

MICROECONOMETRIA - LEZIONE 12

MODELLI PER VDR

$$y = j \quad j = 0, 1 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{VARIABLE} \\ \text{DINAMICA} \end{array} \right)$$

↓
RISULTATO DI UNA SCELTA ECONOMICA

$$E(y) = PR(y=1)$$

$i = 1 \dots N$ (cross-section)

$$E(y_i) = P_{12}(y_i = 1) p_i$$

LEHRETIME $p_i \in y_i$ RE DATEN MIT FUNKTIONEN

DIREKTES:

$$p_i = E(y_i) = F(x_i; \beta) \leftrightarrow \boxed{y_i = F(x_i; \beta) + u_i}$$

(1.1) (0.1) (k.1)

1. Diversi modelli per serie discrete binarie

ONLINE DOVE DIVENTE POSTI CINE LA FANNA

FUNZIONALE $F(\cdot)$

1) LINEAR PROBABILITY MODEL

$$y_i = x_i \beta + v_i$$

$$F(x_i \beta) \equiv x_i \beta$$

$$p_i = E(y_i) = x_i \beta, \quad E(v_i) = 0$$

PENOTBAHANE \hat{p}_i PAKSA SIKAPANE I PAMANGEMU

P kas OLS : $\hat{p}_i = x_i \hat{\beta}$

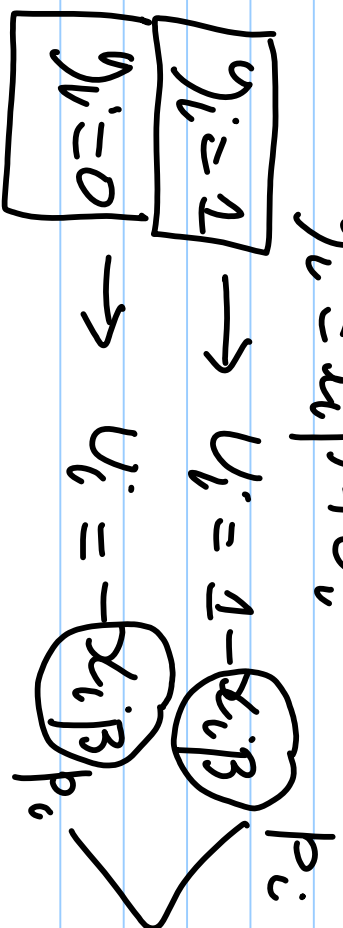
PROBLEMA : $0 < p_i < 1$

PRINSIPAL

MAU D'S ALUKA DEMANVIA CATE \hat{p}_i
SIA CONANESA MO 0 E 1, V_i

PROBLEMA : U_i Ken' sales "NAMA" .
GAMBARAN

$$y_i = x_i \beta + U_i$$



NATURA
DISTRIBUSI
DI KONTINUA/
BETI ENAM

PROBLEMA 2 : U_j SUB ESTIMADOR

$$\begin{aligned} \text{VAR}(U_i) &= P(U_i=1) E(U_i^2 | U_i=1) + \\ & P(U_i=0) E(U_i^2 | U_i=0) \\ &= P_i(1-P_i)^2 + (1-P_i) \cdot P_i \\ &= P_i(1-P_i) [1-P_i + P_i] = \boxed{P_i(1-P_i)} \end{aligned}$$

↓
PEN TRATTINGE ESTABOSADONJING DI U_i POSSIANS

UJONE LA TRANSFORMADE GL) (DISIPIRABO CITE
ALS APPIKAS A NABLO TRANSFORMADE GL) GAMB BLUE)

$$\underline{\text{TRANSFORMADE GL)} : \frac{1}{\sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}}$$

$$\frac{U_i}{\sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}} \equiv U_i^* \quad (\text{EMERITADJUSTMENT}) \\ (\text{CONSOLS})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(U_i^*) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{U_i}{\sqrt{p_i(1-p_i)}}\right) = \\ &= \frac{1}{p_i(1-p_i)} \text{Var}(U_i) = \frac{1}{1}, U_i^* \end{aligned}$$

