



2ND SEM. 2006/2007

PAGE 1 OF 9

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

**PROGRAMME: B.SC. AGRICULTURE (AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT OPTION)
YEAR IV (OLD PROGRAMME)**

COURSE CODE: AEM 401

TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMETRICS

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTION:

- 1. ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS FROM THE REMAINING QUESTIONS.**
- 2. QUESTION ONE CARRIES 40 MARKS AND THE REMAINING QUESTIONS CARRY 30 MARKS EACH.**

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BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1

- (a) *State and briefly discuss* the assumptions of the simple linear regression model. [20 marks]
- (b) *Give and briefly discuss* seven (7) desirable *small sample properties* of estimators. [20 marks]

QUESTION 2

A random sample of ten (10) families had the following income and food expenditure (in £ per week):

Families	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Family Income (X)	20	30	33	40	15	13	26	38	35	43
Family Expenditure (Y)	7	9	8	11	5	4	8	10	9	10

Source: Koutsoyiannis, A., 2/Ed, 1981. *Theory of Econometrics*. P. 67

Intermediate results

$$\sum X = 293 \qquad \sum Y = 81 \qquad \sum X^2 = 9,577 \qquad \sum Y^2 = 701$$

$$\sum XY = 2,574$$

- (a) Estimate the regression line of *food expenditure* on *income*. [10 marks]
- (b) Calculate the coefficient of determination, R^2 . Conduct a test of significance of this coefficient at the 5% level of significance. Provide an economic interpretation for the results of your test. [N.B.: You need not construct the relevant table for the test.] [10 marks]
- (c) Calculate the standard errors of the estimated parameters and conduct tests of significance using the *standard error test*. If appropriate, give an *economic interpretation* for the *regression coefficient*. [10 marks]

QUESTION 3

The following table shows the price index of durables, the average yearly income and expenditure on durables of a 'typical' household in country Z.

Year	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Expenditure on Durables Y (£)	115	110	115	120	140	100	105	95	135	105
Household Income X_1 (£)	1855	2000	2010	2040	2275	2255	1995	1905	2355	2035
Price index X_2	100	102	95	95	94	110	110	112	115	120

Source: Koutsoyiannis, A., 2/Ed, 1981. *Theory of Econometrics*. P. 173

Intermediate results:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum Y &= 1,140 & \sum X_1 &= 20,725 & \sum X_2 &= 1,053 \\ \sum X_1 Y &= 2,375,325 & \sum X_1^2 &= 43,199,675 & \sum X_1 X_2 &= 2,183,985 \\ \sum X_2 Y &= 119,520 & \sum Y^2 &= 131,850 & \sum X_2^2 &= 111,659 \end{aligned}$$

- (a) Fit a regression plane to the function

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + U. \quad [10 \text{ marks}]$$

- (b) Test the overall significance of the regression. [10 marks]

- (c) If appropriate, give the economic meaning of the statistical significance of the partial regression coefficients for Household Income (X_1) and Price Index (X_2). [10 marks]

QUESTION 4

The following results were obtained from a sample of 15 firms of the chemical industry on their output (Y), labour input (X_1) and capital input (X_2), measured in arbitrary units.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum Y^* &= 86.159 & \sum Y^{*2} &= 500.181 & \sum Y^* X_1^* &= 638.339 & \sum X_1^* &= 110.885 \\ \sum X_1^{*2} &= 820.118 & \sum Y^* X_2^* &= 553.851 & \sum X_2^* &= 95.966 & \sum X_2^{*2} &= 615.701 \\ \sum X_1^* X_2^* &= 710.138 & & & & & & \end{aligned}$$

Here,

$$\begin{aligned} Y^* &= \log_e Y \\ X_1^* &= \log_e X_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$X_2^* = \log_e X_2$$

Source: Koutsoyiannis, A., 2/Ed, 1981. *Theory of Econometrics*. P.139

- (a) Fit a Cobb-Douglas production function using the above results

$$Y = \beta_0 X_1^{\beta_1} X_2^{\beta_2} e^u.$$

[10 marks]

- (b) Conduct tests of significance of the intercept and the constant elasticities and provide their economic meaning.

