

The final exam in advanced econometrics

Question1:

Mention three types of nonlinear regression, choose one type and explain how to estimate the mathematical model using the ordinary least squares method.

Question2:

Mention the steps to estimate an econometric model.

Question3: Observe the following table of Linear Regression Analysis and answer the questions:

Table 01: the regression model

Dependent Variable: Y
Included observations: 47

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0,219	0.05		0.0001
X1		0.02	-1.97	0.0247
X2		0.60	-0.14	0.0156
X3	0.0063	0.015		0.3720
F-statistic	520.4	R-squared		0.75
Prob(F-statistic)	0.04	Durbin-Watson stat		1.22

The questions:

1. Complete the table.
2. Write the regression equation.
3. Interpret the coefficient of determination, and the significance of the model.
4. Does the model contain econometrics problems? Justify your answer and what solutions do you suggest?

Question4: make a statistical analysis for each index:

R-squared: 0,80

R = - 0,75

$Y = K^{0,25} H^{0,3}$

2,pts = answering in English.

The final exam solution in advanced econometrics.

Question 1: 3pts

* Three types of non linear regression:

- polynomial Regression (1)
- Exponential Regression (1)
- Logarithmic Regression (1)
- Power Regression

* choosing one type and showing how to estimate using "ols": (0.5)

every type has a special way to treat, the important matter is to change the non linear form using specific tools and make it a linear form which allow to practise the "ols" method.

Question 2: 4pts

Steps to estimate an econometric model:

- (0.5) - understanding Economic Theory.
- (0.5) - Econometric, Mathematical model of theory.
- (0.5) - Collect data
- (0.5) - Estimation of econometric model
- (0.5) - Testing the model validity
- (0.5) - Hypothesis testing.
- (0.5) - Forecasting ~~using the model for~~
- (0.5) - using the model for control or policy purposes.

Question 3:

1. completing the table: 2 pts.

$$t_{\beta} = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{SE_{\hat{\beta}}}$$

$$t_{\hat{\beta}_0} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0}{SE_{\hat{\beta}_0}} = \frac{0,219}{0,05} = 4.38 \quad (1.5)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{x_1} = t_{x_1} \cdot SE_{x_1} = 0,02 \times (-1,97) = -0,0394 \quad (0,5)$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{x_2} = t_{x_2} \cdot SE_{x_2} = 0,6 \times (-0,14) = -0,084 \quad (0,5)$$

$$t_{x_3} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_{x_3}}{SE_{x_3}} = \frac{0,0063}{0,015} = 0,42 \quad (0,5)$$

2. The regression equation: 1 pts

$$y = 0,219 + (-0,0394)x_1 + (-0,084)x_2 + (0,0063)x_3$$

$$y = 0,219 - 0,0394x_1 - 0,084x_2 + 0,0063x_3 \quad (1)$$

3. Interpreting the R^2 : 0,5 pts.

$R^2 = 0.75$ it means = 75% of changing in the "y" trend due to the independent variables (x_1, x_2, x_3) and 25% due to external variable. 0,5

*

* Interpreting the significance of the model:

1) Total Sig = 2pts

0.5 $\text{sig}(F) = 0,04 < 5\%$ that means the model is sig

2) partial Sig:

0.5 $\text{sig}(t_{x_1}) = 0,0247 < 5\%$ that means x_1 is sig.

0.5 $\text{sig}(t_{x_2}) = 0,0156 < 5\%$ " x_2 " sig

0.5 $\text{sig}(t_{x_3}) = 0,3720 > 5\%$ " x_3 is not sig

4. checking econometric problems. 2pts

- the model contain the auto-correlation cause 0.5

D.W stat is 1.22 far from "2".

- the model also contain the Heteroskedasticity 0.5
cause F-stat (520,4) is a large number.

we suggest to solve these prob :

- 1 - adding data. - adding or deleting variables.
- using algorithms ...

Question 4: stat analysis: 3pts

1) $R^2 = 0.8$: it means 80% of changing in the dependent variable dues to the independent trend and 20% dues to exterm variables.

2) $R = -0.75$: there is a negative strong correlation between the dependant and independent variables!

3) $Y = K^{0.25} H^{0.75}$

we have :

Y = Gross product

K = capital

H : human capital.

the equation is expo and its the production function.

2pts

English.