## Econ Assignment - 7 Piyush Kulkareni PXK161130

That as income increases, the occar vacianel increases -> hetros kedasticity.

Graph of age residuals dosen't seem to have any pattern. occar here is not varying with age

vacation miles traveled increases as income & age increases > tre correlation vacation miles traveled decreases as no of kids increases > -re correlation

White's std excore are approximately same.

White's std excore are a little bit higher

for vociables than that sof least square.

We can say that white's std excrors

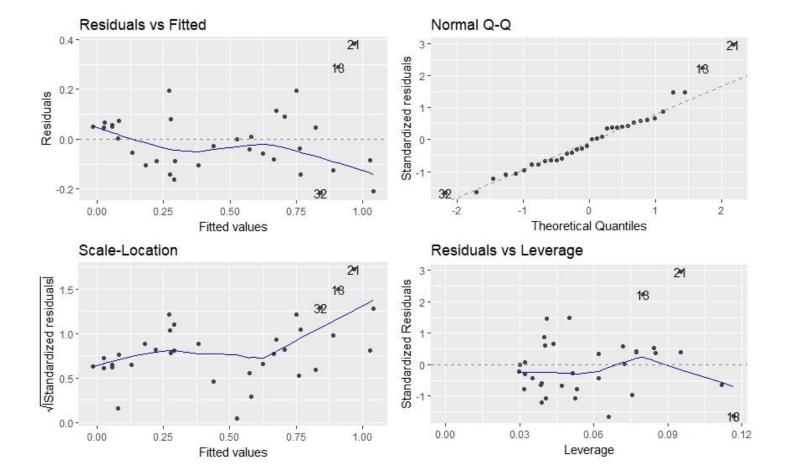
will gives us wider confidence interval

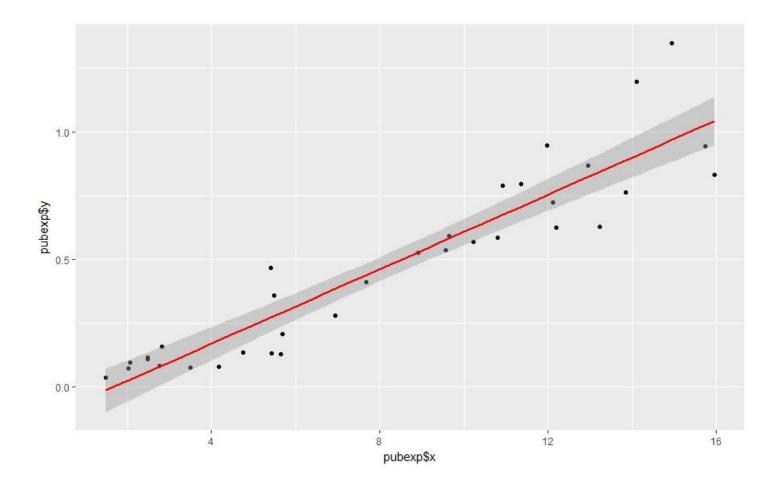
compared to least square. All are significant
at 51. in both models.

smallest std exercise of all therefor they will have a narrow confidence intowal of all they will give most precise estimates of all .: They are the better than others in this case. 8.12 Rich countries having more money have a) multiple options to spend their money they can spend only on basic education 4 also can spend more than basic eduction. -> more variability Countries with less GDP howe very less money so they can not afford spending a lot of money on education they can spend only on bosic. -> 1038 voriability Y = EE &= GDP 1= -1-24 +0.073 X ots shows that thou is hetroskedasticity

After plotting the models  $\mathcal{H}^2 = N \times R^2 = 34 \times 0.293$ × (095,2) = 5.991 It: at least one of a, x, x + 0 · We reject the null hypothesis
· He trosked asticity exists d) lest sq. std ever for bz = 0.0051 Poliust std over for bz = 0.6663 0.0731 ± 2.0369 - × 0.005 = (0.0627, 0.6834 Robus + 0.0731 ± 2.0369 X 0.0063 (0.0602,0.0859) Robust std error gives wider interval

00929+0.0693 95% contint - 0.069 + 2.036 x 0.03412 = (0.0603, 0.710.07830) This confidence intowal is narrower than both of the intervals obtained in part d.





