

# ECON10005 Quantitative Methods 1

Tutorial in Week 3

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The University of Melbourne

# Introduction

## Zheng Fan

- Ph.D student in Economics at Unimelb. Research interest in Bayesian Econometrics
- Personal website: *zhengfan.site* for some details

Don't be shy if you need help

- Discuss on Ed Discussion Board
- Attend consultation sessions: see Canvas for time and location
- Consult Stop 1, in case of special considerations,
- Contact QM-1@unimelb.edu.au for admin issues
- Send me an email: fan.z@unimelb.edu.au

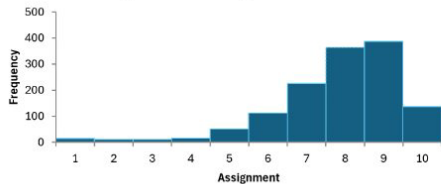
# Part A

Use the Marks.xlsx file. We can now use the summary statistics you calculated for pre-tutorial two and the histograms for pre-tutorial one from week 1 to further analyse the tutorial questions. Discuss the following questions.

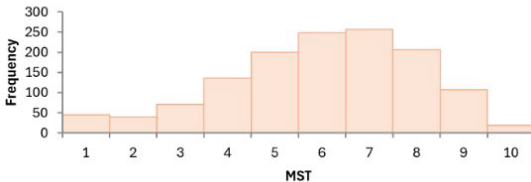
- ① What can you infer about the distribution of marks for each assessment task (e.g., skewness or spread)? Are there any surprising patterns, such as many students achieving very high or low marks?
- ② Which mid-semester tasks seem to have the strongest or weakest relationship with exam marks?

# Part A - 1

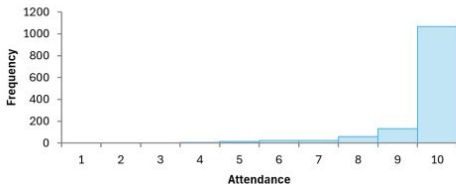
## Histogram of Assignment Marks



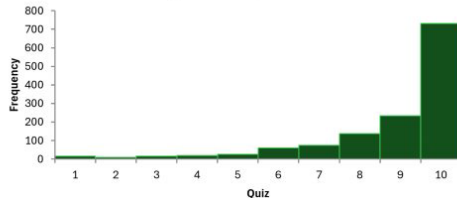
## Histogram of MST Marks



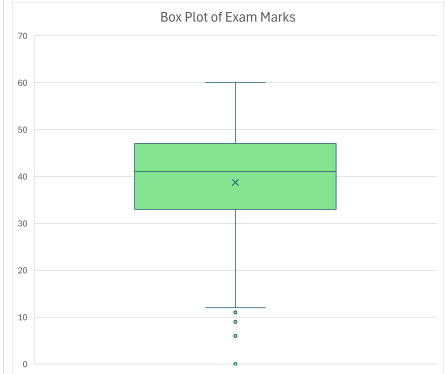
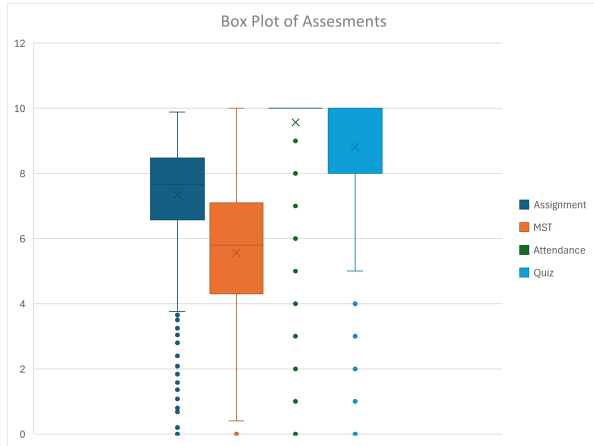
## Histogram of Attendance Marks



## Histogram of Quiz Marks



# Part A - 1



## Part A - 1

Statistic	Assignment	MST	Attendance	Quiz	Exam_Marks
Mean	7.3	5.6	9.6	8.8	38.7
Standard Error	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Median	7.66	5.8	10	10	41.0
Mode	8.51	6.2	10	10	37.0
Standard Deviation	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.9	12.4
Sample Variance	2.7	4.2	1.3	3.6	153.7
CV	22.3	36.8	12.0	21.7	32.0
10th Percentile	5.3	2.8	9.0	6.0	24.0
25th Percentile	6.6	4.3	10.0	8.0	33.0
50th Percentile	7.7	5.8	10.0	10.0	41.0
75th Percentile	8.5	7.1	10.0	10.0	47.0
95th Percentile	9.3	8.4	10.0	10.0	55.0
IQR	1.9	2.8	0.0	2.0	14.0
Range	9.88	10	10	10	60
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	60
n	1329	1329	1329	1329	1329

Note: Percentiles are calculated via `=PERCENTILE.EXC(Data!B$2:B$1330,0.25)`

## Part A - 2

	Assignment	MST	Attendance	Quiz	Exam_Marks
<b>Covariance Matrix</b>					
<b>Assignment</b>	2.69				
<b>MST</b>	1.35	4.19			
<b>Attendance</b>	0.64	0.65	1.31		
<b>Quiz</b>	1.23	1.54	0.86	3.64	
<b>Exam_Marks</b>	7.94	14.31	3.64	9.39	153.59
<b>Correlation Matrix</b>					
<b>Assignment</b>	1.00				
<b>MST</b>	0.40	1.00			
<b>Attendance</b>	0.34	0.28	1.00		
<b>Quiz</b>	0.39	0.39	0.39	1.00	
<b>Exam_Marks</b>	0.39	0.56	0.26	0.40	1.00

# Data Analysis Report - First Draft

Some highlights:

- The first Draft Task carries 3% of the total assessment for ECON10005.
- You **must** complete the assignment as a group. Individual submission is not accepted.
- You will soon be **randomly** allocated into groups of four students.
- The first draft has a word limit of 700 words ( $\pm 10\%$ ), excluding graphs, tables, equations and appendices.
- Rely only on materials discussed in Weeks 1 and 2 lectures.
- Be aware of the due date and other important details.