reindivisierte Lotterien $F_{i,j}$ si

Bsp zu $\hat{p}_i = x_i/n$ — visto che non esiste

ALCUNA CATEGORIA AFFINE $\hat{p}_i \in (0, 1)$,

ALLORA È POSSIBILE CHE $\hat{p}_i(1-\hat{p}_i)$ sia, per

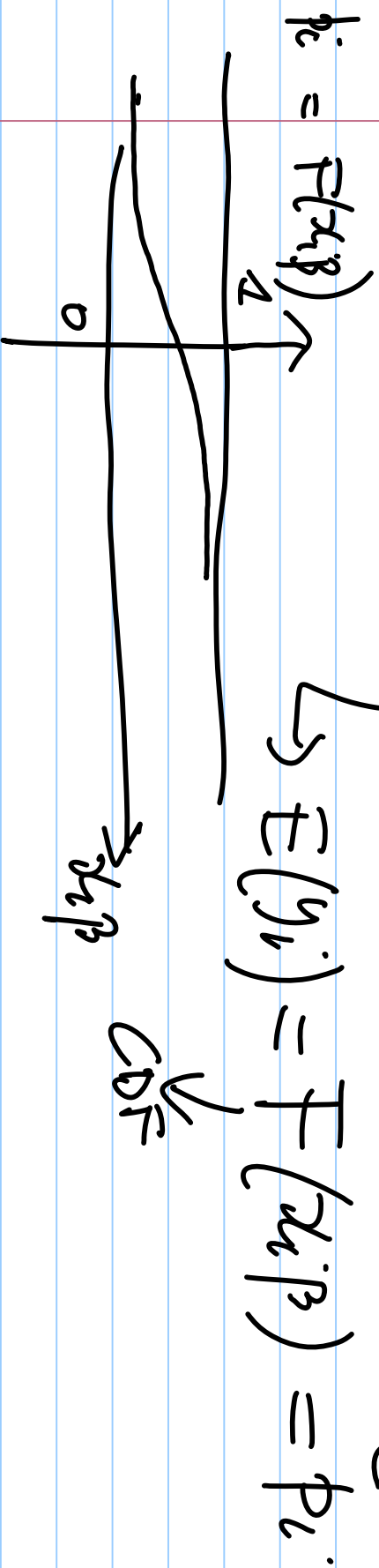
ALCUN i , NEGATIVO, DEDUCENDO CHE INFATTI

LA TRASFORMAZIONE $F_{i,j}$: $1/\sqrt{\hat{p}_i(1-\hat{p}_i)}$

Passelli

2) Probit / Logit

IDEA: CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION (CDF)



$$p_i \cdot F(x_{i\beta}) \equiv \Phi(x_{i\beta})$$

↳ CDF DI UNA
DISTRIBUSIOME

$$p_i \cdot F(x_{i\beta}) \equiv \frac{\bigwedge(x_{i\beta})}{\text{NORMALE STANDARD}}$$

↳ CDF DI UNA DISTRIBUSIOME
LOGISTICA

$$= \frac{\exp(x_{i\beta})}{1 + \exp(x_{i\beta})}$$

TRATTAMIA A MANIERA DEI MODELLI LOGIT: ODDS RATIO

$$\frac{p_i}{1-p_i} = \text{ODDS RATIO}$$

$$p_i = \frac{\exp(\beta_i x_i)}{1 + \exp(\beta_i x_i)} \quad ; \quad (1-p_i) = 1 - \frac{\exp(\beta_i x_i)}{1 + \exp(\beta_i x_i)} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(\beta_i x_i)}$$

$$\frac{p_i}{1-p_i} = \frac{\exp(x_i\beta)}{\cancel{1+\exp(x_i\beta)}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cancel{1+\exp(x_i\beta)}} \right) =$$

$$= \exp(x_i\beta)$$

$$\Downarrow \text{log} \left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i} \right) = x_i\beta \quad \begin{matrix} \text{log} \\ \text{ODDS RATIO} \\ \text{LINEAR} \\ \text{IN } \beta \end{matrix}$$

Comments : I NEEDN' PASS E LAJIT HAWKS

PERFORMANCE EXPERIENCE NOTO SINILI

Can e STIRANE I PANNONEMI ?

