

Name:	 UPES <small>UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE</small>
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & ENERGY STUDIES
DEHRADUN

End Semester Examination-Dec 2019

Program/course	: MBA OG	Semester	: III
Subject	: Econometrics	Max. Marks	: 100
Code	: ECON 8001	Duration	: 3 Hrs
No. of page/s	: 5		

Section A (attempt all)

Q1. First write full form and then define the following (30 to 40 word only)

i.	ESS	[4]	CO1
ii.	RSS	[4]	CO1
iii.	TSS	[4]	CO1
iv.	BLUE	[4]	CO1
v.	OLS	[4]	CO1

SECTION B

Answer any four questions

Q2. The regression result of Natural Gas Production (GP) is given below. State which explanatory variables are statistically and significantly affecting GP.

GP	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t
GDPP	-.0156572	.0127679	-1.23	0.229
DCF	.4852146	.1718355	2.82	0.008
EIM	1.44941	.3663004	3.96	0.000
FDIP	-.7732869	1.427769	-0.54	0.592
GCFR	.0577847	.0779678	0.74	0.464
IVAR	.2376649	.2601368	0.91	0.368
_cons	-19.63859	4.848213	-4.05	0.000

[5]

CO3,
CO4

Q3.	<p>From the regression result of crude oil production function, p-values are given below. State at what level independent variables are affecting crude oil production significantly.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="185 304 1251 573"> <thead> <tr> <th>Crude Oil Production</th> <th>p > t </th> <th>Level of Sig.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Price of Crude Oil</td> <td>0.001</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Per Capita GDP</td> <td>0.002</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refinery Throughputs</td> <td>0.052</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proved Reserves of Crude Oil</td> <td>0.345</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Population</td> <td>0.124</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbon Emission</td> <td>0.564</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Crude Oil Production	p > t	Level of Sig.	Price of Crude Oil	0.001		Per Capita GDP	0.002		Refinery Throughputs	0.052		Proved Reserves of Crude Oil	0.345		Population	0.124		Carbon Emission	0.564		[5]	CO3, CO4
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Q4	<p>Formulate one crude oil demand function, write down its functional form and regression equation for the following variables: Q_d : Amount of crude oil demand Y : Gross Domestic Product P : Price of Crude Oil</p>	[5]	CO3, CO4																					
Q5.	<p>Net Energy imports (% of energy use) (EIM) is estimated using GDP per capita (constant 2010 US\$) (GDPP) as the explanatory variable and the results are given below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="159 987 1251 1178"> <thead> <tr> <th>EIM</th> <th>Coef.</th> <th>Std. Err.</th> <th>t</th> <th>P> t </th> <th colspan="2">[95% Conf. Interval]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GDPP</td> <td>.0224264</td> <td>.0010231</td> <td>21.92</td> <td>0.000</td> <td>.0203603</td> <td>.0244925</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_CONS</td> <td>-1.444897</td> <td>.8098442</td> <td>-1.78</td> <td>0.082</td> <td>-3.08041</td> <td>.190617</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) Test the hypothesis that $H_0: \beta_2 = 0$ against $H_1: \beta_2 \neq 0$. Which test do you use? And why? b) Interpret β_1 and β_2.</p>	EIM	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]		GDPP	.0224264	.0010231	21.92	0.000	.0203603	.0244925	_CONS	-1.444897	.8098442	-1.78	0.082	-3.08041	.190617	[5]	CO3, CO4
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Q6.	<p>The ANOVA table of one regression result is given below. The critical value of $F(6, 25)=2.4904$ and $\alpha = 5\%$.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="288 1361 1145 1518"> <thead> <tr> <th>SOURCE</th> <th>SS</th> <th>Df</th> <th>MSS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MODEL</td> <td>2513371</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>RESIDUAL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>2549153</td> <td>31</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Compute (i) RSS (ii) Degree of freedom for RSS, (iii) Mean sum of squares, (ii) F and (iii) state the overall significance of the model.</p>	SOURCE	SS	Df	MSS	MODEL	2513371	6		RESIDUAL				TOTAL	2549153	31		[5]	CO3, CO4					
SOURCE	SS	Df	MSS																					
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SECTION C

