## STA 2201 S 2011 Assignment 7

Closely related to the problem of measurement error in regression and perhaps even nastier is the problem of omitted variables in observational studies. In the following regression model, $X_{1}$ and $Y$ are measured without error, but $X_{2}$, which has an impact on $Y$ and is correlated with $X_{1}$, is not part of the data set. The true model is

$$
Y_{i}=\beta_{0}+\beta_{1} X_{i, 1}+\beta_{2} X_{i, 2}+\epsilon_{i}
$$

independently for $i=1, \ldots, n$, where $\epsilon_{i} \sim N\left(0, \sigma^{2}\right)$. The independent variables are random, and for simplicity we'll make them normal. Let

$$
\left[\begin{array}{l}
X_{i, 1} \\
X_{i, 2}
\end{array}\right] \sim N\left(\left[\begin{array}{l}
\mu_{1} \\
\mu_{2}
\end{array}\right],\left[\begin{array}{ll}
\phi_{11} & \phi_{12} \\
\phi_{12} & \phi_{22}
\end{array}\right]\right)
$$

with $\epsilon_{i}$ independent of $X_{i, 1}$ and $X_{i, 2}$.
Since $X_{2}$ is not observed, it is swallowed up into the intercept and error term, as follows.

$$
\begin{aligned}
Y_{i} & =\beta_{0}+\beta_{1} X_{i, 1}+\beta_{2} X_{i, 2}+\epsilon_{i} \\
& =\left(\beta_{0}+\beta_{2} \mu_{2}\right)+\beta_{1} X_{i, 1}+\left(\beta_{2} X_{i, 2}-\beta_{2} \mu_{2}+\epsilon_{i}\right) \\
& =\beta_{0}^{\prime}+\beta_{1} X_{i, 1}+\epsilon_{i}^{\prime} .
\end{aligned}
$$

The primes just denote a new $\beta_{0}$ and a new $\epsilon$. And of course there could be more than one omitted variable. They would all get swallowed by the intercept and error term, the garbage bins of regression analysis.

1. What is $\operatorname{Cov}\left(X_{i, 1}, \epsilon_{i}^{\prime}\right)$ ?
2. All we can observe are the pairs $\left(X_{i, 1}, Y_{i}\right)$. Their distribution is bivariate normal. Calculate the mean and covariance matrix of $\left(X_{i, 1}, Y_{i}\right)$ under the true model.
3. Are the parameters of the true model identifiable? Answer Yes or No and prove your answer. If the answer is No, all you have to do to prove it is produce two points in the parameter space that yield the same distribution of the observable data. A simple numerical example is fine.
4. Suppose we want to estimate $\beta_{1}$. Is the usual least squares estimator $\widehat{\beta_{1}}$ a consistent estimator of $\beta_{1}$ for all points in the parameter space under the true model? Answer Yes or no and show your work. Remember, $X_{2}$ is not available, so you are doing a regression with one independent variable.
5. Are there any points in the parameter space for which $\widehat{\beta_{1}}$ is a consistent estimator when the true model holds?
6. Do you think that there is the possibility of inflated Type I error rate here using the usual test $F$-test or $t$-test of $H_{0}: \beta_{1}=0$ ? Briefly explain. No calculation is necessary here, just your opinion and some justification for it.
7. Do you think that there will be a problem in the prediction of $Y$ from $X_{1}$ for a new set of data? Again I am only asking for your opinion. I don't actually know the answer to this one myself, though I have an opinion.
