## **SEAT No.**[49]

## Sardar Patel University External Examination

## M.Sc. Applied Statistics Semester IV (NC)

## PS04EAST22:Econometrics

December 29, 2020, Tuesday

Ma Q1(a)	rks: 70 Multiple (	Choice Questions:		Times: 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.		
i.	In context to scaling of residuals in the regression analysis, $ t_i  > 3$ indicates, presence of in data.					
	(a)	Leverage point,	(b)	Influential point		
	(c)	outlier	(d)	Extreme point		
ii.	In usual notation, in context ridge regression, the MSE of ridge estimator (MSE( $\hat{\beta}_R$ )) is					
	defined by	<u></u> .		_		
	(a)	$\sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{\sigma^2 \lambda_j + \vartheta^2}{(\lambda_j + \vartheta)^2} \right]$ $\sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{\sigma^2 + \vartheta^2 \beta_j^2}{(\lambda_j + \vartheta)^2} \right]$	(b)	$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{\sigma^2 \lambda_j + \vartheta^2 \beta_j^2}{(\lambda_j + \vartheta)^2} \right]$		
	(c)	$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{\sigma^2 + \vartheta^2 \beta_j^2}{(\lambda_j + \vartheta)^2} \right]$	(d)	$\sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{\sigma^2 \lambda_j + \vartheta^2 \beta_j^2}{(\lambda_j + \vartheta)^2} \right]$ $\sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{\sigma^2 \lambda_j + \vartheta^2 \beta_j^2}{(\lambda_j + \vartheta)} \right]$		
iii.	In context to the linear regression relation between the t and F statistic is					
	(a)	$t = \sqrt{F}$	(b)	t= F		
	(c)	$t = F^2$	` '	F = t/N(0,1)		
iv.	In context	t to the regression analysis, i	f the Durb	oin Watson test statistic (d) is		
	then we say the presence of negative autocorrelation.					
	(a)	2	(b)	4		
	(c)	$4 - d_L < d < 4$	(d)	0 < d < d		
v.	The Indire	ect Least Squares procedure of	estimation is	s appropriate when simultaneous		
	(a)	Just or exact identified	(b)	Over identified		
	(c)	Not identified	(d)	Under identified		
vi.	In the simu	iltaneous-equation models, numb	er of structu	ral form coefficients are less than		
	number of	reduced form coefficients then give	ven system i	S		
	(a)	over identified	(b)	under identified		
••	(c)	exact identified	(d)	recursive system		
vii.	In context t	to the multicolinearity if the value	of Variance	Inflation Factor corresponds to j-th		
	regressor (V	$(1F_j)$ is 10 then value of $R_j^2$ is	·			
	(a)	0.25	(b)	0.7		
viii.	(c)	0.5	(d)	0.9		
VIII.	Multiple linear regressions with p regressors, the Cook distance statistic $D_i$ for $i^{th}$ point is defined as					
	(a)	r <mark>i</mark> h <sub>ii</sub>	(b)	h <sub>ii</sub> r:²		
		$\overline{p}$ $\overline{(1-h_{ii})}$	. ,	$\frac{h_{ii}r_i^2}{p}$		
	(c)	$r_i^2$ $h_{ii}$	(d)	r <sub>i</sub> h::		
		$\frac{\frac{r_{i}^{2}}{p}\frac{h_{ii}}{(1-h_{ii})}}{\frac{r_{i}^{2}}{p^{2}}\frac{h_{ii}}{(1-h_{ii})}}$	<b>\</b> /	$\frac{r_{\rm i}}{p^2} \frac{h_{\rm ii}}{(1-h_{\rm ii})}$		
		r /- '- '- '- '- '- '- '- '- '- '- '- '- '-		b (r mil)		

- 1. Under which condition, the Principal Component Regression Analysis is applicable?
- 2. Define BIC.
- 3. What do you mean by Pooled data? What is an alternate name of it?
- 4. For the model  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_k x_{ik} + \varepsilon_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , what is the degrees of freedom error?
- 5. Give the relation between the F and  $R^2$ .
- 6. Define endogenous variable.
- 7. TRUE or FALSE: In usual notation in the multiple linear regression with k variables having n observations, the distribution of Explained Sum of Square (ESS) is  $\chi_{n-k}^2$ .
- 8. TRUE or FALSE: The Model  $Y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \left(\frac{1}{X_i}\right) + \varepsilon_i$  is known as reciprocal model.
- 9. TRUE or FALSE: In context to simple linear regression, the variance of future observation  $(y_0)$  based on value of the regression variable of interest  $(x_0)$  is  $\sigma^2\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 \overline{x})^2}{s_{xx}}\right)$
- 10. TRUE or FALSE: In the Classical Linear Regression Model, LS estimate and ML estimate of  $\sigma^2$  are unique.
- 11. TRUE or FALSE: In dummy variable regression, the Chow test is used to check presence of autocorrelation.
- 12. The Hausman Specification test is a test of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13. In presence of the multicolinearity \_\_\_\_\_\_ estimator is considered to be best.
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_method is used to choose appropriate value of bias constant in ridge regression.
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_ test of autocorrelation is also a test of model misclassification.
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_point which does not affect the slope coefficient of regression line.
- Q2. Short answer questions (Any Seven)
  - i. Give any two definition of Econometrics.
  - ii. Distinguish between  $R^2$  and Adj.  $R^2$ .
  - iii. List the steps of Research Methodology of Econometries.
  - iv. Write order conditions in system of simultaneous equations.
  - v. In context to the multicolinearity, define VIF and Conditional Index.
  - vi. Define the heteroscedasticity. Write the name of two formal tests to detect it.
  - vii. Define Durbin Watson Statistic. Give its application in Econometires.
  - viii. Define Aitken estimator. Under which condition Aitken estimator reduces to OLS estimator.
  - ix. Is  $y = exp(\beta x)$  is intrinsically linear model? Why?

Q3	Define Classical Linear Regression Model. Further obtain OLS estimate and ML estimate		
	of $\beta$ and $\sigma^2$ .		
	_ [OR]		
Q3	In usual notation, discuss constraint least squares method.	08	
Q4	Explain tests for detecting hetroscedasticity.		
	[OR]		
Q4	Define Autocorrelation. Is an autocorrelation creating problem in estimation of parameters	08	
	in CLRM? Explain in detail.		
Q5	Explain dummy variable regression model.	08	
	[OR]		
Q5	Explain methods to detect multicolinearity.	08	
Q6	In context of Econometrics, discuss simultaneous equations in detail.		
-	[OR]		
Q6	Is OLS method suitable to estimate parameters in simultaneous equations? Why? Further	80	



