Assignment 1

The purpose of this assignment is for you to examine the determinants of the price of second-hand cars. A dataset of $n = 804$ cars sold in 2014 is available. It records the following characteristics of each car i, where $i = 1, \ldots, n$:

$price_i$	selling price of car i
$mileage_i$	number of miles car i has been driven
$cylinder_i$	number of cylinders of car i
$liter_i$	cylinder volume of car i
$cruise_i$	$= 1$ if car i has cruise control, $= 0$ if not
$sound_i$	$= 1$ if car i has quality loudspeakers, $= 0$ if not
$leather_i$	$= 1$ if car i has leather seats, $= 0$ if not

(a) Plot a histogram of *price* and compute the mean as well as the median of *price*. Discuss the latter two in the light of the histogram's shape.

(b) Denote the population mean price of cars with a cylinder volume of more than 3 liters by μ_p^{large} and that of cars with a cylinder volume of less than 3 liters by μ_p^{small}. Test the null hypothesis

$$H_0\colon \mu_p^{large} = \mu_p^{small}$$

at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.01$. Hint: see Stock & Watson (2015, Section 3.4).

(c) Consider the linear regression model

$$price_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, liter_i + u_i, \tag{1}$$

for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, making the usual three least squares assumptions (LSA's).

Estimate the model in (1) by OLS, computing heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors in the process and summarising the results in an output table. Interpret the estimated coefficient $\hat{\beta}_1$.

(d) Create a scatter plots of *price* vs. *liter* and add to it the estimated sample regression line. Also add to the plot the following two estimated regression lines:

(i) one with smallest intercept and steepest slope,

(ii) the other with largest intercept and shallowest slope

contained in the 95% heteroscedasticity-robust confidence intervals of the coefficients.

(e) Consider now the linear regression model

$$price_i = \beta_1\, liter_i + u_i, \tag{2}$$

for $i = 1, \ldots, n$, again making the usual three least squares assumptions (LSA's).

Estimate the model in (2) by OLS, computing heteroscedasticity-robust standard errors in the process and summarising the results in an output table. Interpret the estimated coefficient $\hat{\beta}_1$.

(f) Create a new scatter plot of *price* vs. *liter* that does not use the default layout but has both axis begin at the origin. Add to this plot the sample regression of (2). Interpret the graph.

(g) Interpret the OLS fit of the model in (1). Why do the values of R^2 and *SER* make little sense in model (2)?

(h) Consider now the extended model

$$price_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1\, liter_i + \beta_2\, mileage_i + \beta_3\, cruise_i + \beta_4\, sound_i + \beta_5\, leather_i + u_i, \quad (3)$$

for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Assume, here and in all subsequent parts below, homoscedasticity. What could be good reasons for including the extra explanatory variables?

(i) Estimate the model in (3) by OLS and display your results. Has the effect of *liter* on *price* changed relative to the model in (1)? What might have been a good reason for not adding *cylinder* as an explanatory variable to the model, too?

(j) Create a dummy variable D for those cars which were driven for more than 30,000 miles. Use D to illustrate the dummy variable trap in a regression model for *price*. Explain carefully your reasoning.

Points

question	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	compile2pdf	total
points	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	25