

# Lecture 12: Uncertainty and Inference

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# Midterm Week Plan

- Tuesday lecture: Review.
- Thursday lecture: Exam.
- Conceptual questions: Closed-book test.
- Coding questions: Semi closed-book
  - ▶ Embedded manual of R-studio: `?function-name`
  - ▶ Previous coding tasks and pset.

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- First, we want to show  $\hat{\beta}$  is unbiased for true  $\beta$ .
- Then, we will take a look at **how certain** we can be for it.

# Unbiasedness

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta} &= \frac{\sum X_i Y_i}{\sum X_i^2} \\&= \frac{\sum X_i (\beta X_i + \epsilon_i)}{\sum X_i^2} \\&= \frac{\beta \sum X_i^2 + \sum X_i \epsilon_i}{\sum X_i^2} \\&= \beta + \frac{\sum X_i \epsilon_i}{\sum X_i^2}\end{aligned}$$

So we have:

$$\hat{\beta} - \beta = \frac{\sum X_i \epsilon_i}{\sum X_i^2}$$

# Unbiasedness

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(\hat{\beta} - \beta | X) &= \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\sum X_i \epsilon_i}{\sum X_i^2} | X\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sum X_i^2} \sum (\mathbb{E}(\epsilon_i | X) X_i) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

**In expectation**, OLS can give us an unbiased estimate of the coefficient.

# Homoskedasticity

- Error not dependent on covariates.

$$V(\epsilon_i|X) = V(\epsilon_i)$$

- $\epsilon_i$  and  $\epsilon_j$  are independent, conditional on  $X$



# Variance of OLS coefficient

$$\begin{aligned}V(\hat{\beta}|X) &= V\left(\frac{\sum X_i Y_i}{\sum X_i^2} \middle| X\right) \\&= V\left(\frac{\sum X_i (\beta X_i + \epsilon_i)}{\sum X_i^2} \middle| X\right) && \text{substitute in for } Y_i \\&= V\left(\frac{\beta \sum X_i^2}{\sum X_i^2} \middle| X\right) + V\left(\frac{\sum X_i \epsilon_i}{\sum X_i^2} \middle| X\right) && \beta \text{ is a constant} \\&= V(\beta|X) + \frac{1}{(\sum X_i^2)^2} V(\sum \epsilon_i X_i|X) \\&= 0 + \frac{B}{A} V(\epsilon_i)\end{aligned}$$

homoskedastic error assumption

# Brainstorm question

Please show

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N X_i(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^N X_i(X_i - \bar{X})} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

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Furthermore, can you show the unbiased-ness using this form of  $\hat{\beta}$ ?