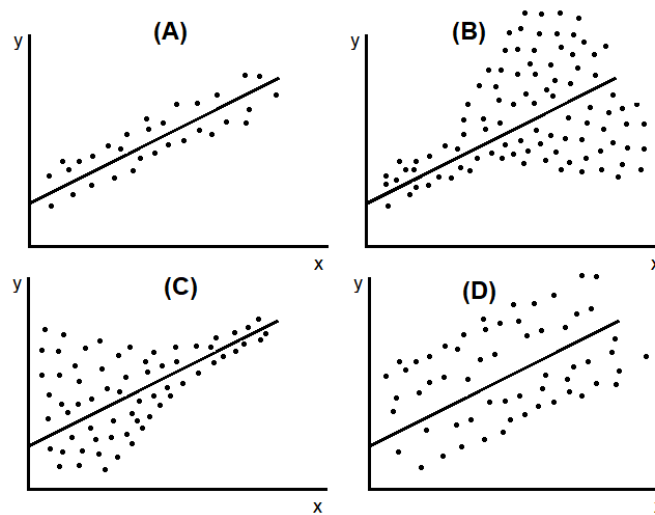


Name:

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE



- 10% 1. Consider the 4 models above. Which models present homoskedastic errors?
- A. Only (A)
 - B. Only (D)
 - C. (A) and (D)
 - D. (B) and (C)

SECTION B - TRUE OR FALSE

Consider a random sample with 705 observations of house purchases in Kansas. Your dataset consists of the following variables (variable's name and variable description):

house_price	price paid in thousands of dollars
number_bedrs	number of bedrooms
number_masterbedrs	number of master bedrooms
number_fullbaths	number of full bathrooms
number_halfbaths	number of half bathrooms
number_baths	= number_fullbaths + number_halfbaths
year_construction	year of the construction of the house
crime_rate	crime rate in the neighborhood
lot_size	lot size in square feet

- 10% 1. Consider the following regression model:

$$\log(\text{house_price}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \log(\text{lot_size}) + \log(\beta_2) \text{crime_rate} + u$$

where $\log()$ represents the natural logarithm. Then this model is linear in parameters.

- True False

- 10% 2. Consider the following regression model:

$$\text{house_price} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{number_bedrs} + \beta_2 \text{number_masterbedrs} + u$$

Then this model suffers from perfect collinearity.

- True False

- 10% 3. Consider the following regression model:

$$\text{house_price} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{number_bedrs} + \beta_2 \text{number_baths} + \beta_3 \text{number_fullbaths} + \beta_4 \text{number_halfbaths} + u$$

Then this model suffers from perfect collinearity.

- True False

- 10% 4. Consider the same regression model, i.e.:

$$\text{house_price} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{number_bedrs} + \beta_2 \text{number_baths} + \beta_3 \text{number_fullbaths} + \beta_4 \text{number_halfbaths} + u$$

If we run an OLS regression for this model, we will have 701 degrees of freedom.

- True False

- 10% 5. When we have multicollinearity the OLS estimator is biased.

- True False

SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER

- 40% 1. The **Gauss-Markov Theorem** states that under MLR.1 through MLR. 5 (i.e., Gauss-Markov assumptions) the OLS estimators of the parameters of a regression model are BLUE.

- (a) What “E” stands for? Explain.
(b) What “U” stands for? Explain.
(c) What “L” stands for? Explain.
(d) What “B” stands for? Explain.