

# Coursera MOOC Econometrics - Test Exercise 3

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- a)** Consider the usual linear model, where  $y = X\beta + \varepsilon$ . We now compare two regressions, which differ in how many variables are included in the matrix  $X$ . In the full (unrestricted) model  $p_1$  regressors are included. In the restricted model only a subset of  $p_0 < p_1$  regressors are included. Show that the smallest model is preferred according to the AIC if:

$$\frac{s_0^2}{s_1^2} < e^{\frac{2}{n}(p_1 - p_0)}$$

**Answer:**

$$AIC = \log(s_i^2) + \frac{2p_i}{n}$$

$$\log(s_0^2) + \frac{2p_0}{n} < \log(s_1^2) + \frac{2p_1}{n}$$

$$\log(s_0^2) - \log(s_1^2) < \frac{2}{n} (p_1 - p_0)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{s_0^2}{s_1^2}\right) < \frac{2(p_1 - p_0)}{n}$$

$$\frac{s_0^2}{s_1^2} < e^{\frac{2}{n}(p_1 - p_0)}$$

- b)** Argue that for very large values of  $n$  the inequality of (a) is equal to the condition

$$\frac{s_0^2 - s_1^2}{s_1^2} < \frac{2}{n} (p_1 - p_0)$$

Use that  $e^x \approx 1 + x$  for small values of  $x$ .

**Answer:**

For small  $x$ :

$$e^{\frac{2}{n}(p_1 - p_0)} \approx 1 + \frac{2}{n}(p_1 - p_0)$$

$$\frac{s_0^2}{s_1^2} < 1 + \frac{2}{n}(p_1 - p_0)$$

$$\frac{s_0^2}{s_1^2} - 1 < \frac{2}{n}(p_1 - p_0)$$

$$\frac{s_0^2 - s_1^2}{s_1^2} < \frac{2}{n}(p_1 - p_0)$$

**c)** Show that for very large values of  $n$  the condition in (b) is approximately equal to

$$\frac{e_R' e_R - e_U' e_U}{e_U' e_U} < \frac{2}{n} (p_1 - p_0)$$

where  $e_R$  is the vector of residuals for the restricted model with  $p_0$  parameters and  $e_U$  the vector of residuals for the full unrestricted model with  $p_1$  parameters.

**Answer:**

$$S_0^2 = \frac{e_R' e_R}{(n-p_0)} \quad \text{and} \quad S_1^2 = \frac{e_U' e_U}{(n-p_1)}$$

so:

$$\frac{S_0^2 - S_1^2}{S_1^2} = \frac{\frac{e_R' e_R}{(n-p_0)} - \frac{e_U' e_U}{(n-p_1)}}{\frac{e_U' e_U}{(n-p_1)}}$$

For large  $n$  :

$$n - p_0 \approx n \quad \text{and} \quad n - p_1 \approx n$$

Therefore:

$$\frac{e_R' e_R - e_U' e_U}{e_U' e_U} < \frac{2}{n} (p_1 - p_0)$$

**d)** Finally, show that the inequality from (c) is approximately equivalent to an F-test with critical value 2, for large sample sizes.

**Answer:**

I did not figure this one..