Homework 2 solution Econometrics II Spring, 2013

3.1 Answer

(a)
$$\binom{\hat{\beta}_0}{\hat{\beta}_1} = \underset{\beta}{\arg\min} \sum_{t=1}^n (Y_t - \beta_0 - X_{1t}\beta_1)^2$$

FOC:

$$\frac{\partial \sum_{t=1}^{n} (Y_t - \beta_0 - X_{1t}\beta_1)^2}{\partial \beta_1} = -2\sum_{t=1}^{n} (Y_t - \hat{\beta}_0 - X_{1t}\hat{\beta}_1)X_{1t} = 0$$
 (1)

$$\frac{\partial \sum_{t=1}^{n} (Y_t - \beta_0 - X_{1t}\beta_1)^2}{\partial \beta_0} = -2\sum_{t=1}^{n} (Y_t - \hat{\beta}_0 - X_{1t}\hat{\beta}_1) = 0$$
 (2)

From (2),

$$n\hat{\beta}_0 = \sum_{t=1}^n Y_t - \hat{\beta}_1 \sum_{t=1}^n X_{1t}$$

Hence,

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}_1 \tag{3}$$

Plug (3) into (1), we get

$$\hat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (Y_{t} - \bar{Y}) X_{1t}}{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_{1}) X_{1t}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (Y_{t} - \bar{Y}) (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_{1})}{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_{1})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_{1}) Y_{t}}{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_{1})^{2}}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^{n} C_{t} Y_{t}$$

(b)
$$var(\hat{\beta}_{1}|X) = var(\sum_{t=1}^{n} C_{t}Y_{t}|X) \stackrel{independent}{=} \sum_{t=1}^{n} C_{t}^{2}var(Y_{t}|X)$$

$$= \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} \sum_{t=1}^{n} C_{t}^{2} = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2} \sum_{t=1}^{n} [\frac{(X_{1t} - \bar{X_{1}})}{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (X_{1t} - \bar{X_{1}})^{2}}]^{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma_{\varepsilon}^{2}}{(n-1)S_{X_{1}}^{2}}$$

(c) $R^{2} = \frac{\sum (\hat{Y}_{t} - \bar{Y})^{2}}{\sum (Y_{t} - \bar{Y})^{2}}$ $= \frac{\sum (\hat{Y}_{t} - \bar{Y})(Y_{t} - \bar{Y})}{\sum (Y_{t} - \bar{Y})^{2}} \quad \text{(cf. solution to quiz 2)}$ $= \frac{\sum (\hat{\beta}_{0} + X_{1t}\hat{\beta}_{1} - \hat{\beta}_{0} - \hat{\beta}_{1}\bar{X}_{1})(Y_{t} - \bar{Y})}{\sum (Y_{t} - \bar{Y})^{2}}$ $= \frac{\hat{\beta}_{1} \sum (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_{1})(Y_{t} - \bar{Y})}{\sum (Y_{t} - \bar{Y})^{2}}$ $= \frac{\hat{\beta}_{1} [\sum (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_{1})(Y_{t} - \bar{Y})]^{2}}{\sum (Y_{t} - \bar{Y})^{2} [\sum (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_{1})(Y_{t} - \bar{Y})]}$ $= \hat{\rho}^{2}$

where we use the fact that

$$\sum (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_1)(Y_t - \bar{Y}) = \sum (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_1)(X_{1t}\hat{\beta}_1 + e_t - \hat{\beta}_1\bar{X}_1)$$
$$= \hat{\beta}_1 \sum (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_1)^2$$

3.4 Answer

The model is

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1t} + \beta_2 X_{2t} + \varepsilon_t$$

Let $X = (\mathbf{1}, X_2, X_1)$, where $X_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{iN})^{\mathsf{T}}$ for i = 1, 2, and $\hat{\beta} = (\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_2, \hat{\beta}_1)^{\mathsf{T}}$, then $var(\hat{\beta}|X) = \sigma^2(X^{\mathsf{T}}X)^{-1}$. To compute $var(\hat{\beta}_1|X)$, we are interested in the lower right element in $\sigma^2(X^{\mathsf{T}}X)^{-1}$.

$$X^{\intercal}X = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1}^{\intercal} \\ X_{2}^{\intercal} \\ X_{1}^{\intercal} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{1}, X_{2}, X_{1}) = \begin{pmatrix} N & N \overset{-}{X_{2}} & N \overset{-}{X_{1}} \\ N \overset{-}{X_{2}} & X_{2}^{\intercal} X_{2} & X_{2}^{\intercal} X_{1} \\ N \overset{-}{X_{1}} & X_{1}^{\intercal} X_{2} & X_{1}^{\intercal} X_{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{11} & I_{12} \\ I_{21} & I_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

where
$$I_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} N & N\overline{X_2} \\ \overline{NX_2} & X_2^{\intercal}X_2 \end{pmatrix}, I_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} N\overline{X_1} \\ X_2^{\intercal}X_1 \end{pmatrix} = I_{21}^{\intercal}, I_{22} = X_1^{\intercal}X_1.$$

