

Chapter 15: Equations

Equation 15.1:

$$P\left[\left(y_i < 50,000 \mid 12 \text{ years of schooling}\right) \cap \left(y_j \geq 50,000 \mid 16 \text{ years of schooling}\right)\right]$$

Equation 15.2:

$$\begin{aligned} &P\left[\left(y_i < 50,000 \mid 12 \text{ years of schooling}\right) \cap \left(y_j \geq 50,000 \mid 16 \text{ years of schooling}\right)\right] \\ &= P\left(y_i < 50,000 \mid 12 \text{ years of schooling}\right) \times P\left(y_j \geq 50,000 \mid 16 \text{ years of schooling}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 15.3:

$$P\left[\left(y_1 < 50,000 \mid x_1\right) \cap \left(y_2 < 50,000 \mid x_2\right) \cap \cdots \cap \left(y_k < 50,000 \mid x_k\right) \cap \left(y_{k+1} \geq 50,000 \mid x_{k+1}\right) \cap \left(y_{k+2} \geq 50,000 \mid x_{k+2}\right) \cap \cdots \cap \left(y_n \geq 50,000 \mid x_n\right)\right]$$

Equation 15.4:

$$\begin{aligned} &P\left[\left(y_1 < 50,000 \mid x_1\right) \cap \left(y_2 < 50,000 \mid x_2\right) \cap \cdots \cap \left(y_k < 50,000 \mid x_k\right) \cap \left(y_{k+1} \geq 50,000 \mid x_{k+1}\right) \cap \left(y_{k+2} \geq 50,000 \mid x_{k+2}\right) \cap \cdots \cap \left(y_n < 50,000 \mid x_n\right)\right] \\ &= P\left(y_1 < 50,000 \mid x_1\right) \times P\left(y_2 < 50,000 \mid x_2\right) \times \cdots \times P\left(y_k < 50,000 \mid x_k\right) \\ &\quad \times P\left(y_{k+1} \geq 50,000 \mid x_{k+1}\right) \times P\left(y_{k+2} \geq 50,000 \mid x_{k+2}\right) \times \cdots \times P\left(y_n < 50,000 \mid x_n\right) \\ &= \left[\prod_{i=1}^k P\left(y_i < 50,000 \mid x_i\right)\right] \times \left[\prod_{i=k+1}^n P\left(y_i \geq 50,000 \mid x_i\right)\right] \end{aligned}$$

Equation 15.5:

$$y_i^* = \alpha^* + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Equation 15.6:

$$y_i = 1 \text{ if } y_i^* = \alpha^* + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i \geq T$$

Equation 15.7:

$$y_i = 0 \text{ if } y_i^* = \alpha^* + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i < T$$

Equation 15.8:

$$y_i = 1 \text{ if } y_i^* = (\alpha^* - T) + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i \geq 0$$

Equation 15.9:

$$y_i = 0 \text{ if } y_i^* = (\alpha^* - T) + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i < 0$$

Equation 15.10:

$$y_i = 1 \text{ if } y_i^* = \alpha + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i \geq 0$$

Equation 15.11:

$$y_i = 0 \text{ if } y_i^* = \alpha + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i < 0$$

Equation 15.12:

$$y_i = 1 \text{ if } \varepsilon_i \geq -(\alpha + \beta x_i)$$

Equation 15.13:

$$y_i = 0 \text{ if } \varepsilon_i < -(\alpha + \beta x_i)$$

Equation 15.14:

$$P(y_i = 1 | x_i) = P(\varepsilon_i \geq -(\alpha + \beta x_i))$$

Equation 15.15:

$$P(y_i = 0 | x_i) = P(\varepsilon_i < -(\alpha + \beta x_i))$$

Equation 15.16:

$$P(y_i = 1 | x_i) = P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i - 0}{\sigma} \geq \frac{-(\alpha + \beta x_i) - 0}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} + \frac{\beta}{\sigma} x_i\right)\right)$$

Equation 15.17:

$$P(y_i = 0 | x_i) = P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i - 0}{\sigma} < \frac{-(\alpha + \beta x_i) - 0}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} + \frac{\beta}{\sigma} x_i\right)\right)$$

Equation 15.18:

$$P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} + \frac{\beta}{\sigma} x_i\right)\right)$$

Equation 15.19:

$$P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} + \frac{\beta}{\sigma} x_i\right)\right)$$

Equation 15.20:

$$P(\text{observing the sample}) = \left[\prod_{y_i=0} P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} + \frac{\beta}{\sigma} x_i\right)\right) \right] \left[\prod_{y_i=1} P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -\left(\frac{\alpha}{\sigma} + \frac{\beta}{\sigma} x_i\right)\right) \right]$$

Equation 15.21:

$$L(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, a, b) = \left[\prod_{y_i=0} P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a + bx_i)\right) \right] \left[\prod_{y_i=1} P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a + bx_i)\right) \right]$$

Equation 15.22:

$$P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a + bx_i)\right) \text{ or } P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a + bx_i)\right)$$

Equation 15.23:

$$\ln L(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, a, b) = \left[\sum_{y_i=0} \ln P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a + bx_i)\right) \right] \left[\sum_{y_i=1} \ln P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a + bx_i)\right) \right]$$

Equation 15.24:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial(\ln L(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, a, b))}{\partial a} \\ &= \left[\sum_{y_i=0} \frac{\partial \left(\ln P \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a+bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial a} \right] \left[\sum_{y_i=1} \frac{\partial \left(\ln P \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a+bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial a} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Equation 15.25:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial(\ln L(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, a, b))}{\partial b} \\ &= \left[\sum_{y_i=0} \frac{\partial \left(\ln P \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a+bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial b} \right] \left[\sum_{y_i=1} \frac{\partial \left(\ln P \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a+bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial b} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Equation 15.26:

$$P \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a+bx_i) \right) = \Phi \left(-(a+bx_i) \right)$$

