

Problem Set 2

1. Hypothesis test

1. Consider the $MA(1)$ model

$$y_t = \varepsilon_t + \theta\varepsilon_{t-1}, \quad \varepsilon_t \sim iidN(0, \sigma^2), \quad t = 1, \dots, T, \quad \varepsilon_0$$

1. Derive the LM test of the null $\theta = 0$
2. What are the advantages of the LM test over the LR test in this case?

2. Consider the model

$$y_t = \beta_1 x_{1t} + \beta_2 \frac{(x_{1t} - \gamma)^{-2}}{2} + \varepsilon_t$$

where $\varepsilon_t \sim iidN(0, \sigma^2)$ and the regressors x_1 and x_2 are process independent of the errors.

1. Obtain the log likelihood of the model and outline how you would obtain the NLE of the parameters β_1 , β_2 , γ , σ^2 .
2. Construct a LM test of the null $H_0 : \gamma = 0$.
3. Why is the LM test easier to carry out than the Likelihood ratio test?

*© 2007 by Christian Julliard. This document may be reproduced for educational and research purposes, so long as the copies contain this notice and are retained for personal use or distributed free.

2. Distributed lags and transformations

1. Rewrite the distributed lag

$$B(L)x_t = \beta_0 x_t + \beta_1 x_{t-1} + \dots + \beta_m x_{t-m}$$

in the form

$$\delta_0 x_t + \delta_1 \Delta x_{t-1} + \delta_2 \Delta x_{t-2} + \dots + \delta_m \Delta x_{t-m+1}$$

1. Show that $\delta_0 = B(1)$, the total effect. What is the relationship between the δ 's and the β 's?
2. If you write the second form as

$$\delta_0^+ x_{t-1} + \delta_1^+ \Delta x_t + \delta_2^+ \Delta x_{t-1} + \dots + \delta_m^+ \Delta x_{t-m+1}$$

how are the δ^+ 's related to the β 's?

2. Consider the Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model

$$A(L)y_t = \lambda + B(L)x_t + \varepsilon_t$$

where

$$A(L) = 1 - \alpha_1 L - \dots - \alpha_m L^m$$

$$B(L) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 L + \dots + \alpha_n L^n.$$

1. Show that you can rewrite this model in the error correction form

$$\Delta y_t = \lambda + \gamma_0 y_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \gamma_i \Delta y_{t-i} + \delta_0 x_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i \Delta x_{t-i+1} + \varepsilon_t.$$

What is the interpretation of γ_0 and δ_0 and hence of δ_0/γ_0 ? [Hint: use the results you derived in the first question of this section]

2. If you estimate the original model and the model in error correction form, what is the relationship between the two sets of estimates and the two sets of residuals?