Econometrics - TA Session 1

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Programming

Let's wait and see what we can achieve today. Maybe next Tuesday.

Something to say in Problem Set 1

- 1. Denote the subscript when you have multiple pdf: $f_X(x), f_Y(y), f_{XY}(x,y)$
- 2. It is better to write $\int_{x\in\Omega}$ (or simply \int_X) instead of $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$ if the support is not given.
- 3. Assign the **seed** beforehand when you do simulation. (very useful when you conduct research)

Linear Algebra and derivatives

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \alpha' \beta = \alpha, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \beta' \alpha = \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \beta' A \beta = (A + A') \beta$$

Why the following is correct?

$$(X'X)^{-1}X'arepsilon = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i'x_i)(\sum_{j=1}^n x_jarepsilon_j)$$

Proof:

$$X'X = egin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{N1} \ dots & & dots \ x_{1K} & \cdots & x_{NK} \end{pmatrix}_{K imes N} egin{pmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1K} \ dots & & dots \ x_{N1} & \cdots & x_{NK} \end{pmatrix}_{N imes K}$$
 $\Rightarrow (X'_{K imes N} X_{N imes K})_{ij} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (X')_{in}(X)_{nj} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} (X)_{ni}(X)_{nj} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} x_{ni} x_{nj}$

The dimension of N is absorbed through summation.

$$egin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i'x_i &= \sum_i egin{pmatrix} x_{i1} & \ldots & x_{i1}x_{iK} \ dots & \ddots & dots \ x_{iK}x_{i1} & \ldots & x_{iK}x_{iK} \end{pmatrix} \ &\Rightarrow (\sum_{n=1}^N x_n'x_n)_{ij} &= \sum_{n=1}^N x_{ni}x_{nj} \end{aligned}$$

Variance-Covariance Matrix

$$Var[X'\varepsilon] = E[X'\varepsilon(X'\varepsilon)'] = E[X'\varepsilon\varepsilon'x]$$

Proof for Chebyshev's Inequality

$$P\{|X| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq rac{E|X|^k}{arepsilon^k}, orall arepsilon > 0, orall k > 0.$$

Proof:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{1}\{|X| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \left|\frac{X}{\varepsilon}\right|^k \\ \Rightarrow \quad P(\{|X| \geq \varepsilon\}) = \mathbf{E}[1\{|X| \geq \varepsilon\}] \leq \frac{E|X|^k}{\varepsilon^k} \end{split}$$

Convergence Mode

The most important two convergence mode is $\stackrel{p}{\rightarrow}$ and $\stackrel{d}{\rightarrow}$.

Q1: Is convergence in quadratic mean the same as convergence in probability?

A1: No.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{q.m.} & & & \\ & \downarrow & & \\ \text{a.s.} & \rightarrow & \text{prob} & \rightarrow & \text{distribution} \end{array}$$

LLN & CLT

LLN: diff between them

The oldest version: Bernoulli LLN

$$P(X = 1) = p, P(X = 0) = 1 - p,$$

Weak LLN

$$egin{aligned} \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n, x_i \overset{i.i.d}{\sim} \mathcal{F}, \mu < \infty, \sigma^2 < \infty, \ & \Rightarrow ar{x}_n \overset{p}{
ightarrow} \mu \end{aligned}$$

Khinchin's WLLN

$$\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n, x_i \overset{i.i.d}{\sim} \mathcal{F}, \mu < \infty,$$

 $\Rightarrow \bar{x}_n \overset{p}{\rightarrow} \mu$

Chebyshev's WLLN

$$\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n, E[x_i] = \mu_i < \infty, Var[x_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty, \ still \ independent$$

Assume

$$ar{\sigma}_n^2 = n^{-1} \sum_i \sigma_i^2 \overset{p o \infty}{ o} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{plim}(ar{x}_n - ar{\mu}_n) = 0$$

CLT: def & diff

Lindeberg-Levy CLT

$$egin{aligned} \{x_i\}_{i=1}^n, x_i \overset{i.i.d}{\sim} \mathcal{F}, \mu < \infty, \sigma^2 < \infty \ & \Rightarrow \sqrt{n}(ar{x}_n - \mu) \overset{d}{
ightarrow} N(0, \sigma^2) \end{aligned}$$

Lindeberg-Feller CLT

$$\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n, x_i \sim F(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2), \ still \ independent$$

Assume

$$\lim rac{\max(\sigma_i^2)}{nar{\sigma}_n^2} = 0, \lim ar{\sigma}_n^2 = ar{\sigma}^2,$$

then

$$\sqrt{n}(\bar{x}_n - \mu) \stackrel{d}{\to} N(0, \bar{\sigma}_n^2)$$

Why this course more mathematic than economic?