So the lower right element in $(X^{\dagger}X)^{-1}$, denoted as I^{22} , is $(I_{22}-I_{21}I_{11}^{-1}I_{12})^{-1}$.

$$I_{22} - I_{21}I_{11}^{-1}I_{12} = [X_{1}^{\mathsf{T}}X_{1} - (N\bar{X}_{1}, X_{1}^{\mathsf{T}}X_{2}) \begin{pmatrix} N & N\bar{X}_{2} \\ N\bar{X}_{2} & X_{2}^{\mathsf{T}}X_{2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} N\bar{X}_{1} \\ X_{2}^{\mathsf{T}}X_{1} \end{pmatrix}]$$

$$= [X_{1}^{\mathsf{T}}X_{1} - X_{1}^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{1}, X_{2}) \begin{pmatrix} N & N\bar{X}_{2} \\ N\bar{X}_{2} & X_{2}^{\mathsf{T}}X_{2} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ X_{2}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{pmatrix} X_{1}]$$

$$= X_{1}^{\mathsf{T}}\{I - (\mathbf{1}, X_{2})[\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ X_{2}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{1}, X_{2})]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} \\ X_{2}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{pmatrix}\}X_{1}$$

$$= X_{1}^{\mathsf{T}}MX_{1}$$

where M is the residual maker in the regression of which the regressor matrix is $(\mathbf{1}, X_2)$.

Note that, in the regresion of X_1 on $(1, X_2)$,

$$R^{2} = 1 - \frac{X_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} M X_{1}}{\sum (X_{1t} - \bar{X_{1}})^{2}}$$

Hence

$$X_1^{\mathsf{T}} M X_1 = (1 - R^2) \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} (X_{1t} - X_1^{\mathsf{T}})^2$$
 (4)

And, using (c) in the previous problem, we have

$$R^2 = \hat{r}^2 \tag{5}$$

Combining (4) and (5), we get

$$var(\hat{\beta}_1|X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{(1-\hat{r}^2)\sum (X_{1t} - \bar{X}_1)^2}$$

Following the same steps, you can get $var(\hat{\beta}_2|X)$.

3.5 Answer

The idea is similar to the previous problem. Firstly, we rearrange $X = (X_1, X_2, \cdots, X_N)^{\intercal}$ as (X_{-j}, X^j) , where X_{-j} is the matrix which is obtained by deleting the j-th column of X and X^j is the j-th column of X. Also, rearrange $\hat{\beta}$ accordingly. We still use X and $\hat{\beta}$ to denote the new regressors matrix and the coefficients vector. Then

$$var(\hat{\beta}|X) = \sigma^{2}(X^{\mathsf{T}}X)^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^{2}[(X_{-j}, X^{j})^{\mathsf{T}}(X_{-j}, X^{j})]^{-1}$$

$$= \sigma^{2}\begin{pmatrix} X_{-j}^{\mathsf{T}}X_{-j} & X_{-j}^{\mathsf{T}}X^{j} \\ X^{j^{\mathsf{T}}}X_{-j} & X^{j^{\mathsf{T}}}X^{j} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

We are interested in the lower right element in $\begin{pmatrix} X_{-j}^{\mathsf{T}}X_{-j} & X_{-j}^{\mathsf{T}}X^{j} \\ X^{j^{\mathsf{T}}}X_{-j} & X^{j^{\mathsf{T}}}X^{j} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} I^{11} & I^{12} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc}I^{11}&I^{12}\\I^{21}&I^{22}\end{array}\right).$$

$$\begin{split} I^{22} &= & [X^{j^\intercal} X^j - X^{j^\intercal} X_{-j} (X_{-j}^\intercal X_{-j})^{-1} X_{-j}^\intercal X^j]^{-1} \\ &= & [X^{j^\intercal} (I - X_{-j} (X_{-j}^\intercal X_{-j})^{-1} X_{-j}^\intercal) X^j]^{-1} \\ &= & \frac{1}{X^{j^\intercal} M_{-j} X^j} \end{split}$$

where M_{-j} is the residual maker in the regression of which the regressor matrix is X_{-j} .

Now, consider the regresion of X^j on X_{-j} .

$$R_{j}^{2} = 1 - \frac{X^{j^{\mathsf{T}}} M_{-j} X^{j}}{\sum (X_{t}^{j} - \bar{X}^{j})^{2}}$$

Hence,

$$var(\hat{\beta}_{j}|X) = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{X^{j^{\intercal}}M_{-j}X^{j}} = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{(1 - R_{j}^{2})\sum(X_{jt} - \bar{X_{j}})^{2}}$$