

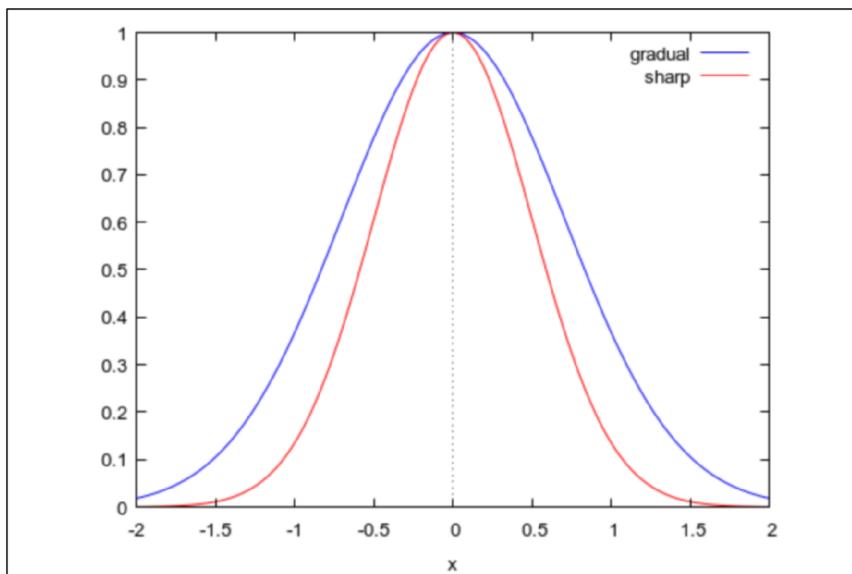
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Econometrics
second order conditions

compare two functions

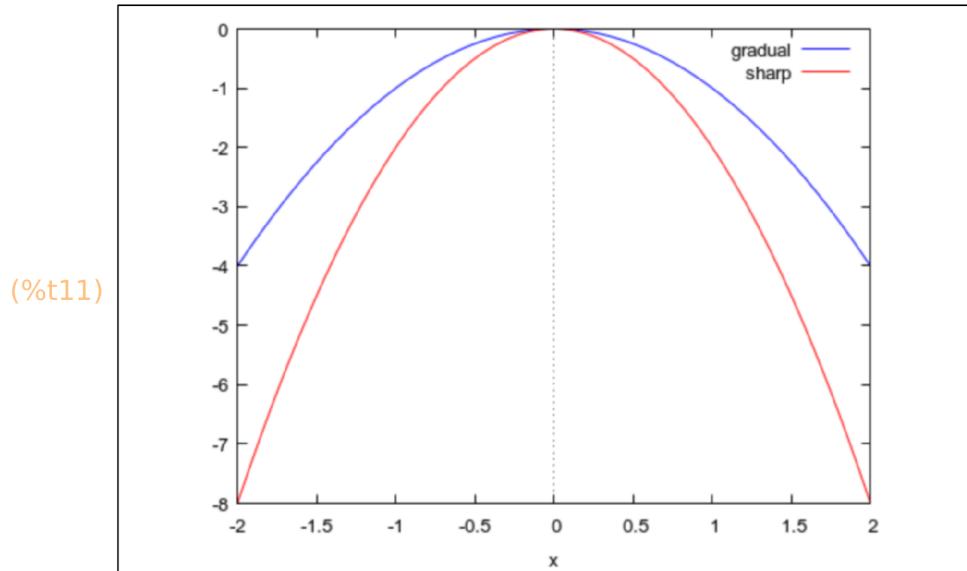
```
(%i6) print("")$  
gradual(x):=exp(-1·x^2);  
sharp(x):=exp(-2·x^2);  
  
print("")$  
wxplot2d([gradual,sharp],[x,-2,2])$  
print("")$  
  
(%o2) gradual(x):=exp((-1) x2)  
(%o3) sharp(x):=exp((-2) x2)
```

(%t5)



but it's the quadratic part that yields the peak,
so take the log and compare the parabolas

```
(%i12) print("")$  
gradual(x):=-1·x^2;  
sharp(x):=-2·x^2;  
  
print("")$  
wxplot2d([gradual,sharp],[x,-2,2])$  
print("")$  
  
(%o8) gradual( $x$ ) $\coloneqq (-1)x^2$   
(%o9) sharp( $x$ ) $\coloneqq (-2)x^2$ 
```



now calculate the standard errors

```
(%i29) print("")$  
    gradual(x):=-1·x^2;  
    sharp(x):=-2·x^2;  
  
    print("")$  
    print("first derivatives")$  
    g(x):="(diff(gradual(x),x));  
    s(x):="(diff(sharp(x),x));  
    print("maximum when x=0")$  
    print("")$  
  
    print("second derivatives")$  
    gg(x):="(diff(g(x),x));  
    ss(x):="(diff(s(x),x));  
    print("")$  
  
    print("the negative of the inverse of the second-derivatives is the standard error")$  
    ggi(x):=(-1/gg(x));  
    ssi(x):=(-1/ss(x));  
    print("")$
```

(%o14) $\text{gradual}(x) := (-1)x^2$
(%o15) $\text{sharp}(x) := (-2)x^2$

first derivatives

(%o18) $\text{g}(x) := -2x$
(%o19) $\text{s}(x) := -4x$

maximum when $x=0$

second derivatives

(%o23) $\text{gg}(x) := -2$
(%o24) $\text{ss}(x) := -4$

the negative of the inverse of the second-derivatives is the standard error

(%o27) $\text{ggi}(x) := \frac{1}{2}$
(%o28) $\text{ssi}(x) := \frac{1}{4}$

```
(%i36) print("The standard error is lower when the curve comes to a sharp peak.")$  
      print("")$  
      /· print("sharp(x)=-x^2 comes to a sharper peak than gradual(x)=(-1/2)·x^2.")$ ·/"$  
  
      print("when x=0, \"se. of sharp\" is: ",float(ssi(0)), " and \"se. of gradual\" is: ",float(ggi(0)),)  
      print("")$  
  
      wxplot2d([gradual,sharp],[x,-2,2])$  
      print("")$
```

The standard error is lower when the curve comes to a sharp peak.

when x=0, "se. of sharp" is: 0.25 and "se. of gradual" is: 0.5 .

(%t35)

