

Κεφ. 9. Έλεγχος Σταθεροτητας.

9.1 Ορισμοί και χριστος ψευδοεταβλων.

$$C_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 Y_t + \epsilon_t.$$

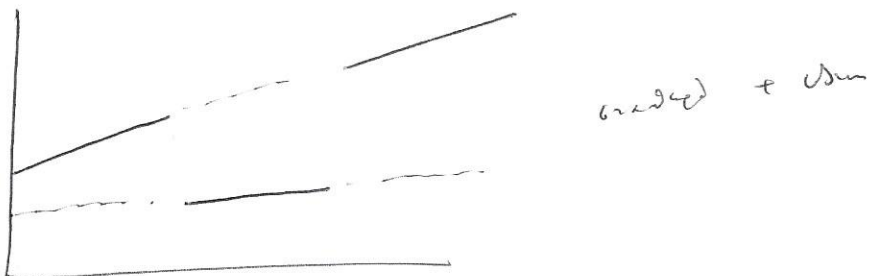
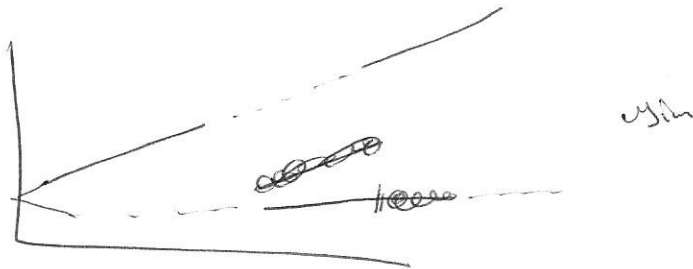
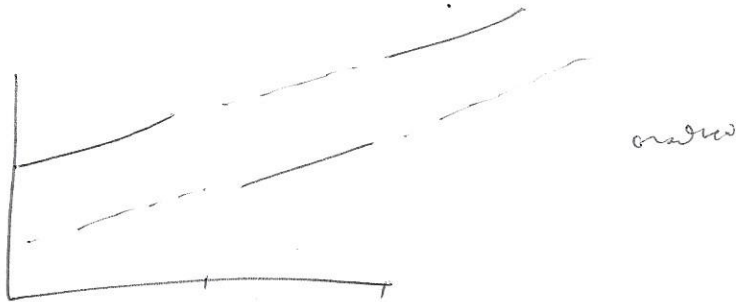
$$M1: C_t = \beta_1 + \delta d_t + \beta_2 Y_t + \epsilon_t.$$

$$M2: C_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 Y_t + \delta \cdot (d_t Y_t) + \epsilon_t.$$

$$M3: C_t = \beta_1 + \delta_1 d_t + \beta_2 Y_t + \delta_2 \cdot (d_t Y_t) + \epsilon_t$$

► προβλεψη σε χρεω καθημερων for ψευδοεταβλων.

► ψευδοεταβλων εαυτων εαυτων.



9.2 Στοιχειώδη ελαττώματα γραμμικών (A ελαττώματα).

Ελαττώμα Chow

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon.$$

ψ: Σε ομαλές αλλαγές των παραμέτρων που υλοποιούνται μέσω των διαστημάτων T_1 και T_2 ανεξάρτητα.

1) T_1 παρατηρήσεις:
$$\hat{\beta}_{T_1} = (X'_{T_1} X_{T_1})^{-1} \cdot X'_{T_1} y_{T_1}$$

2) Το βάζει το $\hat{\beta}_{T_1}$ βρισκω προβλέψεις για $t = T_1 + 1, T_1 + 2, \dots, T$.

$$\hat{y}_{T_2} = X_{T_2} \cdot \hat{\beta}_{T_1}$$

3) διαφορά προβλέσεων απόβλεψης.

$$d = y_{T_2} - \hat{y}_{T_2} = y_{T_2} - X_{T_2} \cdot \hat{\beta}_{T_1} \quad \left. \vphantom{d} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$d_{true} = X_{T_2} \cdot \beta + \varepsilon_{T_2}$$

