

The purpose of this session is to introduce you to the OLS estimator and its theoretical properties.

### Statistical properties of OLS

- a) Simulate a bivariate linear regression model:

$$y_i = 1 - 3x_i + u_i, \quad (1)$$

where  $u \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 0.25)$ ,  $x \sim \mathcal{N}(5, 16)$  and  $n = 500$ . Plot a scatter plot of  $y$  against  $x$  and the histogram for  $y$ .

- b) Create a function which computes the *sum of squared residuals* as a function of intercept and slope parameter  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha_1$ . Create a 3D visualization with the help of `plotly` package, which plots the sum of squared residuals surface for a range of parameters  $\alpha_0, \alpha_1 \in [-30, 30]$ . Zoom in the plot and find the minimum of RSS.

- c) Plot a partial derivative  $\frac{\partial RSS}{\partial \alpha_0}$  fixing  $\alpha_1 = -3$  next to a plot of partial derivative  $\frac{\partial RSS}{\partial \alpha_1}$  fixing  $\alpha_0 = 1$ . For each plot find the intersection point with a horizontal zero line. Interpret the plot.

- d) Write a function which solves a bivariate OLS problem for a given  $(y, x)$  sample. Simulate the distribution of OLS parameters over a 1000 datasets, identical to the one defined in a). Draw the histograms of simulated  $\beta_0$  and  $\beta_1$  next to each other.

- e) Examine how does the variance of OLS estimates changes with the change in  $\sigma_u^2$ .

### Exercises to solve at home

Consider Proposition 2.1 from the lecture notes. Define a simple linear regression

$$y_i = \beta x_i + u_i, \quad (2)$$

where  $i = 1, \dots, 1000$ ,  $u \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 100)$ ,  $x \sim \mathcal{N}(5, 100)$ . Consider two estimators for the slope parameter:

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \quad \tilde{\beta} = \frac{\bar{y}}{\bar{x}}$$

- f) Simulate a 1000 draws from a bivariate model defined in (2).
- g) Plot the histograms of  $\hat{\beta}$  and  $\tilde{\beta}$  over these draws next to each other.
- h) On each histogram plot the vertical red line at the true parameter value  $\beta$ .
- i) Which estimator,  $\hat{\beta}$  or  $\tilde{\beta}$  is more efficient and why?
- j) Compare your results with the homework answers which will be available on Blackboard on Friday.