Answer any two questions

Q7. In the following multiple regression result, Gas Production – tonnes (Million tonnes oil equivalent) (GP) is estimated using factors such as GDP per capita (constant 2010 US\$) (GP), Domestic credit provided by financial sector (% of GDP) (DCF), Energy imports, net (% of energy use) (EIM), Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) (FDIP), Gross capital formation (annual % growth) (GCFR), and Industry, value added (annual % growth) (IVAR).

[15]

**CO3,
CO4**

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	5564.44289	6	927.407148	Number of obs =	39	
Residual	487.629289	32	15.2384153	F(6, 32) =	60.86	
Total	6052.07218	38	159.265057	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9194	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9043	
				Root MSE =	3.9036	

GP	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
GDPP	-.0156572	.0127679	-1.23	0.229	-.0416646	.0103502
DCF	.4852146	.1718355	2.82	0.008	.1351971	.8352321
EIM	1.44941	.3663004	3.96	0.000	.7032801	2.195539
FDIP	-.7732869	1.427769	-0.54	0.592	-3.681557	2.134983
GCFR	.0577847	.0779678	0.74	0.464	-.1010305	.2165998
IVAR	.2376649	.2601368	0.91	0.368	-.2922164	.7675462
_cons	-19.63859	4.848213	-4.05	0.000	-29.51408	-9.763103

- (i) Interpret all the slope coefficients
- (ii) Interpret intercept, (iii) Interpret R², (iv) Test joint hypothesis.

Q8. Oil consumption (oc) is estimated using crude oil price (p), crude oil import (im), crude oil export (ex), per capita GDP (pgdp) and carbon emission (co2).

[15]

**CO3,
CO4**

Multiple Regression Results:

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	7938423.38	5	1587684.68	Number of obs =	35	
Residual	123989.991	29	4275.51694	F(5, 29) =	371.34	
Total	8062413.37	34	237129.805	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9846	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9820	
				Root MSE =	65.387	

oc	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
p	-3.834641	.8662552	-4.43	0.000	-5.606331	-2.06295
im	.6252913	.0466814	13.39	0.000	.5298171	.7207655
ex	-.1236515	.0271815	-4.55	0.000	-.1792438	-.0680591
pgdp	.0050046	.0024767	2.02	0.053	-.000061	.0100701
co2	1.122187	.2407524	4.66	0.000	.6297929	1.614581
_cons	1068.624	161.3615	6.62	0.000	738.6027	1398.645

- (a) Identify Explained Sum of square (ESS), residual sum of square (RSS) and show that Total sum of square (TSS)= ESS+ RSS.

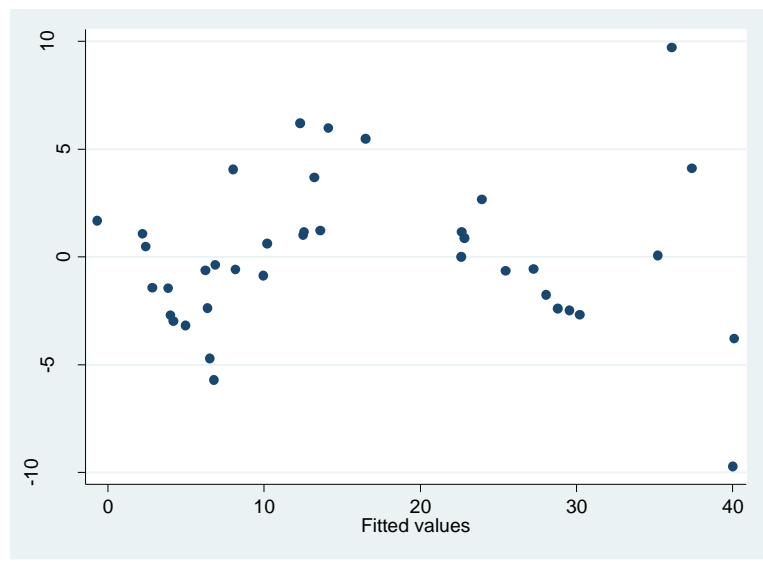
	(b) Which test will you use to do individual hypothesis testing? Do the hypotheses testing of all the explanatory variables that they are not impacting oc individually.		
Q9.	State and explain Gauss-Markov Theorem.	[15]	CO3, CO4
Section D			
Answer the question			
Q10	Answer the questions based upon the following regression results.	[30]	CO2, CO3, CO4

