

d.

```
> summary(iv_inv)
```

```
Call:
ivreg(formula = i ~ p + plag + klag | g + w2 + tx + time + plag +
      klag + elag, data = df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.2909	-0.8069	0.1423	0.8601	1.7956

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	20.27821	8.38325	2.419	0.02707 *
p	0.15022	0.19253	0.780	0.44598
plag	0.61594	0.18093	3.404	0.00338 **
klag	-0.15779	0.04015	-3.930	0.00108 **

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.307 on 17 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-Squared: 0.8849, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8646
Wald test: 41.2 on 3 and 17 DF, p-value: 5.148e-08

```
> print(compare_slopes, n = Inf)
```

A tibble: 8 x 6

model	term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1 OLS	(Intercept)	10.1	5.47	1.85	0.0814
2 OLS	p	0.480	0.0971	4.94	0.000125
3 OLS	plag	0.333	0.101	3.30	0.00421
4 OLS	klag	-0.112	0.0267	-4.18	0.000624
5 2SLS	(Intercept)	20.3	8.38	2.42	0.0271
6 2SLS	p	0.150	0.193	0.780	0.446
7 2SLS	plag	0.616	0.181	3.40	0.00338
8 2SLS	klag	-0.158	0.0402	-3.93	0.00108

OLS 的估計結果會有 simultaneity bias
例如，當投資多的年份，同時利潤
也高時，OLS 會高估兩者關係
而 2SLS 可解決內生性問題，
但可能會犧牲部份精確度

c. `> summary(stage2)`

Call:

`lm(formula = i ~ phat + plag + klag, data = df)`

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-3.8778	-1.0029	0.3058	0.7275	2.1831

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	20.27821	9.97663	2.033	0.05802 .
phat	0.15022	0.22913	0.656	0.52084
plag	0.61594	0.21531	2.861	0.01083 *
klag	-0.15779	0.04778	-3.302	0.00421 **

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.556 on 17 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.837, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8082

F-statistic: 29.09 on 3 and 17 DF, p-value: 6.393e-07

所有slope的正負值皆沒變。
而standard error有改變。