- 1. A dependent variable is also known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. explanatory variable
  - b. control variable
  - c. predictor variable
  - d. response variable

#### ANSWER: d

2. If a change in variable *x* causes a change in variable *y*, variable *x* is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. dependent variable
- b. explained variable
- c. explanatory variable
- d. response variable

#### ANSWER: c

3. In the equation 
$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + u$$
,  $\beta_0$  is the \_\_\_\_\_

- a. dependent variable
- b. independent variable
- c. slope parameter
- d. intercept parameter

#### ANSWER: d

4. In the equation  $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + u$ , what is the estimated value of  $\beta_0$ ?

 $\overline{y}$ )

a. 
$$\overline{y} - \overline{\beta}_1 \overline{x}$$
  
b.  $\overline{y} + \beta_1 \overline{x}$   
c.  $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{x})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i)^2}$   
d.  $\sum_{i=1}^n xy$ 

ANSWER: a

5. In the equation  $c = \beta_0 + \beta_1 i + u$ , *c* denotes consumption and *i* denotes income. What is the residual for the 5<sup>th</sup> observation if  $c_{5}=$ \$500 and  $\hat{c}_{5}=$ \$475?

- a. \$975 b. \$300 c. \$25
- d. \$50

ANSWER: c

#### Class:

# Ch 02: The Simple Regression Model

6. What does the equation  $\hat{\gamma} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x$  denote if the regression equation is  $\gamma = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + u_2$ 

- a. The explained sum of squares
- b. The total sum of squares
- c. The sample regression function
- d. The population regression function

## ANSWER: c

7. If  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  are positively correlated in the sample then the estimated slope is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. less than zero
- b. greater than zero
- c. equal to zero
- d. equal to one

## ANSWER: b

8. The sample correlation between *xi* and *yi* is denoted by \_\_\_\_\_.

a.  $\beta_1$ b.  $\hat{\sigma}_x$ c.  $\hat{\sigma}_y$ d.  $\hat{\rho}_{xy}$ ANSWER: d

9. Consider the following regression model:  $y = {}^{\alpha}_{0} + {}^{\beta}_{1}x_{1} + u$ . Which of the following is a property of Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimates of this model and their associated statistics?

a. The sum, and therefore the sample average of the OLS residuals, is positive.

- b. The sum of the OLS residuals is negative.
- c. The sample covariance between the regressors and the OLS residuals is positive.
- d. The point  $(\overline{\mathbf{x}}, \overline{\mathbf{y}})$  always lies on the OLS regression line.

## ANSWER: d

10. The explained sum of squares for the regression function,  $y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + u_1$ , is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.

a. 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \overline{y})^2$$
  
b. 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \hat{y})^2$$
  
c. 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \hat{u}_i$$
  
d. 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (u_i)^2$$

ANSWER: b

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11. If the total sum of squares (SST) in a regression equation is 81, and the residual sum of squares (SSR) is 25, what is the explained sum of squares (SSE)?

a. 64 b. 56

Name:

- 0. 50
- c. 32
- d. 18

# ANSWER: b

12. If the residual sum of squares (SSR) in a regression analysis is 66 and the total sum of squares (SST) is equal to 90, what is the value of the coefficient of determination?

- a. 0.73 b. 0.55 c. 0.27 d. 1.2 ANSWER: c
- 13. Which of the following is a nonlinear regression model?

a. 
$$y = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 x^{1/2} + u$$
  
b.  $\log y = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 \log x + u$   
c.  $y = 1 / (\alpha_0 + \beta_1 x) + u$   
d.  $y = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 x + u$ 

# ANSWER: c

- 14. In a regression equation, changing the units of measurement of only the independent variable does not affect the
  - a. dependent variable
  - b. slope
  - c. intercept
  - d. error term

# ANSWER: c

- 15. Which of the following is assumed for establishing the unbiasedness of Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimates? a. The error term has an expected value of 1 given any value of the explanatory variable.
  - b. The regression equation is linear in the explained and explanatory variables.
  - c. The sample outcomes on the explanatory variable are all the same value.
  - d. The error term has the same variance given any value of the explanatory variable.

# ANSWER: b

- 16. The error term in a regression equation is said to exhibit homoskedasticty if \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. it has zero conditional mean
  - b. it has the same variance for all values of the explanatory variable
  - c. it has the same value for all values of the explanatory variable
  - d. if the error term has a value of one given any value of the explanatory variable

#### ANSWER: b

17. In the regression of *y* on *x*, the error term exhibits heteroskedasticity if \_\_\_\_\_.

a. it has a constant variance

- b. Var(y|x) is a function of x
- c. *x* is a function of *y*
- d. *y* is a function of *x*

## ANSWER: b

18. What is the estimated value of the slope parameter when the regression equation,  $y = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + u$  passes through the origin?

a.  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i$ b.  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \overline{y})$ c.  $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}$ d.  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \overline{y})^2$ 

## ANSWER: c

19. A natural measure of the association between two random variables is the correlation coefficient.

a. True

b. False

## ANSWER: True

20. Simple regression is an analysis of correlation between two variables.

a. True

b. False

#### ANSWER: True

21. The sample covariance between the regressors and the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) residuals is always positive.

a. True

b. False

#### ANSWER: False

22.  $R^2$  is the ratio of the explained variation compared to the total variation.

- a. True
- b. False

#### ANSWER: True

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23. There are *n*-1 degrees of freedom in Ordinary Least Square residuals.

a. True

b. False

#### ANSWER: False

24. The variance of the slope estimator increases as the error variance decreases.

a. True

b. False

## ANSWER: False

25. In general, the constant that produces the smallest sum of squared deviations is always the sample average.

a. True

b. False

## ANSWER: True

- 26. Consider a simple linear regression model,  $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + u$ , What does the zero conditional mean assumption imply? a. The expected value of the error term, u, is zero, regardless of what the value of the explanatory variable, x, is.
  - b. The estimated average value of  $\beta_1$  is zero.
  - c. The expected value of the explained variable, y, is zero, regardless of what the value of the explanatory variable, x, is.
  - d. The estimated average value of  $\beta_0$  is zero.

## ANSWER: a

27. Which of the following will cause Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimates of a simple regression model,  $y = \beta_0 + \beta_{1x} + u$  to be biased?

- a. Every individual in the population has the same probability of being observed in the sample.
- b. The observed values of span a wide range.
- c. The constant,  $\beta_0$  is greater than the coefficient,  $\beta_1$ .
- d. The constant, is greater than the coefficient, x.

## ANSWER: d

- 28. Which of the following is an example of a dummy variable?
  - a. A person's hourly wage
  - b. The number of years of education someone has
  - c. The number of years of work experience someone has
  - d. Whether or not someone has a college degree

## ANSWER: d

29. Consider a simple linear regression model,  $wage = \beta_0 + \beta_1 male + u$ , where male is a binary variable (1 if a person is male, and 0 otherwise). Now suppose that we know being a male means there is a lower probability of attaining higher education, another factor that is also expected to affect wage. Which of the key assumptions made to establish unbiasedness of OLS estimates do not hold?

a. Linear in parameters

- b. Random sampling
- c. Sample variation in the explanatory variable
- d. Zero conditional mean

# ANSWER: d

30. In a simple linear regression model,  $wage = \beta_0 + \beta_1 male + u$ , where male is a binary variable (1 if a person is male, and 0 otherwise), is the difference in the average wage between males and non-males.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True