

TEMA 1: Introduksjon

- ① Praktisk info.
- ② Hva er økonometri?
- ③ Litt om summer
- ④ Deskriptiv statistikk (repetisjon)
- ⑤ Litt om forventninger
- ⑥ Regneoppgaver
- ⑦ Dataoppgaver

Kursside: www.sucarrat.net/teaching/

met3592/v2011/

② Hva er økonometri? For våre formål så er økonometri studiet av følgende formel:

$$Y = \underbrace{B_1 + B_2 X_1 + \dots + B_K X_K}_{\text{"forklaring"}} + \underbrace{u}_{\text{feilledet}}$$

↑
↑
↑
↑

↑
↑
↑
↑

↑
↑
↑
↑

↑
 Avhengig variabel
 (endogen)
 (regressand)
 (Venstreside variabel)

↑
 "forklaring"
 ↑
 feilledet
 ↑
 Det vi ikke
 klarer å
 forklare

Hvem benytter seg av økonometriske modeller ???

- konsulenter
- store selskaper (Tine, DnBNor, mm.)
- Norges Bank
- Finansdepartementet

③ Litt om summer

$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \quad : n = \text{antall verdier}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & & & & & \\ 7 & 4 & 3 & 2 & & & : n = 4 \\ & & \uparrow & \uparrow & & & \\ & & x_3 & x_4 & & & \end{array}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4$$

$$= 7 + 4 + 3 + 2 = 16$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum x_i$$

Egenskaper ved summering:

$$\sum x_i = \sum b \quad (b = 2, n = 4)$$

$$= 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$$

$$= n \cdot b = 4 \cdot 2 = 8$$

Regel 1: $\sum_{i=1}^n b = n \cdot b$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n b \cdot x_i &= 2 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 2 && (b=2, x\text{'ene} \\ &= 2 \cdot (7 + 4 + 3 + 2) && \text{sum over}) \\ &= 2 \cdot 16 \\ &= 32 \end{aligned}$$

Regel 2: $\sum_{i=1}^n b x_i = b \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (b x_i + a) &= (2 \cdot 7 + 1) + (2 \cdot 4 + 1) \\ &\quad + (2 \cdot 3 + 1) + (2 \cdot 2 + 1) \\ &= (2 \cdot \sum x_i) + n \cdot a \end{aligned}$$

$b=2, a=1,$
 $x\text{'ene sum}$
 $\text{over, } n=4$

Regel 3: $\sum_{i=1}^n (b x_i + a) = b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + n \cdot a$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i)$$

$$= (7 + 1) + (4 + 3)$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{array}$$

$$+ (3 + 2) + (2 + 4)$$

$$= \underbrace{(7 + 4 + 3 + 2)}_{x\text{'ene}} + \underbrace{(1 + 3 + 2 + 4)}_{y\text{'ene}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

Regel 4: $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$

Regel 5: $\sum_{i=1}^n (bx_i + ay_i) = b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + a \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$

Dobbeltsumme: $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j$

x'ene som
over, y'ene:

1, 3, 2, 4

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \end{array}$$

Ekse: x 'ene: 7, 4, 3, 2 } $n = m = 4$
 y 'ene: 1, 3, 2, 4

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i \cdot 1 + x_i \cdot 3 + x_i \cdot 2 + x_i \cdot 4)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m x_i y_j$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot 3 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot 2 + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot 4$$

$$1 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad 3 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad 4 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$16 \quad 16 \quad 16 \quad 16$$

$$= 16 + 48 + 32 + 64$$

$$= \underline{\underline{140}}$$

4) Deskriptiv statistikk

* Utvalgs gjennomsnittet: $\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \bar{x}$

* Utvalgs variansen: $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1} = s_x^2$

* Utvalgsstandardavviket: $\sqrt{S_x^2}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

* Utvalgs kovariansen: $S_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$

* Utvalgs korrelasjonskoeffisienten:

$$R = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1}}}$$

$$= \frac{S_{xy}}{\sqrt{S_x^2 S_y^2}}$$

$$R = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

Ek. x'ene: 7, 4, 3, 2

y'ene: 1, 3, 2, 4

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$

$$S_x^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \left[\underbrace{(7-4)^2}_{3^2} + \underbrace{(4-4)^2}_0 + \underbrace{(3-4)^2}_1 + \underbrace{(2-4)^2}_{(-2)^2} \right]$$

4

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot (9 + 0 + 1 + 4)$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} = S_x^2, \quad S_x = \sqrt{S_x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$S_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n - 1}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1 + 3 + 2 + 4}{4} = \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5$$

| i | $(x_i - \bar{x})$ | $(y_i - \bar{y})$ | $(x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (y_i - \bar{y})$ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | 3 | -1,5 | -4,5 |
| 2 | 0 | 0,5 | 0 |
| 3 | -1 | -0,5 | 0,5 |
| 4 | -2 | 1,5 | -3 |

$$S_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{n - 1} = \frac{-4,5 + 0 + 0,5 - 3}{4 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{-7}{3} = -2,33$$

