

Ex 1

①

\* 1 percent increase in income  $\Rightarrow$  0.92 percent increase in the demand for beer 0.5 point

1 pc. increase in all prices

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = -1.02 - 0.58 + 0.21$$

$$= -1.39\%$$

0.5 point

② no money illusion if  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow U_{beer,t} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 (LP_{bt} + RP_{bt} + \alpha_2 LP_{ct} + \alpha_3 LP_{at} + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) (RP_{bt} + RP_{ct} + RP_{at})$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{beer,t} = \alpha_0 + (\alpha_1) \times (LP_{bt} + RP_{bt} + \alpha_2 (LP_{ct} + RP_{ct}) + \alpha_3 (LP_{at} + RP_{at}) + \epsilon_t = model 2$$

$$H_0: \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$

we compare restricted model (model 2) and unrestricted model (model 1).

$$F = \frac{(RSS - URSS) / 1}{\frac{URSS}{n-k-1}} = \frac{0.0589 - 0.0899}{\frac{0.0899}{30-4-1}} = 2.497$$

$F$  to be compared to  $F^{\alpha}(1, n-k-1) = F^{0.05}(1, 25) = 4.24$

1 point  
0 if not

- $X$  is significant in explaining  $Y$
- regression is globally significant.
- DV cannot be interpreted because we do not know whether the data has been sorted

The model is unstable.

$$F^* = 2.90 > 2.71 \rightarrow H_0 \text{ is rejected}$$

$$F^* = 2.90 \text{ to be compared to } F_{0.05}(5,20) = 2.71$$

$$F^* = \frac{0.00889 + 0.04317}{30 - 2 \times 4 - 2} = [0.0899 - (0.00889 + 0.04317)] / 5$$

$$F^* = \frac{RSS^1 + RSS^2}{n - 2k - 2} = \frac{[RSS - (RSS^1 + RSS^2)] / k + 1}{F(k+1, n-2k-2)} \rightarrow$$

3 show F-test

$$F^* = 2.503$$

$$F^* = 2.497 > 2.24 \rightarrow H_0 \text{ is rejected}$$

there is money illusion.

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3 points

2 points

② Only the DW statistic is different.

2 points

2018③

meaning that the data has been collected differently

as the numerator =  $\sum (e_t - e_{t-1})^2$

DW. to interpret the stat has that is no info

about data saving.

if data <sup>an</sup> collected inappropriate way, DW = 1.18

$n = 92, k = 1, \Rightarrow d_1 \approx 1.63$

$\left. \begin{matrix} d_1 \approx 1.63 \\ d_2 \approx 1.68 \end{matrix} \right\}$

$DW < 1.63 = d_1 \Rightarrow p > 0$  there is autocorrelation

③  $df = 92 - 2 - 1 = 89 > 80$ .

the  $t$  test has to be compared to 1.96.

$\&$  Both 2.21 and 4.09 > 1.96 meaning that  $X$  and  $X^2$  are significant

$\&$  a relationship between these residuals in squares

and these variables, meaning that  $\&$  homoscedasticity.

The initial model must be transformed by dividing all variables by the square root of the most

significant variable that is  $X^2$ , we then divide

4, 1 and  $X$  by  $X$  and the following model is estimated

$$\frac{1}{X} = a_0 \times \frac{1}{X} + a_1 \frac{X}{X} + \frac{X}{X}$$

Ex III

②  $y = Xa + e$

$at = m + a_1x + a_2k + a_3f + a_4y + e$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} C_{T1}^T \\ \vdots \\ C_{Tg}^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & k_1 & f_1 & y_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_g & k_g & f_g & y_g \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \\ a_5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_g \end{pmatrix}$$

1 point - notation: 0.5

- tails: 0.5

$y = (29 \times 1)$   
 $x = (29 \times 5)$   
 $a = (5 \times 1)$   
 $e = (29 \times 1)$

③  $t^*_{x_2} = \frac{t_{x_2} - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{0.34}{29-5} \times 0.0893}} = \frac{0.0142}{0.00127} = 0.0112$

(9.5 point)

$\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{0.34}{29-5} = 0.0142$

$t^*_{x_2} = \frac{t_{x_2} - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{0.0142 \times 0.0893}{0.26}}} = \frac{0.0142}{0.00127} = 0.0112$

to be compared  $t_{24} = 2.064$

Ho is rejected

0.5 point

③  $H_0: x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$   
 $H_a: x_1 + x_2 + x_3 > 1$

$T^* = \frac{|x_1 + x_2 + x_3|}{\sqrt{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}} \rightarrow t_{(n-k-1)}$

