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PROBLEM SET 2

PROBLEM 1

Assume that

 $D_{t1} = b_0 + b_1 P_{t1} + b_2 P_{t2} + \dots + b_k P_{tk} + c \overline{p}_t + d Y_t + u_{t1}$

where,

 $D_{t1} = \text{Demand for commodity i,}$ $P_{t1} = \text{Price of commodity i,}$ $\overline{p}_{t} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} P_{ti}\right) / k \qquad \text{General price level,}$ $Y_{t} = \text{Income.}$

In brief, we believe that the demand for commodity 1, depends on its price, the price of other goods, the general price level, and income.

Are any problems likely to arise in the estimation of model?

PROBLEM 2

Consider the following demand for money equation:

$$MD_{t} = \beta_{0} + \beta_{1} i_{t} + \beta_{2} i_{t-1} + \beta_{3} (\Delta i_{t}) + u_{t}$$

where

$$\begin{split} MD_t &= \text{Demand for money}, \\ i_t &= \text{Rate of interest}, \\ \Delta i_t &= i_t - i_{t-1} \;. \end{split}$$

Are any problems likely to arise in the estimation of model?

PROBLEM 3

Suppose the following model is estimated:

$$\hat{C}_{t} = -3.42 + 0.63 \text{ Y}_{t} + 0.16 \text{ Y}_{t-1} + 0.19 \text{ L}_{t}$$

$$(-0.69) \quad (3.49) \quad (1.02) \quad (1.73)$$

$$R^2 = 0.989$$
; SSR = 226.38; T = 30

where, C = Consumption, Y = Disposable income, L = Liquid Assets

The following information is also given:

Dependent	Independent	Coefficient of
Variable	Variables	Determination
Yt	Y _{t-1} L _t	0.991
Y _{t-1}	Y _t L _t	0.993
L _t	Yt Yt-1	0.961

a) Is there serious multicollinearity in the model?

b) Which variable contributes most to the multcollinearity (if any)?

c) What do you suggest to solve the problem of multicollinearity (if any)?

PROBLEM 4

Based on the annual data for the US manufacturing sector for 1889-1922, Daugherty obtained the following regression results:

$$\ln Y_t = 2.81 - 0.53 \ln K_t + 0.21 \ln L_t + 0.047 t \qquad R2 = 0.97$$
(1.38) (0.34) (0.14) (0.021)

where Y = index of real output, K = index of real capital input, L = index of real labor input, t = trend.

Using the same data, he also obtained the following regression:

$$\ln(Y_t / K_t)) = -0.11 + 0.91 \ln(K_t/L_t) + 0.06 t$$

(0.03) (0.15) (0.006)
$$R2 = 0.65$$

- a) Interpret model (1). Is there a multicollinearity in this regression?
- b) What is the logic behind estimating regression (2)?
- c) If there was a multicollinearity in regression (1), has that been reduced by regression (2)?