

2.11.1

a. $\bar{x} = (3+2+1-1+0)/5 = 1$

$$\bar{y} = (4+2+3+1+0)/5 = 2$$

$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$	$y - \bar{y}$	$(x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})$
2	4	2	4
1	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
-2	4	-1	2
-1	1	-2	2

b.

$$b_2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$$

When x increases by 1 unit,

y will increase $\frac{4}{5}$ unit

$$b_1 = \bar{y} - b_2 \bar{x} = 2 - \frac{4}{5} \times 1 = \frac{6}{5}$$

- c.
- $$\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^2 = 3^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2 + 0^2 = 15$$
- $$\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i y_i = 3 \times 4 + 2 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 0 + 0 = 18$$
- $$\sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 10$$
- $$\sum_{i=1}^5 (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) = 8$$

\hat{e}_i	x_i	y_i	\hat{y}_i	e_i	e_i^2	$x_i e_i$
0.4	3	4	3.6	-0.4	0.16	1.2
-0.8	2	2	2.8	-0.8	0.64	-1.6
1	1	3	2	1	1	1
0.6	-1	1	0.4	0.6	0.36	-0.6
-1.2	0	0	-1.1	-1.2	1.44	0

Continue d.

$$s_y^2 = \frac{\sum (Y_i - \bar{y})^2}{N-1} = 2.5$$

$$s_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N-1} = 2.5$$

$$s_{xy} = \frac{\sum (Y_i - \bar{y})(x_i - \bar{x})}{N-1} = 2$$

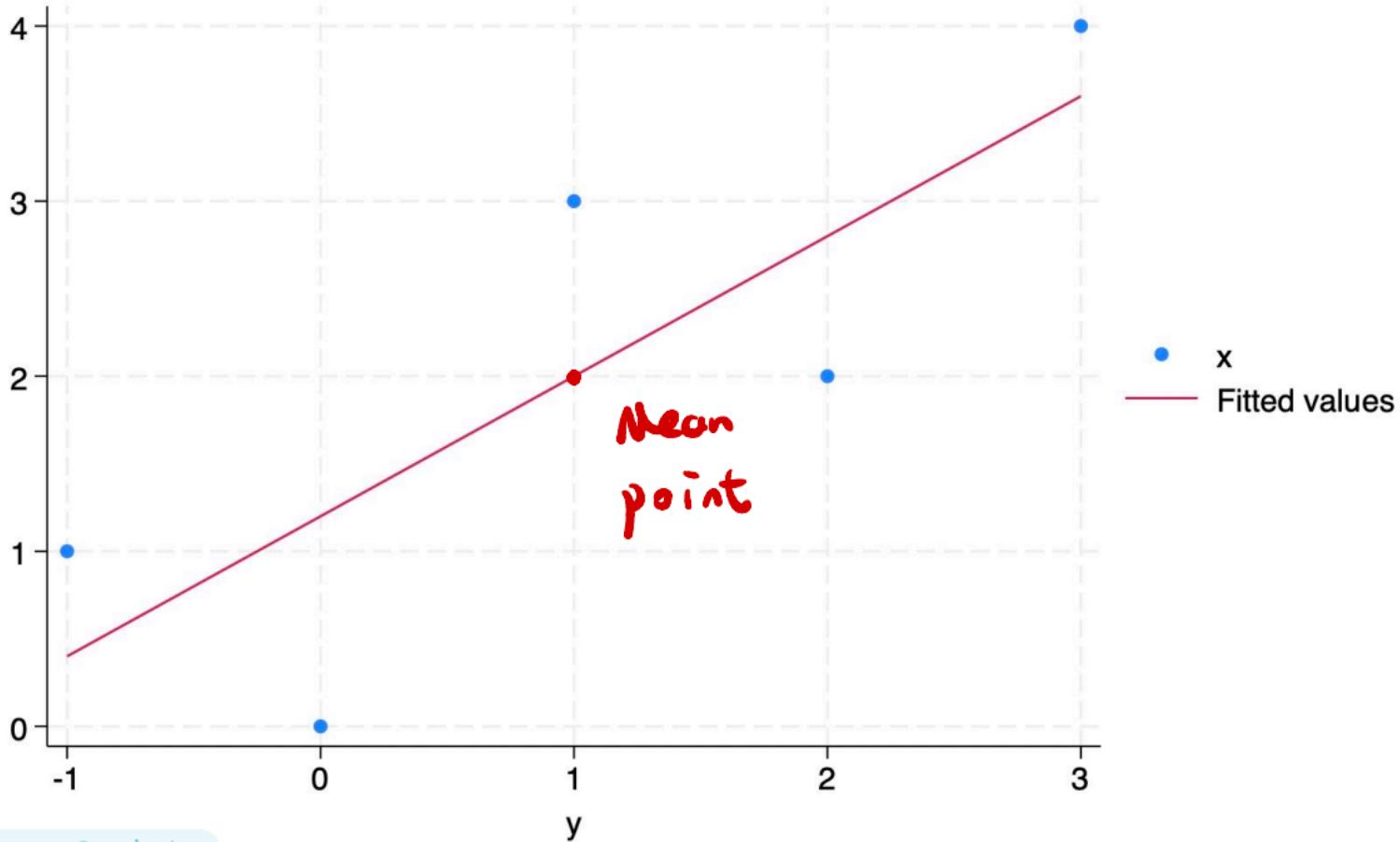
$$r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_x s_y} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2.5} \times \sqrt{2.5}} = 0.8$$

