

Econométrie TP4

Hétéroscédasticité

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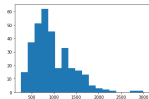
On utilise la base de données `hprice3.raw`.

```
df = pd.read_csv('hprice3.raw', delim_whitespace=True, header=None)
```

Exercice 1

Calculer la moyenne de $price/100$. Faire un histogramme de $price/100$. Faire ensuite la régression de $y = price/100$ en fonction de $const, age, nbh, inst, rooms, area, land, baths, dist, y81$. Interpréter le coefficient associé à $y81$ en le comparant à l'augmentation du prix moyen de 1978 à 1981.

```
price=df[7]/100  
plt.hist(price,'auto')
```



```
s=np.shape(price)
const=np.ones(s)
age=df[1]
nbh=df[3]
inst=df[5]
rooms=df[8]
area=df[9]
land=df[10]
baths=df[11]
dist=df[12]
y81=df[15]
y=price
X=np.column_stack((const,age,nbh,inst,rooms,area,land,baths,dist,y81))
model=sm.OLS(y,X)
results = model.fit()
print(results.summary())
s=y81==0
p0=np.mean(price[s])
s=y81==1
p1=np.mean(price[s])
print(p1-p0)
```

Prix
hédoniquesTest
d'hétérosc.Ensemble
variables
binaires

Transf. log

WLS

Sous-
groupes

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          7      R-squared:          0.715
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:     0.707
Method:                  Least Squares      F-statistic:    86.73
Date:                    Thu, 27 Feb 2020    Prob (F-statistic): 2.14e-79
Time:                    00:52:37    Log-Likelihood: -2201.6
No. Observations:       321      AIC:            4423.
Df Residuals:           311      BIC:            4461.
Df Model:                9
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const         -211.1428    105.234      -2.006     0.046    -418.204    -4.081
x1             -2.2888      0.491     -4.659     0.000     -3.255    -1.322
x2            -19.8892      6.470     -3.074     0.002     -32.620    -7.158
x3             -0.0054      0.004     -1.331     0.184     -0.013     0.003
x4             41.3148     19.323      2.138     0.033      3.294     79.335
x5              0.2174      0.028      7.863     0.000      0.163     0.272
x6              0.0012      0.000      3.239     0.001      0.000     0.002
x7            130.0255     28.530      4.557     0.000     73.889    186.162
x8              0.0051      0.004      1.280     0.201     -0.003     0.013
x9            358.6543     27.666     12.964     0.000     304.218    413.091
=====
Omnibus:          87.991    Durbin-Watson:      1.596
Prob(Omnibus):    0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):    581.142
Skew:             0.942    Prob(JB):            6.41e-127
Kurtosis:         9.317    Cond. No.            4.94e+05
=====

```

Le prix ajusté à la qualité augmente de 358.65 de 1978 à 1981. Le prix moyen augmente de 440.19.

Exercice 2

Tester l'hypothèse d'homoscélasticité en utilisant la régression de u^2 en fonction des variables du modèles.

On doit tester la significativité globale de la régression suivante

$$u^2 = \theta_0 + \theta_1 x_1 + \dots + \theta_k x_k$$

Ceci revient à tester

$$H_0 : \theta_1 = \dots = \theta_k = 0$$

```
u=results.resid
u2=u**2
y=u2
model=sm.OLS(y,X)
results = model.fit()
print(results.summary())
```

F=13.53. On rejette l'hypothèse H_0 .

Test d'hétéroscédasticité de forme linéaire

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:          0.281
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:      0.261
Method:                  Least Squares      F-statistic:    13.53
Date:                    Thu, 27 Feb 2020    Prob (F-statistic): 2.57e-18
Time:                    01:37:25    Log-Likelihood: -4234.7
No. Observations:        321    AIC:            8489.
Df Residuals:            311    BIC:            8527.
Df Model:                 9
Covariance Type:         nonrobust

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          2.307e+04   5.93e+04     0.389     0.697    -9.35e+04    1.4e+05
x1             -615.5935    276.676    -2.225     0.027   -1159.986   -71.201
x2            -3018.7279   3643.672    -0.828     0.408   -1.02e+04   4150.638
x3              -3.0761     2.285    -1.346     0.179    -7.571     1.419
x4            -7635.9441   1.09e+04    -0.702     0.483    -2.9e+04    1.38e+04
x5              89.8939    15.573     5.772     0.000     59.252    120.536
x6              1.5736     0.212     7.426     0.000     1.157     1.991
x7            -2.721e+04   1.61e+04    -1.694     0.091   -5.88e+04   4401.122
x8             -2.0748     2.225    -0.932     0.352    -6.454     2.304
x9             7940.4165   1.56e+04     0.510     0.611   -2.27e+04    3.86e+04

=====
Omnibus:                 366.671    Durbin-Watson:          1.916
Prob(Omnibus):            0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):       22235.419
Skew:                     4.972    Prob(JB):               0.00
Kurtosis:                 42.542    Cond. No.                4.94e+05
=====

```

Exercice 3

Tester l'hypothèse $H_0 : \theta_{area} = \theta_{land} = 0$

$F=45.72$. On rejette l'hypothèse $H_0 (p < 0.01)$.

