

4. Preverjanje specifikacije in izbira funkcijske oblike modela

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Ljubljana, februar 2014

4.1 Ramseyev RESET test in Box–Coxov test





Motivacija

**Ekonomisti so ljudje, ki iščejo v temni sobi
črno mačko, ki ne obstaja.
Ekonometriki so redno obtoženi, da so jo našli.**

P. Kennedy: *A Guide to Econometrics* (1992)

Motivacija

PREVERJANJE PRAVILNOSTI SPECIFIKACIJE REGRESIJSKEGA MODELA

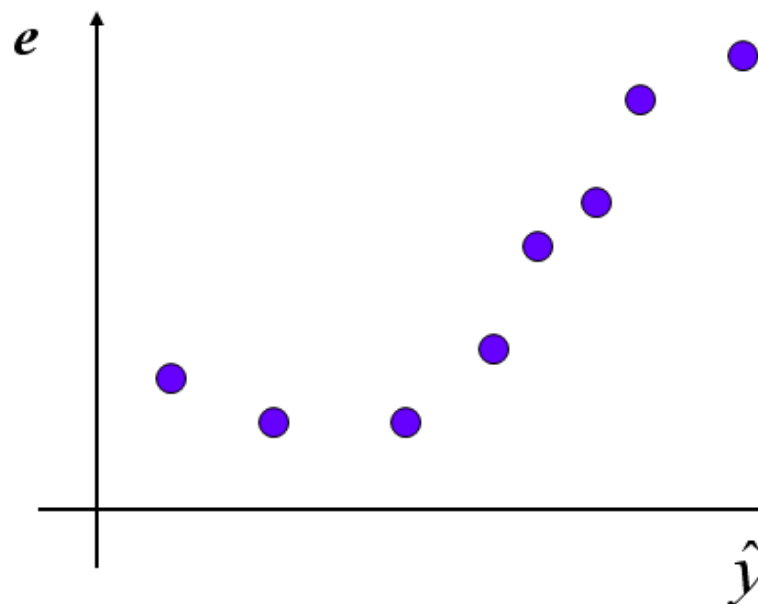
-  **Izpustitev pomembne spremenljivke**
-  **Vključitev nepotrebne (nepomembne) spremenljivke**
-  **Uporaba napačne funkcijske oblike**
-  **Napake merjenja spremenljivk**

RESET test

RESET test (Ramseyev test, 1969)
(REgression Specification Error Test)



Ocenimo regresijski model in pripravimo razsevni diagram



RESET test



Ocenimo razširjeni regresijski model

$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_k x_k + \beta_{k+1} \hat{y}^2 + u$$

oziroma

$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_k x_k + \beta_{k+1} \hat{y}^2 + \beta_{k+2} \hat{y}^3 + u$$



Preverimo smiselnost širjenja regresijskega modela

$$F = \frac{(R_N^2 - R_O^2) / m}{(1 - R_N^2) / (n - k_N)} \sim F_{(m, (n - k_N))}$$

Box–Coxov test

BOX–COXov test (1964)

Primerjava linearnega in dvojno-logaritemskega regresijskega modela



Ocenimo linearni in dvojno-logaritemsko linearni model

$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_k x_k + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad NVK_L$$

$$\ln y = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \ln x_2 + \cdots + \gamma_k \ln x_k + u \quad \Rightarrow \quad NVK_{LL}$$



Postavimo ničelno in alternativno domnevo

H_0 : Modela sta si enakovredna

H_1 : Modela nista enakovredna

Box–Coxov test

B Izračunamo geometrijsko sredino odvisne spremenljivke

$$\bar{y}_G = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^{1/n} \longleftrightarrow \bar{y}_G = e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum \ln y_i}$$

C Izračunamo testno statistiko

$$l = \frac{n}{2} \left| \ln \left(\frac{NVK_L / \bar{y}_G^2}{NVK_{LL}} \right) \right| \sim \chi_1^2$$

