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11.14

$$(a) y_i = z_i' \hat{\Gamma} \beta + e_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i z_i' \hat{\Gamma} \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i y_i \right)$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i z_i' \hat{\Gamma} \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i \Gamma z_i' \Gamma \right) \beta + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i z_i' \hat{\Gamma} \right)^{-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i e_i \right)$$

Since  $\hat{\Gamma} \xrightarrow{P} \Gamma$  and  $E[e_i | z_i] = 0 \Rightarrow E[z_i e_i] = 0$

We have

$$\hat{\beta} \xrightarrow{P} \beta$$

(b) When  $\beta = 0$

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta} - \beta) = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i z_i' \hat{\Gamma} \right)^{-1} \left( \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i e_i \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{CLT} N(0, Q_{\Gamma z_i}^{-1} \cdot E[\hat{\Gamma}' z_i z_i' \hat{\Gamma} e_i^2] \cdot Q_{\Gamma z_i}^{-1})$$

$$\text{where } Q_{\Gamma z_i} = E[\Gamma' z_i z_i' \Gamma]$$

(c) Setting  $\beta = 0$  is useful, since we do not know the true value of  $\Gamma$ , which shows up in  $\hat{\beta}$ .

(d) Reject  $H_0$ , if  $T > c$  for a given significance level  $\alpha$ ,  
where  $T = \frac{\hat{\beta}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\Gamma}' z_i z_i' \hat{\Gamma} e_i^2}}$  and  $c$  satisfying  $\alpha = 2(1 - \Phi(c))$ .

12.2

GLS:

$$\hat{\beta}_{GLS} = (X' \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X' \Sigma^{-1} y, \text{ where } \Sigma^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^{-2} & & & \\ & \sigma_2^{-2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sigma_n^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$$

~~OLS~~:

IV:

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

Let  $Z = \Sigma^{-1}X$  or  $z_i = \sigma_i^{-2} \cdot x_i$ 

$$\text{then } \hat{\beta}_{GLS} = \hat{\beta}_{IV}$$

12.3

$$\hat{e}_{OLS} = y - X\hat{\beta}$$

$$\hat{e}_{OLS} = y - X(X'X)^{-1}X'y$$

$$\hat{e}_{OLS}^2 = y'(I - X(X'X)^{-1}X')y \quad \text{Idempotent matrix } P_X$$

$$\hat{e}_{IV} = y - X(X'P_ZX)^{-1}X'P_Zy \quad P_Z \triangleq Z(Z'Z)^{-1}Z'$$

$$\hat{e}_{IV}^2 = y'(I - X(X'P_ZX)^{-1}X'P_Z)y$$

There is no way to determine which one is larger.

Another way to see this is

 $\hat{y}_{OLS}$  is project  $y$  on span of  $X$ .

$\hat{y}_{IV}$  is  $X \cdot (X'P_ZX)^{-1}X'P_Zy$ , equals to  $P_Z^{-1} \cdot P_ZX \cdot (X'P_ZX)^{-1}X'P_Zy$   
 equals to  $P_Z^{-1} \hat{X}(\hat{X}'\hat{X})^{-1}\hat{X}'y$ ,

which is projecting  $y$  to  $z$  then times  $P_Z^{-1}$ , which is undetermined.