**1.** (40 points) Assume the model is

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon, \tag{1}$$

where  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)'$  is the vector of the observations;  $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1p} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix}$ 

is the design matrix;  $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_p)'$  is the vector of the unknown parameters, and  $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)'$  is a vector of errors with mean vector, **0**, and covariance matrix,  $\sigma^2 I_n$ .

- **a.** Find the least-squares estimate of  $\beta$ ,  $\hat{\beta}$ .
- **b.** Show  $\hat{\beta}$  is a unbiased estimator for  $\beta$  and find its covariance matrix.
- c. Give a geometrical interpretation of least-squares.
- **d.** Write down  $SS_T$ ;  $SS_R$  and  $SS_{Res}$  in terms of y, X and  $\hat{\beta}$ .
- e. Give the corresponding ANOVA table.
- 2. (10 points) Suppose we want to find the least-squares estimator of  $\beta$  in the model  $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$  subject to a set of equality constraints on  $\beta$ , say  $T\beta = c$ . Show that the estimator is

$$\tilde{\beta} = \hat{\beta} + (X'X)^{-1}T'[T(X'X)^{-1}T]^{-1}(c - T\hat{\beta}),$$
(2)

where  $\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'y$ .

**3.** (10 points) Give 25 observations,  $y_1, \dots, y_{25}$ , and assume the model is  $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \varepsilon$ . Please fill the following ANOVA table up.

Source Variation	Sum of Square	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	$F_0$
Regression	5550.8166			
Residual				
Total	5784.5426			

4. (10 point) In partial regression plot, define that

$$e(y|X) = y - \hat{y} = y - X\hat{\beta}.$$

Assume the model is

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon = X(j)\beta(j) + \beta_j x_j + \varepsilon, \tag{3}$$

where  $x_j$  is the  $j^{th}$  variable; X(j) is the original X matrix with the  $j^{th}$  regressor  $(x_j)$  removed, and  $\beta(j) = (\beta_0, \dots, \beta_{j-1}, \beta_{j+1}, \dots, \beta_k)'$ . Find the relationship between e(y|X(j)) and  $e(x_j|X(j))$ .

5. (20 points) Consider the following analysis of variance table:

	Df	Sum of square	Mean Square	F-value	$\Pr(F)$
$x_1$	1	5783.780	5783.780	89.49636	0.0000000
$x_2$	1	811.715	811.715	12.56022	0.0017316
$x_3$	1	1181.505	1181.505	18.28223	0.0002832
$x_4$	1	5303.029	5303.029	82.05737	0.0000000
$x_5$	1	115.504	115.504	1.78727	0.1943335
Residuals	23	1486.395	64.626		

Terms added sequentially (from first to least)

**a.** Fill out the missing values in the following ANOVA table:

Source Variation	Sum of Square	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	$F_0$
Regression	?	?	?	?
Residual	?	?	?	
Total	?	?		

- **b.** Find  $SS(\beta_3, \beta_4 | \beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2)$ .
- **c.** Which one is larger  $SS(\beta_3, \beta_4 | \beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2)$  or  $SS(\beta_3, \beta_4)$ ? Why?
- 6. (10 points) Write out the five major assumptions in the study of regression analysis.