

### Homework 1

With this exercise, you will generate a sampling distribution for  $\mathbf{b}$ .

1. Set sample size equal to  $T$ . Then, generate  $\mathbf{y}$ .
  - (1) Generate  $\mathbf{X}$  (to be treated as numbers). Say  $\mathbf{X} \sim N(1,3)$
  - (2) Generate  $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim N(0,1)$
  - (3) Generate  $\mathbf{y} = .8 \mathbf{X} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$
  - (4) Generate  $\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}$
  
2. Second repeat steps (2)-(3)  $B$  times. Let  $B$  be 100; 1,000; and 10,000. For each value of  $B$ , use  $T = 50; 100; \text{ and } 1,000$ .
  
3.
  - (a) Draw a histogram of  $\mathbf{b}$  for each pair  $(B,T)$
  - (b) Compute the mean of  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\text{Var}(\mathbf{b} | X)$  and excess kurtosis of  $\mathbf{b}$ .
  - (c) What do you see when  $R$  increases? What do you see when  $T$  increases?
  
4. You need to turn in:
  - (i) The histograms of  $\mathbf{b}$  for each pair  $(B,T)$
  - (ii) The computed the mean of  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\text{Var}(\mathbf{b} | X)$  and kurtosis.
  - (iii) Brief conclusions
  - (iv) The computer code.

You can use R, Python, Matlab, SAS/IML and/or Gauss to program the sampling distribution of  $\mathbf{b}$ . R is recommended; it is popular in the finance industry, since it has thousands of econometric and statistical packages.