## Name:

Q1 // How we can use the least-squares procedure to the data to a higher-order polynomial. For example, suppose that we it a second-order polynomial or quadratic:

$$
y=a_{0}+a_{1} x+a_{2} x^{2}+e
$$

$\mathrm{Q}_{2} / /$ Consider the following regression output $\dagger$ :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \widehat{\mathrm{Y}}_{\mathrm{i}}=0.2033+0.6560 \mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{i}} \\
& \mathrm{SE}=(0.0976) \\
&(0.1961) \\
& \mathrm{r}^{2}=0.397 \quad \mathrm{RSS}=0.0544 \quad \mathrm{ESS}=0.0358
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\mathrm{Y}=$ labor force participation rate (LFPR) of women in 1972 and $\mathrm{X}=$ LFPR of women in 1968. The regression results were obtained from a sample of 19 cities in the United States.

Required / How do you interpret this regression?

## Good Luck

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## Name:

$\mathrm{Q}_{1} / / \mathrm{A}-$ State with reason whether the following statements are true or false:

1. If there is no intercept in the regression model, the estimated $e_{i}\left(=\hat{e}_{i}\right)$ will not sum to zero.
2. If $X$ and $Y$ are statistically independent, the correlation coefficient between them is zero; but if $r=0$, it does not mean that two variables are independent.
3. Researcher can find ( $d_{L}$ and $d_{U}$ ) values by the sample size and number of explanatory variables.
4. the coefficient of correlation $r_{(x, y)}$ between $\left(-x_{i},-y_{i}\right)$ is negative.
5. To check the linearity, we can look at the $(q \sim q)$ quantile to quantile plot.

B- How can you give a brief concept of Polynomial Regression and Logistic Regression model? (10 marks)
$\mathrm{Q}_{2} / / \mathrm{A}$-form the data on the level of education (measured by the number of years of schooling) the mean hourly wages earned by people at each level of education and the number of people at the stated level of education, we obtained the following regression

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Meâwage } & =0.7437+0.6416 \text { Education } \\
S E & =(0.8355) \quad(\quad) \\
t & =(\quad) \quad(9.6536) \quad R^{2}=0.8944 \quad n=13
\end{aligned}
$$

1. Fill in the missing numbers.
2. How do you interpret the coefficient 0.6416 ?

B- find out if the model has an autocorrelation problem or not by using Run test? From the following result at the level of significant 0.05 , If $\mathrm{Z}= \pm 1.96$ and $\mathrm{R}=3$

$$
\hat{Y}_{i}=1346.2894-12.1003 X_{i} \quad, \quad F=9.641, \quad R^{2}=0.546
$$

| Year | $y_{i}$ | $x_{i}$ | $\hat{y}_{i}$ | $e_{i}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1990 | 580 | 60 | 620.2714 | -40.2714 |
| 1991 | 890 | 59 | 632.3717 | 257.6283 |
| 1992 | 430 | 77 | 414.5663 | 15.4337 |
| 1993 | 690 | 52 | 717.0738 | -27.0738 |
| 1994 | 310 | 87 | 293.5633 | 16.4367 |
| 1995 | 750 | 50 | 741.2744 | 8.7256 |
| 1996 | 460 | 80 | 378.2654 | 81.7346 |
| 1997 | 630 | 52 | 717.0738 | -87.0738 |
| 1998 | 800 | 53 | 704.9735 | 95.0265 |
| 1999 | 215 | 67 | 535.5693 | -320.5693 |

Good Luck

