	Date	NO.
2024年11月7日 计量经济学 HW3	0.0	, , , , , ,
一.(1) 因为 Control + Treat=1, Before++ After+=1, 如果加入	Before 3 Control × Ireas	
羽以因为 (Control + Treat) x (Before + After) = Control x Before		r) + Gor n
$C \times B = (I - T) \times (I - A) = I - After - Treat - Treat \times After$		
有严格线性关系,故会自弘动 drop 掉		
(2) Log (Price) = 80+ BITreat x After + BrTreat + B3 After +	_U	
βo: Control Group 在原验削的均值 βo= 12.1		-
A: 实施削,处理组和对照狙的差升。 A= 12-12.1=-0.1	滩,处理组时Treat=	1,故:处理 - Control
B. 桑京施削后, Control 狙射差异: β= 12.2-12.1= 0.1	ž后After=1、故为后	>咸肯」
$\beta_1 = \hat{\beta}_2$ 第 $\beta_1 = \beta_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4$	ŝ	
$/2./=\beta \hat{0}$, $/2.2=\beta \hat{0}+\beta \hat{3}$		
故 fi= 11.9-12.1+0.1-0.1=-a.z		
1. (+) 在 column 1 中, 1 表 设 达 60 = log (1500)		
	Female+β5NFB+2	
模型: log(wage) = βο + βι Edu + βε Exp + βε Black + βα] 3-年Edu、那么 wage — Δwage — 1500 — - βι = ο. ο 671-, 故 Δ Edu — 1	1 1ωα ΔWQQe= 0.0671 ×1:	500 = 100.65
$\Delta E d u = \frac{1}{1}$		
是秋昭(NFB=0)—不是秋昭(NFB=1) 的工设系= —β5≡Wa	ge= 0.05/2×1500 = 8	5.8
z. 分析 columnz=	•	
(a) $t = \frac{-0.7b}{0.07s_1^2} = -2.319$		
七 フ1.96 , 星若 . 是的		
(b) log(wage) = βo+βı Edu+β>Exp+β>Black+β+Female	+ PS NFB + Bb B×F +	u'
tem and a		
馬男: $(B=1, F=0)$ difference = 0-1	[f3] = - fo = 0.0804	
在 Edu, Exp, NFB 固定的情况下,有		
t= 0.0804 0.0569 = 1.41 < 1.69 不能该是著		
(c) 从 B=1,F=1 到 B=1.F=0,		
Difference = log(wage) (馬男) - log(wage) (馬貝) = - 自	34-βb	
故寫第: 6.43+0.0882+0.176=6.6942		
	= - 0.0804 - 0.176 = -	- 0.25b4
(d) (B=1.F=1) 减去 (B=0.F=1) 附 log(wage) = \$3+\$6 = 15计显著性得用 F-test, F= (SSR7-SSRur)/9, 其	中SSPur可计值1分均	670) 9=2.k=L
1017 生79 14 1 - 765 で 9 - SS Rur / (n-k-1)	LAI CHAN	
SAFEMINE SON CCD. BASELET MILLS IN STREET MADE		

3、考虑 columns	
3、考路columning EduxExp (a) 模型 Logiwagen=Bo+BiEdu+BrExp+BiBlack+BaFemale+B5NFB+BoBox +u"	
$3 \times 5 \times 9 = 0$ > Difference = $6 \cdot (9 - 18) = -9 \times 0.038b = -0.3474$	
(b) $\exp[\theta]$ Diff= $\Re(9-18) + \Re(9-18) \times 10 = -9 \times (0.0386 + 0.002] \times 10) = -0.5913$	
- CO Note 10 3 - 111 - 1 - 1	
4. 港惠 column4	
model = Log(wage) = βo+β, Edu+β, Exp+β, Black+β4 Temale+β, NTB+β, (Edu-9) (Experience-	10). +U
(a) β1 = Exp=10 的时候, 3-年Edu, wage为 100β1%.	
(b) ① Edu=0 月. 多-TExp, D △= 62-9 Pb= 0.00787-9×0.00271 = -0.01652	
$\frac{d \log(wages)}{d \exp} = \beta + \beta b (Edu-9)$	
<u>'</u>	
① $\beta p = 0$, $314 Edu$, $\Delta = \hat{\beta}_1 - 10\hat{\beta}_2 = 0.065 - 10 \times 0.002 = 0.0386$	
dlog(wage) = B1 + Bb(Exp-10)	
al Edu Tedu	
5. column5	
model: log(wage) = βo + βι Edu + β> Exp + β3 Black + β4 Female + β5 NFB+ β6 F × Edu + μm	
(Δ) Edu多1, F=1, Δ= β1 + β6 = 0.0605 × 0.0>1 = 0.08ル (b) 变h,可以理解为源于遥漏变量偏误	
在最初的模型(不妨 Fx Edu 的记为K) K= an Edu + dvF + v	
选漏下导致: β1Edu 实际上为 (β1+βbQ1)Edu	
β4下 实际上为 (β4+βbd») Edu	
(c) (D) B=0. F=0, Edu=12, Exp=0	
@ B=0, F=1, Edu=24, Exp=0	
$\Delta (0 - \Theta) = \beta i (12 - 24) + \beta 4 (0 - 1)$	
$=-12 \times 0.0605 - 1 \times (-0.403) = -0.353$	