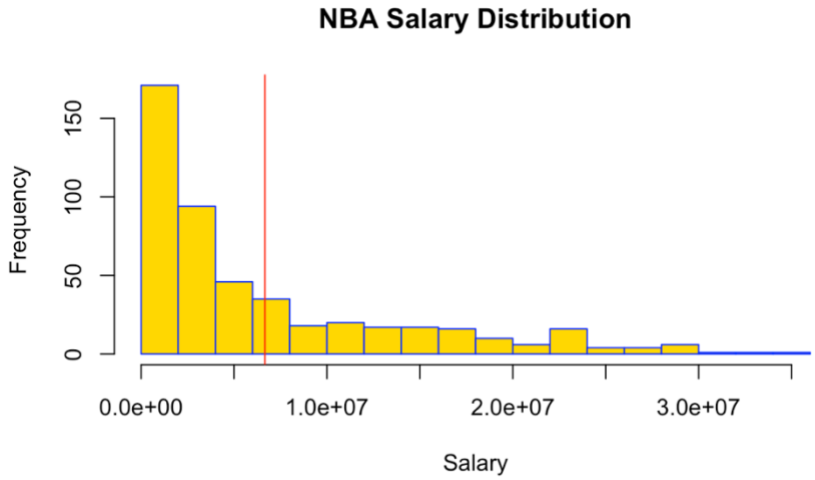
Kabir Kapur
Leung
ECON 124
27th January, 2022

HW 2A

1. –
2. –



3. Interestingly, but also not very interestingly, the distribution of salaries in the NBA is very skewed toward the smaller contracts. One might think that, with all the news articles about growing salaries in the league, that most NBA players are making upward of $30 million/year, but the reality is that the distribution is heaviest at the lower end of the salary spectrum. The average salary appears to sit at around $7 million/year.
4. The player that led the league in PER with more than 50 games played was James Harden. The TS leader was Stephen Curry, and the VORP leader was LeBron James.
5. Roughly 1.5% of players had a higher PER than Stephen Curry, roughly 2.1% of players had a higher TS than Stephen Curry, and roughly 2.1% of players had a higher VORP than Stephen Curry.
6. –
7.
    a. The largest coefficients are the ones for True Shooting %, Defensive Rebounds, Offensive Rebounds, Free Throw Rating, and playing for the Golden State Warriors.
    b. Apparently, the most profitable skills in the NBA are True Shooting Percentage, and rebounds. While these don't match up directly with the AST, STL, and BLK standard, it doesn't surprise me that these skills carry weight because they are very important in the NBA.
    c. According to the summary for the linear model, IS R^2 is 1. Our OOS R^2 is lower at around .65.