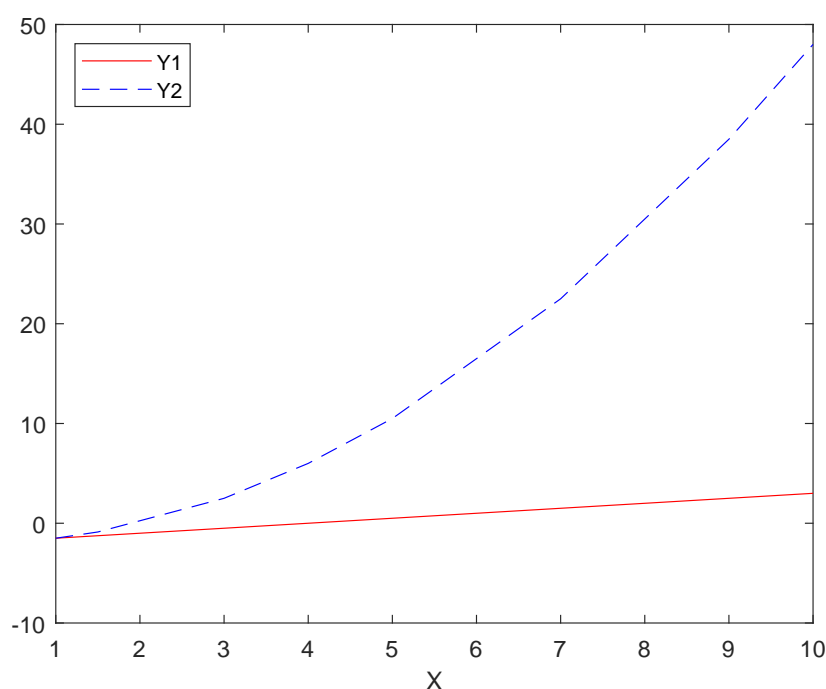


ECON 512: Empirical Methods

Orville Mondal Assignment 1

September, 3rd, 2018

1. The figure produced is:



2. The sum is 1000. The vector is generated using the `linspace` command.

3.

$$C = A'b = \begin{bmatrix} 29 \\ 133 \\ 43 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D = (A'A)^{-1}b = \begin{bmatrix} -3.2502 \\ 0.3961 \\ 0.8037 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E = \sum_i \sum_j [a_{ij}b_i] = 205$$

The solution to the system of equations is $(-0.1622, 1.2432, -1.1081)'$.

4. Self explanatory in code.

5. Self explanatory in code.

6. What follows are the OLS estimates of the coefficients and the “naive” standard errors (assuming strict exogeneity of error terms). This means the standard errors are not corrected for clustering.

$$\hat{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0817 \\ 0.1201 \\ 0.1399 \\ 0.0295 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \hat{\sigma}_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.0193 \\ 0.0061 \\ 0.0089 \\ 0.0020 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matlab Code

```
1 %% Question 1
2 X=[1 1.5 3 4 5 7 9 10]';
3 Y1=-2+0.5*X; Y2=-2+0.5*(X.^2);
4 plot(X,Y1,'r-',X,Y2,'b--');
5 legend('Y1','Y2','Location','northwest'); xlabel('X');
6 %% Question 2
7 vector=linspace(-10,20,200)';
8 q2=sum(vector);
9 %% Question 3
10 A=[2 4 6;1 7 5;3 12 4]; b=[-2;3;10];
11 C=A'*b; D=inv(A'*A)*b; E=b'*sum(A,2);F=A(1,:);
12 q3=A\b;
13 %% Question 4
14 B=blkdiag(A,A,A,A,A);
15 %% Question 5
16 A=normrnd(10,5,5,3);
17 B=(A>=10);
18 %% Question 6
19 M=csvread('F:\PSU Coursework\512 Empirical Methods\Homework-master\Homeworks\
    hw1\datahw1.csv');
20 Y=M(:,5); X=[ones(size(M,1),1) M(:,3) M(:,4) M(:,6)];
21 n=size(M,1);
22 S1=(X'*X); S2=X'*Y;
23 b_hat=S1\S2;
24 % Naive standard errors
25 e_hat=Y-X*b_hat;
26 e_bar=repmat(e_hat,1,4);
27 X1=X.*e_bar;
28 V=X1'*X1; D=X'*X;
29 var=inv(D)*V*inv(D);
30 %{
31 %Somewhat less naive
32 omega=zeros(4,4);
33 for k=1:4:n-3
34     e_i=e_hat(k:k+3);
35     omega=omega+(e_i*(e_i'))/(n/4);
36 end
37 Q=zeros(4,4); W=zeros(4,4);
38 for k=1:4:n-3
39     x_i=X(k:k+3,:);
40     Q=Q+(x_i'*x_i)/(n/4);
41     W=W+(x_i'*omega*x_i)/(n/4);
42 end
43 var=inv(Q)*W*inv(Q);
44 % Trying out the estimator from Hansen, Journal of Econometrics, 2007
45 w_hat=zeros(4,4);
46 for j=1:4:n-3
47     temp1=X(j:j+3,:)'*e_hat(j:j+3);
48     w_hat=w_hat+(temp1'*temp1)/n;
49 end
50 var=inv(Q)*w_hat*inv(Q);
51 %}
```