D Odločitveno pravilo

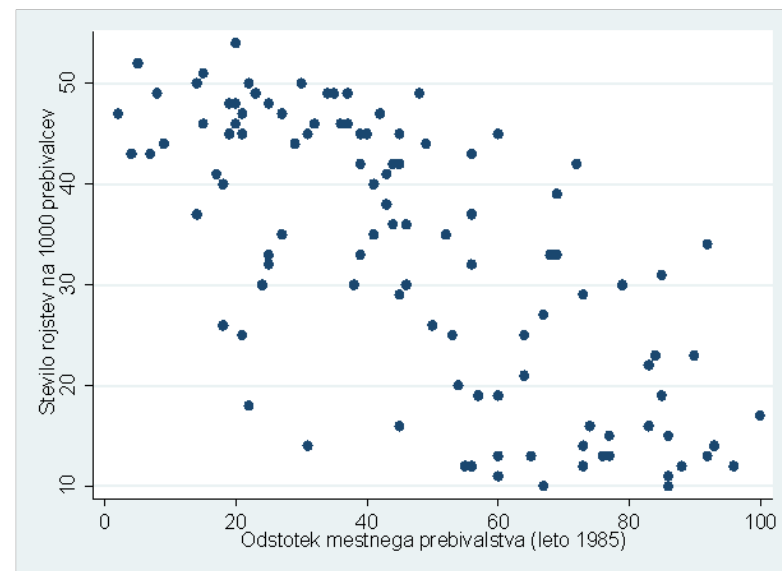
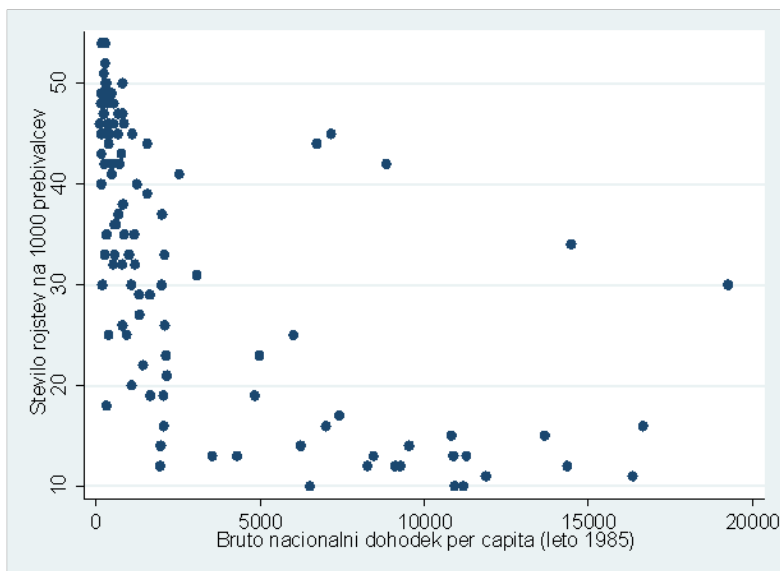
$l < \chi_1^2 \implies H_0$ ne zavrnamo

$l > \chi_1^2 \implies NVK_L / \bar{y}_G^2 < NVK_{LL} \implies$ Primernejši linearni model

$l > \chi_1^2 \implies NVK_L / \bar{y}_G^2 > NVK_{LL} \implies$ Primernejši dvojno
logaritemsko linearni model

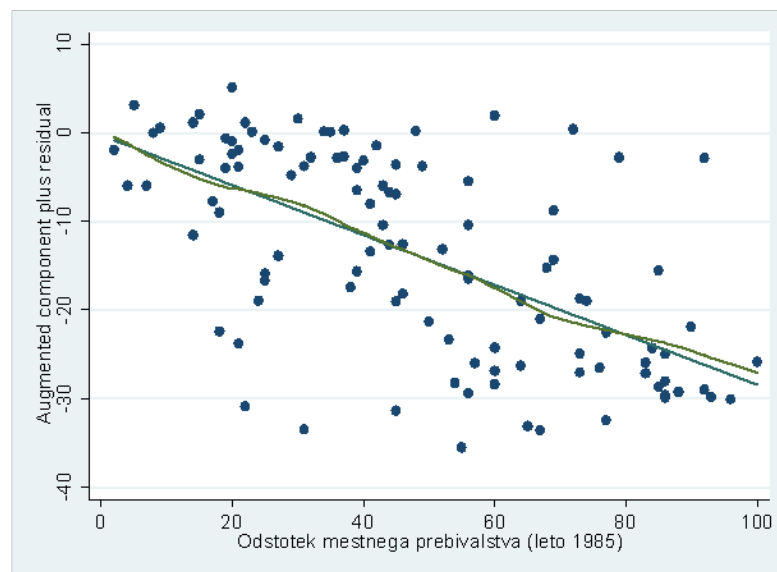
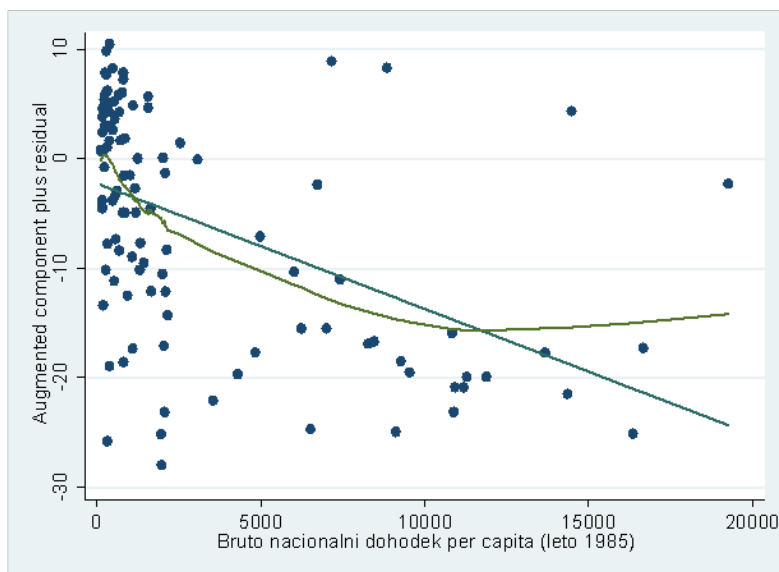
Linearnost regresijskega modela

$$RODNOST_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 GNPCAP_i + \beta_3 MPREB_i + u_i$$



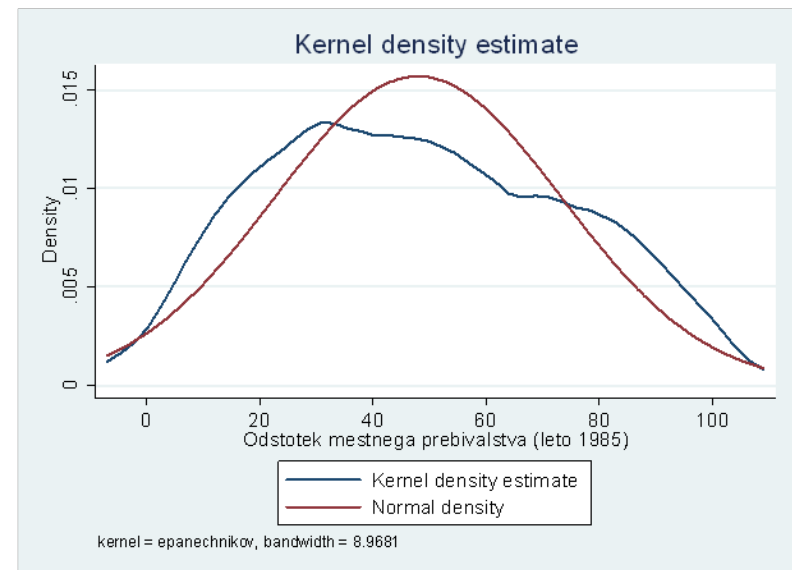
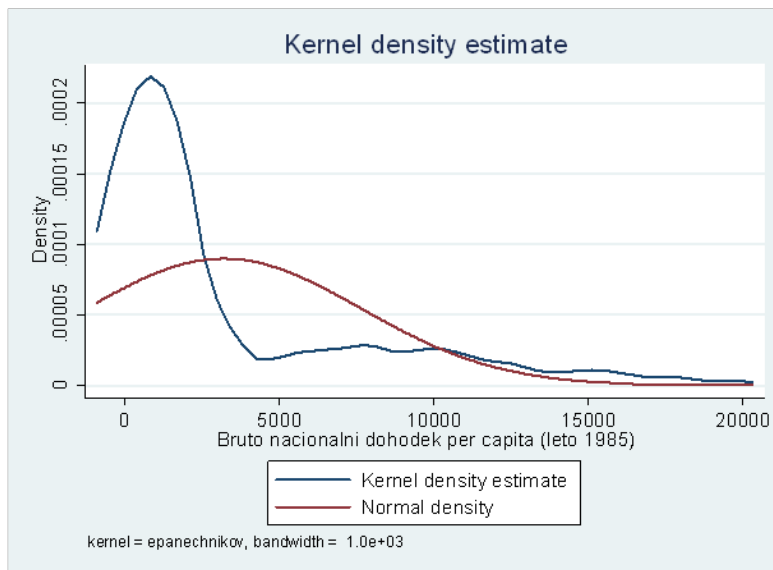
Linearnost regresijskega modela

Diagram prilagojenih komponent in ostankov



Linearnost regresijskega modela

Diagram jedrne gostote



4.2 Linearne transformacije spremenljivk in oblike modelov

Linearne transformacije spremenljivk

Vpliv linearne transformacije spremenljivk na vrednosti regresijskih koeficientov

Osnovni
model

$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + u$$

$$y^{Tr} = ay + c$$

$$x_j^{Tr} = d_j x_j + f_j ; j = 2, \dots, k$$


Transformirani
model

$$y^{Tr} = \beta_1^{Tr} + \beta_2^{Tr} x_2^{Tr} + \dots + \beta_k^{Tr} x_k^{Tr} + u^{Tr}$$

$$\beta_1^{Tr} = a\beta_1 + c - \sum_2^k \frac{af_j}{d_j} \beta_j \quad \beta_j^{Tr} = \frac{a}{d_j} \beta_j ; j = 2, \dots, k$$

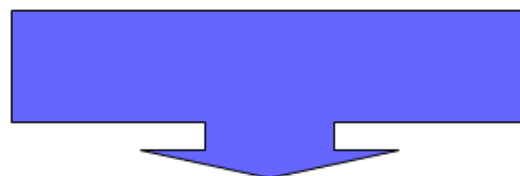
$$\text{☺} \quad R^{Tr2} = R^2 \quad \text{☺} \quad t^{Tr} = t \quad \text{☺} \quad s_e^{Tr} = as_e$$

Linearne transformacije spremenljivk

Osnovni podatki  Indeksi s stalno osnovo

$$y^{Tr} = 100 \frac{y_t}{y_o} \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{100}{y_o} \quad ; \quad c = 0$$

$$x_j^{Tr} = 100 \frac{x_{jt}}{x_{jo}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad d_j = \frac{100}{x_{jo}} \quad ; \quad f_j = 0$$



$$\beta_j^{Tr} = \frac{100}{x_{jo}} \beta_j = \frac{x_{jo}}{y_o} \beta_j; \quad j = 2, \dots, k$$

Linearne transformacije spremenljivk

Koeficienti dinamike

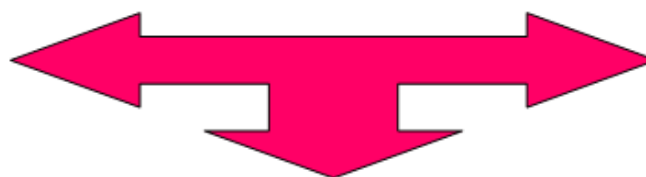


Stopnje rasti

$$S_t = 100K_t - 100$$

$$y^{Tr} = 100y - 100 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a = 100 \ ; \ c = -100$$

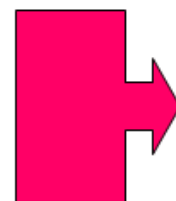
$$x_j^{Tr} = 100x_j - 100 \quad \Rightarrow \quad d_j = 100 \ ; \ f_j = -100$$



$$\beta_j^{Tr} = \frac{100}{100} \beta_j = \beta_j; \quad j = 2, \dots, k$$

Linearne transformacije spremenljivk

Osnovne vrednosti
spremenljivk



Standardizirane
vrednosti spremenljivk

$$y^{Tr} = \frac{y - \bar{y}}{\sigma_y}$$

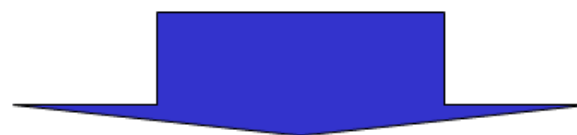


$$a = \frac{1}{\sigma_y} \quad ; \quad c = -\frac{\bar{y}}{\sigma_y}$$

$$x_j^{Tr} = \frac{x_j - \bar{x}_j}{\sigma_{x_j}}$$



$$d_j = \frac{1}{\sigma_{x_j}} \quad ; \quad f_j = -\frac{\bar{x}_j}{\sigma_{x_j}}$$



$$\beta_j^{Tr} = \frac{1 / \sigma_y}{1 / \sigma_{x_j}} \beta_j = \frac{\sigma_{x_j}}{\sigma_y} \beta_j \quad \text{“Beta koeficienti”}$$

Oblike regresijskih modelov

Regresijski model	Funkcija	Linearizirani model	Elastičnost
Linearni	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$	$\beta_2 \frac{x}{y}$
Logaritemsko-linearni	$y = e^{\beta_1 + \beta_2 x}$	$\ln y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$	$\beta_2 x$
Linearno-logaritemski	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \ln x$	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \ln x$	$\beta_2 \frac{1}{y}$
Potenčni / Log-log linearni	$y = \beta_1 x^{\beta_2}$	$\ln y = \ln \beta_1 + \beta_2 \ln x$	β_2
Eksponentni	$y = \beta_1 \beta_2^x$	$\ln y = \ln \beta_1 + \ln \beta_2 x$	$x \ln \beta_2$
Ulomljeno linearni	$y = \frac{1}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 x}$	$\frac{1}{y} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$	$-\beta_2 xy$

Oblike regresijskih modelov

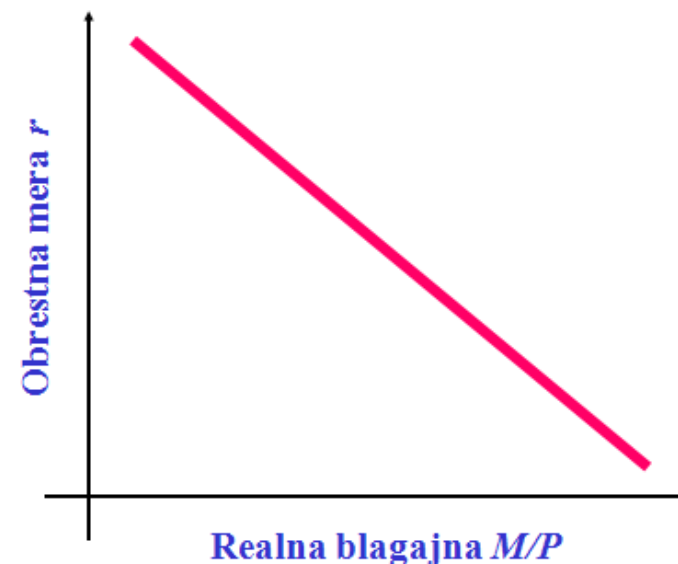
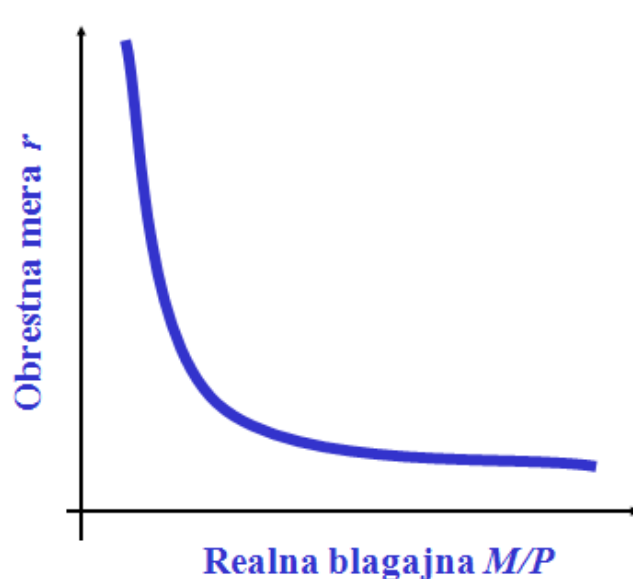
Regresijski model	Funkcija	Linearizirani model	Elastičnost
Hiperbolični / Recipročni	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \frac{1}{x}$	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \frac{1}{x}$	$-\beta_2 \frac{1}{xy}$
Ulomljeno-linearni	$y = \frac{x}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 x}$	$\frac{x}{y} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x$	$\beta_1 \frac{y}{x}$
Parabolični	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \sqrt{x}$	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \sqrt{x}$	$\beta_2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2y}$
Logaritemsko-recipročni	$y = e^{\beta_1 + \beta_2 \frac{1}{x}}$	$\ln y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \frac{1}{x}$	$\beta_2 \frac{1}{x}$
Kvadratni trinom	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x + \beta_3 x^2$	$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x + \beta_3 x^2$	$\frac{\beta_2 + 2\beta_3 x^2}{y}$
Ulomljeni kvadratni trinom	$y = \frac{1}{\beta_1 + \beta_2 x + \beta_3 x^2}$	$\frac{1}{y} = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x + \beta_3 x^2$	$-(\beta_2 + \beta_3 x^2)y$

Primeri regresijskih modelov

Potenčni regresijski model Dvojno-logaritemsko linearni model

$$y = \beta_1 x^{\beta_2} e^u$$

$$\ln y = \ln \beta_1 + \beta_2 \ln x + u$$

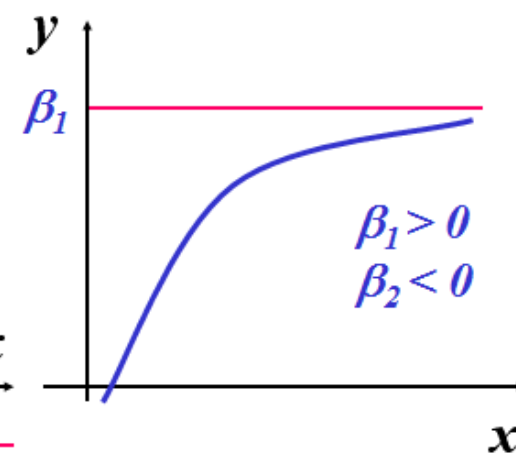
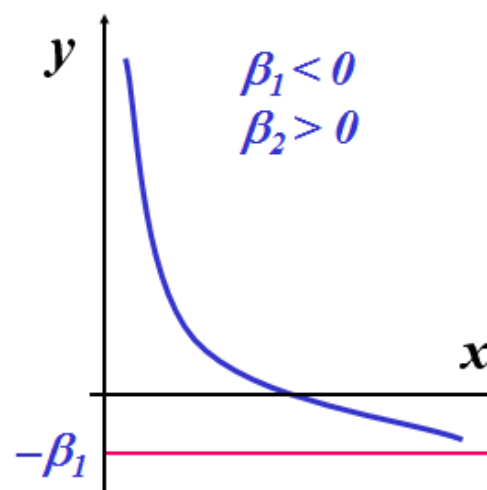
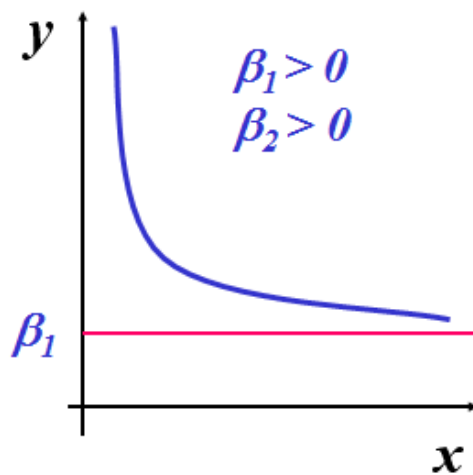


Primeri regresijskih modelov

Hiperbolični regresijski model Recipročni regresijski model

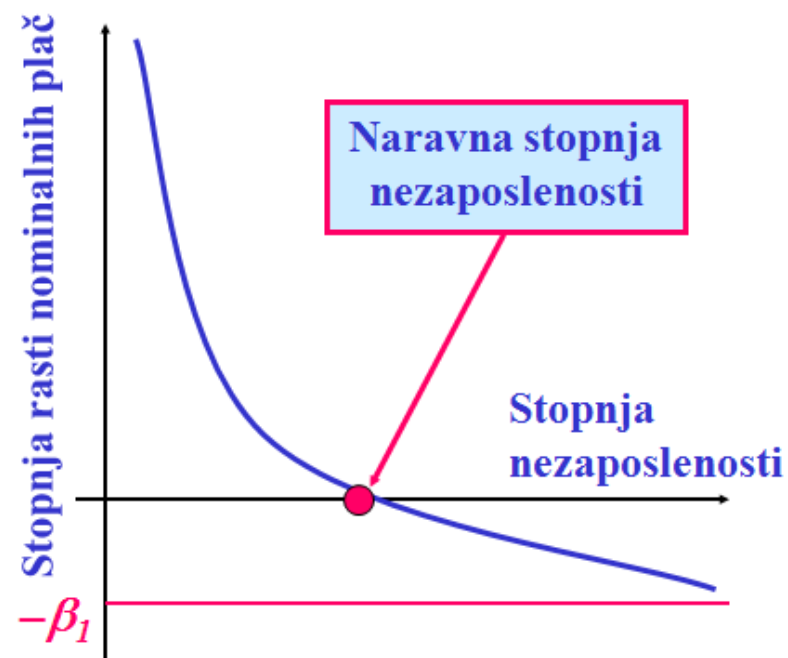
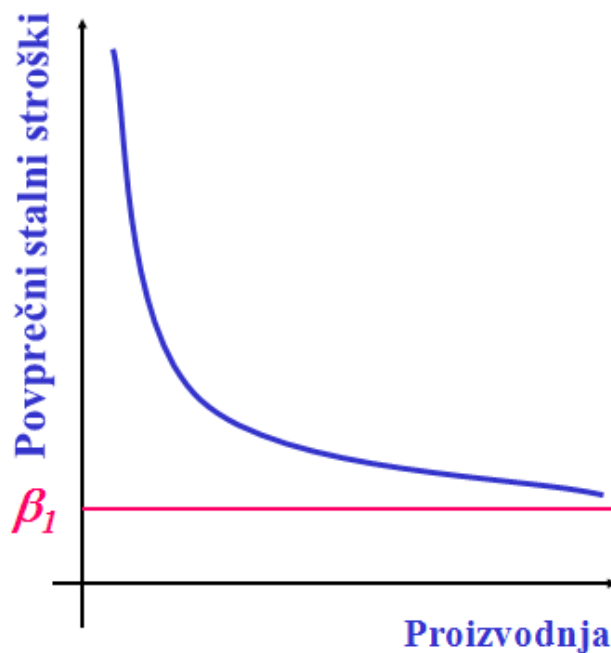
$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \frac{1}{x} + u$$

$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x^{Tr} + u$$



Primeri regresijskih modelov

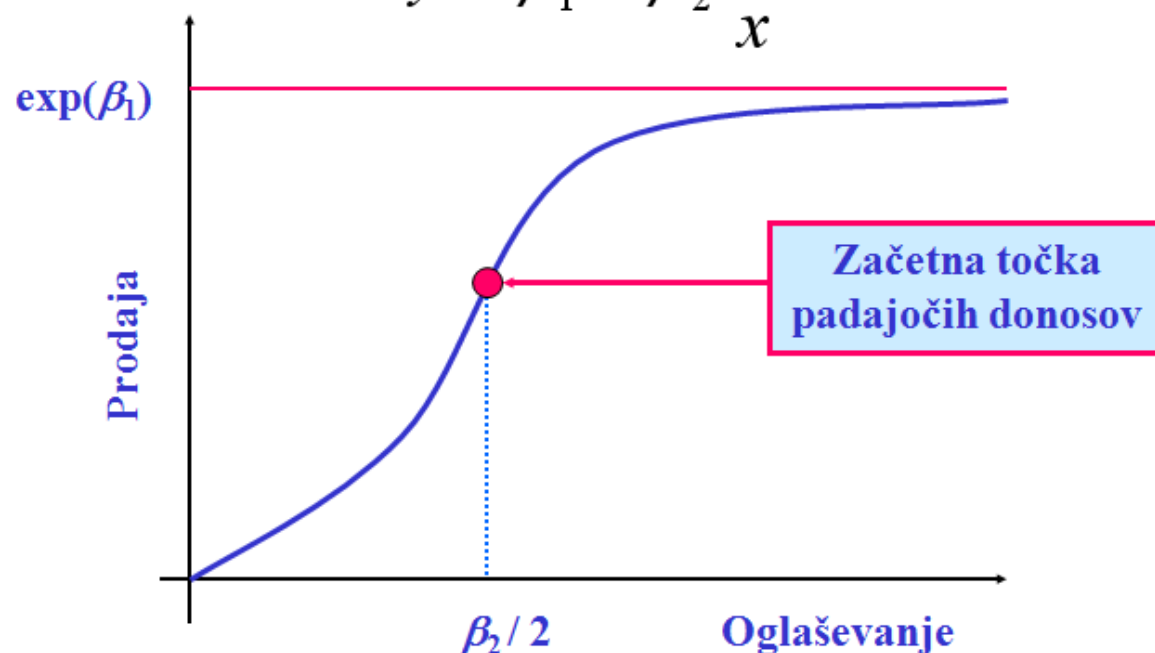
Dva primera uporabe recipročnega regresijskega modela



Primeri regresijskih modelov

Primer logaritemsko-inverznega regresijskega modela

$$\ln y = \beta_1 - \beta_2 \frac{1}{x} + u$$



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