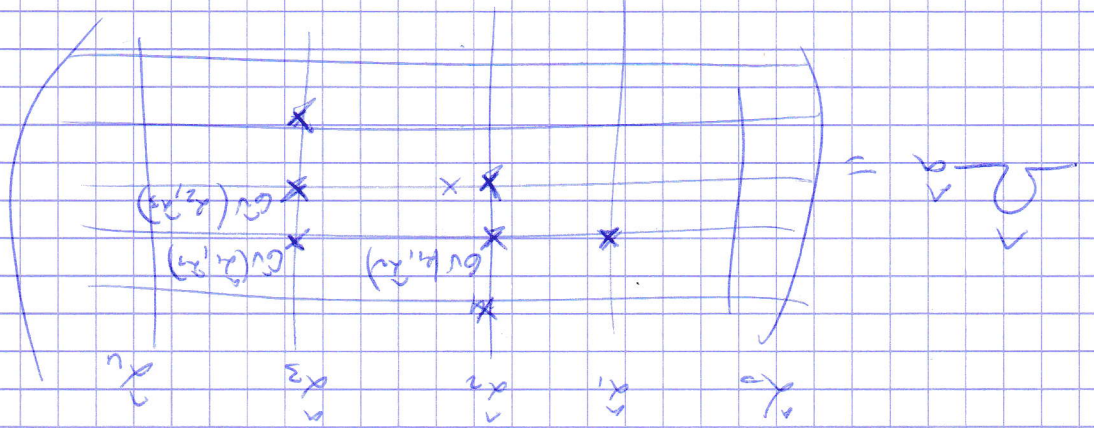
✓ point

$$val(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = val(x_1) + val(x_2) + val(x_3) + 2 val(x_1, x_2) + 2 val(x_1, x_3) + 2 val(x_2, x_3)$$

$$= \frac{0.34}{29-4-1} [0.0512 + 0.0893 + 0.0044]$$

$$+ 2 \times 0.0191 + 2 \times (-0.0033) + 2 \times 0.0058]$$

$$= 0.0191 + [0.14450 + 2 \times 0.0396]$$



$$val(x_1) = 0.01917 \times 0.0512 = 0.00093$$
  

$$val(x_2) = 0.00127$$
  

$$val(x_3) = 0.00006$$
  

$$cov(x_1, x_2) = 0.00008$$
  

$$cov(x_1, x_3) = -0.00005$$
  

$$cov(x_2, x_3) = 0.00024$$

$$f( ) = 0.0026 + 2 \times 0.0027 = 0.0034 \approx 0.0026$$

$t^* = 2.29$  to be compared with  $t_{0.05}^{0.8} = 3.44$   
 $t^* < 3.44 \rightarrow$  no heteroscedasticity -

$$(4) \quad t^* = \frac{RSS^2 / (n^2 - k - 1)}{RSS / (n - k - 1)} \rightarrow F(m, n - k - 1, m - k - 1)$$

p-value:  $n - k - 1 = 24$ ,  $t^* \in [2.064, 2.492]$   
 p-value  $\in [1\%, 2.5\%]$

Regress to scale are increasing -

$|t^*| > 1.711 \rightarrow H_0$  is rejected  
 1 point

$$t_{n-k-1}^{0.05} = 24 = 1.711$$

$$t^* = \frac{-0.11}{0.0509} = -2.15$$

to be compared to

$$t^* = \frac{\sqrt{0.0026}}{0.11 + 0.26 + 0.44 - 1}$$

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$$H_0 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 \\ 0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F^* = \frac{1}{q} (\hat{a}q - \bar{a}q) \sum_{i=1}^q (\hat{a}q - \bar{a}q) \rightarrow F^*(q, n, k-1)$$

0.5 pt formula

$$H_1 = \begin{cases} a_1 = 0.5 \text{ and } a_3 \neq 0.5 \\ a_1 \neq 0.5 \text{ and } a_3 = 0.5 \\ a_1 \neq 0.5 \text{ and } a_3 \neq 0.5 \end{cases}$$

0.5 for  $H_1$

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \hat{a}_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0.000 \pm 3 & -0.00005 \\ 0.00006 & -0.00006 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \hat{a}_i = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0.0006 & 0.00005 \\ 0.00005 & 0.00003 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0.00005 & 0.00006 \end{pmatrix} - (0.00005)^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \hat{a}_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1086.5 & 1448.7 \\ 1448.7 & 1086.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Sous } H_0: (a_1 - \bar{a}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.44 - 0.5 \\ 0.41 - 0.5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.06 \\ -0.09 \end{pmatrix}$$

Zu 18

1 point

$t^* = 42.107 > F_{0.05}^*(2, 24) = 3.14$  →  $H_0$  is rejected

$$t^* = \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{matrix} -0.09 & -0.06 \\ -0.09 & -0.06 \end{matrix} \right) \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} = -0.075$$

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