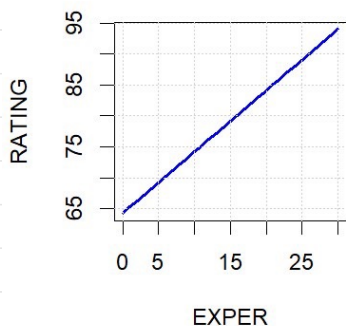
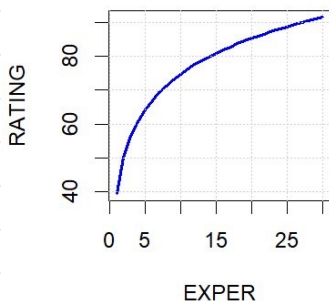


4.4

(a)



(b)



因 $\ln(0)$ 不被定義，所以 model 2 無法估計 no experience.

- (c)
- (i) 10 years
 - (ii) 20 years
- marginal effect 都是 0.990, (β_1)
- 因迴歸模型是線性的

(d)

- (i) 10 years

$$\text{marginal effect} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 15.312 \times \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{15.312}{10} = 1.5312 \quad \#$$

- (ii) 20 years

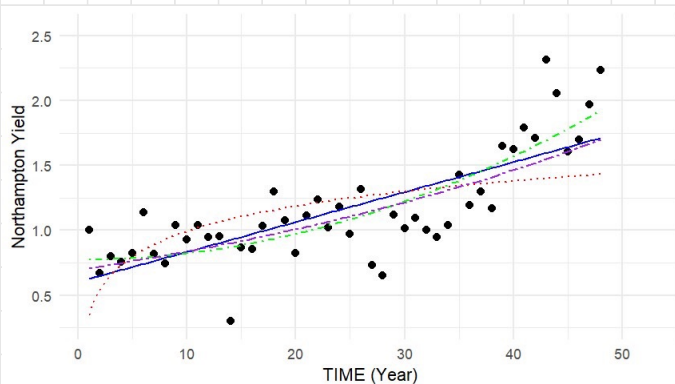
$$\text{marginal effect} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 15.312 \times \frac{1}{20} = 0.7656 \quad \#$$

(e) 用 model (ii) 較好, 因其 R^2 較高 *

(f) model (ii) 更適合, 在經濟學中邊際報酬遞減,
因此隨著經驗增加, 邊際效率應遞減, 非非
正常數 *

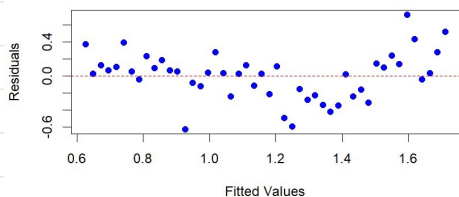
4.28

(a) (i)

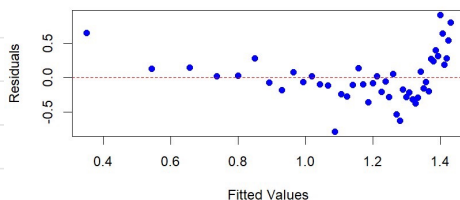


(ii)

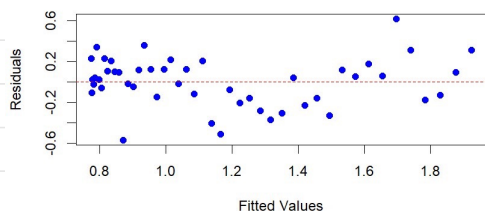
Model 1 Residuals



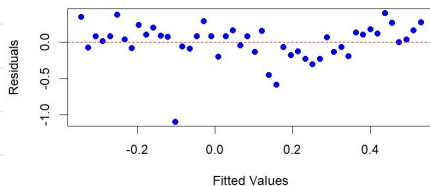
Model 2 Residuals



Model 3 Residuals



Model 4 Residuals



(iii)

model 1 : p-value 0.6792

model 2 : p-value 0.1856

model 3 : p-value 0.8466

model 4 : p-value 0.0000205 (殘差不正常態)

R^2 : model 1 : 0.5778

2 : 0.3386

3 : 0.6890

4 : 0.5074,

因此選 model 3 :

因其殘差是正常態且 R^2 高 #

(b) when time increase by 1,
the yield increase by 0.0004986181

(c) 見 R

(d) yes, the interval contain the true value.

