ECONOMETRIA I

TAREA 9

MAESTRIA EN ECONOMIA, 2023-2025 EL COLEGIO DE MEXICO

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1. Se quiere explicar la variable aleatoria Y en función de las variables explicativas X_1 , X_2 y X_3 .

Se tienen las siguientes observaciones:

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} Y_{i} \\ X_{i1} \\ X_{i2} \\ X_{i3} \end{array} \right) \right\}_{i=1}^{10} = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 2.4 \\ -1.61 \\ 5.7 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ 3.2 \\ -3.04 \\ 6.4 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.8 \\ -0.8 \\ -3.71 \\ 7.5 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -1.3 \\ 1.2 \\ 1.64 \\ 4.0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ 0.6 \\ 4.2 \\ 2.6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.1 \\ -2.2 \\ 0.28 \\ 5.4 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -0.8 \\ -1.4 \\ 1.06 \\ 4.8 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1.6 \\ 0.8 \\ 2.10 \\ 3.8 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2.2 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.36 \\ 4.2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0.6 \\ -1.8 \\ -1.2 \\ 6.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{i} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} X_{i1} \\ X_{i2} \\ X_{i3} \end{pmatrix}$$
 , $\mathbf{x}_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ X_{i1} \\ X_{i2} \\ X_{i3} \end{pmatrix}$ $i = 1, 2, ..., 10$

$$\mathbf{x} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{x}'_{1} \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}'_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}'_{10} \end{bmatrix}_{10\times4} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}'_{1} \\ \mathbf{x}'_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}'_{10} \end{bmatrix}_{10\times4}$$

i) Calcular det(X'X)

ii) ¿Son las 4 columnas de \mathbf{x} vectores linealmente independientes? En caso afirmativo encontrar cuál(es) columna(s) es(son) una combinación lineal de

otras.

- iii) ¿Existe $(\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{x})^{-1}$?
- iv) Tomar cualesquiera cinco renglones de la matriz X. ¿Son linealmente independientes? ¿Por qué?
- 2. Comprobar que si ${\bf A}$ y ${\bf D}$ son matrices simétricas tales que las inversas que aparecen en la expresión dada existen, entonces

donde $\mathbf{E} \equiv \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{B}' \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{y} \quad \mathbf{F} \equiv \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{B} :$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{B'} & \mathbf{D} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{A}^{-1} & + & \mathbf{F}\mathbf{E}^{-1}\mathbf{F'} & -\mathbf{F}\mathbf{E}^{-1} \\ \\ -\mathbf{E}^{-1}\mathbf{F'} & & \mathbf{E} \end{array}\right) = \ldots = \mathbf{0}$$

3. Valor verdadero de b.

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y}_{j} \\ \mathbf{x}_{j} \end{array} \right) \right\}_{j=1}^{n} \quad \text{vectores aleatorios i.i.d.}$$

La distribución conjunta del vector aleatorio $\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Y}_j \\ \mathbf{x}_j \end{pmatrix}$ es tal que satisface:

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{U} \qquad \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{U} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{X}\right] = \mathbf{0}$$

 $Prob[rango(\mathbf{x}_{nxk}) = k] = 1$

i) Demostrar (en un renglón) que

$$E[\mathbf{U} \mid \mathbf{X}] = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow E[\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{U}] = \mathbf{0}$$

ii) En clase se demostró que partiendo de $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{U}\,|\,\mathbf{x}]$ = $\mathbf{0}$ se tiene que

$$\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}])^{-1}\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y}].$$

Esta vez, partiendo de $E[\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{U}] = \mathbf{0}_{kx1}$, demostrar que $\mathbf{b} = (E[\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}])^{-1}E[\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y}]$.

Sugerencia:

$$Y = Xb + U$$

$$\Rightarrow X'Y = X'Xb + ?$$

⇒ ...

4.
$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Y}_j \\ \mathbf{x}_j \end{pmatrix} \right\}_{j=1}^n$$
 vectores aleatorios i.i.d. de dimensión 3.

