

```
. * 3ème estimation
```

```
.
. regress y x1 x2 in 1/9
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	9
Model	72.8641693	2	36.4320846	F(2, 6)	=	4.00
Residual	54.6913863	6	9.11523104	Prob > F	=	0.0788
				R-squared	=	0.5712
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4283
Total	127.555556	8	15.9444444	Root MSE	=	3.0191

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.710303	.4603891	1.54	0.174	-.4162285	1.836835
x2	-.3503312	.2315592	-1.51	0.181	-.9169362	.2162738
_cons	26.95643	10.65611	2.53	0.045	.88188	53.03099

```
. estimate store modèle3
```

```
.
. *4ème estimation
```

```
. regress y x1 x2 in 1/10
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	10
Model	64.2964583	2	32.1482291	F(2, 7)	=	3.55
Residual	63.3035417	7	9.0433631	Prob > F	=	0.0860
				R-squared	=	0.5039
				Adj R-squared	=	0.3621
Total	127.6	9	14.1777778	Root MSE	=	3.0072

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.5646708	.4336085	1.30	0.234	-.4606503	1.589992
x2	-.3458077	.230598	-1.50	0.177	-.8910853	.19947
_cons	27.21245	10.61077	2.56	0.037	2.121964	52.30295

```
. estimate store modèle4
```

```
.
. *5ème estimation
```

```
. regress y x1 x2 in 1/11
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	11
Model	71.2118423	2	35.6059212	F(2, 8)	=	4.48
Residual	63.5154304	8	7.9394288	Prob > F	=	0.0494
				R-squared	=	0.5286
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4107
Total	134.727273	10	13.4727273	Root MSE	=	2.8177

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.540078	.3773631	1.43	0.190	-.330123	1.410279
x2	-.3659037	.1776289	-2.06	0.073	-.7755166	.0437093
_cons	28.19232	7.928991	3.56	0.007	9.90803	46.4766

```
. estimate store modèle5
```

```
.
. *6ème estimation
```

```
. regress y x1 x2 in 1/12
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	12
				F(2, 9)	=	6.33

Model	89.8109122	2	44.9054561	Prob > F	=	0.0192
Residual	63.8557545	9	7.09508383	R-squared	=	0.5845
				Adj R-squared	=	0.4921
Total	153.666667	11	13.969697	Root MSE	=	2.6637

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.5181633	.3424124	1.51	0.165	-.2564275	1.292754
x2	-.3540529	.158961	-2.23	0.053	-.7136476	.0055418
_cons	27.7915	7.26867	3.82	0.004	11.34862	44.23437

```
. estimate store modèle6
```

```
. * 7ème estimation
```

```
. regress y x1 x2 in 1/13
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	13
Model	144.496273	2	72.2481365	F(2, 10)	=	10.21
Residual	70.7344962	10	7.07344962	Prob > F	=	0.0038
				R-squared	=	0.6714
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6056
Total	215.230769	12	17.9358974	Root MSE	=	2.6596

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.7091808	.2817237	2.52	0.031	.0814614	1.3369
x2	-.3384567	.1579285	-2.14	0.058	-.6903433	.01343
_cons	26.30212	7.098693	3.71	0.004	10.48525	42.119

```
. estimate store modèle7
```

```
. *8ème estimation
```

```
. regress y x1 x2 in 1/14
```

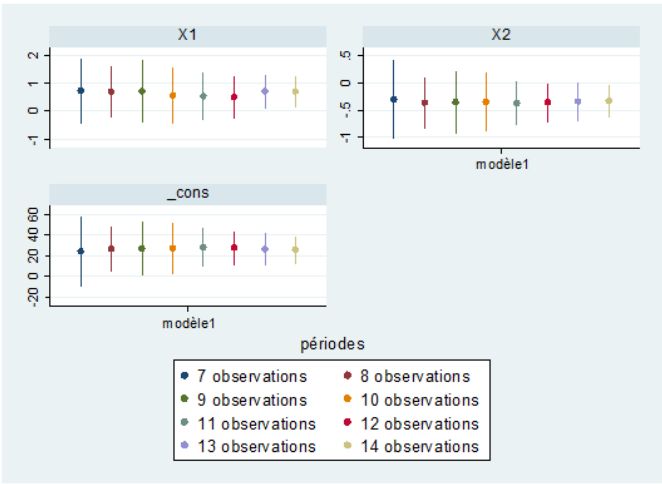
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	14
Model	155.973257	2	77.9866285	F(2, 11)	=	12.10
Residual	70.8838858	11	6.44398962	Prob > F	=	0.0017
				R-squared	=	0.6875
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6307
Total	226.857143	13	17.4505495	Root MSE	=	2.5385

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.7148959	.2662638	2.68	0.021	.1288532	1.300939
x2	-.3281129	.1345612	-2.44	0.033	-.6242802	-.0319457
_cons	25.84214	6.064674	4.26	0.001	12.49388	39.1904

```
. estimate store modèle8
```

```
. * On peut faire à présent les graphiques des coefficients avec les intervalles de confiances.
```