Equation 15.27:

$$P \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a+bx_i) \right) = 1 - \Phi \left(-(a+bx_i) \right)$$

Equation 15.28:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\ln P \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a+bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial a} = \frac{\varphi \left(-(a+bx_i) \right)}{\Phi \left(-(a+bx_i) \right)}$$

Equation 15.29:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\ln \mathbf{P} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a + bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial a} = \frac{-\varphi(-(a + bx_i))}{1 - \Phi(-(a + bx_i))}$$

Equation 15.30:

$$\frac{\partial (\ln L(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, a, b))}{\partial a} = \left[\sum_{y_i=0} \frac{\varphi(-(a + bx_i))}{\Phi(-(a + bx_i))} \right] \left[\sum_{y_i=1} \frac{-\varphi(-(a + bx_i))}{1 - \Phi(-(a + bx_i))} \right]$$

Equation 15.31:

$$\left[\sum_{y_i=0} \frac{\varphi(-(a + bx_i))}{\Phi(-(a + bx_i))} \right] \left[\sum_{y_i=1} \frac{-\varphi(-(a + bx_i))}{1 - \Phi(-(a + bx_i))} \right] = 0$$

Equation 15.32:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\ln \mathbf{P} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a + bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial b} = \frac{\varphi(-(a + bx_i))}{\Phi(-(a + bx_i))} x_i$$

Equation 15.33:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\ln \mathbf{P} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a + bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial b} = \frac{-\varphi(-(a + bx_i))}{1 - \Phi(-(a + bx_i))} x_i$$

Equation 15.34:

$$\frac{\partial(\ln L(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, a, b))}{\partial b} = \left[\sum_{y_i=0} \frac{\varphi(-(a+bx_i))}{\Phi(-(a+bx_i))} x_i \right] \left[\sum_{y_i=1} \frac{-\varphi(-(a+bx_i))}{1-\Phi(-(a+bx_i))} x_i \right]$$

Equation 15.35:

$$\left[\sum_{y_i=0} \frac{\varphi(-(a+bx_i))}{\Phi(-(a+bx_i))} x_i \right] \left[\sum_{y_i=1} \frac{-\varphi(-(a+bx_i))}{1-\Phi(-(a+bx_i))} x_i \right] = 0$$

Equation 15.36:

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a+bx_i)\right)$$

Equation 15.37:

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a+b(\bar{x} + \Delta x))\right) - \mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a+b\bar{x})\right)$$

Equation 15.38:

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{P}(y_i = 1 | x_i))}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial\left(\mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(a+bx_i)\right)\right)}{\partial x_i} = \varphi(-(a+bx_i))b$$

Equation 15.39:

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(-3.555 + .1854(0))\right) = \mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(-3.555)\right) = \mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq 3.555\right)$$

Equation 15.40:

$$P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(-3.355 + .1854(12))\right) = P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(-3.355 + 2.225)\right) = P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq 1.130\right) = .1292$$

Equation 15.41:

$$P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(-3.355 + .1854(13))\right) = P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq -(-3.355 + 2.410)\right) = P\left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} \geq .945\right) = .1724$$

Equation 15.42:

$$P(y_i = 1 | x_i) = P\left(\varepsilon_i \geq -\left(\alpha + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j x_{ji}\right)\right)$$

Equation 15.43:

$$w_i = \delta + \sum_{l=1}^m \gamma_l z_{li} + v_i$$

Equation 15.44:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\ln P\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma} < -(a + bx_i)\right) \right)}{\partial a} = \frac{e^{-(a+bx_i)}}{\left(1 + e^{-(a+bx_i)}\right)^2}$$

Equation 15.45:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\ln P\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma} \geq -(a + bx_i)\right) \right)}{\partial a} = 1 - \frac{e^{-(a+bx_i)}}{\left(1 + e^{-(a+bx_i)}\right)^2}$$

Equation 15.46:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\ln \mathbf{P} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_i}{\sigma} < -(a + bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial b} = \frac{e^{-(a+bx_i)}}{\left(1 + e^{-(a+bx_i)}\right)^2} x_i$$

Equation 15.47:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\ln \mathbf{P} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma} \geq -(a + bx_i) \right) \right)}{\partial b} = 1 - \frac{e^{-(a+bx_i)}}{\left(1 + e^{-(a+bx_i)}\right)^2} x_i$$

Equation 15.48:

$$\mathbf{V}(\varepsilon_i) = \mathbf{P}(y_i = 1 | x_i) \mathbf{P}(y_i = 0 | x_i)$$

Equation 15.49:

$$\mathbf{L}(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = g(y_1)g(y_2), \dots, g(y_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n g(y_i)$$

Equation 15.50:

$$\mathbf{L}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = f(\varepsilon_1)f(\varepsilon_2), \dots, f(\varepsilon_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(\varepsilon_i)$$

Equation 15.51:

$$\ln \mathbf{L} = \ln \left[\mathbf{L}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f(\varepsilon_i)$$

Equation 15.52:

$$\varphi(\varepsilon_i) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_i - \alpha - \beta x_i)^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

Equation 15.53:

$$\ln L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\ln \sigma - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_i - \alpha - \beta x_i)^2}{\sigma^2} \right)$$

Equation 15.54:

$$\ln L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-\ln \sigma) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(y_i - \alpha - \beta x_i)^2}{\sigma^2} \right)$$

Equation 15.55:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n : a_{\text{ML}}, b_{\text{ML}}, s_{\text{ML}}) = \\ -n \ln s_{\text{ML}} - \frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2s_{\text{ML}}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - a_{\text{ML}} - b_{\text{ML}} x_i)^2 \end{aligned}$$