

**HW 5 (Due July 4, Friday, 12:00pm)**

1. (30 pts.) Consider the following model:

$$HWORK = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \exp(LOFINC) + \beta_3 [\exp(LRATE)]^{\beta_4} + \varepsilon.$$

Assume that the error term is heteroskedastic (but not autocorrelated). Using mwemp.db, construct a GAUSS program that can do the followings. (Do not use gmm\_1.prg. Construct your own program.)

- (1) (20 pts.) Estimate the model by GMM using (1,AGE,EXPP,EDU,exp(LOFINC)) as instruments. Report the variable names, estimated coefficients, standard errors, and t-statistics.
- (2) (10 pts.) Test the model specification by Hansen's overidentifying restriction test.

2. (20 pts.) Consider a population that consists of three different groups, say, A, B, and C. Assume that  $p_1 \times 100\%$  of the population belongs to Group A;  $p_2 \times 100\%$ , Group B; and  $(1-p_1-p_2) \times 100\%$ , Group C. Define a random vector  $x = (y,z)'$  where:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 1 \text{ if } X \text{ belongs to Group A; } = 0, \text{ otherwise.} \\ z &= 1 \text{ if } X \text{ belongs to Group B; } = 0, \text{ otherwise.} \end{aligned}$$

Note that the joint probability density of  $y$  and  $z$  is given  $f(y,z,p_1,p_2) = p_1^y p_2^z (1-p_1-p_2)^{1-y-z}$ . Let  $\{x_1, \dots, x_T\}$  be a random sample from the population, where  $x_t = (y_t, z_t)'$ . Let  $\theta = (p_1, p_2)'$ .

- (1) (10 pts.) Derive the ML estimator of  $\theta$ .
- (2) (10 pts.) Derive the covariance matrix of the ML estimator of  $\theta$ .

3. (40 pts.) A binary choice model is given:

$$\begin{aligned} y_t^* &= \beta_1(1-d_t) + \beta_2 d_t + \varepsilon_t; \\ y_t &= 1 \text{ if } y_t^* > 0 \text{ and } y_t = 0 \text{ if } y_t^* < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Assuming the  $\varepsilon_t$  are logistically distributed. The regressor  $d_t$  is a dummy variable. The data consist of 100 observations that are distributed as follows:

		y	
		0	1
d	0	24	28
	1	32	16

- (1) (20 pts.) Obtain the MLE of  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$ .
- (2) (10 pts.) Estimate the standard errors of your estimates of  $\beta_1$  and  $\beta_2$ .
- (3) (10 pts.) Compute the Wald statistic for  $H_0: \beta_2 = \beta_1$ .