[20 marks]

FORMULAE

$$\hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{\left(\sum XY - \frac{1}{n} \sum X \sum Y \right)}{\left(\sum X^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum X \sum X \right)},$$

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta}_1 \bar{X}$$

$$r^2 = \hat{\beta}_1^2 \frac{\left(\sum X^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum X \sum X \right)}{\left(\sum Y^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum Y \sum Y \right)},$$

$$F = \frac{r^2}{1-r^2} (n-2)$$

$$Z = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0}{\sqrt{\sigma_u^2 \frac{\sum X^2}{n \left(\sum X^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum X \sum X \right)}}},$$

σ_u^2 known

$$Z = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\sqrt{\sigma_u^2 \frac{1}{\left(\sum X^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum X \sum X \right)}}},$$

σ_u^2 known

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σ_u^2 is unknown and $n > 30$

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σ_u^2 is unknown and $n > 30$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_0}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_u^2 \frac{\sum X^2}{n \left(\sum X^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum X \sum X \right)}}},$$

σ_u^2 is unknown and $n \leq 30$

$$t = \frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\sqrt{\hat{\sigma}_u^2 \frac{1}{\left(\sum X^2 - \frac{1}{n} \sum X \sum X \right)}}},$$

σ_u^2 is unknown and $n \leq 30$

$$\hat{\eta} = \hat{\beta}_1 \frac{\bar{X}}{\bar{Y}}$$

FORMULAE (IN MATRIX FORM)

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y,$$

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} n & \sum X \\ \sum X & \sum X^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X^T Y = \begin{pmatrix} \sum Y \\ \sum XY \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X^T X = \begin{pmatrix} n & \sum X_1 & \sum X_2 \\ \sum X_1 & \sum X_1^2 & \sum X_1 X_2 \\ \sum X_2 & \sum X_1 X_2 & \sum X_2^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X^T Y = \begin{pmatrix} \sum Y \\ \sum X_1 Y \\ \sum X_2 Y \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(X^T X)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(X^T X)} \text{cof}(X^T X),$$

$$\text{Total SS} = \sum Y^2 - n\bar{Y}^2,$$

$$\text{Regression SS} = \hat{\beta}^T X^T Y - n\bar{Y}^2,$$

$$R^2 = \frac{\text{Regression SS}}{\text{Total SS}},$$

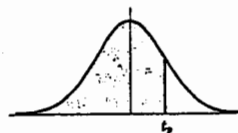
$$F = \frac{R^2}{1-R^2} \cdot \frac{n-k-1}{k},$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_u^2 = \frac{\text{Error SS}}{n-k-1} = \frac{\text{Total SS} - \text{Regression SS}}{n-k-1},$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_{(\hat{\beta}_j)} = \sqrt{(j+1)\text{th entry of } \text{diag}[\hat{\sigma}_u^2 (X^T X)^{-1}]}, \quad \text{where } j = 0, 1, \dots, k.$$

Appendix III

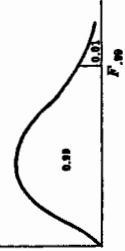
Percentile Values (t_p)
for
Student's t Distribution
with ν Degrees of Freedom
(shaded area = p)



