

**OLS vs WLS vs GLS****Simulated Data**

```

. set obs 10
obs was 0, now 10

. set seed 123

. g x1=rnormal (10, 100)
. g x2=rnormal (27, 440)
. g x3=rnormal (-30, 100)
. g u12=100*x3^2+rnormal (0, 1)
. g u1=sqrt(u12)
. g y=150+0.1*x1-2.7*x2+u1

```

**OLS**

```

. reg y x1 x2

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	10
Model	23532457.5	2	11766228.8	F( 2, 7) =	25.22
Residual	3265852.78	7	466550.397	Prob > F =	0.0006
Total	26798310.3	9	2977590.03	R-squared =	0.8781
				Adj R-squared =	0.8433
				Root MSE =	683.04

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x1	.3206024	1.574711	0.20	0.844	-3.402997 4.044202
x2	-3.480704	.5189972	-6.71	0.000	-4.707937 -2.253471
_cons	924.4407	239.2862	3.86	0.006	358.6187 1490.263

```

. predict uhat, r
. g uhat2=uhat^2
. g x32=x3^2
. reg uhat2 x32, noconst

```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	10
Model	4.2430e+12	1	4.2430e+12	F( 1, 9) =	71.22
Residual	5.3614e+11	9	5.9571e+10	Prob > F =	0.0000
Total	4.7791e+12	10	4.7791e+11	R-squared =	0.8878
				Adj R-squared =	0.8754
				Root MSE =	2.4e+05

uhat2	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x32	30.81989	3.651869	8.44	0.000	22.55879 39.08099

```

. predict vhat2, xb
. g vhat=sqrt(vhat2)

```

### WLS

```
. vwls y x1 x2, sd(vhat)
```

```
Variance-weighted least-squares regression on          Number of obs   =      10
Goodness-of-fit chi2(7)   =      6.83                 Model chi2(2)    =    416.60
Prob > chi2              =      0.4467                Prob > chi2      =      0.0000
```

	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
	x1	-.512651	.2449598	-2.09	0.036	-.9927635 -.0325385
	x2	-3.022738	.1489636	-20.29	0.000	-3.314702 -2.730775
	_cons	591.2014	97.31571	6.08	0.000	400.4662 781.9367

### Matrix Approach

```
. g one=1
. mkmat one x1 x2, matrix(X)
. mkmat y, matrix(Y)
```

### OLS

```
. matrix b=inv(X' *X) *(X' *Y)
. matrix list b
b[3, 1]
      y
one  924.44072
x1   .3206024
x2  -3.480704
. matrix u=Y-X*b
. matrix V=u*u'
. matrix u2=vecdiag(V)
. matrix u2t=u2'
. mkmat x32, matrix(X32)
. matrix b2=inv(X32' *X32) *X32' *u2t
. matrix u2hat=X32*b2
. matrix u2hatT=u2hat'
. matrix Vhat=diag(u2hatT)
. matrix list Vhat
```

```
symmetric Vhat[10, 10]
      r1      r2      r3      r4      r5      r6      r7      r8      r9      r10
r1  2063.3953
r2      0  62724.285
r3      0      0  281633.33
r4      0      0      0  27580.177
r5      0      0      0      0  1991510.4
r6      0      0      0      0      0  68397.079
r7      0      0      0      0      0      0  9538.9761
r8      0      0      0      0      0      0      0  158188.26
r9      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0  348182.8
r10     0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0  204452.88
```

**GLS – WLS**

```
. matrix bgl s=inv(X' *i nv(Vhat)*X)*(X' *i nv(Vhat)*Y)
```

```
. matrix list bgl s
```

```
bgl s[3, 1]
```

```

      y
one   591.20145
x1    -.51265099
x2    -3.0227385
```

```
. vwls y x1 x2, sd(vhat)
```

```

Variance-weighted least-squares regression          Number of obs   =      10
Goodness-of-fit chi 2(7) =      6.83                Model chi 2(2)   =    416.60
Prob > chi 2          =    0.4467                   Prob > chi 2     =    0.0000
```

```
-----+-----
```

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
x1	-.512651	.2449598	-2.09	0.036	-.9927635 -.0325385
x2	-3.022738	.1489636	-20.29	0.000	-3.314702 -2.730775
_cons	591.2014	97.31571	6.08	0.000	400.4662 781.9367

```
-----+-----
```

**OLS vs GLS**

An example model is as follows:

$$y_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \beta_3 x_{3i} + \varepsilon_i \quad (i = 1, \dots, n)$$

Where:  $y_i$  = Salary  
 $x_{2i}$  = Education  
 $x_{3i}$  = Begin Salary

The model can be stated in matrix notation as:

$$y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

To illustrate the example of how to estimate parameter by matrix follow OLS method, the STATA commands are as follows:

```
. g one=1
```

```
. set matsize 474
```

Current memory allocation

settable	current value	description	memory usage (1M = 1024k)
set maxvar	5000	max. variables allowed	1.733M
set memory	10M	max. data space	10.000M
set matsize	474	max. RHS vars in models	1.754M
			-----
			13.486M

```
. mkmat one educ llogsal begin, matrix(X)
```

```
. mkmat llogsal, matrix(Y)
```

```
. matrix XX=X' * X
```

```
. matrix XY=X' * Y
```

```
. matrix b=inv(XX) * XY
```

```
. matrix list XX
```

```
symmetric XX[3, 3]
```

```

      one      educ  llogsal  begin
      one      474
      educ    6395    90215
llogsal begin 4583.2979 62165.992 44376.649
```

```
. matrix list XY
```

```
XY[3, 1]
```

```

      llogsal
      one 4909.1198
      educ 66609.446
llogsal begin 47527.044
```

```
. matrix list b
```

```
b[3, 1]
```

```

      llogsal
      one 1.6469168
      educ .02312228
llogsal begin .86850439
```

The result can be compared with the OLS command:

```
. reg llogsal educ llogsal begin
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	59.7829614	2	29.8914807	Number of obs =	474	
Residual	14.8916586	471	.03161711	F( 2, 471) =	945.42	
Total	74.67462	473	.157874461	Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.8006	
				Adj R-squared =	0.7997	
				Root MSE =	.17781	

  

l og sal	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
educ	.0231223	.0038936	5.94	0.000	.0154712	.0307733
l og sal begi n	.8685044	.0318346	27.28	0.000	.8059489	.9310599
_cons	1.646917	.274598	6.00	0.000	1.107328	2.186505

```

. predict e, residual
. g s=abs(e)
. g l og sal s=l og sal /s
. g ones=one/s
. g educs=educ/s
. g l og sal begi ns=l og sal begi n/s
. mkmat l og sal s, matrix(Ys)
. mkmat ones educs l og sal begi ns, matrix(Xs)
. matrix bs=inv(Xs' *Xs)*Xs' *Ys
. g s2=s^2
. mkmat s2, matrix(S2)
. matrix W=diag(S2)
. matrix bgl s=inv(X' *i nv(W)*X)*(X' *i nv(W)*Y)
. matrix list bs

bs[3, 1]
      l og sal s
      ones 1.6508999
      educs .02321079
l og sal begi ns .86796105

. matrix list bgl s

bgl s[3, 1]
      l og sal
      one 1.6508989
      educ .02321075
l og sal begi n .86796124

```