

# SP25 8732: Homework 2

Danbo CHEN

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## 1 Question 1

Solution:

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. /// 1.A
> reg price sqrft bdrms
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Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	88
Model	<b>580009.152</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>290004.576</b>	F(2, 85)	=	<b>72.96</b>
Residual	<b>337845.354</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3974.65122</b>	Prob > F	=	<b>0.0000</b>
				R-squared	=	<b>0.6319</b>
				Adj R-squared	=	<b>0.6233</b>
Total	<b>917854.506</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10550.0518</b>	Root MSE	=	<b>63.045</b>

price	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
sqrft	.1284362	.0138245	9.29	0.000	.1009495	.1559229
bdrms	15.19819	9.483517	1.60	0.113	-3.657582	34.05396
_cons	-19.315	31.04662	-0.62	0.536	-81.04399	42.414

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.
. reg sqrft bdrms
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Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	88
Model	<b>8186960.43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8186960.43</b>	F(1, 86)	=	<b>33.85</b>
Residual	<b>20797100.3</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>241826.748</b>	Prob > F	=	<b>0.0000</b>
				R-squared	=	<b>0.2825</b>
				Adj R-squared	=	<b>0.2741</b>
Total	<b>28984060.7</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>333150.123</b>	Root MSE	=	<b>491.76</b>

sqrft	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
bdrms	<b>364.5886</b>	<b>62.6605</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>240.0236</b>	<b>489.1535</b>
_cons	<b>712.7749</b>	<b>229.6473</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>256.2513</b>	<b>1169.299</b>

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. predict e, resid
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.
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. reg price e
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Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	88
Model	<b>343066.064</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>343066.064</b>	F(1, 86)	=	<b>51.33</b>
Residual	<b>574788.441</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6683.58653</b>	Prob > F	=	<b>0.0000</b>
				R-squared	=	<b>0.3738</b>
				Adj R-squared	=	<b>0.3665</b>
Total	<b>917854.506</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10550.0518</b>	Root MSE	=	<b>81.753</b>

  

price	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]	
e	<b>.1284362</b>	<b>.0179268</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>.0927989</b>	<b>.1640736</b>
_cons	<b>293.546</b>	<b>8.714921</b>	<b>33.68</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>276.2213</b>	<b>310.8707</b>

## 2 Question 2

Solution:

$P_Z =$

(a) when  $L \times K$ ,  $\beta_{ZV} = (Z'X)^{-1}Z'y = (Z'X)^{-1}Z'(X\beta + \epsilon) = (Z'X)^{-1}Z'X'\beta + (Z'X)^{-1}Z'\epsilon$   
 $= \beta + (Z'X)^{-1}Z'\epsilon = \beta + (\sum_{i=1}^n z_i x_i')^{-1} (\sum_{i=1}^n z_i' \epsilon_i)$   
 $\Rightarrow \beta + (\sum_{i=1}^n [z_i x_i'])^{-1} (\sum_{i=1}^n z_i' \epsilon_i)$   
 $\xrightarrow{p} \beta$   $\xrightarrow{p} E z_i x_i \quad E z_i' \epsilon_i$

$\hat{\beta}_{ZV} - \beta = (\sum_{i=1}^n z_i x_i')^{-1} (\sum_{i=1}^n z_i' \epsilon_i)$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{ZLS} = (Z'X)^{-1}Z'y$ , Let  $P_Z = Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'$

$\hat{X} = P_Z X = Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'X$

$\hat{\beta}_{ZLS} = (X'P_Z X)^{-1}X'P_Z y = (X'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'X)^{-1}X'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'X y$

$\hat{\beta}_{ZLS} - \beta = [X'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'X]^{-1}X'Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'\epsilon$

(b) Moment of  $x_i$  and  $z_i$ ,  $E[x_i x_i'] = Q_{xx} < \infty$ , rank  $Q_{xx} = K$   
 $E[z_i z_i'] = Q_{zz} < \infty$ , rank  $Q_{zz} = L$   
 $E[z_i x_i'] = Q_{zx} < \infty$  rank  $Q_{zx} = K$ .

