

ECON 7920  
Econometrics II  
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Problem Set 5  
Due Date: April 19, 2022

Chapter 13 Problems:  
13.1, 13.2, 13.3

Problem 1

Using the data set `apple.csv`, create a variable  $ecobuy = I(ecolbs > 0)$ . Using as the explanatory variables `regprc`, `ecoprc`, and `age` conduct the following analysis.<sup>1</sup>

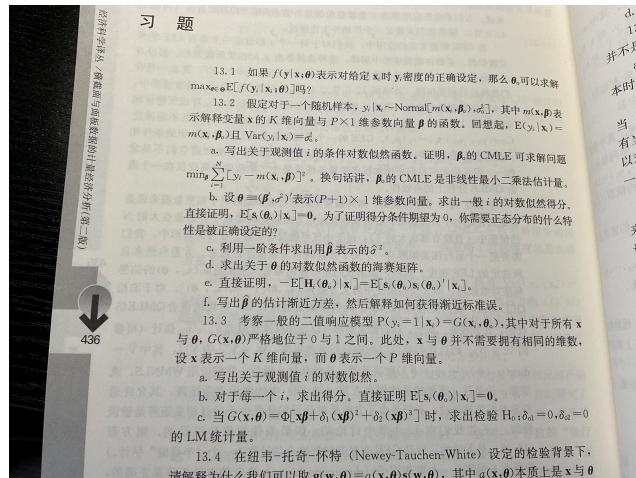
- a. Under the assumption that the structural error term is independent of all x-variables and has a standard normal distribution derive the log-likelihood function.
- b. Using the log-likelihood function from above, modify the `qfunction.R` script file to estimate the parameters of interest via M-estimation.
- c. Compute the t statistics under the zero null for each of the x-variables of interest. Do you reject the zero null for all variables?
- d. Now using the probit command in R, compare your results to the ones under probit estimation. Do your conclusions change?<sup>2</sup>
- e. Now compute the likelihood ratio test under the null hypothesis that `ecoprc` and `age` are jointly insignificant in determining  $P(ecobuy = 1|x)$ . Do you reject the null hypothesis?<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>For this problem you will need the script files `qfunction.R`, `qderivfun.R`, and `qderivfun2.R`.

<sup>2</sup>`probitout = glm(y ~ x, family=binomial(link="probit"))`

<sup>3</sup>Recall the command in R for the Chi-squared distribution function is `dchisq(LR, Q)`.



13.1 如果  $f(y|x;\theta)$  表示对给定  $x_i$  时  $y_i$  密度的正确设定, 那么  $\theta_0$  可以求解  $\max_{\theta \in \Theta} E[f(y_i|x_i;\theta)]$  吗?

For  $\theta_0$  as given, we can derive

$$\max_{\theta \in \Theta} E[\log f(y_i|x_i;\theta)]$$

But when we add  $\exp$  to the above,

it becomes

$$\max_{\theta \in \Theta} E[\exp\{\log f(y_i|x_i;\theta)\}]$$

this may not equal to the formula

$$\max_{\theta \in \Theta} E[f(y_i|x_i;\theta)]$$

So the answer to this question is no.

13.2 假定对于一个随机样本,  $y_i | \mathbf{x}_i \sim \text{Normal}[m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}_0), \sigma_0^2]$ , 其中  $m(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\beta})$  表示解释变量  $\mathbf{x}$  的  $K$  维向量与  $P \times 1$  维参数向量  $\boldsymbol{\beta}$  的函数。回想起,  $E(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i) = m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}_0)$  且  $\text{Var}(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i) = \sigma_0^2$ 。

a. 写出关于观测值  $i$  的条件对数似然函数。证明,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_0$  的 CMLE 可求解问题  $\min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i - m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta})]^2$ 。换句话说讲,  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_0$  的 CMLE 是非线性最小二乘法估计量。

b. 设  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}', \sigma^2)'$  表示  $(P+1) \times 1$  维参数向量。求出一般  $i$  的对数似然得分。直接证明,  $-E[\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) | \mathbf{x}_i] = E[\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)' | \mathbf{x}_i]$ 。

c. 写出  $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$  的估计渐近方差, 然后解释如何获得渐近标准误。

a.  $\because$  given  $\mathbf{x}_i$ ,  $y_i$  is normal distribution.

$$\therefore f(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \sigma^2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(y_i - m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}))^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \quad ①$$

take log in Eqn 1)

$$\therefore \log f(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i) = -\frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - \underbrace{\frac{(y_i - m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}))^2}{2\sigma^2}}_{\text{const not const.}}$$

$\therefore$  we can simplify the above equation  
to:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if wants to } \max \log f(y_i | \mathbf{x}_i) &\Leftrightarrow \max -\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(y_i - m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}))^2}{\sigma^2} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}))^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. 设  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}', \sigma^2)'$  表示  $(P+1) \times 1$  维参数向量。求出一般  $i$  的对数似然得分。直接证明,  $E[\mathbf{s}_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) | \mathbf{x}_i] = 0$ 。为了证明得分条件期望为 0, 你需要正态分布的什么特性是被正确设定的?

$$\therefore l_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2) = \frac{(y_i - m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta}))^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\therefore \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} l_i(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (y_i - m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta})) \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} m(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

$$\nabla_{\beta} \ell_i(\beta, \sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} [y_i - m(x_i, \beta)]^2$$

$\therefore$  two parameters, the score is a matrix:

$$S_{\beta}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (y_i - m(x_i, \beta)) \nabla_{\beta} m(x_i, \beta) \\ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} [y_i - m(x_i, \beta)]^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{If } E[y_i - m(x_i, \beta) | x_i] = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  the first row would be 0