4.29

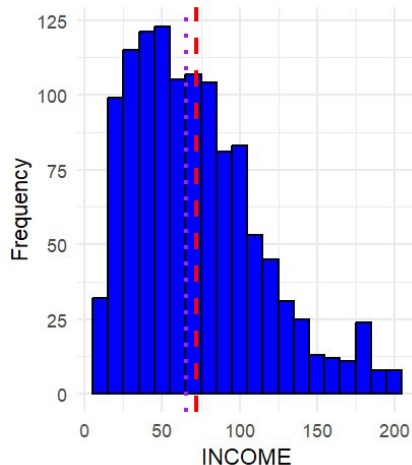
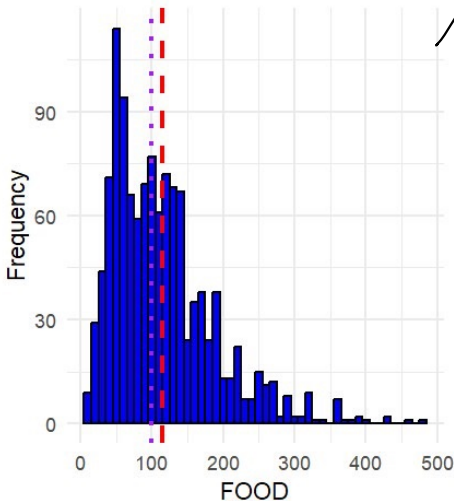
(a)

	Variable	Mean	Median	Min
1	food	114.44311	99.80	9.63
2	income	72.14264	65.29	10.00

	Max	Std_Dev
1	476.67	72.65750
2	200.00	41.65228

> |

mean > median ~

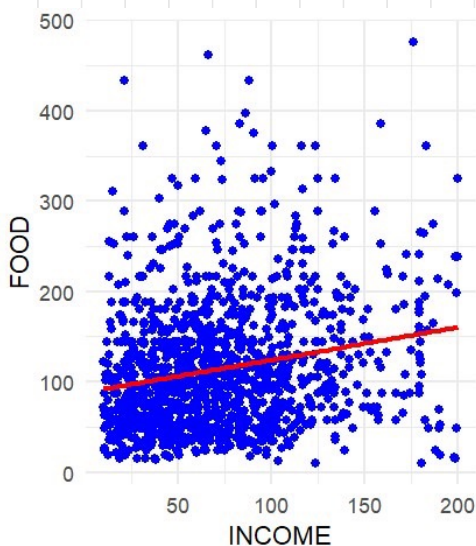


None of them looks like bell-shaped and symmetric.

Jarque Bera test:

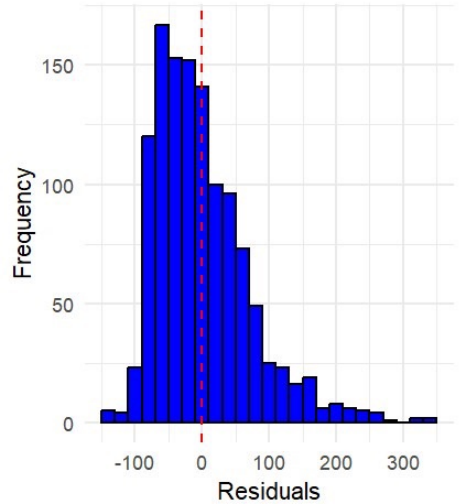
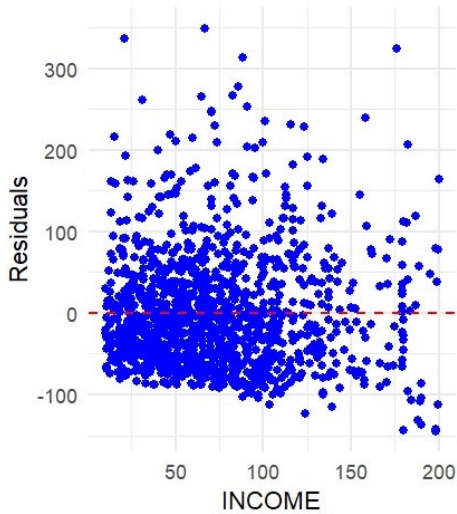
food & income \Rightarrow reject Null, 資料非常態, 拒絕假定結果資料可能為右偏 or 厚尾

(b)
$$\text{food} = 88.5665 + 0.358 \text{ income}$$



95% C.I. = $[0.262, 0.455]$, 沒有很寬, 因此還算精確

c) 殘差圖看起來無明顯 pattern



Jarque Bera test

$p\text{-value} < 2.2e-16$.

random error 符合常態較重要，因這樣能
符合OLS的模型假設

cd)

```
income Elasticity Lower_Bound
1      19 0.07145038 0.05217475
2      65 0.20838756 0.15216951
3     160 0.39319883 0.28712305
Upper_Bound
1      0.09072601
2      0.26460562
3      0.49927462
> |
```

彈性在不同 income 間有顯著差異。

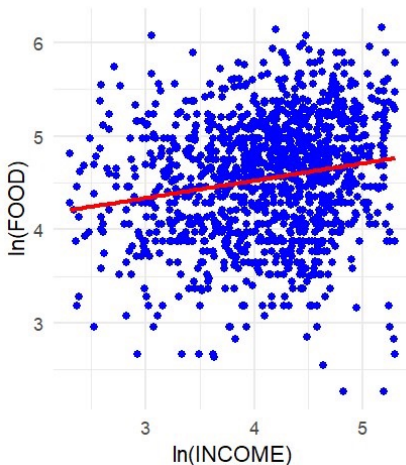
結果顯示 food 在高收入時，對收入變動更敏感。

信賴區間無重疊，

經濟學中，食品為必需品，隨著 income ↑，

food 彈性應降低 (食品的邊際效用 ↓)