~~Απόβλεψη~~ $\Rightarrow d = X_{T_2} \cdot \beta + \varepsilon_{T_2} - X_{T_2} \cdot \hat{\beta}_{T_1} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow d = \varepsilon_{T_2} - X_{T_2} \cdot (\hat{\beta}_{T_1} - \beta).$$

$$E(d) = E \left[\varepsilon_{T_2} - X_{T_2} (\hat{\beta}_{T_1} - \beta) \right] = \underbrace{E(\varepsilon_{T_2})}_0 - E \left[X_{T_2} \underbrace{(\hat{\beta}_{T_1} - \beta)}_0 \right] = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(d) &= E(d d') = E \left\{ \left[\varepsilon_{T_2} - X_{T_2} (\hat{\beta}_{T_1} - \beta) \right] \left[\varepsilon_{T_2} - X_{T_2} (\hat{\beta}_{T_1} - \beta) \right]' \right\} = \\ &= \sigma^2 \cdot \bar{I}_{T_2} + X_{T_2} \cdot \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_{T_1}) \cdot X'_{T_2} = \\ &= \sigma^2 \cdot \left[\bar{I}_{T_2} + X_{T_2} \cdot (X'_{T_1} X_{T_1})^{-1} \cdot X'_{T_2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

δηλ $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}_{T_1}) = E(\hat{\beta}_{T_1} - \beta_1)(\hat{\beta}_{T_1} - \beta_1)' = \sigma^2 \cdot (X'_{T_1} X_{T_1})^{-1}$.

da $\epsilon_T \sim N_{iid}(0, \sigma^2)$

τότε $d \sim N(0, \text{var}(d))$.

$d' [\text{var}(d)]^{-1} \cdot d \sim \chi^2_{T_2}$

$\frac{\sum_{T_1}^1 \hat{\epsilon}_{T_1}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{T_2}$

κ) T. f. d. υπέρθετος:

$$F_{chow} = d' \cdot [\text{var}(d)]^{-1} \cdot d / T_2 = d' \cdot \left[\bar{I}_{T_2} + X_{T_2} (X'_{T_1} X_{T_1})^{-1} X'_{T_2} \right] \cdot \frac{\sum_{T_1}^1 \hat{\epsilon}_{T_1}^2}{\sigma^2} \cdot d / T_2$$

$$= \frac{d' \cdot \left[\bar{I}_{T_2} + X_{T_2} (X'_{T_1} X_{T_1})^{-1} X'_{T_2} \right] d / T_2}{\hat{\epsilon}'_{T_1} \hat{\epsilon}_{T_1} / (T_1 - k)}$$

αφού $\frac{\sum_{T_1}^1 \hat{\epsilon}_{T_1}^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{T_1}^1 \hat{\epsilon}_{T_1}^2}{T_1 - k}$

$F_{chow} \sim F_{T_2, T_1 - k}$ αρ. H₀ α. $F_{chow} \rightarrow F_{T_2, T_1 - k, \alpha}$

Αναλογιστικός χειρισμός.

1) $y_{T_1} = X_{T_1} B + \epsilon_{T_1}$ εμπειρ. \rightarrow πρ. κριτική Res.S.S._{T₁} = $\sum_{T_1}^1 \hat{\epsilon}_{T_1}^2$

2) $y = XB + \epsilon$ δεχόμενα δεδομένα \rightarrow πρ. κριτική Res.S.S._T = $\sum \hat{\epsilon}^2$

3) $F_{chow} = \frac{(RSS_T - RSS_{T_1}) / T_2}{RSS_{T_1} / (T_1 - k)} = \frac{(\sum \hat{\epsilon}^2 - \sum_{T_1}^1 \hat{\epsilon}_{T_1}^2) / T_2}{\sum_{T_1}^1 \hat{\epsilon}_{T_1}^2 / (T_1 - k)} \sim F_{T_2, T_1 - k}$

Σύστημα Αλληλόμενων συστημάτων ενός υποδείγματος.

• Ευρίσκω συντελεστές για διακριτά διαστήματα παρατηρήσεων.

► $Y = XB + \epsilon$. 2 υαδρώματα

1: $t = 1, \dots, T_1$.

2: $t = T_1 + 1, T_1 + 2, \dots, T$.

Το υαδρώμα διαγράφεται:

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} + \epsilon \quad (3)$$

$y_1: T_1 \times 1$ $X_1: T_1 \times K$
 $y_2: T_2 \times 1 = [T - T_1] \times 1$ $X_2: T_2 \times K = [T - T_1] \times K$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_{T_1} \\ \vdots \\ y_{T_1+1} \\ y_{T_1+2} \\ \vdots \\ y_T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & X_{12} & \dots & X_{1K} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & X_{22} & \dots & X_{2K} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & X_{T_1,2} & \dots & X_{T_1,K} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & X_{T_1+1,2} & \dots & X_{T_1+1,K} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & X_{T_1+2,2} & \dots & X_{T_1+2,K} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & X_{T,2} & \dots & X_{T,K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} \\ B_{12} \\ \vdots \\ B_{1K} \\ \vdots \\ B_{21} \\ B_{22} \\ \vdots \\ B_{2K} \end{bmatrix}$$