$$CV_1 = 100 \times \frac{\sqrt{2.5}}{1} = 158.144$$

$$X = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3\} \quad \text{Median of } X = 1$$

e. use stata, 2 plot graph

f. Yes, the regression pass Mean point
(1, 2)



. reg y x

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	5
				F(1, 3)	=	5.33
Model	6.4	1	6.4	Prob > F	=	0.1041
Residual	3.6	3	1.2	R-squared	=	0.6400
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5200
Total	10	4	2.5	Root MSE	=	1.0954

y	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
x	.8	.3464102	2.31	0.104	-.3024317	1.902432
_cons	1.2	.6	2.00	0.139	-.7094678	3.109468

$$5. \bar{y} = 2$$

$$b_1 + b_2 \bar{x} = \frac{6}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \times 1 = 2$$

$$h, \hat{y} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{14}{5} + \frac{14}{5} + 2 + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{6}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{50}{5} = 2 = \bar{y}$$

$$i, \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum e_i^2}{N-2} = \frac{\frac{14}{5}}{3} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$j, \hat{\text{Var}}(b_2(x)) = \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{3}{25}$$

$$\text{Se}(b_2) = \sqrt{\hat{\text{Var}}(b_2(x))} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

2.14

a.

$$-4.88 + 1.8 \times \bar{EDUC} = 19.74$$

$$\bar{EDUC} = 13.6778$$

$$E = \beta_0 + \frac{x}{E(Y|X)} = -0.76 + \frac{13.6778}{19.74} = 1.247$$

b.

$$-10.76 + 2.46 \times 13.68 = 22.8928$$

$$Se(E) = 0.16 \times \frac{13.68}{22.8928} \approx 0.0956$$

c.

$$EDUC = 12$$

$$\text{Urban Wage} = -10.76 + 2.46 \times 12 = 18.76$$

$$\text{Rural Wage} = -4.88 + 1.8 \times 12 = 16.72$$

$$EDUC = 16$$

$$\text{Urban Wage} = -10.76 + 2.46 \times 16 = 28.6$$

$$\text{Rural Wage} = -4.88 + 1.8 \times 16 = 23.92$$

2.16

$$a. r_j - r_f = \alpha_i + \beta_j (r_n - r_f) + e_j$$

$r_j - r_f$ like return, means y_j ,

α_i is Intercept term

β_j is Coefficient, usually, we check
this Number

e_j is error term

b.