STIRARE NEL LIVEANE : MASSIMA VELOCITÀ

Functiile și probabilități asociate, date la următoarea

exemplu de date variabile DIP:

$$Pr(Y_1 = y_1, Y_2 = y_2, \dots, Y_N = y_N) = \prod_{i=1}^N p_i^{y_i} (1 - p_i)^{2 - y_i}$$

$$\text{unde } p_i \equiv F(x_i; \beta)$$

$$F(y_i; \beta) \rightarrow \bigwedge (x_i; \beta)$$

FUNZIONE DI VERSIMILIANZA :

$$L(\beta | y, X) = \prod_{i=1}^N p_i^{y_i} (1-p_i)^{1-y_i}$$

FUNZIONE DI LOG VERSIMILIANZA :

$$\log L(\beta | y, X) = \sum_{i=1}^N [y_i \log p_i + (1-y_i) \log (1-p_i)]$$

$$\text{let } L(\beta | y, x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[y_i \text{log} F(x_i | \beta) + (1 - y_i) \text{log} (1 - F(x_i | \beta)) \right]$$

$$\text{MAX}_{\beta} \text{let } L(\cdot) \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_{ML} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{MAY THE SOLUTIONS} \\ \text{EXISTEN EN} \\ \text{FORMA ÚNICA} \end{array} \right)$$

SOLUCIONES NUMERICAS

Ricordiamoci che la matrice di informazione

è covariale per massima verosimiglianza ML:

$$I(\hat{\beta}_{ML}) = E \left(- \frac{\partial^2 \ln L(\hat{\beta}_{ML})}{\partial \hat{\beta}_{ML} \partial \hat{\beta}_{ML}'} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{cov}(\hat{\beta}_{ML}) &\equiv I(\hat{\beta}_{ML})^{-1} \longrightarrow \text{ASE}(\hat{\beta}_{ML}) \equiv \\ &\sqrt{A_{cov}(\hat{\beta}_{ML})} \end{aligned}$$

Assuntive di var/cov
Assuntive

Dalle ASE ($\hat{\beta}_{OLS}$) è lo standard error

Asintotico associato a $\hat{\beta}_{OLS}$, $j = 1, \dots, k$

$$\Downarrow \frac{\hat{\beta}_{OLSj}}{ASE(\hat{\beta}_{OLSj})} \equiv t\text{-Statistic Asintotico}$$

dei regressori X_{1j}

$$H_0: \beta_j = 0$$

Giustificazioni Esistenti dei Modelli Logit / Probit

1) Random Utility Model (RUM)

$$V_{ij} = S_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

↓
UTILITÀ DELL'INDIVIDUO i -ESIMO
DALLA SCELTA j -SIMA

→ ERRORE / COMPONENTE
CASUALE

$$j = 0, 1$$

↓ COMPONENTE
SISTEMATICA / DETERMINISTICA

$U_{i1} = S_{i1} + \epsilon_{i1}$
 $U_{i0} = S_{i0} + \epsilon_{i0}$

Si EFFERVA HA
 SCERTA CHE
 MASSIMA
 RANDON

f_{i1}
 $P_{i1}(y_{i1} = 1) = P(U_{i1} > U_{i0}) =$
 $= P(S_{i1} + \epsilon_{i1} > S_{i0} + \epsilon_{i0}) =$
 $= P(\epsilon_{i0} - \epsilon_{i1} < S_{i1} - S_{i0}) = F(S_{i1})$

CDF

SPECIFICAZIONE DELLA CAPACITÀ DI SISTEMI DI RUN

N.B.