► Το υαδρώμα (3) λαμβάνει τη μορφή με τη με χρήση προσδοκώμενων:

$$y_t = B_{11} \cdot dt_1 + B_{12} \cdot X_{t2} \cdot dt_1 + B_{13} \cdot X_{t3} \cdot dt_1 + \dots + B_{1K} \cdot X_{tK} \cdot dt_1$$

$$+ B_{21} \cdot dt_2 + B_{22} \cdot X_{t2} \cdot dt_2 + \dots + B_{2K} \cdot X_{tK} \cdot dt_2 + \epsilon_t =$$

$$= (dt_1 \quad X_{t2} dt_1 \quad \dots \quad X_{tK} dt_1) \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} \\ B_{12} \\ \vdots \\ B_{1K} \end{pmatrix} + (dt_2 \quad X_{t2} dt_2 \quad \dots \quad X_{tK} dt_2) \begin{pmatrix} B_{21} \\ B_{22} \\ \vdots \\ B_{2K} \end{pmatrix} + \epsilon_t$$

όπου $dt_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow T_1 \times 1$

και $dt_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow T_2 \times 1$

► LS evaluation.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2 \end{bmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X_1' & 0 \\ 0 & X_2' \end{bmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} X_1' X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2' X_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} X_1' y_1 \\ X_2' y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (X_1' X_1)^{-1} \cdot X_1' y_1 \\ (X_2' X_2)^{-1} \cdot X_2' y_2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

apx $\hat{\beta}_1 = (X_1' X_1)^{-1} X_1' y_1$, $\hat{\beta}_2 = (X_2' X_2)^{-1} X_2' y_2$.

$$\text{Var} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \sigma^2 \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2 \end{bmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}^{-1} = \sigma^2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X_1' X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2' X_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}.$$

όπου $\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum \varepsilon_i^2}{T-2k}$.

δηλ. $\text{var}(\hat{\beta}_1) = \sigma^2 \cdot (X_1' X_1)^{-1}$

$\text{var}(\hat{\beta}_2) = \sigma^2 \cdot (X_2' X_2)^{-1}$.

Da προποσων να συμπληρωθουν $\sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t = 0$ και $\sum_{t=1}^T \varepsilon_t x_t = 0$

$\hat{\beta}_2 \rightarrow$ και $T = T+1, \dots, T$

$$\sum \varepsilon_i^2 = \sum_1 \varepsilon_i^2 + \sum_2 \varepsilon_i^2.$$

Επιπλέον για $k=2$ ο πίνακας $\begin{bmatrix} X_1' X_1 & 0 \\ 0 & X_2' X_2 \end{bmatrix}$ είναι block diagonal (υπό κλάση διαγώνιος).

► Εξέταση: $H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2$

$H_1: \beta_1 \neq \beta_2$.

$$R \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} = r$$

$(k \times 2k) (2k \times 1) = (k \times 1)$.

$$H_0: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta_{11} = \beta_{21} \\ \beta_{12} = \beta_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{1k} = \beta_{2k} \end{array} \right\}$$

όπου $R = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{array} \right]$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_{11} \\ \beta_{12} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{1k} \\ \beta_{21} \\ \beta_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{2k} \end{bmatrix}$, $r = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$F = \left(R \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{bmatrix} - r \right)' \left\{ R \cdot \text{Var} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot R' \right\}^{-1} \left(R \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix} - r \right) \sim F_{K, T-2K} \quad (54)$$

αυ $F > F_{K, T-2K, \alpha}$ λαορ. H_0

Μεθόδους Τροπάζ (β)

Μοδελήματα (β): $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon$.
 ↑
 β αλληλίου
 εικονικό $\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix}$ με βίωμα $\hat{\varepsilon}$,
 και αδροία ερεετ. υααδίααυ $\hat{\varepsilon}'\hat{\varepsilon}$.

Μοδελήματα (β): $\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \beta + \varepsilon^*$; $y = X\beta + \varepsilon^*$, εικονικό β, υααδίααυ $\hat{\varepsilon}^*$,
 ↑
 β εααδίααυ
 υααδ. $\hat{\varepsilon}^{*'}\hat{\varepsilon}^*$.

$$F = \frac{[(\hat{\varepsilon}^{*'}\hat{\varepsilon}^*) - (\hat{\varepsilon}'\hat{\varepsilon})] / K}{\hat{\varepsilon}'\hat{\varepsilon} / (T-2K)} \sim F_{K, T-2K}$$

βίωμα τωω

$$F = \frac{(RSS_R - RSS_U) / J}{RSS_U / (N-K)} = \frac{(\hat{\varepsilon}^{*'}\hat{\varepsilon}^* - \hat{\varepsilon}'\hat{\varepsilon}) / J}{\hat{\varepsilon}'\hat{\varepsilon} / (N-K)} \sim F_{J, N-K} \quad (CG p. 4)$$

• ΕΛΕΓΧΟ ΑΝΙΣΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΣΤΑ ΣΤΑΘΕΡΑ.

