Fundamentals of Statistical Modeling (VT21)

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Lab 1

{{1}}

Exercise 0 (local macros)

In this course, we'll make extensive use of Stata's local macros. If they're new to you, get familiar with the help of the code below. Copy and paste it in a new do-file and run it one chunk at a time.

The Stata command display (abbreviated with di) prints strings in the Results window and can also be used as a hand calculator (help display).

```
* Chunk 1
local a = "Fundamentals of statistical modeling."
di "`a'"
* Chunk 2
local a = "statistical modeling"
di "Fundamentals of `a'."
* Chunk 3
local a = "Fundamentals of"
local b = "statistical"
local c = "modeling."
di "`a' `b' `c'"
* Chunk 4
local a = "Fundamentals"
local b = "`a' of"
local c = "`b' statistical"
local d = "`c' modeling."
di "`d'"
* Chunk 5
di \exp(2) * \exp(-2)
* Chunk 6
local a = "exp(2)"
local b = "exp(-2)"
di `a' * `b'
* Chunk 7
local a = "2"
local b = "exp(`a')"
local c = "exp(-`a')"
```

```
di `b' * `c'

* Chunk 8
sysuse auto, clear
describe

local yvar = "weight"
local xvars = "length mpg"
local xvars2 = "price"
regress `yvar' `xvars' `xvars2'
```

Exercise 1

Some of the distributions we'll be working with in this course are:

- Normal: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Normal_distribution
- Skew-normal: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skew_normal_distribution
- Gamma: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_distribution
- Beta: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beta distribution
- Exponential: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exponential_distribution
- Chi-squared: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chi-squared_distribution
- Weibull: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weibull_distribution
- Bernoulli: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernoulli_distribution
- Negative binomial: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Negative_binomial_distribution

Get familiar with the distributions above.

- Are they useful to model continuous or discrete variables?
- What's their support?
- By how many parameters are they parametrized?
- What does their shape look like?
- Which Stata functions implement their probability mass / density functions? See help density functions.

Exercise 2

Load the data

{{2}}

We assume that $f(y_n)$ is normal. Estimate the parameters μ and σ . Use the normalden() function.

{{3}}

Estimate again the parameters μ and σ , but this time constrain the parameter σ to be positive by replacing $\sigma = \exp(\theta)$. You'll get now an estimate of θ . Recover the MLE of σ . (Note that the MLE $\hat{\sigma}$ hasn't changed – see slide 33 – but this "trick" improves computational stability).

{{4}}

Plot the estimated density $\hat{f}(y_n)$ over the sample histogram.

{{5}}}

Plot the model-based estimated CDF $\hat{F}(y_n)$ (see slide 38) over the empirical CDF (see slide 20). The function normal() returns the CDF of a standard normal distribution.

{{6}}

Exercise 3

Assume that $f(y_g)$ is (2-parameter) gamma. Estimate the parameters α and β using the gammaden() function. Fix the location parameter g (the third argument of the gammaden() function), equal to 0.

 $\{\{7\}\}$

Plot the estimated density $\hat{f}(y_g)$ over the sample histogram.

{{8}}

Exercise 4

We assume that $f(y_b)$ is beta. Estimate the parameters α and β using the betaden() function.

{{9}}

Plot the estimated density $\hat{f}(y_b)$ over the sample histogram. (OBS: We need to be careful when plotting the estimated density function close to the boundaries of the distribution's support).

{{10}}}

Exercise 5

We assume that $f(y_e)$ is exponential. Estimate the parameter λ . You'll need to code the density of an exponential distribution yourself: $f(y; \lambda) = \lambda \exp(\lambda y)$

{{11}}

Plot the estimated density $\hat{f}(y_e)$ over the sample histogram.

{{12}}

Exercise 6

We assume that $f(y_c)$ is chi-squared. Estimate the parameter k using the chi2den() function.

 $\{\{13\}\}$

Plot the estimated density $\hat{f}(y_c)$ over the sample histogram.

{{14}}