ν	$t_{.995}$	$t_{.99}$	$t_{.975}$	$t_{.95}$	$t_{.90}$	$t_{.80}$	$t_{.75}$	$t_{.70}$	$t_{.60}$	$t_{.50}$
1	63.66	31.82	12.71	6.31	3.08	1.876	1.000	.727	.325	.158
2	9.92	6.96	4.30	2.92	1.89	1.061	.816	.617	.289	.142
3	5.84	4.54	3.18	2.35	1.64	.978	.765	.584	.277	.137
4	4.60	3.75	2.78	2.13	1.53	.941	.741	.569	.271	.134
5	4.08	3.36	2.57	2.02	1.48	.920	.727	.559	.267	.132
6	3.71	3.14	2.45	1.94	1.44	.906	.718	.553	.265	.131
7	3.50	3.00	2.36	1.90	1.42	.896	.711	.549	.263	.130
8	3.36	2.90	2.31	1.86	1.40	.889	.706	.546	.262	.130
9	3.25	2.82	2.26	1.83	1.38	.883	.703	.543	.261	.129
10	3.17	2.76	2.23	1.81	1.37	.879	.700	.542	.260	.129
11	3.11	2.72	2.20	1.80	1.36	.876	.697	.540	.260	.129
12	3.06	2.68	2.18	1.78	1.36	.873	.695	.539	.259	.128
13	3.01	2.65	2.16	1.77	1.35	.870	.694	.538	.259	.128
14	2.98	2.62	2.14	1.76	1.34	.868	.692	.537	.258	.128
15	2.95	2.60	2.13	1.75	1.34	.866	.691	.536	.258	.128
16	2.92	2.58	2.12	1.75	1.34	.865	.690	.535	.258	.128
17	2.90	2.57	2.11	1.74	1.33	.863	.689	.534	.257	.128
18	2.88	2.55	2.10	1.73	1.33	.862	.688	.534	.257	.127
19	2.86	2.54	2.09	1.73	1.33	.861	.688	.533	.257	.127
20	2.84	2.53	2.09	1.72	1.32	.860	.687	.533	.257	.127
21	2.83	2.52	2.08	1.72	1.32	.859	.686	.532	.257	.127
22	2.82	2.51	2.07	1.72	1.32	.858	.686	.532	.256	.127
23	2.81	2.50	2.07	1.71	1.32	.858	.685	.532	.256	.127
24	2.80	2.49	2.06	1.71	1.32	.857	.685	.531	.256	.127
25	2.79	2.48	2.06	1.71	1.32	.856	.684	.531	.256	.127
26	2.78	2.48	2.06	1.71	1.32	.856	.684	.531	.256	.127
27	2.77	2.47	2.05	1.70	1.31	.855	.684	.531	.256	.127
28	2.76	2.47	2.05	1.70	1.31	.855	.683	.530	.256	.127
29	2.76	2.46	2.04	1.70	1.31	.854	.683	.530	.256	.127
30	2.75	2.46	2.04	1.70	1.31	.854	.683	.530	.256	.127
40	2.70	2.42	2.02	1.68	1.30	.851	.681	.529	.255	.126
60	2.66	2.39	2.00	1.67	1.30	.848	.679	.527	.254	.126
120	2.62	2.36	1.98	1.66	1.29	.845	.677	.526	.254	.126
∞	2.58	2.33	1.96	1.645	1.28	.842	.674	.524	.253	.126

Source: R. A. Fisher and F. Yates, *Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research* (5th edition), Table III, Oliver and Boyd Ltd., Edinburgh, by permission of the authors and publishers.

Appendix VI



99th Percentile Values for the F Distribution (ν_1 degrees of freedom in numerator) (ν_2 degrees of freedom in denominator)

Table with 12 columns (nu_1 from 1 to 120) and 120 rows (nu_2 from 1 to 120). Values represent the 99th percentile of the F distribution.

Source: E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, Biometrika Tables for Statisticians, Vol. 2 (1972), Table 5, page 180, by permission.

Appendix V



95th Percentile Values for the F Distribution (ν_1 degrees of freedom in numerator) (ν_2 degrees of freedom in denominator)

Table with 12 columns (nu_1 from 1 to 120) and 120 rows (nu_2 from 1 to 120). Values represent the 95th percentile of the F distribution.

Source: E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, Biometrika Tables for Statisticians, Vol. 2 (1972), Table 5, page 178, by permission.