• $\text{Var}(\hat{\beta})^{-1}$:
$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & 0 & \tilde{X}_1 \\ 0 & I_2 & \tilde{X}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} \\ \beta_{21} \\ \tilde{\beta} \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon.$$

$$\tilde{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} X_{1,2} & \dots & X_{1,k} \\ X_{2,2} & \dots & X_{2,k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{T_1,2} & \dots & X_{T_1,k} \end{pmatrix} \quad \tilde{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} X_{T_1+1,2} & \dots & X_{T_1+1,k} \\ X_{T_1+2,2} & \dots & X_{T_1+2,k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{T,2} & \dots & X_{T,k} \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ $X_{T_1,2}$ \leftarrow $X_{T,2}$ \leftarrow $X_{T,2}$

$$I_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow T_1 \times 1 \text{ vector.} \quad I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow (T - T_1) \times 1 \text{ vector.}$$

• $y_t = \beta_{11} \cdot dt_1 + \beta_{21} \cdot dt_2 + \beta_2 X_{t,2} + \dots + \beta_k X_{t,k} + \varepsilon_t.$

• $H_0: \beta_{11} = \beta_{21}.$
 $H_1: \beta_{11} \neq \beta_{21}.$

$$F = \frac{\left[R \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} \\ \beta_{21} \\ \tilde{\beta} \end{pmatrix} - r \right]' \cdot \left\{ R \cdot \text{Var} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} \\ \beta_{21} \\ \tilde{\beta} \end{pmatrix} \cdot R' \right\}^{-1} \cdot \left[R \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} \\ \beta_{21} \\ \tilde{\beta} \end{pmatrix} - r \right]}{1} \sim$$

$H_0: R \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} \\ \beta_{21} \\ \tilde{\beta} \end{pmatrix} = r.$

$\sim F_{1, T-k-1}$
 $1, T - (k+1).$

όπου $R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \dots 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{pmatrix}_{(k+1) \times 1}$

$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} \\ \beta_{21} \\ \tilde{\beta} \end{pmatrix}_{(k+1) \times 1}$ \cdot r $_{(1 \times 1)}$

$$\text{• uao Sef } k: \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} L_1 & \tilde{X}_1 & 0 \\ L_2 & 0 & \tilde{X}_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\beta}_1 \\ \tilde{\beta}_1 \\ \tilde{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix} + \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{• uao } \tilde{\beta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{12} \\ \beta_{13} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{1k} \end{pmatrix}_{(k-1) \times 1}, \quad \tilde{\beta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{22} \\ \beta_{23} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{2k} \end{pmatrix}_{(k-1) \times 1}, \quad \tilde{X}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} X_{12} & \dots & X_{1k} \\ X_{22} & \dots & X_{2k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{T_1,2} & \dots & X_{T_1,k} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tilde{X}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} X_{T_1+1,2} & \dots & X_{T_1+1,k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ X_{T_2,2} & \dots & X_{T_2,k} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{T_1 \times 1}, \quad L_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}_{T_2 \times 1} = (T - T_1) \times 1.$$

$$\text{• } y_t = \beta_1 + \beta_{12} X_{t2} d_{t1} + \dots + \beta_{1k} X_{tk} d_{t1} + \beta_{22} X_{t2} d_{t2} + \dots + \beta_{2k} X_{tk} d_{t2} + \varepsilon_t.$$

$$\text{• } H_0: \tilde{\beta}_1 = \tilde{\beta}_2 \quad H_0: R \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \tilde{\beta}_1 \\ \tilde{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix} = r \quad \text{• uao } R = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$(k-1) \times [1 + 2 \cdot (k-1)]$
 $(k-1) \times 1$
 $(k-1)$
 $(k-1)$

$$F = \frac{\left[R \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \tilde{\beta}_1 \\ \tilde{\beta}_2 \end{pmatrix} - r \right]' \left\{ R \cdot \text{Var} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\tilde{\beta}}_1 \\ \hat{\tilde{\beta}}_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdot R' \right\}^{-1} \left[R \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\beta}_1 \\ \hat{\tilde{\beta}}_1 \\ \hat{\tilde{\beta}}_2 \end{pmatrix} - r \right]}{k-1} \rightarrow F_{k-1, T-2(k-1)-1}$$