$$S_{ij} = \alpha_j + \gamma_{ij} \gamma$$
$$(1.1) \quad (1.2) \quad 1(k-1) \quad (k-1) \cdot 1$$

$$S_{i1} = \alpha_1 + \gamma_{i1} \gamma$$
$$S_{i0} = \alpha_0 + \gamma_{i0} \gamma$$
$$S_{i1} - S_{i0} = (\alpha_1 - \alpha_0) + (\gamma_{i1} - \gamma_{i0}) \gamma = \gamma_{i1} \beta$$

DOVE

$$\alpha \equiv (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$$

$$x_i \equiv \left(\sum_{j=1}^J x_{ij} - x_{i0} \right) \in \beta = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

constraint

CDF

$$p_i \equiv \Pr(y_i = 2) = \Pr(x_{i2} > x_{i0}) = F(x_{i\beta}) \Phi(x_{i\beta}) \Lambda(x_{i\beta})$$

2) Variable Latente (Non osservata)

$$y_i^* = \alpha_i \beta + \varepsilon_i$$

↳ Variable Latente, cioè la "vera"
posizione individuale α che SCALTA

Si osserva :

$$y_i = 1$$

SE

$$y_i^* > -1$$

$$y_i = 0$$

SE

$$y_i^* < 1$$

Soltia

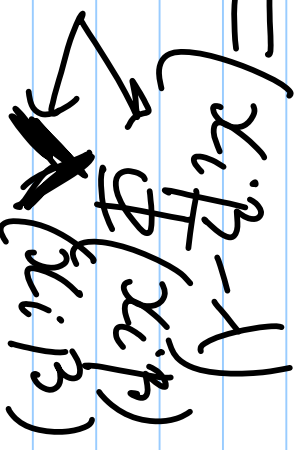
$$P_i \equiv \text{Pr}(y_i = 1) = \text{Pr}(y_i^* \geq \lambda) =$$

$$= \text{Pr}(x_i\beta + \varepsilon_i \geq \lambda)$$

$$= \text{Pr}(\varepsilon_i \geq \lambda - x_i\beta)$$

$$= \text{Pr}(\varepsilon_i < x_i\beta - \lambda) = F(x_i\beta - \lambda)$$

SE $\lambda = 0$, Always $P_i \equiv F(x_i\beta)$



LE RAZIONALIZZAZIONI 1) E 2) CONSIDERABILI
SE $\lambda = 0$ E $S_i \equiv x_i \beta$

INTERPRETAZIONE DEI PARAMETRI NEI MODELLI LPP,

PREZZI E COSTI p_v

LPP : $E(y_i) = x_i \beta$

EFFICIENTO
NANLINALE

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial x_{i2}} = \frac{\partial E(y_i)}{\partial x_{i2}} = \beta_2 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{COEFFICIENTE} \\ \text{ALTERNATO} \\ \text{A } x_{i2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$R = 1 - K$$

$$\text{PROBIL: } \frac{\partial E(y_i)}{\partial x_{i1}} = F(x_{i1}, \beta) = \Phi(x_{i1}, \beta)$$

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial x_{i2}} = \frac{\partial E(y_i)}{\partial x_{i2}} = \frac{\partial \Phi(\cdot)}{\partial x_{i1}} \cdot \frac{\partial x_{i1}}{\partial x_{i2}} \rightarrow$$

↓
MUTUO INFLUENZA

EFFECTS ANALYSIS

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial x_{iz}}$$

$$= \phi(x_{ip}) \cdot \beta_2$$

(EFFECTS ANALYSIS CAN BE CONSIDERED)

↓
DENSITIES
NORMAL STANDARDS

can be

is variable

can be 1-N

$$E(y_i) = F(x_{ip}) = \sqrt{x_{ip}}$$

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial x_{iz}} = \frac{\partial \sqrt{x_{ip}}}{\partial x_{ip}} \cdot \frac{\partial x_{ip}}{\partial x_{iz}} = \sqrt{x_{ip}} [2 - \sqrt{x_{ip}}] \cdot \beta_2$$