EMET8005 Tutorial exercises #1

Exercise 1 Download the file CAschools.dta from the Wattle course page. The units of observation are all the K-6 and K-8 school districts in California in 1999. The sample size is 420.

- (a) Set the working directory to somewhere sensible.
- (b) Load the data into Stata.
- (c) Explore what variables are in the dataset. Use browse, list and describe. You may want to set more on so that things don't fly past too fast in the Results window.
- (d) List the observations 56-60 for variables dist_cod, county, stratio, testscr.
- (e) List the observations for variables dist_cod, county, stratio, testscr for Kern county.
- (f) Create a histogram for average income. Create histograms with half as many bins and double the number of bins.
- (g) Create a new variable for the logarithm of average income.
- (h) Create a histogram for the logarithm of average income. Add a suitable title, and change the axis titles if needed. Make the bars blue.
- (i) Find out how many districts have more than 1000 computers (or had in 1999).
- (j) Check if stratio is equal to enrl_tot divided by teachers for all observations. *Hint:* One way to do this is to create a new variable as stratio-enrl_tot/teachers and check that the minimum and the maximum values are 0, apart from negligible rounding. Another way is to use the assert command, again with some allowance for rounding.
- (k) Get summary statistics for avginc if avginc is lower than the median value. *Hint:* You can get the median value with the summarize command and the details option.
- (I) Get summary statistics for avginc in Kern county.
- (m) Use the following code to create a categorical variable for the student-teacher ratio:

```
gen cat=.
replace cat=1 if stratio<=17
replace cat=2 if 17<stratio&stratio<=20
replace cat=3 if 20<stratio</pre>
```

Tabulate cat and verify that there are no missing values left.

- (n) Use the display command to find the binomial probability of getting 8 heads out of 19 coin tosses and the probability of getting 8 or more heads, when the coin comes up heads 53% of the time. *Hint:* Use the help density functions command to find the syntax for the functions binomialp and binomial.
- (o) Get summary statistics for the variables in the dataset whose name begin with 'c'.

- (p) Get summary statistics for the variables in the dataset whose name ends with 'pct'.
- (q) Make a copy of the variable stratio, ie create a new variable that is equal to stratio. Then replace the values of the variable with missings for observations where average income is less than 20. Check your effort using browse or list. Summarise stratio and the new variable.
- (r) Drop all the new variable you created from the dataset.
- (s) Summarize the variable testscr.
- (t) Use the mean command to compute the mean of testscr, the standard error of the mean, and a 95% confidence interval for the mean.

Exercise 2 Suppose V_1 and V_2 are random variables and c_1 , c_2 and c_0 are constants. Show that

$$Cov(c_1V_1, c_2V_2 + c_0) = c_1c_2Cov(V_1, V_2).$$

Hint: Use the definitions of the variance and covariance and rule $E(c_1V_1 + c_2V_2 + c_0) = c_1 E(V_1) + c_2 E(V_2) + c_0$.

Exercise 3 Let V be a random variable with density $p(v) = 1/(\omega - \alpha)$ for $\alpha \le v \le \omega$ and p(v) = 0 otherwise, where α and ω are positive parameters with $\alpha < \omega$.

- (a) Derive the cumulative distribution function (cdf) of V.
- (b) Derive the expected value E(V).
- (c) Derive the variance Var(V).

Exercise 4 Let A and Z be discrete random variables with the following (joint) distribution:

Value of A	Value of Z	
	1	3
2	0.10	0.40
4	0.30	0.20

That is, P(A = 2, Z = 1) = 0.10 and so forth.

- (a) Calculate the (marginal) probability distribution, mean and variance of A.
- (b) Calculate the (marginal) probability distribution, mean and variance of Z.
- (c) Calculate the covariance of A and Z and the correlation coefficient.
- (d) Define the random column vector $\mathbf{V} = (A, Z)'$. What are the mean vector $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{V})$ and the variance matrix $\text{Var}(\mathbf{V})$?