

### Suggested Answers for Problem Set 5

Dec. 27, 2002

**1a** If there is perfect collinearity, the  $X'X$  matrix can not be inverted because the determinant of  $X'X$  is zero. The vector of coefficients is unidentified.

**1b** A test would be to examine the determinant of  $X'X$ , if it is zero, perfect collinearity exists.

**2a** If there is perfect multicollinearity, the  $X'X$  matrix can not be inverted because the determinant of  $X'X$  is zero. The covariance matrix is undefined.

**2b** If the collinearity is high, the covariance matrix is defined, but the variances will tend to be very large as the determinant of  $X'X$  approaches zero as the collinearity gets stronger.

**3a** Given the relatively high  $R^2$ , 0.97, the significant  $F$ , and the improperly signed, insignificant coefficient on  $\ln K$ , it appears there may be multicollinearity in the model.

**3b** One would expect the sign on  $\ln K$  to be positive. It is not, probably due to the collinearity.

**4a** If  $X$  and  $Z$  are uncorrelated, adding  $Z$  does not change the estimate of  $\beta$ . Hence, the statement is true if  $X$  and  $Z$  are uncorrelated.

**4b** Adding an extra explanatory variable always decreases the residual sum of squares. Hence, the statement is always true.

**4c** This can happen if the variable  $Z$  that has been added is highly correlated with  $x$ .