

List 01. Linear Regression Fitting

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1 Regression fitting

#1. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep` on `totwrk` & `age`.

1. write down the specification
2. Evaluate coefficients of the fitted model via regression specification (`.ols` method from `statsmodels`)

#2. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep` on `totwrk`, `age`, `age`².

1. write down the specification
2. Evaluate coefficients of the fitted model via regression specification (`.ols` method from `statsmodels`)

#3. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep/60 on totwrk/60, age, smsa, south.`

1. write down the specification
2. Evaluate coefficients of the fitted model via regression specification (.ols method from statsmodels)

#4. For the dataset `Labour` consider a regression

`log(output) on log(capital), log(labour).`

1. write down the specification
2. Evaluate coefficients of the fitted model via regression specification (.ols method from statsmodels)

Data selection & Regression fitting

#5. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep on totwrk, age, south, male.`

Fit the regression only for city dwellers (`smsa==1`).

#6. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep on totwrk, age, south, smsa.`

Fit the regression only for men (`male==1`).

#7. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep on totwrk, age, south, smsa.`

Fit the regression only for women (`male==0`).

2 Coefficient interpretation

#1. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep` on `totwrk`, `age`.

Fit the regression and give the interpretation of its coefficients.

#2. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep` on `totwrk`, `age`, `male`, `smsa`, `south`.

Fit the regression and give the interpretation of its coefficients.

#3. For the dataset `wage2` consider a regression

`log(wage)` on `exper`, `IQ`.

Fit the regression and give the interpretation of its coefficients.

#4. For the dataset `wage2` consider a regression

`log(wage)` on `exper`, `IQ`, `south`, `urban`, `married`.

Fit the regression and give the interpretation of its coefficients.

#5. For the dataset `Labour` consider a regression

`log(output)` on `log(capital)`, `log(labour)`.

Fit the regression and give the interpretation of its coefficients.

#6. For the dataset `Labour` consider a regression

`log(output)` on `log(capital)`, `log(labour)`, `log(wage)`.

Fit the regression and give the interpretation of its coefficients.

3 Goodness-of-fit, Fitted values, Residuals

#1. For the dataset `sleep75` consider a regression

`sleep` on `totwrk`, `age`.

Fit the regression and calculate:

1. TSS, ESS, RSS
2. R^2, R^2_{adj}
3. Fitted values, dependent variable, residuals for observations with indices [0, 3, 78, 197, 401, 561]

Give the interpretation for obtained values (if possible)

#2. For the dataset `wage2` consider a regression

`log(wage)` on `age`, `IQ`, `urban`, `married`, `south`.

Fit the regression and calculate:

1. TSS, ESS, RSS
2. R^2, R^2_{adj}
3. Fitted values, dependent variable, residuals for observations with indices [5, 33, 82, 149, 392, 603]

Give the interpretation for obtained values (if possible)

#3. For the dataset `wage2` consider a regression

`log(wage)` on `age`, `IQ`, `urban`, `married`, `south`.

Fit the regression and calculate:

1. TSS, ESS, RSS
2. R^2, R^2_{adj}
3. Fitted values, dependent variable, residuals for observations with indices [7, 29, 43, 86, 124, 138]

Give the interpretation for obtained values (if possible)