

5.6 Suppose that, from a sample of 63 observations, the least squares estimates and the corresponding estimated covariance matrix are given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \widehat{\text{cov}}(b_1, b_2, b_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using a 5% significance level, and an alternative hypothesis that the equality does not hold, test each of the following null hypotheses:

- a. $\beta_2 = 0$
- b. $\beta_1 + 2\beta_2 = 5$
- c. $\beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 = 4$

$$\alpha = 0.05, df = n - k = 63 - 3 = 60$$

- a. $H_0: \beta_2 = 0 \quad H_1: \beta_2 \neq 0$

$$t = (b_2 - 0) / \text{se}(b_2) = 3 / \sqrt{4} = 3 / 2 = 1.5$$

For $\alpha = 0.05$, the critical t-value (t_{critical}) for a two-tailed test with 60 degrees of freedom is approximately ± 2.0 .

$$|t| = 1.5 < 2.0.$$

```
> qt(1-0.05/2,60)
[1] 2.000298
```

We fail to reject H_0 because the t-statistic is not in the rejection region.

Conclusion: There's not enough evidence at the 5% level to say $\beta_2 \neq 0$.

- b. $H_0: \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 = 5 \quad H_1: \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 \neq 5$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(b_1 + 2b_2) &= 1^2 \times \text{Var}(b_1) + 2^2 \times \text{Var}(b_2) + 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \text{Cov}(b_1, b_2) \\ &= 1^2 \times 3 + 2^2 \times 4 + 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times (-2) = 11 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= ((b_1 + 2b_2) - 5) / \text{se}(b_1 + 2b_2) = ((2 + 2 \times 3) - 5) / \sqrt{11} \\ &= (8 - 5) / \sqrt{11} = 3 / \sqrt{11} = 0.905 \end{aligned}$$

For $\alpha = 0.05$, the critical t-value (t_{critical}) for a two-tailed test with 60 degrees of freedom is approximately ± 2.0 .

$$|t| = 0.905 < 2.0.$$

```
> qt(1-0.05/2,60)
[1] 2.000298
```

We fail to reject H_0 because the t-statistic is not in the rejection region.

Conclusion: No evidence at 5% level that $\beta_1 + 2\beta_2 \neq 5$.

- c. $H_0: \beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 = 4 \quad H_1: \beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 \neq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(b_1 - b_2 + b_3) &= 1^2 \times 3 + (-1)^2 \times 4 + 1^2 \times 3 + 2 \times 1 \times (-1) \times (-2) + 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 + 2 \times (-1) \times 1 \times 0 \\ &= 3 + 4 + 3 + 4 + 2 + 0 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t &= ((b_1 - b_2 + b_3) - 4) / \text{se}(b_1 - b_2 + b_3) = ((2 - 3 + (-1)) - 4) / \sqrt{16} \\ &= ((-2) - 4) / \sqrt{16} = (-6) / \sqrt{16} = -1.5 \end{aligned}$$

For $\alpha = 0.05$, the critical t-value (t_{critical}) for a two-tailed test with 60 degrees of freedom is approximately ± 2.0 .

$$|t| = 1.5 < 2.0.$$

```
> qt(1-0.05/2,60)
[1] 2.000298
```

We fail to reject H_0 because the t-statistic is not in the rejection region.

Conclusion: No evidence at 5% level that $\beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 \neq 4$.