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	5564.44289	6	927.407148	Number of obs =	39	
Residual	487.629289	32	15.2384153	F(6, 32) =	60.86	
Total	6052.07218	38	159.265057	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.9194	
				Adj R-squared =	0.9043	
				Root MSE =	3.9036	

GP	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
GDPP	-.0156572	.0127679	-1.23	0.229	-.0416646	.0103502
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(i) Identify the presence of heteroscedasticity from the following post estimation results and interpret the results.

Graphical Method



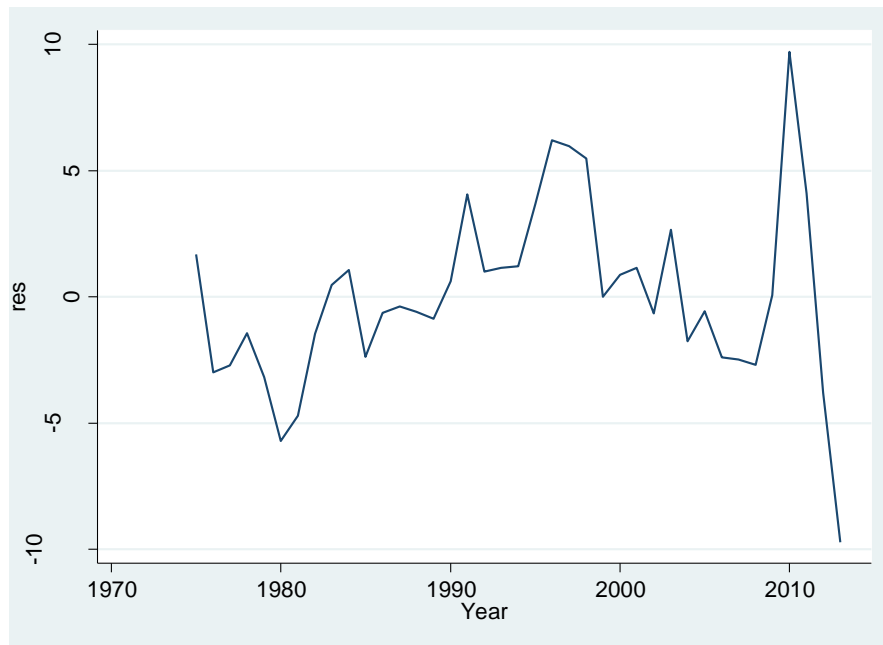
Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test

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Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
H0: Constant variance
Variables: fitted values of GP

chi2(1)      =    7.82
Prob > chi2  =    0.0052
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(ii) Identify the presence of autocorrelation from the following post estimation results and interpret the results.

Graphical Method



Durbin's Alternative Test

Durbin's alternative test for autocorrelation			
lags (p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	17.228	1	0.0000
H0: no serial correlation			

Breusch-Godfrey LM test

Breusch-Godfrey LM test for autocorrelation			
lags (p)	chi2	df	Prob > chi2
1	13.931	1	0.0002
H0: no serial correlation			