Exercice 4

Donner la valeur minimale et maximale de *baths*. Transformer ensuite la variable *baths* en un ensemble de variables binaires. Refaire le test d'hétéroscédasticité de l'exercice 2.

Résultat pour la statistique de Fisher et la p-value :

$F=10.87$

$3.93e-17$

On rejette l'hypothèse $H_0(p < 0.01)$.


```

=====
Dep. Variable:              7    R-squared:                0.720
Model:                    OLS    Adj. R-squared:           0.710
Method:                  Least Squares    F-statistic:         72.22
Date:                    Thu, 27 Feb 2020    Prob (F-statistic):   1.33e-78
Time:                    02:24:55    Log-Likelihood:      -2198.8
No. Observations:        321    AIC:                 4422.
Df Residuals:            309    BIC:                 4467.
Df Model:                11
Covariance Type:        nonrobust
=====
              coef    std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const        -35.3626    113.493     -0.312     0.756    -258.679    187.953
x1             -2.1398     0.517     -4.142     0.000     -3.156    -1.123
x2            -18.7182     6.485     -2.887     0.004     -31.478    -5.959
x3             -0.0049     0.004     -1.213     0.226     -0.013     0.003
x4             40.2520    19.317     2.084     0.038      2.243     78.261
x5              0.2164     0.028     7.830     0.000      0.162     0.271
x6              0.0013     0.000     3.381     0.001      0.001     0.002
x7             56.5481    44.428     1.273     0.204     -30.871    143.967
x8            248.5475    58.807     4.226     0.000    132.834    364.261
x9            305.2797    141.172     2.162     0.031     27.500    583.059
x10             0.0042     0.004     1.057     0.291     -0.004     0.012
x11           351.9898    27.683    12.715     0.000    297.518    406.462
=====
Omnibus:                84.992    Durbin-Watson:           1.574
Prob(Omnibus):           0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        559.720
Skew:                    0.902    Prob(JB):                2.87e-122
Kurtosis:                9.212    Cond. No.                6.97e+05
=====

```

```
=====
Dep. Variable:          y      R-squared:          0.281
Model:                  OLS    Adj. R-squared:       0.255
Method:                  Least Squares    F-statistic:    10.97
Date:                    Thu, 27 Feb 2020    Prob (F-statistic): 3.93e-17
Time:                    02:28:51    Log-Likelihood: -4227.2
No. Observations:        321    AIC:            8478.
Df Residuals:            309    BIC:            8524.
Df Model:                 11
Covariance Type:         nonrobust
=====
```

```
=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----+-----
const          7663.0126     6.3e+04      0.122      0.903     -1.16e+05     1.32e+05
x1             -436.3323     286.694     -1.522      0.129     -1000.452     127.787
x2            -3348.4394    3598.974     -0.930      0.353     -1.04e+04     3733.156
x3              -2.3966      2.248     -1.066      0.287      -6.821      2.027
x4            -8966.3938    1.07e+04     -0.836      0.404     -3.01e+04     1.21e+04
x5              86.6915     15.338      5.652      0.000      56.511     116.872
x6              1.5282      0.208      7.344      0.000      1.119      1.938
x7            -3.527e+04    2.47e+04     -1.430      0.154     -8.38e+04     1.32e+04
x8            -4.041e+04    3.26e+04     -1.238      0.217     -1.05e+05     2.38e+04
x9            -1.733e+05    7.84e+04     -2.212      0.028     -3.27e+05     -1.91e+04
x10            -2.6414      2.199     -1.201      0.231      -6.969      1.686
x11           7164.9064    1.54e+04      0.466      0.641     -2.31e+04     3.74e+04
=====
```

```
=====
Omnibus:              356.008    Durbin-Watson:          1.891
Prob(Omnibus):         0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):       18901.036
Skew:                  4.783    Prob(JB):               0.00
Kurtosis:              39.354    Cond. No.               6.97e+05
=====
```

Exercice 5

En utilisant la spécification de l'exercice 4, refaire le test d'hétéroscédasticité en utilisant $\log(area)$ et $\log(land)$.

Résultats: $F=5.419$ On rejette l'hypothèse $H_0(p < 0.01)$.