Please make sure you go through the assignment instructions for details



# Data Analysis Report - First Draft

This week, we will

- Take the attendance.
- Randomly allocate you into groups.
- Read and sign the group contract.

# Part B

Use the descriptive statistics you produced for PART B of the Pre-Tutorial tasks using the Three\_Assets Excel file and discuss the following questions.

- ① In finance, there is the concept of the 'risk/return trade-off' that higher risk (measured as a higher standard deviation of returns) is associated with higher returns. Do the statistics you calculated support this theory?
- ② Consider the histograms and the statistics you calculated above for the daily returns using the full sample and the two periods between 2020 and 2022. Discuss what these reveals.  
Consider Meta as example [here](#).
- ③ Discuss what correlations reveal about the association between these stock returns (you may use the scatter plots as an aid for this discussion).

## Part B - 1

Does the summary statistics support the concept of the 'risk/return trade-off'?

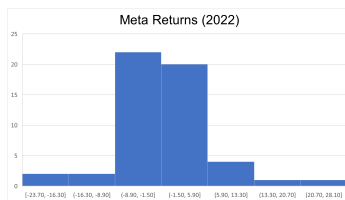
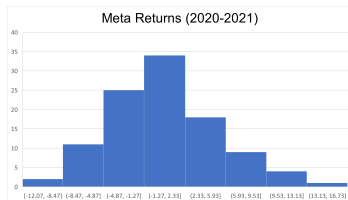
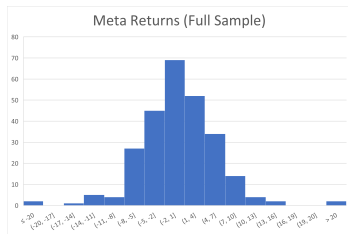
Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for Meta, Gold, and Bitcoin

	Full Sample			6/Jan/2020 - 27/Dec/2021			10/Jan/2022 - 26/Dec/2022		
	Meta	Gold	Bitcoin	Meta	Gold	Bitcoin	Meta	Gold	Bitcoin
Mean	0.137	0.141	0.826	0.577	0.191	2.316	-1.645	-2.994	-1.690
Median	0.274	0.240	0.871	0.383	0.414	2.508	-1.500	-2.994	-0.565
SD	5.669	2.027	9.656	4.890	2.551	10.056	7.894	1.996	7.622

## Part B - 2

2. Consider the histograms and the statistics you calculated above for the daily returns using the full sample and the two periods between 2020 and 2022. Discuss what these reveals.  
Consider [Meta](#) as example [here](#).

## Part B - 2



## Part B - 2

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics for Meta

	Full Sample	6/Jan/2020 - 27/Dec/2021	10/Jan/2022 - 26/Dec/2022
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## Part B - 2

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics for Meta

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Median	0.274	0.383	-1.500
SD	5.669	4.890	7.894

The distribution of Meta returns in 2020-2021 is positively skewed and has the lowest SD (among the three histograms).

## Part B - 3

3. Discuss what correlations reveal about the association between these stock returns (you may use the scatter plots as an aid for this discussion).



## Part B - 3

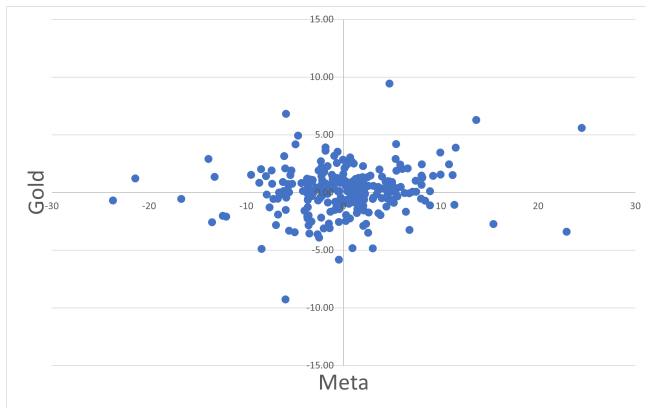
What is the strength of these correlation coefficients?

<b>Full Sample</b>	Meta	Gold
Gold	0.132	
Bitcoin	0.088	0.134

Table 3: Correlation for Full Sample

## Part B - 3

How does this example scatterplots demonstrate the weak correlation?



## Part B - 3

Why might we observe these weak correlations? Are Meta, Gold and Bitcoin in the same stock sectors?

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Why might we observe these weak correlations? Are Meta, Gold and Bitcoin in the same stock sectors?

- Meta is a blue-chip IT company in the stock market.
- Gold is a precious metal used for value preservation.
- Bitcoin is a new virtual asset that could represent the future of currencies.

This analysis for the full sample is similar for the two shorter periods.

# Any final questions

Thanks for your attention! 😊

Let me know if you have any questions