ECON 710B - Problem Set 7

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3/23/2021

13.1

Take the model:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Y &= X'\beta + e \\
E[Xe] &= 0 \\
e^2 &= Z'\gamma + \eta \\
E[Z\eta] &= 0
\end{aligned}
$$

Find the method of moments estimators $(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\gamma})$ for (β, γ).

The moment conditions are:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\begin{pmatrix} E[Xe] \\ E[Z\eta] \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\implies \begin{pmatrix} E[X(Y - X'\beta)] \\ E[Z((Y - X'\beta)^2 - Z'\gamma)] \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\implies \begin{pmatrix} E[g_1(\beta, \gamma)] \\ E[g_2(\beta, \gamma)] \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\text{where } g_1(\beta, \gamma) &= XY - XX'\beta, \\
g_2(\beta, \gamma) &= Z(Y - X'\beta)^2 - ZZ'\gamma
\end{aligned}
$$

Replacing with the sample moment:

$$
\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_iY_i - X_iX_i'\hat{\beta}) = 0 \implies \hat{\beta} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_iX_i\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_iY_i\right)
$$

$$
\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Z_i(Y_i - X_i'\hat{\beta})^2 - Z_iZ_i'\hat{\gamma}) = 0 \implies \hat{\gamma} = \left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_iZ_i'\right)^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i(Y_i - X_i'\hat{\beta})^2\right)
$$

*I worked on this problem set with a study group of Michael Nattinger, Andrew Smith, and Ryan Mather. I also discussed problems with Sarah Bass, Emily Case, Danny Edgel, and Katherine Kwok.

13.2

Take the model $Y = X'\beta + e$ with $E[e|Z] = 0$. Let β_{gmm} be the GMM estimator using the weight matrix $W_n = (Z'Z)^{-1}$. Under the assumption $E[e^2|Z] = \sigma^2$ show that

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_{gmm} - \beta) \to_d N(0, \sigma^2(Q'M^{-1}Q)^{-1})$$

where $Q = E[ZX']$ and $M = E[ZZ']$.

We can rewrite $\hat{\beta}_{gmm}$ as:

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\beta}_{gmm} &= (X'ZW_nZ'X)^{-1}(X'ZW_nZ'Y) \\
&= (X'Z(nW_n)Z'X)^{-1}(X'Z(nW_n)Z'Y) \\
&= (X'ZV_nZ'X)^{-1}(X'ZV_nZ'Y)
\end{aligned}$$

where $V_n = (n^{-1}Z'Z)^{-1}$. Notice that

$$n^{-1}Z'Z \to_p E[Z'Z]$$

by law of large numbers, so by CMT:

$$V_n = (n^{-1}Z'Z)^{-1} \to_p E[Z'Z]^{-1} \equiv W$$

Notice that $M = W^{-1}$. If $E[e^2|Z] = \sigma^2$, then

$$\Omega = E[ZZ'e^2] = E[ZZ'E[e^2|Z]] = \sigma^2 E[ZZ'] = \sigma^2 M = \sigma^2 W^{-1}$$

By Theorem 13.3, we know that $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_{gmm} - \beta) \to_d N(0, V_\beta)$ where

$$\begin{aligned}
V_\beta &= (Q'WQ)^{-1}(Q'W\Omega WQ)(Q'WQ)^{-1} \\
&= (Q'WQ)^{-1}(Q'W\sigma^2 W^{-1}WQ)(Q'WQ)^{-1} \\
&= \sigma^2(Q'WQ)^{-1}(Q'WQ)(Q'WQ)^{-1} \\
&= \sigma^2(Q'WQ)^{-1} \\
&= \sigma^2(Q'M^{-1}Q)^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

13.3

Take the model $Y = X'\beta + e$ with $E[Ze] = 0$. Let $\tilde{e} = Y - X'\hat{\beta}$ where $\hat{\beta}$ is consistent for β (e.g. a GMM estimator with some weight matrix). An estimator of the optimal GMM weight matrix is

$$\hat{W} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i Z_i' \tilde{e}_i^2 \right)^{-1}$$

Show that $\hat{W} \to_p \Omega^{-1}$ where $\Omega = E[ZZ'e^2]$.

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\tilde{e}_i^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(Y_i - X_i'\hat{\beta})^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}Y_i^2 - 2\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}Y_i X_i'\hat{\beta} + \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_i'X_i\hat{\beta}'\hat{\beta} \to_p E[Y^2] - 2E[YX'\beta] + E[X'X\beta'\beta] = E[(Y - X'\beta)^2]$$

By the continuous mapping theorem and the weak law of large numbers.

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13.4

In the linear model estimated by GMM with general weight matrix W the asymptotic variance of $\hat{\beta}_{gmm}$ is

$$V = (Q'WQ)^{-1}Q'W\Omega WQ(Q'WQ)^{-1}$$

(a) Let V_0 be this matrix when $W = \Omega^{-1}$. Show that $V_0 = (Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= (Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1}Q'\Omega^{-1}\Omega\Omega^{-1}Q(Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1} \\ &= (Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1}Q'\Omega^{-1}Q(Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1} \\ &= (Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

(b) We want to show that for any W, $V - V_0$ is positive semi-definite (for then V_0 is the smaller possible covariance matrix and $W = \Omega^{-1}$ is the efficient weight matrix). To do this start by finding matrices A and B such that $V = A'\Omega A$ and $V_0 = B'\Omega B$.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= (Q'WQ)^{-1}Q'W\Omega WQ(Q'WQ)^{-1} \\ &= A'\Omega A \\ A &:= WQ(Q'WQ)^{-1} \\ A' &= (WQ(Q'WQ)^{-1})' \\ &= ((Q'WQ)')^{-1}Q'W' \\ &= (Q'WQ)^{-1}Q'W \end{aligned}$$

Since W is symmetric $\implies$ $Q'WQ$ is symmetric.

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= (Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1}Q'\Omega^{-1}\Omega\Omega^{-1}Q(Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1} \\ &= B'\Omega B \\ B &:= \Omega^{-1}Q(Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1} \\ B' &= (\Omega^{-1}Q(Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1})' \\ &= (Q'\Omega^{-1}Q)^{-1}Q'\Omega^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

13.11

As a continuation of Exercise 12.7 derive the efficient GMM estimator using the instrument $Z = (X X2)'$. Does this differ from 2SLS and/or OLS?

13.13

(a) (See appendix A10 pg 972; Theorem A.4 (4): By the spectral decomposition, $A = H\Lambda H'$ where $H'H = I_k$ and Λ is diagonal with non-negative diagonal elements. All diagonal elements of Λ are strictly positive if (and only if) A > 0.)

13.18

13.19

13.28

17.15

In this exercise you will replicate and extend the empirical work reported in Arellano and Bond (1991) and Blundell and Bond (1998). Arellano-Bond gathered a dataset of 1031 observations from an unbalanced panel of 140 U.K. companies for 1976-1984 and is in the datafile `AB1991` on the textbook webpage. The variables we will be using are log employment (N), log real wages (W), and log capital (K). See the description file for definitions.

(a) Estimate the panel AR(1) $K_{it} = \alpha K_{it-1} + u_i + v_t + \varepsilon_{it}$ using Arellano-Bondone-step GMM with clustered standard errors. Note that the model includes year fixed effects.

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(b) Re-estimate using Blundell-Bondone-step GMM with clustered standard errors.

...

(c) Explain the difference in the estimates. ...