Exercice 6

En utilisant la spécification de l'exercice 5, refaire le test d'hétéroscédasticité en utilisant $y = \log(\text{price}/100)$.

Résultats: $F=1.905$ On rejette l'hypothèse H_0 à 5% ($p = 0.0381$).

$$y=u^2$$

Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.064
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.030
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	1.905
Date:	Thu, 27 Feb 2020	Prob (F-statistic):	0.0381
Time:	03:05:50	Log-Likelihood:	268.51
No. Observations:	321	AIC:	-513.0
Df Residuals:	309	BIC:	-467.8
Df Model:	11		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	-0.4437	0.209	-2.128	0.034	-0.854	-0.033
x1	0.0003	0.000	1.293	0.197	-0.000	0.001
x2	-0.0006	0.003	-0.205	0.838	-0.007	0.005
x3	-2.004e-06	2.11e-06	-0.949	0.343	-6.16e-06	2.15e-06
x4	-0.0089	0.009	-1.001	0.318	-0.026	0.009
x5	0.0347	0.027	1.282	0.201	-0.019	0.088
x6	0.0320	0.013	2.454	0.015	0.006	0.058
x7	0.0052	0.021	0.245	0.806	-0.036	0.047
x8	0.0162	0.028	0.573	0.567	-0.039	0.072
x9	-0.0028	0.064	-0.044	0.965	-0.129	0.123
x10	-1.173e-06	1.83e-06	-0.641	0.522	-4.77e-06	2.42e-06
x11	-0.0153	0.013	-1.212	0.226	-0.040	0.010

Omnibus:	552.886	Durbin-Watson:	2.020
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	218514.258
Skew:	9.627	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	129.360	Cond. No.	1.03e+06

Exercice 7

Utiliser la variable `lland` pour pondérer les observations dans la spécification de l'exercice 6. Refaire le test d'hétéroscédasticité.

On utilise la commande WLS

```
h=np.sqrt(lland)
y=np.log(price)
X=np.column_stack((const,age,nbh,inst,rooms,larea,lland,bath2,bath3,bath4,d
model=sm.WLS(y,X,weight=1/h)
results = model.fit()
print(results.summary())
```

```

=====
Dep. Variable:              7    R-squared:                0.785
Model:                    WLS    Adj. R-squared:           0.777
Method:                  Least Squares    F-statistic:         102.6
Date:                    Thu, 27 Feb 2020    Prob (F-statistic):   3.52e-96
Time:                    03:32:50    Log-Likelihood:      56.624
No. Observations:        321    AIC:                 -89.25
Df Residuals:            309    BIC:                 -43.99
Df Model:                 11
Covariance Type:         nonrobust
=====

```

```

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const          2.3297         0.403        5.774      0.000         1.536         3.124
x1             -0.0026         0.000       -5.635      0.000        -0.003        -0.002
x2             -0.0099         0.006       -1.645      0.101        -0.022         0.002
x3            -8.603e-06      4.08e-06       -2.106      0.036       -1.66e-05      -5.66e-07
x4              0.0575         0.017        3.338      0.001          0.024         0.091
x5              0.3465         0.052        6.608      0.000          0.243         0.450
x6              0.1163         0.025        4.608      0.000          0.067         0.166
x7              0.0779         0.041        1.903      0.058        -0.003         0.158
x8              0.2517         0.055        4.605      0.000          0.144         0.359
x9              0.4268         0.124        3.452      0.001          0.184         0.670
x10             6.041e-06      3.54e-06        1.707      0.089       -9.21e-07      1.3e-05
x11             0.3722         0.024       15.238      0.000          0.324         0.420
=====

```

```

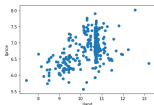
=====
Omnibus:              70.271    Durbin-Watson:           1.697
Prob(Omnibus):         0.000    Jarque-Bera (JB):        358.475
Skew:                  -0.787    Prob(JB):                1.44e-78
Kurtosis:              7.932    Cond. No.                1.03e+06
=====

```

Exercice 8

Faire le graphique en nuage de point entre $\log(\text{price}/100)$ et liland . Diviser l'échantillon en deux groupes en fonction de liland et refaire le test d'hétéroscédasticité pour les deux sous-groupes.

```
lprice=np.log(price)
plt.scatter(liland,lprice)
plt.xlabel("lland")
plt.ylabel("lprice")
plt.show()
```



Construction de deux groupes : $\text{liland} \leq 10$ et $\text{liland} > 10$.

Pour le premier sous-groupe : $F=0.3985$, on ne rejette pas H_0 .

Pour le deuxième sous-groupe : $F=1.373$, on ne rejette pas H_0 à 18.7%.