(e)



$$R^2 = 0.0422812$$

$$\text{Generalised } R^2 = 0.03323$$

linear model is better
than log-model

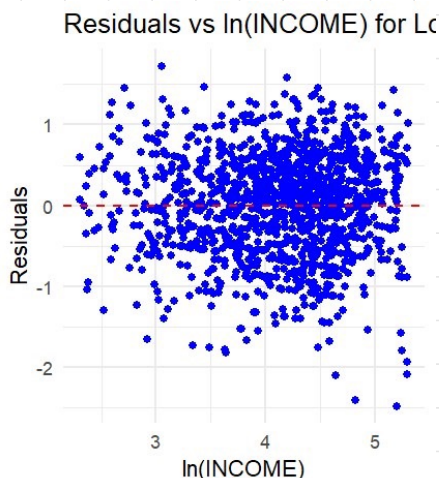
(f)

```
Model
log(income) Log-Log Model
Elasticity Lower_Bound
log(income) 0.1863054 0.1293432
Upper_Bound
log(income) 0.2432675
>
```

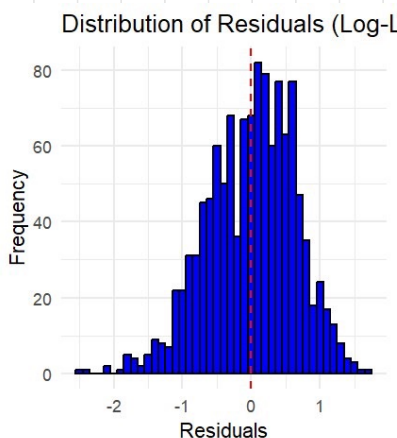
沒有到像 similar 因 95%, C.I 沒有到

totally overlap

(g)



沒有很明顯 pattern

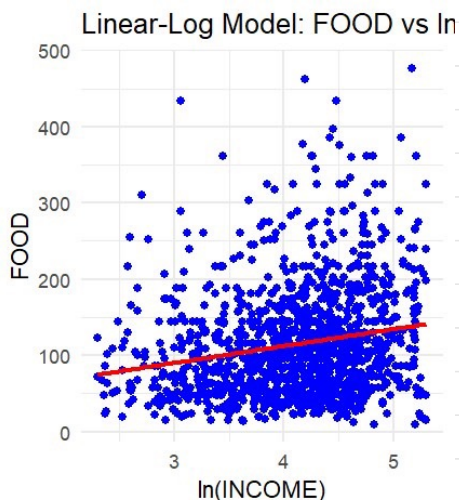


Jarque Bera Test:

p-value = 2.436e-06

代表 errors 非常態

(h)



$$\text{linear-log: } R^2 = 0.038$$

$$\text{linear: } R^2 = 0.042$$

$$\text{log-log: } R^2 = 0.0332$$

以 R^2 來看, linear model

fit the data better.

(i)

	INCOME	Elasticity	Lower_Bound
1	19	0.2495828	0.1784009
2	65	0.1909624	0.1364992
3	160	0.1629349	0.1164652
	Upper_Bound		
1	0.3207648		
2	0.2454256		
3	0.2094046		

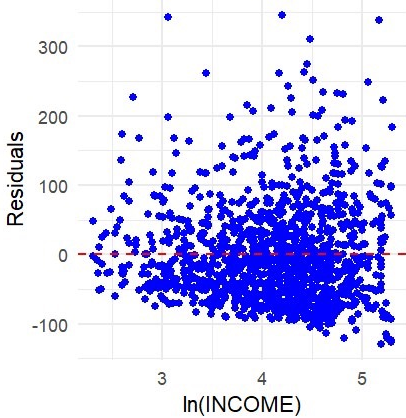
> |

elasticity of food expenditure is dissimilar to the other models, 因 C.I. 1B 不 overlap.

(j)

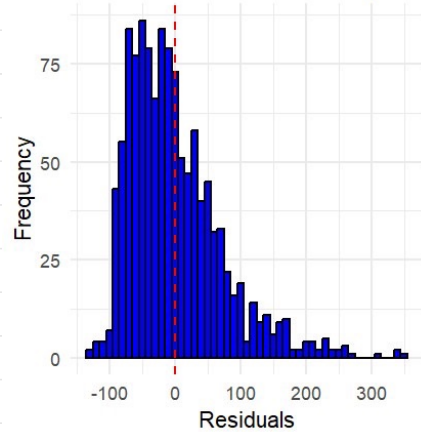
看起來沒有對稱於0

Residuals vs $\ln(\text{INCOME})$ for



圖形右偏

Distribution of Residuals (Linea



Jarque-Bera test: $p\text{-value} < 2.2e-16$

↳ errors 仍不是常態

(k) $\log\text{-}\log$, 首先是殘差圖看起來最隨機,
再以 skewness、kurtosis 來看, 殘差的非常態看起來
最小,