```
1.
程式碼:
     install.packages("wooldridge")
     library(wooldridge)
     model1 <- lm(inlf~nwifeinc+educ+expersq+age+kidslt6+kidsge6, data=mroz)
     summary(model1)
結果:
      Call:
      lm(formula = inlf ~ nwifeinc + educ + expersq + age + kidslt6 +
           kidsge6, data = mroz)
      Residuals:
           Min
                       1Q Median
                                            3Q
                                                     Max
       -1.3623 -0.4105 0.1281 0.3671 0.9189
      Coefficients:
                        Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
      (Intercept) 8.123e-01 1.554e-01 5.227 2.24e-07 ***
nwifeinc -4.145e-03 1.490e-03 -2.782 0.00554 **
educ 4.485e-02 7.539e-03 5.950 4.13e-09 ***
expersq 5.928e-04 7.273e-05 8.150 1.53e-15 ***
                     -1.779e-02 2.550e-03 -6.975 6.77e-12 ***
      age
                    -2.882e-01 3.433e-02 -8.393 2.38e-16 *** 5.878e-03 1.357e-02 0.433 0.66496
      kidslt6
      kidsge6
      Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
      Residual standard error: 0.4405 on 746 degrees of freedom
      Multiple R-squared: 0.2163, Adjusted R-squared: 0. F-statistic: 34.33 on 6 and 746 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
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2.

## 程式碼:

model2 <- glm(formula=inlf~nwifeinc+educ+expersq+age+kidslt6+kidsge6, data=mroz, family="binomial") summary(model2)

## 結果:

```
Call:
glm(formula = inlf ~ nwifeinc + educ + expersq + age + kidslt6 +
      kidsge6, family = "binomial", data = mroz)
Deviance Residuals:
                     1Q Median
Min 1Q
-3.2750 -0.9777
                              0.4765 0.9077
                                                         2.1799
Coefficients:
                    Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
                | 1.235284 | 0.823437 | 1.500 | 0.1336 | -0.022364 | 0.008056 | -2.776 | 0.0055 | ** | 0.239303 | 0.042543 | 5.625 | 1.86e-08 | *** | 0.003504 | 0.000515 | 6.803 | 1.02e-11 | *** | -0.086516 | 0.013867 | -6.239 | 4.40e-10 | *** | -1.445367 | 0.199027 | -7.262 | 3.81e-13 | *** | 0.029976 | 0.071004 | 0.422 | 0.6729 |
(Intercept) 1.235284 0.823437
nwifeinc -0.022364
educ
expersq
age
kids1t6
kidsge6
Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

r^1 跟 r^2 在 0.05 的顯著水準之下均顯著,根據公式,等號左邊為 log

 $(\frac{P(inlf=1|X)}{1-P(inlf=1|X)})$ ,而 log 內的值代表的是女性勞工機率/女性非勞工機率,也就是女性勞動比率。r^1=-0.022364代表丈夫的收入每增加 1000元,女性勞工比率就會下降 2.2364 個百分點,r^2=0.239303,代表女性受教育年數每增加一年,女性勞工比率就會上升 23.93 個百分點。跟第一題相比,根據 B^1 計算可以得到 log(0.004145/(1-0.004145))=-2.38,根據 B^2 計算可以得到 log(0.04485/(1-0.04485))=-1.328309,因此我認為,B^1 跟 r^1 的涵義相差不大,但 B^2 跟 r^2 的涵義可能差距就有點大了。

3. 我覺得兩者的正負號均合理,因為當丈夫收入增加,婦女必須工作的壓力或者是想工作賺錢的意願可能會降低,這是合理的;但若是婦女所受教育程度較高,她投入職場的意願也會升高,畢竟當知識已經累積到一定的程度,若不工作則無法將所學好好運用,因此我覺得兩者的正負號均是合理的。

## 程式碼:

install.packages("stargazer")
library(stargazer)
stargazer(model1, model2, type = "text", title = "Results", star.cutoffs = c(0.05, 0.01, 0.001))

## Results

	Dependent variable:inlf	
	OLS (1)	logistic (2)
nwifeinc	-0.004** (0.001)	-0.022** (0.008)
educ	0.045*** (0.008)	0.239*** (0.043)
expersq	0.001*** (0.0001)	0.004*** (0.001)
age	-0.018*** (0.003)	-0.087*** (0.014)
kidslt6	-0.288*** (0.034)	-1.445*** (0.199)
kidsge6	0.006 (0.014)	0.030 (0.071)
Constant	0.812*** (0.155)	1.235 (0.823)
Observations R2 Adjusted R2	753 0.216 0.210	753
Log Likelihood Akaike Inf. Crit. Residual Std. Error	0.441 (df = 746) 34.326*** (df = 6: 746)	-421.724 857.448
Note:	*p<0.05; **p<0.01;	***p<0.001