By CLT and WLLN,

$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_{ZLS} - \beta) = \sqrt{n} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i z_i' \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i z_i' \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i x_i' \right) \right]^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i z_i' \right) \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i z_i' \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i' \epsilon_i \right)$   
 $\xrightarrow{p} (Q_{xz} Q_{zz}^{-1} Q_{zx})^{-1} Q_{xz} Q_{zz}^{-1}$

$\sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{Z'\epsilon}{n} = \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i' \epsilon_i \rightarrow_d N(0, \Sigma)$

$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_{ZLS} - \beta) \rightarrow_d (Q_{xz} Q_{zz}^{-1} Q_{zx})^{-1} Q_{xz} Q_{zz}^{-1} N(0, \Sigma) = N(0, V)$

$V = (Q_{xz} Q_{zz}^{-1} Q_{zx})^{-1} Q_{xz} (Q_{zz}^{-1} \Sigma Q_{zz}^{-1} Q_{zx}) (Q_{xz} Q_{zz}^{-1} Q_{zx})^{-1}$

c. If under Homoskedasticity,  $E(\epsilon_i^2) = \sigma^2$

Then  $(\sqrt{n} \frac{1}{n} \sum z_i \epsilon_i) \rightarrow_d N(0, \sigma^2 Q_{zz})$

~~can be~~  $\Rightarrow V = \sigma^2 (Q_{xx} Q_{zz}^{-1} Q_{zx})^{-1}$

A sample analog  $\hat{V} = \hat{\sigma}^2 (\hat{Q}_{xx} \hat{Q}_{zz}^{-1} \hat{Q}_{zx})^{-1}$  where

$$\hat{Q}_{xx} = \frac{1}{n} X'X; \hat{Q}_{zz} = \frac{1}{n} Z'Z; \hat{Q}_{zx} = \frac{1}{n} Z'X$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - x_i' \hat{\beta}_{OLS})^2$$

ii) If under heteroskedasticity,  $\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i z_i' \epsilon_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i z_i' (y_i - x_i' \hat{\beta}_{OLS})^2$   
 $= \frac{1}{n} \sum \epsilon_i^2$

d. (i) Under Homoskedasticity,  $\hat{V} = \hat{\sigma}^2 (\hat{Q}_{xx} \hat{Q}_{zz}^{-1} \hat{Q}_{zx})^{-1}$

$$\hat{\epsilon}_i = y_i - x_i' \hat{\beta} = x_i' \beta + \epsilon_i - x_i' \hat{\beta} = x_i' (\beta - \hat{\beta}) + \epsilon_i$$

$$\hat{\epsilon}_i^2 = (y_i - x_i' \hat{\beta})^2 = (x_i' (\beta - \hat{\beta}) + \epsilon_i)^2 = (\beta - \hat{\beta})' x_i x_i' (\beta - \hat{\beta}) + 2(\beta - \hat{\beta})' x_i \epsilon_i + \epsilon_i^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\epsilon}_i^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\epsilon}_i^2 + 2(\beta - \hat{\beta})' \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \epsilon_i + (\beta - \hat{\beta})' \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i' (\beta - \hat{\beta})$$

By WLLN,  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i^2 \xrightarrow{p} \sigma^2$

Since  $E x_{ik}^2 < \infty$  and  $E \epsilon_i^2 < \infty$ ,  $E x_{ik} \epsilon_i < \infty$ , we can get

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \epsilon_i \xrightarrow{p} 0 \quad (\text{By WLLN})$$

By WLLN,  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i' \xrightarrow{p} E x_i x_i' = Q_{xx}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

Thus:  $\hat{\sigma} \xrightarrow{p} \sigma$ ,  $\hat{V} \xrightarrow{p} V$ .

(ii) If under heteroskedasticity,

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i z_i' (y_i - x_i' \hat{\beta}_{OLS})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum z_i z_i' \epsilon_i^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum z_i z_i' [(\beta - \hat{\beta})' x_i \epsilon_i] + \frac{1}{n} \sum z_i z_i' [(\beta - \hat{\beta})' x_i x_i' (\beta - \hat{\beta})]$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum z_i z_i' \epsilon_i^2 \xrightarrow{p} E[z_i z_i' \epsilon_i^2] < \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum z_{ik} z_{il} [(\beta - \hat{\beta})' x_i \epsilon_i] = (\beta - \hat{\beta})' \frac{1}{n} \sum z_{ik} z_{il} x_i \epsilon_i$$

$$\xrightarrow{p} E[z_{ik} z_{il} x_i \epsilon_i] < \infty$$

### 3 Question 3

Solution:

## 4 Question 4

Solution:

## 5 Question 5

Solution: