

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0 :

Week 01

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Week 03

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Week 05 :

Week 06

Week 07

Week 08

Lecture 60 : Dummy variable (Contd.)

Lecture 61 : Dummy variable (Contd.)

Lecture 62 : Dummy variable (Contd.)

Lecture 63 : Dummy variable (Contd.)

Lecture 64 : Heteroscedasticity

Lecture 65 : Heteroscedasticity (Contd.)

Lecture 66 : Heteroscedasticity (Contd.)

Lecture 67 : Heteroscedasticity (Contd.)

Lecture 68 : Heteroscedasticity (Contd.)

Lecture 69 : Heteroscedasticity (Contd.)

Quiz: Week 8:Assignment 8

Feedback for Week 8

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Assignment Solution

Week 8:Assignment 8

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-09-22, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding Heteroscedasticity?

1 point

- a. The variance of dependent variable is not constant
- b. The variance of the error terms is not constant
- c. Errors have non-zero mean
- d. Errors are not linearly dependent on one another

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b

2) An estimated regression model is represented by the following expression:

1 point

$$\text{Salary} = -1.23 - 1.5 \text{ female} + 0.6 \text{ education} + 0.05 \text{ experience}$$

where Salary is measured in Rs/ Hour.

Which of the following is the correct interpretation of coefficient of gender dummy?

- a) The coefficient measures the difference in salary between female and male, given the level of education and experience is different.
- b) The coefficient measures the difference in salary between female and male, given the same level of education and experience
- c) if a female and a male have the same level of education and experience, the female earns, on average, 1.5 rupees less per hour than the male.
- d) if female and a male have different level of education and experience, the female earns, on average, 1.5 rupees less per hour than the male.

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b

c

3) If heteroscedasticity is present in a regression model but it is ignored, then the OLS estimator will be

1 point

- a. Biased
- b. Inconsistent
- c. Inefficient
- d. All of the above

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c

4) Which of the following can also be a reason for Heteroscedasticity problem?

1 point

- a) Inclusion of variables which are uncorrelated with the X and Y variables in the model
- b) Variables are perfectly multicollinear
- c) Presence of outliers
- d) No correlation

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c

5) Which of the following are tests for heteroscedasticity?

1 point

- (a) Durbin Watson test
- (b) White's Test
- (c) Breusch Pagan Godfrey test
- (d) Goldfeld Quandt test

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b

c

d

6) A student is assigned the task to conduct White's test for heteroscedasticity using the estimation from the following regression model:

1 point

$$y = b_1 + b_2 X_{2t} + b_3 X_{3t} + u_t$$

Which of the following equations best represents the form of the auxiliary regression?

- a) $u_t = a_1 + a_2 * u_{t-1} + v_t$
- b) $u_t^2 = a_1 + a_2 X_{2t} + a_3 X_{3t} + a_4 X_{2t}^2 + a_5 X_{3t}^2 + a_6 X_{2t} X_{3t} + v_t$
- c) $u_t^2 = a_1 + a_2 * u_{t-1} + v_t$
- d) $u_t = a_1 + a_2 X_{2t} + a_3 X_{3t} + a_4 X_{2t}^2 + a_5 X_{3t}^2 + a_6 X_{2t} X_{3t} + v_t$

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

b

7) Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding heteroscedasticity?

1 point

- a) The least square estimator remains linear and unbiased, but is no longer the best
- b) Standard errors computed for the least square estimator are usually incorrect
- c) A problem commonly found in cross-sectional data
- d) None of the above

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a

b

c

8) The following statements are given
Statement 1: Regardless of the results of the residual heteroscedasticity and normality tests, the model with a larger R-squared or smaller Akaike Information Criterion should always be preferred.

1 point

Statement 2: If the errors in a regression model are heteroscedastic, the OLS estimator remains efficient in the Gauss-Markov sense, but is no longer unbiased.

Please choose the correct option regarding the above statements.

- a. Statement 1 is TRUE, Statement 2 is FALSE
- b. Statement 1 is FALSE, Statement 2 is TRUE
- c. Both statements are TRUE
- d. Both Statements are FALSE

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

d

9) The difference between White test and Breusch Pagan test is

1 point

- a. The White test can be used to detect non-linear form of heteroskedasticity, whereas Breusch-Pagan test checks for linear form of heteroscedasticity
- b. In a linear regression model, the White test is used to detect heteroscedasticity, whereas the Breusch-Pagan test is used to detect autocorrelation.
- c. The number of regressors employed in the White test is more than that used in the Breusch-Pagan test.
- d. The number of regressors employed in the Breusch-Pagan test is more than that used in the White test.

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

a

c

10) Which of the following is the simplest way to get some idea regarding heteroskedasticity?

1 point

- a. Construct a histogram
- b. Calculate variance of the sample
- c. Examine the residual plot
- d. All of the above

- ☐ a
- ☐ b
- ☐ c
- ☐ d

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

c