I didn't found caps5, so I use
random to creating data, Below is my
code and graph. to answer b to d.

```

- clear all
- set seed 12345
- set obs 1000 // 1000 隨機數的範圍 (範例: 1000/100 = 100/10)
Number of observations 1,000  set by user

- * 請先將資料集 (請輸入內建集 1000)：資料集 1000
- gen ID=IDF1000 = 1-1000

- * 資料準備與整理 (PST)：變數名稱為 A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z
- gen PST = A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z

- * 請用方差分析的模型 (ANOVA 模型)
- 請選擇一個變數 (請選擇項次 A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z)
- A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z
- * Microsoft Beta = 0.1, IBM Beta = 0.2, Apple Beta = 0.3, Google-Baidu Beta = 0.4
- * 市場A平均回報 10%回報 0.100

- gen AB = A*B+C*D+E*F+G*I+H*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen BC = A*C+B*D+E*F+G*I+H*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen CD = A*D+B*C+E*F+G*I+H*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen DE = A*E+B*D+C*F+G*I+H*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen EF = A*F+B*C+E*D+C*G+H*I+K*L+M*N+O*P+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen FG = A*G+B*D+E*C+F*I+H*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen GH = A*H+B*D+E*C+F*I+G*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen HI = A*I+B*D+E*C+F*G+H*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen IJ = A*I+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen JK = A*K+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen KL = A*L+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen LM = A*M+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+L*N+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen NO = A*O+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+L*M+N*P+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen PQ = A*P+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+L*M+N*O+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen ST = A*S+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen UV = A*U+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen VW = A*V+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen XY = A*X+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)
- gen YZ = A*Y+B*D+C*E+F*G+H*I+J*K+L*M+N*O+P*Q+S*T+U*V+W*X+Y*Z + normal(0,0.02)

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```

```
- * A. 使用迴歸模型 (迴歸模型) 分析各公司變動的 CAPM 模型
- A. 用 CAPM 模型 (迴歸模型) 分析
```

```
- ** (IBM 回報 (均數)) ~ ab
```

```
- * ab
- reg ab_pst abt_pst
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1000
Model	.000204964	1	.000204964	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	.000204964	998	.000000199	R-squared	=	0.0000
Total	.000204964	999	.000204964	Adj R-squared	=	0.0000

ab_pst	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
abt_pst	1.100105	.000204964	52.75	0.000	.000204964 - 1.100105
_cons	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964

```
- * IBM
- reg abt_pst abt_pst
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1000
Model	.000204964	1	.000204964	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	.000204964	998	.000000199	R-squared	=	0.0000
Total	.000204964	999	.000204964	Adj R-squared	=	0.0000

abt_pst	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
abt_pst	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964
_cons	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964

```
- * Microsoft
- reg MSFT_pst abt_pst
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1000
Model	.000204964	1	.000204964	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	.000204964	998	.000000199	R-squared	=	0.0000
Total	.000204964	999	.000204964	Adj R-squared	=	0.0000

MSFT_pst	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
abt_pst	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964
_cons	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964

```
- * Disney
- reg Disney_pst abt_pst
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1000
Model	.000204964	1	.000204964	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	.000204964	998	.000000199	R-squared	=	0.0000
Total	.000204964	999	.000204964	Adj R-squared	=	0.0000

Disney_pst	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
abt_pst	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964
_cons	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964

```
- * Disney-Baidu
- reg Disney_pst abt_pst, robust
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1000
Model	.000204964	1	.000204964	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	.000204964	998	.000000199	R-squared	=	0.0000
Total	.000204964	999	.000204964	Adj R-squared	=	0.0000

Disney_pst	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
abt_pst	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964
_cons	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964

```
- * Disney
- reg Disney_pst abt_pst, robust
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	1000
Model	.000204964	1	.000204964	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	.000204964	998	.000000199	R-squared	=	0.0000
Total	.000204964	999	.000204964	Adj R-squared	=	0.0000

Disney_pst	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
abt_pst	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964
_cons	.000204964	.000204964	0.00	0.999	.000204964 - .000204964

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Microsoft: CAPM 迴歸圖

