

# Economics 670: Econometrics

Department of Economics, Finance and Legal Studies

University of Alabama

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## Midterm I

The exam consists of three questions on three pages. Each question is of equal value.

1. Consider the model  $y = x'\beta + e$ , where  $E(e|x) = 0$  and  $E(e^2|x) = \sigma^2(x)$ . With this information, answer the following:
  - (a) Show the conditional expectation of  $y$  given  $x$  (i.e.,  $E(y|x)$ ).
  - (b) Show that  $\text{var}(y|x) = \sigma^2(x)$ .
  - (c) By using the law of iterative expectations, show that the unconditional error variance is equal to the average conditional variance (i.e.,  $\sigma^2 = E(\sigma^2(x))$ ).
  - (d) Suppose we re-scale the error via  $\epsilon = \frac{e}{\sigma(x)}$ . Show that the expectation of  $\epsilon$  given  $x$  is zero (i.e.,  $E(\epsilon|x)=0$ ).
  - (e) For the re-scaled error in part (d), show that the conditional variance of  $\epsilon$  given  $x$  is equal to one (i.e.,  $\text{var}(\epsilon|x) = 1$ ).

2. Consider a random sample  $\{x_i, y_i\}_{i=1}^n$  from the data generating process  $y_i = x_i'\beta + e_i$ , where  $E(e_i|x_i) = 0$ . With this information, answer the following (you may use matrix notation if desired):
- (a) Defining the sum of squared errors as  $SSE(\beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i'\beta)^2$ , take the first-order-condition to solve for the estimator for  $\beta$ .
  - (b) Exploiting the objective function from part (a), show that this results in a minimum (i.e., second derivative).
  - (c) Show that the estimator from part (a) is an unbiased estimator of  $\beta$ .
  - (d) Suppose we have a heteroskedastic error, derive the conditional variance of the estimator from part (a).
  - (e) Suppose we have a homoskedastic error, simplify your answer from part (d).

3. Consider the R code below. For this code, answer the following:

```
## R code for Question 3 - MT1
```

```
n <- 100
```

```
x <- rnorm(n, 0, 1)
```

```
mu1 <- mean(x)
```

```
mu2 <- mean(x^2)
```

```
mu3 <- mean(x^3)
```

```
mu4 <- mean(x^4)
```

```
mu2c <- mean((x-mu1)^2)
```

```
mu3c <- mean((x-mu1)^3)
```

```
mu4c <- mean((x-mu1)^4)
```

- (a) What are mu1, mu2, mu3 and mu4 estimating? Write the equation for each.
- (b) Pick one of the estimators (mu1, mu2, mu3, or mu4) from part (a) and show that it is an unbiased estimator of the true underlying population parameter.
- (c) What are mu2c, mu3 and mu4c estimating? Write the equation for each.
- (d) What is the common name for each value in part (c)?
- (e) What do we expect the value of each to be (from part c)?