Now discuss how to make sure the second row is 0:

$$-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} [y_i - m(x_i, \beta)]^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{\frac{1}{\sigma^2}} \cancel{\frac{1}{\sigma^4}} [y_i - m(x_i, \beta)]^2 = \cancel{\frac{1}{\sigma^2}}$$

$$\therefore \sum [y_i - m(x_i, \beta)]^2 = \sigma^2$$

$$\therefore \text{when } E[(y_i - m(x_i, \beta))^2 | x_i] = \sigma^2$$

In sample:

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (y_i - m(x_i, \beta))^2 = \hat{\sigma}^2$$

c. 利用一阶条件求出用  $\hat{\beta}$  表示的  $\hat{\sigma}^2$ 。

Derive Hessian Matrix:

$$H_i(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-\nabla_{\beta} m_i(\beta)}{\sigma^2}' \nabla_{\beta} m_i(\beta) + \frac{\nabla_{\beta}^2 m_i(\beta)(y_i - m(x_i, \beta))}{\sigma^2}, & \frac{-\nabla_{\beta} m_i(\beta)'(y_i - m(x_i, \beta))}{\sigma^4} \\ \frac{-\nabla_{\beta} m_i(\beta)(y_i - m(x_i, \beta))}{\sigma^4}, & \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} - \frac{(y_i - m(x_i, \beta))^2}{\sigma^4} \end{bmatrix}$$

d. 求出关于  $\theta$  的对数似然函数的海赛矩阵。

$$\therefore E(y_i - m(x_i, \beta) | x_i) = 0$$

$$H_i(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-\nabla_{\beta} m_i(\beta)}{\sigma^2}' \nabla_{\beta} m_i(\beta) & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \end{bmatrix}$$

where we use the conclusions and conditions from (b).

e. 直接证明,  $-E[H_i(\theta_0) | \mathbf{x}_i] = E[\mathbf{s}_i(\theta_0) \mathbf{s}_i(\theta_0)' | \mathbf{x}_i]$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E[\mathbf{s}_i(\theta_0) \mathbf{s}_i(\theta_0)' | \mathbf{x}_i] \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\nabla_{\beta} m(\mathbf{x})' \nabla_{\beta} m(\mathbf{x})}{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & E\left[-\frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^4} [y - m(\mathbf{x})]\right] \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \because E[(y - m(\mathbf{x}))^4 | \mathbf{x}_i] = 3\sigma_0^4 \\
 & \therefore = \frac{1}{4\sigma_0^4} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sigma_0^4} [-]^4 \left(-\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2}\right) + \frac{3\sigma_0^4}{4\sigma_0^8} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2\sigma_0^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -E[H_i(\theta_0) | \mathbf{x}_i] = E[\mathbf{s}_i(\theta_0) \mathbf{s}_i(\theta_0)' | \mathbf{x}_i]$$

f. 写出  $\hat{\beta}$  的估计渐近方差，然后解释如何获得渐近标准误。

$$\therefore \text{Avar} \sqrt{N} (\hat{\beta} - \beta_0) = \frac{\sigma^2 \left\{ E \left[ \nabla_{\theta} m_i(\beta_0)' \nabla_{\beta} m_i(\beta_0) \right] \right\}^{-1}}{\text{By Delta-method}}$$

We can obtain:

$$\text{Avar}(\hat{\beta}) = \hat{\sigma}^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^N \nabla_{\beta} \hat{m}_i' \nabla_{\beta} \hat{m}_i \right)^{-1}.$$

When it's linear, we can obtain the avar for OLS under heteroskedasticity condition.

13.3 考察一般的二值响应模型  $P(y_i=1|\mathbf{x}_i)=G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)$ , 其中对于所有  $\mathbf{x}$  与  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ ,  $G(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta})$  严格地位于 0 与 1 之间。此处,  $\mathbf{x}$  与  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  并不需要拥有相同的维数, 设  $\mathbf{x}$  表示一个  $K$  维向量, 而  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  表示一个  $P$  维向量。

- 写出关于观测值  $i$  的对数似然。
- 对于每一个  $i$ , 求出得分。直接证明  $E[s_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) | \mathbf{x}_i] = 0$ 。
- 当  $G(\mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \Phi[\mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \delta_1(\mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\beta})^2 + \delta_2(\mathbf{x}\boldsymbol{\beta})^3]$  时, 求出检验  $H_0: \delta_{01} = 0, \delta_{02} = 0$  的 LM 统计量。

a. log likelihood function:

$$l_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = y_i \log[G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})] + (1-y_i) \log[1-G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})]$$

b. take PC w.r.t.  $\boldsymbol{\theta}$  to obtain the score:

$$\begin{aligned} s_i(\boldsymbol{\theta}) &= y_i \frac{\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})'}{G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})} - (1-y_i) \frac{\nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})'}{1-G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})} \\ &= \nabla_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})' \underbrace{\left[ \frac{y_i}{G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})} \frac{1}{1-G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})} \right]}_{G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta})(1-G(\mathbf{x}_i, \boldsymbol{\theta}))} \end{aligned}$$

$$b \left( \sum_i (y_i - g(x_i; \theta))^2 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_i \nabla_b L(\theta) = 0$$

c.  $\because g(x, \theta) = \Phi[x\beta + \delta_1(x\beta)^2 + \delta_2(x\beta)^3]$

Let  $\hat{\theta}$  be unrestricted parameter,  $\tilde{\theta}$  be the  
 $\tilde{\theta}$  be the estimators

$$\text{The LR} = 2[\ell(\tilde{\theta}) - \ell(\hat{\theta})]$$