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{j}}\\\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}\end{array}\right)\right] = \left(\begin{array}{c}\mathbf{1}\\\mathbf{0}\\\mathbf{2}\end{array}\right), \quad \mathrm{var}\left[\left(\begin{array}{c}\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{j}}\\\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{j}}\end{array}\right)\right] = \left(\begin{array}{cccc}0.8 & 0.4 & -0.2\\0.4 & 1.0 & -0.8\\-0.2 & -0.8 & 2.0\end{array}\right), \quad \mathbf{j} = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{U} \qquad \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbf{U} \,\middle|\, \mathbf{X}\right] = \mathbf{0}_{n \times 1}$$

$$Prob[rango(\mathbf{X}_{n\times 3}) = 3] = 1)$$

i) Encontrar el vector **b** usando las fórmulas:

a)
$$\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X}))^{-1}\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{Y})$$

b)
$$\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{x}_j'))^{-1} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}_j \mathbf{Y}_j)$$
, donde $\mathbf{x}_j \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \mathbf{x}_j \end{pmatrix}$, $j = 1, 2, ..., n$

c)
$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{y} - \Sigma_{yx} \Sigma_{x}^{-1} \mu_{x} \\ \Sigma_{x}^{-1} \Sigma_{yx}' \end{pmatrix}$$
, $j = 1, 2, ..., n$

$$\text{donde } \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathbf{y}} = \mathrm{E}(\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{j}}) \,, \ \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathbf{x}} = \mathrm{E}(\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{j}}) \,, \ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{x}} = \mathrm{var}(\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{j}}) \,, \ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\mathbf{yx}} = \mathrm{cov}(\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{j}}, \mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{j}}) \quad \mathbf{j} = 1, 2, \ldots, n$$

ii) Calcular $\sigma_{\rm u}^2 \equiv {\rm var}({\rm U_j}) = {\rm E}({\rm U_j^2})$ usando la fórmula $\sigma_{\rm u}^2 = \sigma_{\rm y}^2 - \Sigma_{\rm yx}\Sigma_{\rm x}^{-1}\Sigma_{\rm yx}'$

donde
$$\sigma_{y}^{2} = var(Y_{j})$$
 j = 1,2,..,n

iii) Generar (usando algún paquete econométrico) una muestra i.i.d.

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} Y_{i} \\ X_{1i} \\ X_{2i} \end{array} \right) \right\}_{i=1}^{400} \quad \text{donde} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} Y_{i} \\ X_{1i} \\ X_{2i} \end{array} \right) \sim N_{3} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0.8 & 0.4 & -0.2 \\ 0.4 & 1.0 & -0.8 \\ -0.2 & -0.8 & 2.0 \end{array} \right) \right).$$

iv) Con los datos obtenidos en iii) estimar el vector **b** usando los siguientes estimadores obtenidos por el principio de analogía:

a)
$$\hat{\mathbf{b}} = (\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{x})^{-1}\mathbf{x}'\mathbf{y}$$

b)
$$\hat{\mathbf{b}} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{j} \mathbf{x}_{j}' \right)^{-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{j} Y_{j}$$
, donde $\mathbf{x}_{j} \equiv \left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{x}_{j}} \right)$, $j = 1, 2, ..., n$

c)
$$\hat{\mathbf{b}} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mu}_{y} - \hat{\Sigma}_{yx}\hat{\Sigma}_{x}^{-1}\hat{\Sigma}_{x} \\ \hat{\Sigma}_{x}^{-1}\hat{\Sigma}_{yx}' \end{pmatrix}$$
, $j = 1, 2, ..., n$

donde
$$\hat{\mu}_{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} Y_{j}$$
, $\hat{\mu}_{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbf{x}_{j}$, $\hat{\Sigma}_{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\mathbf{x}_{j} - \hat{\mu}_{x}) ((\mathbf{x}_{j} - \hat{\mu}_{x}))$

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{yx} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Y_j - \hat{\mu}_y) ((\mathbf{x}_j - \hat{\mu}_x))'$$

v) Con los datos obtenidos en iii) estimar $\hat{\sigma}_u^2$ usando los siguientes estimadores obtenidos por el principio de analogía:

a)
$$\hat{\sigma}_{u}^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \hat{U}_{j}^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Y_{j} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}' \mathbf{x}_{j})^{2}$$

b)
$$\hat{\sigma}_{u}^{2} = \hat{\sigma}_{y}^{2} - \hat{\Sigma}_{yx}\hat{\Sigma}_{x}^{-1}\hat{\Sigma}_{yx}'$$

donde
$$\hat{\sigma}_{y}^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Y_{j} - \hat{\mu}_{y})^{2}$$