2 Instrumental Variables Regression

Instrumental variables estimation is a leading example of generalized method of moments estimation. Consider the linear regression model $y = \mathbf{x}\beta + u$, with the complication that some components of \mathbf{x} are correlated with the error term so that OLS is inconsistent for β .

$$\lambda = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda^{1}}{\lambda^{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\lambda^{N}}{\lambda^{N}} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \chi = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda^{1}}{\lambda^{1}} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\lambda^{N}}{\lambda^{N}} \end{bmatrix}$$

2.1 Exclusion Restriction

Assume the existence of instruments \mathbf{z} that are correlated with \mathbf{x} but satisfy $E[u|\mathbf{z}] = 0$. Assume that \mathbf{z} is $J \times 1$ vector. Then $E[y - \mathbf{x}'\beta|\mathbf{z}] = 0$. Recall the exclusion restriction and please explain these conditions in 3 sentences. You may graphically explain the exclusion restriction assumption.



2.2 Method of Moment

Again use law of iterated expectations to show that the single conditional moment restriction $E[u|\mathbf{z}] = 0$ leads to J unconditional moment conditions

$$E[\mathbf{z}(y - \mathbf{x}'\beta)] = \mathbf{0}$$

The method of moments estimator solves the corresponding sample moment conditions. Please write down those sample moment conditions. Under what condition, these equations have a unique solution? The solution is called IV estimator.

$$E[u|z] = 0 \longrightarrow E[zu|z] = z \cdot E[u|z] = 0 \longrightarrow E[z(y-x'\beta)] = 0$$

$$Sample Mement : \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i-x_i'\hat{\beta}) = 0\right)$$

$$E[z_i(y-x'\beta)] = 0$$

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$$E[z_i(y-x'\beta)] = 0$$

ر الر معادلات مکرلری نبالشنه (z ها هم حفا نباشنه) و تداد معادلات و جمعلات مکرسال بایش (J=K) ما رو برا معادلات و جمعلات مکرسال بایشد (J=K) معادلات و معادلات و جمعلات ماری مکرت معادلات المعادلات و معادلات و معاد

2.3 GMM

No unique solution exists if there are more potential instruments than regressors. Please explain why? One possibility is to use just K instruments only, but there is then an efficiency loss. The GMM estimator instead chooses β to make the sample moments as small as possible using quadratic loss. Using a weighting matrix \mathbf{W} write down the quadratic loss function that GMM solves. What is the size of the weighting matrix \mathbf{W} ?

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$$Y=x^{2}\beta+u \longrightarrow zy=zx^{2}\beta+zu$$

$$E[u|z]=0 \longrightarrow E[zu]=0$$

$$Jx1$$

$$Sample$$

$$C[zy]=E[zx^{2}\beta] \xrightarrow{\text{moments}} z^{2}Y=z^{2}x^{2}\beta$$

moments:
$$Z'(Y-X\hat{B})=0$$
 $\longrightarrow GMM$ $Min (Z'(Y-X\hat{B}))W(Z(Y-X\hat{B}))$