

**Quiz # 4**  
**Chapter 6 and 7**  
**Suggested Answers**  
**Group 3**  
**Econometrics 06216**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Choose the most correct answer
  - You have 5 minutes to solve out this quiz
1. In the DGP:  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki} + \varepsilon_i$ , each slope coefficient indicates:
    - a. How much E(Y) changes when the corresponding X changes by one unit, holding all the other explanators fixed
    - b. How much Y changes when the corresponding X changes by one unit, holding all the other explanators fixed
    - c. How much E(Y) changes when the corresponding X changes by ten units, holding all the other explanators fixed
    - d. None of the above.
  
  2. If the intercept term is excluded from the model:
    - a. We have no assurance that the X's and the residuals have no sample covariation
    - b. The  $R^2$  should be ignored
    - c. The  $R^2$  reported by econometric software packages are sometimes not between 0 and 1
    - d. All the above
  
  3. About Adjusted  $R^2$  is correct:
    - a. That is a goodness-of-fit measure that grows smaller when an additional regressor is included in the model if the new regressor does not increase  $R^2$  by "enough".
    - b. 
$$\overline{R^2} = 1 - \frac{\left( \frac{\sum e_i^2}{(n-k-1)} \right)}{\left( \frac{\sum y_i^2}{(n-1)} \right)}$$
    - c. That it cannot exceed 1, but it can be less than 0
    - d. a. and c.
    - e. All the above
  
  4. One of the four important meanings of *linear* in econometrics is:
    - a. Estimators cannot be linear in the dependent variable
    - b. Regression models can be linear in the dependent and independent variables
    - c. Regression models can be linear in their parameters
    - d. Economic theory may not impose linear constraints on the parameters of a model
    - e. b. and c.
    - f. a. and d.
    - g. All the above
  
  5. Given the  $H_0 : \beta_3 = 2\beta_1$  and the  $H_A : \beta_3 \neq 2\beta_1$ , it is possible to affirm:
    - a. If the null hypothesis is not rejected the F statistic is close to 1
    - b. If the null hypothesis is rejected the F statistic is close to 0
    - c. If the null hypothesis is not rejected the F statistic is small

- d. None of the above.