$\begin{array}{c} \text{PP} \; \Pi' = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\chi}_{1}^{(1)} \cdots \; \boldsymbol{\chi}_{1}^{(L)} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\chi}_{K}^{(1)} \cdots \; \boldsymbol{\chi}_{K}^{(L)} \end{bmatrix} & \boldsymbol{\chi}_{K}^{*} = \; \boldsymbol{\chi}_{1}^{(1)} \boldsymbol{z}_{1} + \cdots + \boldsymbol{\Pi}_{K}^{(L)} \boldsymbol{z}_{L} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\chi}_{K}^{(1)} \cdots \; \boldsymbol{\chi}_{K}^{(L)} \end{bmatrix} \\ \end{array}$

 $\widehat{\chi} = \Gamma' Z$, Γ' 是 $k \times L$, $\widehat{\beta} \rightarrow E[\widehat{\chi} \chi']^{-1} E[\widehat{\chi} y] = E[\widehat{\chi} \chi']^{-1} E[\widehat{\chi} (\chi \beta + \epsilon)]$ = $\beta + E[\widetilde{x}x']^{-1}E[\widetilde{x}E]$

Avor $(\sqrt{N}(\beta-\beta)) = \sigma^2 E[x*x*']^{-1}$

A var $(\sqrt{N}(\widehat{\beta}-\beta)) = \sigma^2 E[\widehat{x} x']^{-1} E[\widehat{x} \widehat{x}'] E[x \widehat{x}']^{-1}$

 $= \beta + E[x^* x^{*'}]^{-1} E[x^* \epsilon] = E[x^* (x^* + r)']$ $= E[x^* x^{*'}]$

1st OLS 得例的是 X*= T'Z , T = E[ZZ'] TE[ZX'] KXI KXL LXK

要证
$$Avon(\overline{N}(\widehat{\beta}-\beta)) - Avar(\overline{N}(\widehat{\beta}-\beta))$$
 $p.s.d.$ 孝正定 $A^{-1}-B^{-1}$ $p.s.d.$ $\langle \Rightarrow B-A$ $p.s.d.$ $\langle positive$ semidefinite)
世界 $E[x^*x^*] - E[x^*\widehat{x}'] E[\widehat{x}^*\widehat{x}']^{-1} E[\widehat{x}^*x']$ $p.s.d.$
因为 $E[x^*\widehat{x}'] = E[(x^*+r)\widehat{x}'] = E[x^*\widehat{x}' + r^2]$, $\overline{n} E[z'+] = 0$ $= E[x^*\widehat{x}']$ $E[x^*\widehat{x}'] = E[x^*\widehat{x}'] = E$