⑤ Forventninger

$$E(X) = \sum x_i \cdot p(x_i)$$

Ek.: x 'ene: 7, 4, 3, 2

$p(x)$ 'ene: $p(7) = 0$, $p(4) = \frac{1}{4}$, $p(3) = \frac{3}{4}$

$$p(2) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\sum p(x_i) = 1}}$$

$$E(X) = \underbrace{7 \cdot \underbrace{p(7)}_0}_{0} + \overbrace{4 \cdot p(4)}^1 + \overbrace{3 \cdot p(3)}^{3/2} + \underbrace{2 \cdot p(2)}_{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 0 + 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_y^2 &= \frac{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n-1} = \frac{(-1,5)^2 + 0,5^2 + (-0,5)^2 + (1,5)^2}{4-1} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{9}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4}}{3} \\
 &= \frac{20}{12} = \frac{5}{3} = \underline{\underline{1,67}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$R = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x S_y} = \frac{-2,33}{\frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{-2,33}{2,16 \cdot 1,29}$$

$$\sqrt{S_x^2} = 2,16$$

$$\sqrt{S_y^2} = 1,29$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{-2,33}{2,7864} = \underline{\underline{-0,8362}}$$

REGLER:

$$(1) E(X + Y) = E(X) + E(Y)$$

$$(2) E(bX) = b \cdot E(X) \quad (b = \text{konstant})$$

$$(3) E(b) = b$$

$$(4) E(aX + b) = E(aX) + E(b) \quad (a, b \text{ konstanter})$$

$$= a \cdot E(X) + b$$

POPULASJONSVARIANSEN:

$$\text{Var}(X) = E\left[(X - E(X))^2\right]$$

$$= E\left[(X - E(X)) \cdot (X - E(X))\right]$$

$$= E\left[X^2 - 2X \cdot E(X) + \underbrace{E(X)^2}_{\text{konstant}}\right]$$

$$= E(X^2) - 2E(X) \cdot E(X) - E(X)^2$$

$$= E(X^2) - E(X)^2$$

REGLER:

$$(5) \text{Var}(X + b) = \text{Var}(X) \quad b = \text{konstant}$$

$$(6) \text{Var}(bX) = b^2 \cdot \text{Var}(X)$$

POPULASJONSKOVARIANSEN:

$$\text{COV}(X, Y) = E \left[(X - E(X)) \cdot (Y - E(Y)) \right]$$

$$= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)$$

- Hvis enten $E(X) = 0$ eller $E(Y) = 0$ (eller begge) så har vi at

$$\text{COV}(X, Y) = E(XY)$$

- Hvis X og Y er (statistisk) uavhengige, altså at $E(XY) = E(X)E(Y)$,

$$\text{COV}(X, Y) = 0$$

REGLER:

$$(7) \text{Var}(X + Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

$$(8) \text{Var}(X - Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) - 2\text{Cov}(X, Y)$$

POPULASJONSKORRELASJONEN

$$\text{corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \cdot \text{Var}(Y)}}$$

Oppgaver

$$\begin{aligned} A. 8a) \sum_{i=0}^4 x^{i-1} &= x^{1-1} + x^{2-1} + x^{3-1} + x^{4-1} \\ &= \underbrace{x^0}_1 + x^1 + x^2 + x^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \sum_{i=2}^6 a y_i = a \sum_{i=2}^6 y_i$$

$$= a \cdot (y_2 + y_3 + y_4 + y_5 + y_6)$$

$$c) \sum_{i=1}^2 (2x_i + 3y_i) = \sum_{i=1}^2 2x_i + \sum_{i=1}^2 3y_i$$

$$= 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^2 x_i + 3 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^2 y_i$$

$$2 \cdot (x_1 + x_2) \quad 3 \cdot (y_1 + y_2)$$

$$= 2(x_1 + x_2) + 3 \cdot (y_1 + y_2)$$

$$d) \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 x_i y_j = \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 x_i y_j \right)$$

$$x_i \cdot y_1 + x_i y_2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 (x_i y_1 + x_i y_2)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i y_1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 x_i y_2$$

$$= Y_1 \cdot (X_1 + X_2 + X_3) + Y_2 \cdot (X_1 + X_2 + X_3)$$

$$= Y_1 X_1 + Y_1 X_2 + Y_1 X_3 + Y_2 X_1 + Y_2 X_2 + Y_2 X_3$$

$$e) \sum_{i=1}^4 (i+4) = (1+4) + (2+4) + (3+4) + (4+4)$$

$$= 5 + 6 + 7 + 8$$

$$= 26$$

$$f) \sum_{i=1}^3 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3$$

$$= 3 + 9 + 27 = 39$$

$$g) \sum_{i=1}^{10} 2 = 10 \cdot 2 = 20$$

Eksempel: $\sum_{i=2}^{10} 2 = 9 \cdot 2 = 18$

$$h) \sum_{i=1}^3 (4x^2 - 3) = 3 \cdot (4x^2 - 3) = 12x^2 - 9$$

A.9 a) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i$

b) $x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 + 5x_5$
 $= \sum_{i=1}^5 i x_i$

