομένως απορρίπτουμε την H_0 και δέχεται την H_1 .

$$(iii) H_0 : \sigma^2 = 9 \quad H_1 : \sigma^2 > 9$$

$$z = \frac{(T-K)S^2}{\sigma^2} \underset{a}{\overset{H_0}{\sim}} \chi^2(T-K)$$

$$z^* = \frac{(105-5) \cdot (7,88)^2}{9} = 717,5353$$

$$C_0 := \{ \underline{X} : z^* < c \}, \quad C_1 := \{ \underline{X} : z^* \geq c \}$$

$$\text{Άρα } P(t \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05$$

$$\text{Άρα } c = 124$$

Άρα $c \leq z^*$ άρα απορρίπτω την H_0 και δέχομαι την H_1 .

$$(B)(i) H_0: b_3 = 0, b_4 = 0 \text{ (vs) } H_1: b_3 \neq 0, b_4 \neq 0 \quad (22)$$

Αφού ισχύει η υπόθεση της κανονικότητας έχω F-test

$$\text{Αφού } b_3 = 0 \text{ και } b_4 = 0$$

$$\text{Έχω } Y_t = B_0 + B_1 \cdot X_t + B_2 \cdot Z_t + 0 \cdot P_t + 0 \cdot R_t + \hat{u}_t$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_t = B_0 + B_1 X_t + B_2 Z_t$$

Αρα θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε το 1^ο Μοντέλο

F-test

$$F = \frac{RRSS - URSS}{URSS} \cdot \frac{T-k}{m} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} F(m, T-k) \quad \begin{array}{l} m = 2 \\ T = 105 \\ k = 5 \end{array}$$

$$F^* = \frac{12.404,96 - 1237,09}{1237,09} \cdot \frac{(105-5)}{2} = 451,3766$$

$$C_0 := \{F^* : F^* < c\}, \quad C_1 := \{F^* : F^* \geq c\}$$

$$P(F \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05 \quad F(2, 100)$$

$$c = 3,09 \quad \text{άρα } F^* > c$$

άρα απορρίπτουμε την H_0 και δεχόμαστε
την H_1

$$(ii) H_0: b_0 = 0, b_3 = -2 \text{ (vs) } H_1: b_0 \neq 0, b_3 \neq -2 \quad (23)$$

Το χίλι ν υνόθετα τμα κανονικόμαα αρα F-test
Αρα $b_0 = 0$ και $b_3 = -2$

$$\text{Εχω } Y_t = 0 + b_1 \cdot X_t + b_2 \cdot Z_t - 2 \cdot P_t + b_4 \cdot r_t + \hat{u}_t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y_t + 2P_t = b_1 \cdot X_t + b_2 \cdot Z_t + b_4 \cdot r_t + \hat{u}_t$$

Αρα το $2 \hat{=}$ που έδα

$$F = \frac{RRSS - URSS}{URSS} \cdot \frac{T-k}{u} \stackrel{H_0}{\sim} F(u, T-k) \quad \begin{array}{l} u=2 \\ T=105 \\ k=5 \end{array}$$

$$F^* = \frac{12.357,09 - 1.237,09}{1.237,09} \cdot \frac{105-5}{2}$$

$$= 449,44$$

$$C_0 := \{F^* : F^* < c\}, \quad C := \{F^* : F^* \geq c\}$$

$$P(F \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05 \quad F(2, 100)$$

$$c = 3,09 \text{ αρα } F^* > c$$

Αρα απορριπουμε τμη H_0 και δεχόμεστε
τμη H_1

$$(iii) H_0: b_3 = 0, b_2 = 1 \text{ (vs)} H_1: b_3 \neq 0, b_2 \neq 1 \quad (24)$$

Δεν ισχύει η υπόθεση της κανονικότητας άρα Wald-test

$$\text{Εχω } b_3 = 0 \text{ και } b_2 = 1$$

$$Y_t = b_0 + b_1 X_t + 1 \cdot Z_t + 0 \cdot P_t + b_4 \cdot R_t + \hat{u}_t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y_t - Z_t = b_0 + b_1 \cdot X_t + b_4 R_t + \hat{u}_t$$

Άρα δεν υπάρχει μοντέλο

$$(iv) H_0: b_0 = 0, b_1 = 1 \text{ (vs)} H_1: b_0 \neq 0, b_1 \neq 1$$

Κανω Wald-test

$$\text{άρα } Y_t = 0 + 1 \cdot X_t + b_2 \cdot Z_t + b_3 \cdot P_t + b_4 \cdot R_t + \hat{u}_t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Y_t - X_t = b_2 \cdot Z_t + b_3 \cdot P_t + b_4 \cdot R_t + \hat{u}_t$$

Άρα το 3^ο μοντέλο

$$W = \frac{RRSS - URSS}{URSS} (T-k) \overset{H_0}{\sim} \chi^2_{(m)} \quad \begin{matrix} m=2 \\ T=105 \\ k=5 \end{matrix}$$

$$W^* = \frac{12.367,19 - 1237,09}{1.237,09} \cdot (105 - 5) = 899,7$$

$$C_0 := \{w^* : w^* < c\}, \quad C_1 := \{w^* : w^* \geq c\}$$

$$P(w \geq c; H_0 \text{ is valid}) = \alpha = 0,05$$

$$c = 5,99 \quad \text{άρα } w^* > c$$

Άρα απορρίνω την H_0 και δέχομαι την H_1