

## Additional work on multiple linear regression

### Exercise 1

Consider the model

$$y_i = bx_i + u_i, \quad \mathbb{E}[u_i] = 0, \quad \mathbb{E}[u_i^2] = \sigma^2, \quad \mathbb{E}[u_i u_j] = 0$$

where  $x_i$  is a scalar.

Give the least squares estimator  $\hat{b}$ . Let  $b^\# = \sum y_i / \sum x_i$  be the estimator.

Compare these two estimators by calculating their and their variance (check that the BLUE property applies : the variance of  $\hat{b}$  is less than that of  $b^\#$ ).

### Exercise 2

We regress  $y$  on two explanatory variables  $x$  and  $z$ , i.e.  $X = (\mathbf{1}, x, z)$ . There are  $n$  individuals in all, we obtained the following result :

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1. What is the value of  $n$ ? What is the empirical correlation between  $x$  and  $z$ ?

Linear regression provides the results :

$$y = -1 + 3x + 4z + \hat{u}, \quad RSS = 3.$$

- 2 What is the value of  $\bar{y}$ ?
- 3 Calculate  $\|\hat{y}\|^2$  and deduce ESS, TSS and the coefficient of determination  $R^2$ .

### Exercise 3

Consider the regression model

$$y_i = ax_i + u_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, N$$

with  $E[u_i] = 0$ ,  $\mathbb{V}(u_i) = \sigma_i^2$ ,  $\mathbb{C}(u_i, u_j) = 0$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

$x_i$  and  $a$  are scalars. Give the expression for the OLS and GLS estimators of  $a$  and compare their variance.