```
. coefplot (modèle1,label(7 observations)) (modèle2, label(8 observations)) (modèle3, label(9 observations)) (modèle4, label(10 observations))(modèle5, label(11 observations))(modèle6, label(12 observations)) (modèle7, label(13 observations))(modèle8, label(14 observations)), xtitle("périodes")
> ") vertical bycoefs byopts(yrescale)
```



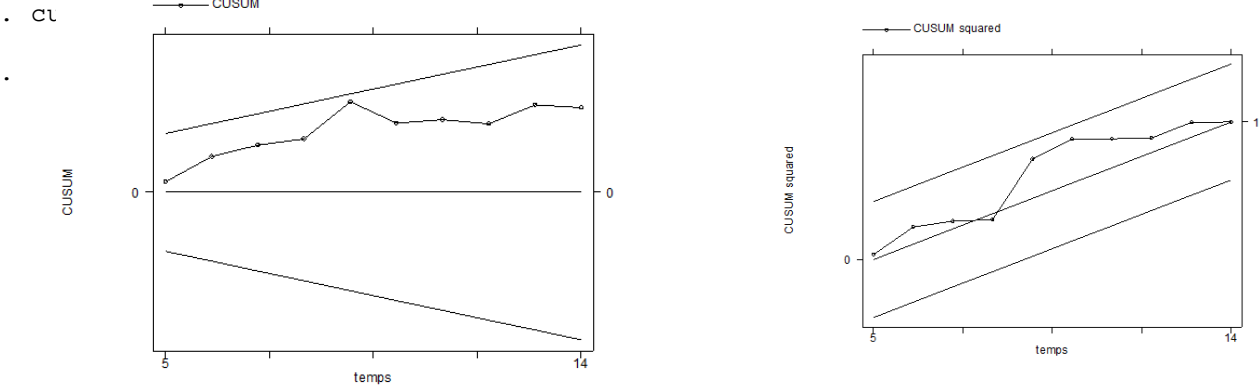
```
. *On constate que les coefficients restent toujours dans leur intervalle de confiance. On
peut rejeter l'hypothèse d'un changement structurel
.
.
. * Calculer le cusum et le cusumSQ. Mais il faut au préalable créer (gen) une variable qui
représente les périodes (temps) car le cusum ne s'appliq
> uent au séries temporelles.
. * Et il faut préciser à Stata qu'elle est la variable qui représente le temps notée
"temps) ( code : tsset)
.
. gen temps=(_n)

. tsset temps
  time variable:  temps, 1 to 14
                delta:  1 unit

.
. *On peut à présent appliquer le test à la relation (attention sous certaines versions de
stata il faut télécharger le package du cusum qui se nomm
> e cusum6
.
. regress y x1 x2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	14
Model	155.973257	2	77.9866285	F(2, 11)	=	12.10
Residual	70.8838858	11	6.44398962	Prob > F	=	0.0017
				R-squared	=	0.6875
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6307
Total	226.857143	13	17.4505495	Root MSE	=	2.5385

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.7148959	.2662638	2.68	0.021	.1288532	1.300939
x2	-.3281129	.1345612	-2.44	0.033	-.6242802	-.0319457
_cons	25.84214	6.064674	4.26	0.001	12.49388	39.1904



```
. * Hormis à la période 9 du test Cusum où il y a un léger franchissement de l'intervalle,
on accepte l'hypothèse de stabilité des coefficients.
.
.
. *On peut de même faire un test de Ramsey.On a ici deux possibilités :
. * - On peut soit le construire
. * Construire le test en faisant les deux régressions et en utilisant les y estimés au carré
.
. regress y x1 x2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	14
Model	155.973257	2	77.9866285	F(2, 11)	=	12.10
Residual	70.8838858	11	6.44398962	Prob > F	=	0.0017
				R-squared	=	0.6875
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6307
Total	226.857143	13	17.4505495	Root MSE	=	2.5385

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x1	.7148959	.2662638	2.68	0.021	.1288532 1.300939
x2	-.3281129	.1345612	-2.44	0.033	-.6242802 -.0319457
_cons	25.84214	6.064674	4.26	0.001	12.49388 39.1904

```
. predict xb
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
```

```
. gen yestimé=xb
. gen ysquare =yestimé^2
. regress y x1 x2 ysquare
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	14
Model	156.324974	3	52.1083248	F(3, 10)	=	7.39
Residual	70.5321684	10	7.05321684	Prob > F	=	0.0068
				R-squared	=	0.6891
				Adj R-squared	=	0.5958
Total	226.857143	13	17.4505495	Root MSE	=	2.6558

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
x1	.3269609	1.759416	0.19	0.856	-3.593263 4.247184
x2	-.1501457	.8092987	-0.19	0.857	-1.953376 1.653084
ysquare	.0154845	.0693416	0.22	0.828	-.1390182 .1699871
_cons	16.40322	42.74226	0.38	0.709	-78.83246 111.6389

```
. * on note que le t student de ysquare est égale à t=0, 223 et donc t2=F=0,0498. On accepte
donc H0
```

```
. * - Peut aussi en deuxième possibilité utiliser directement une
commande sous Stata qui calcule le test de Ramsey de RESET
. regress y x1 x2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	14
Model	155.973257	2	77.9866285	F(2, 11)	=	12.10
Residual	70.8838858	11	6.44398962	Prob > F	=	0.0017
				R-squared	=	0.6875
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6307
Total	226.857143	13	17.4505495	Root MSE	=	2.5385

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
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x1		.7148959	.2662638	2.68	0.021	.1288532	1.300939
x2		-.3281129	.1345612	-2.44	0.033	-.6242802	-.0319457
_cons		25.84214	6.064674	4.26	0.001	12.49388	39.1904

```
. ovtest, rh
```

```
Ramsey RESET test using powers of the independent variables
```

```
Ho: model has no omitted variables
```

```
F(6, 5) = 0.36
```

```
Prob > F = 0.8741
```

```
.  
* Il y a 76% de rejeter à tort H0. L'hypothèse H0 est donc acceptée. Le modèle est donc  
correctement spécifié.
```

```
.  
end of do-file
```

```
. exit, clear
```