$1 \cdot x_1 + 2 \cdot x_2 + 3 \cdot x_3 + 4 \cdot x_4$
 $+ 5 \cdot x_5$

B.9 :

| <u>Aukasting i %</u> | <u>f(x)</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|
| - 20 | 0,10 |
| - 10 | 0,15 |
| 10 | 0,45 |
| 25 | 0,25 |
| 30 | 0,05 |
| Total: 1,00 | |

a) $E(X) = -20 \cdot 0,1 + -10 \cdot 0,15$
 $+ 10 \cdot 0,45 + 25 \cdot 0,25 + 30 \cdot 0,05$

$$\hat{=} 8,75$$

$$b) \text{Var}(X) = E(X^2) - \underbrace{E(X)^2}$$

$$(8,75)^2 = 76,5625$$

$$E(X^2) = (-20)^2 \cdot 0,10 + (-10)^2 \cdot 0,15$$

$$+ 10^2 \cdot 0,45 + 25^2 \cdot 0,25$$

$$+ 30^2 \cdot 0,05 =$$

$$E(X^2) - 76,5625 = \underbrace{224,6875}$$

$$\text{Var}(X)$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)} = 14,99$$

* B. 11

$$a) E(Y) = 3, \quad E(X) = 26$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = 9, \quad \text{Var}(X) = 36$$

$$b) E(Y) = 0,6, \quad E(X) = 0,8$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = 0,36, \quad \text{Var}(X) = 1,44$$

$$c) E(X/4) = \frac{1}{4} E(X) = 2$$

$$\text{Var}(X/4) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$d) E(Y) = a, \quad E(X) = 8a + b$$

$$e) Y = 3E(X^2) + 2. \text{ Fra likning (3.18)} \\ \text{har vi at } E(X^2) = \text{Var}(X) + [E(X)]^2 \\ = 68$$

$$\text{Så } 3E(x^2) + 2 = 70 \text{ og } \text{Var}(3x^2 + 2) \\ = 9 \text{Var}(x^2)$$

* B. 13

$$a) \bar{y} = 683\,939,1$$

$$s_y^2 = 1\,694\,763\,056$$

$$b) \bar{x} = 67\,857,6$$

$$s_x^2 = 231\,043\,040$$

7 Dataoppgaver

* Åpne en fil i EViews

File → Open → EViews Workfile

c : Koeffisient estimator

resid : residuene til den estimerte
regresjonen

* Estimering av en enkel regresjon:

$$Y_i = B_1 + B_2 X + u$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 fmagx gabax

Estimering av B_1 og B_2 :

1. Quick → Estimate Equation

2. Skriv: fmagx c : gabax

\uparrow
"B₁"

3. Klikk "Ok"

1.7

Opprett en ny arbeidsfil:

1. File → New → Workfile

2. Start date = 1985, End date = 2007

3. Klikk "OK"

Opprette serie:

4. New Object → Series, klikk "OK"
(Name for object = ER)

5. Dobbelklikk på ER, trykk på
"Edit +/-" knapper

4) Plotting:

1. Dobbelklikk på variabelen der
ønsker å plote

2. Trykk på "View" knappen → Graph

3. Klikk "OK"

$$b) RPR = \frac{CPI_US}{CPI_UK} \quad ?$$

1. Object \rightarrow Generate Series

2. Skriv $RPR = CPI_US / CPI_UK$

c) Plotte ER mot RPR:

1. Lag en gruppe med ER og RPR:

Velg ER og RPR, høyreklikk \rightarrow Open

\rightarrow As Group

2. Trykk på "View" knappen, velg "Graph"

3. Velg "Scatter"

4. Klikk "OK"

APPENDIX :

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (x_i - \bar{x}) \\ &= \sum x_i^2 - x_i \bar{x} - x_i \bar{x} + \bar{x}^2 \\ &= \sum x_i^2 - 2x_i \bar{x} + \bar{x}^2 \\ &= \sum x_i^2 + 2\bar{x} \sum x_i + n\bar{x}^2 \quad (*)\end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) = \underline{\sum x_i} - n\bar{x} \quad (**)$$