## R code

> pubexp <- data

```
> library(haven)
> pubexp <- read_dta("D:/Class Notes/Fall 17 Classes/ECON/Data_sets/pubexp.dta")
> View(pubexp)
> # creating y and x variables
> y <- pubexp$ee/pubexp$p
> x <- pubexp$gdp/pubexp$p
> x2 = x^2
> data1 <- cbind(pubexp, y)
> data <- cbind(data1, x)
>
```

```
> # Running least square regression
> leastsq <- lm (y \sim x, data = pubexp)
> summary(leastsq)
Call:
Im(formula = y \sim x, data = pubexp)
Residuals:
  Min
         1Q Median 3Q
                             Max
-0.21682 -0.08804 -0.01401 0.06517 0.38156
Coefficients:
      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
Х
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 0.1359 on 32 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.8618,
                            Adjusted R-squared: 0.8575
F-statistic: 199.6 on 1 and 32 DF, p-value: 2.65e-15
> # getting residuals
> leastsq.res <- resid(leastsq)
> # Plotting residuals
> library(ggfortify)
> library(ggplot2)
> autoplot(leastsq, data=pubexp, color = 'blue')
> ggplot(pubexp, aes(x = pubexp$x, y = pubexp$y)) + geom_point() +
```

```
+ stat_smooth( method = "Im", col = 'red')
> # White formula
> res = residuals(leastsq)
> ressq = res^2
> #yhat = leastsq$fitted.values
> #yhat2 = yhat^2
> #combining all into one dataset
> #m4 = data.frame(cbind(ressq, yhat, yhat2))
> m3 = data.frame(cbind(ressq, x, x2))
> white <- Im(ressq \sim x + x2, data = m3)
> summary(white)
Call:
Im(formula = ressq \sim x + x2, data = m3)
Residuals:
   Min
           1Q Median
                            3Q
                                   Max
-0.048773 -0.011263 -0.005239 0.005350 0.097664
Coefficients:
       Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 0.0176770 0.0161120 1.097 0.2810
       -0.0052062 0.0045479 -1.145 0.2611
        0.0004840 0.0002638 1.835 0.0762.
x2
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '' 1
```

Residual standard error: 0.02513 on 31 degrees of freedom

```
F-statistic: 6.423 on 2 and 31 DF, p-value: 0.004636
>
> # critical chai-square
> qchisq(.95, 2)
[1] 5.991465
> #Robust std errors
> library(sandwich)
> #coef
> #coeftest(leastsq, vcov = vcovHC(leastsq,type = "HC1"))
> SE_robust <- sqrt(diag(vcovHC(leastsq, type="HC2")))
> model2 <- summary(leastsq)
> SE_robust
(Intercept)
0.040783211 0.006307339
>
> model2$coefficients[,2] <- SE_robust
> model2
Call:
Im(formula = y \sim x, data = pubexp)
Residuals:
  Min
          1Q Median 3Q Max
-0.21682 -0.08804 -0.01401 0.06517 0.38156
Coefficients:
```

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

Multiple R-squared: 0.293, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2474

```
Х
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '' 1
Residual standard error: 0.1359 on 32 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.8618,
                        Adjusted R-squared: 0.8575
F-statistic: 199.6 on 1 and 32 DF, p-value: 2.65e-15
> qt(.975,32)
[1] 2.036933
> #Weightd least squares
> model <- lm(y \sim x, data = pubexp, weights = (1/pubexp$x))
> summary(model)
Call:
Im(formula = y \sim x, data = pubexp, weights = (1/pubexp$x))
Weighted Residuals:
         1Q Median
  Min
                      3Q
                            Max
-0.072028 -0.038561 -0.008488 0.027706 0.105415
Coefficients:
     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
Х
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 0.04451 on 32 degrees of freedom
```

Multiple R-squared: 0.8853, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8817

F-statistic: 246.9 on 1 and 32 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

>

> confint(model, 'x', level = 0.95)

2.5 % 97.5 %

x 0.06033514 0.07830786