Local Variable Selection and Parameter Estimation of Spatially Varying Coefficient Regression Models

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0.1. Model

Consider n data points, observed at sampling locations $\boldsymbol{s}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{s}_n$, which are distributed in a spatial domain $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ according to a density $f(\boldsymbol{s})$. For $i = 1, \dots, n$, let $y(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ and $\boldsymbol{x}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ denote the univariate response variable, and a $(p+1)$-variate vector of covariates measured at location $\boldsymbol{s}_i$, respectively. At each location $\boldsymbol{s}_i$, assume that the outcome is related to the covariates by a linear model where the coefficients $\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ may be spatially-varying and $\varepsilon(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ is random error at location $\boldsymbol{s}_i$. That is,

$$y(\boldsymbol{s}_i) = \boldsymbol{x}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)'\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + \varepsilon(\boldsymbol{s}_i). \tag{1}$$

Further assume that the error term $\varepsilon(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ is normally distributed with zero mean and variance σ^2, and that $\varepsilon(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ are independent. That is,

$$\varepsilon(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \overset{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \sigma^2\right). \tag{2}$$

Thus, conditional on the design matrix $\boldsymbol{X}$, observations of the response variable at different locations are independent of each other.

An SVCR model that estimates the regression coefficients as locally constant, as in the class of Nadaraya-Watson kernel smoothers (Härdle, 1990), suffers the problem of biased estimation that is common to that class of models - particularly where there is a gradient to the coefficient surface at the boundary of the domain (Hastie and Loader, 1993).

In the context of nonparametric regression, the boundary-effect bias can be reduced by local polynomial modeling, usually in the form of a locally linear model (Fan and Gijbels, 1996). Here, locally linear coefficients are estimated by augmenting the local design matrix with covariate-by-location interactions in two dimensions as proposed by Wang et al. (2008). The augmented local design matrix at location $\boldsymbol{s}_i$ is

$$\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) = (\boldsymbol{X} \quad L(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\,\boldsymbol{X} \quad M(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\,\boldsymbol{X}) \tag{3}$$

where $\boldsymbol{X}$ is the unaugmented matrix of covariates, $L(\boldsymbol{s}_i) = \mathrm{diag}\{(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'} - \boldsymbol{s}_i)_1\}$ and $M(\boldsymbol{s}_i) = \mathrm{diag}\{(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'} - \boldsymbol{s}_i)_2\}$ for $i' = 1, \ldots, n$.

0.2. Estimation

The total log-likelihood of the observed data is the sum of the log-likelihood of each individual observation:

$$\ell\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} = -(1/2)\sum_{i'=1}^{n}\left[\log\sigma^2(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + \sigma^{-2}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{y(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'}) - \boldsymbol{z}'(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'})\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}^2\right]. \tag{4}$$

Since there are a total of $n \times 3(p+1)$ parameters for n observations, the model is not identifiable and it is not possible to directly maximize the total likelihood.

The values of the local coefficients $\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ are estimated by the weighted likelihood

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} = \prod_{i'=1}^{n}\left(\left\{2\pi\sigma^2(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}^{-1/2}\exp\left[-(1/2)\sigma^{-2}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{y(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'}) - \boldsymbol{z}'(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'})\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}^2\right]\right)^{w_{ii'}}, \tag{5}$$

where the weights are calculated by a kernel function $K_h(\cdot)$ such as the Epanechnikov kernel:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{ii'} &= K_h(\delta_{ii'}) = h^{-2} K\left(h^{-1}\delta_{ii'}\right) \\ K(x) &= \begin{cases} (3/4)(1-x^2) & \text{if } \delta_{ii'} < h, \\ 0 & \text{if } \delta_{ii'} \geqslant h. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

Thus, the local log-likelihood function is, up to an additive constant:

$$\ell\left(\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right) = -(1/2) \sum_{i'=1}^{n} w_{ii'} \left[\log \sigma^2(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + \sigma^{-2}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \left\{y(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'}) - \boldsymbol{z}'(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'})\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}^2\right]. \tag{7}$$

This local likelihood can be maximized by weighted least squares

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) = \left\{\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}^{-1} \boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{Y}. \tag{8}$$

From (7), the maximum local likelihood estimate $\hat{\sigma}^2(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ is:

$$\hat{\sigma}^2(\boldsymbol{s}_i) = \left(\sum_{i'=1}^{n} w_{ii'}\right)^{-1} \sum_{i'=1}^{n} w_{ii'} \left\{y(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'}) - \boldsymbol{z}'(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'})\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}^2 \tag{9}$$

1. Asymptotics

1.1. Consistency

Theorem 1.1. *If* $\sqrt{n}a_n \xrightarrow{p} 0$ *then* $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \frac{\kappa_2 h^2}{2\kappa_0}\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{uu}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{vv}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\} = O_p(n^{-1/2}h^{-1})$

Proof. The idea of the proof is to show that the objective being minimized achieves a unique minimum, which must be $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$.

The order of convergence is $n^{1/2}h$ where $h = O(n^{-1/6})$ so that the rate of convergence is $n^{1/3}$.

To show: that for any ϵ, there is a sufficiently large constant C such that

$$\liminf_n P\left[\inf_{u \in \mathcal{R}: \|u\| = C} Q\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + n^{-1/3}u\right\} > Q\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\right] > 1 - \epsilon$$

We show the result:

$$
\begin{aligned}
Q\left(\boldsymbol{\beta}_i + n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{u}\right) - Q\left(\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right) = (1/2)&\left[\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{u}\right\}\right]^T \boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left[\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{u}\right\}\right] \\
&+ n\sum_{j=1}^{p} \lambda_j \|\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{u}\| \\
&- (1/2)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}^T \boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + n\sum_{j=1}^{p} \lambda_j \|\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\| \\
= (1/2)\boldsymbol{u}^T &\left\{\frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{Z}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{u}^T\left[n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\right] \\
&+ n\sum_{j=1}^{p} \lambda_j \|\boldsymbol{\beta}_j(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{u}\| - n\sum_{j=1}^{p} \lambda_j \|\boldsymbol{\beta}_j(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\| \\
= (1/2)\boldsymbol{u}^T &\left\{\frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{u}^T\left[n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\right] \\
&+ n\sum_{j=1}^{p} \lambda_j \|\boldsymbol{\beta}_j(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{u}\| - n\sum_{j=1}^{p_0} \lambda_j \|\boldsymbol{\beta}_j(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\| \\
\geqslant (1/2)\boldsymbol{u}^T &\left\{\frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{u}^T\left[n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\right] \\
&+ n\sum_{j=1}^{p_0} \lambda_j (\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_j(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{u}\| - \|\boldsymbol{\beta}_j(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\|) \\
\geqslant (1/2)\boldsymbol{u}^T &\left\{\frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\boldsymbol{u} - \boldsymbol{u}^T\left[n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}\right] \\
&+ p_0(\sqrt{n}a_n) \qquad (10)
\end{aligned}
$$

□

We'll consider the terms of the sum in (10) separately.

First term.. By Lemma 2 of **?**, $\frac{1}{n}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \xrightarrow{p} \Omega$, so the first term in (10) converges to $\boldsymbol{u}^T\Omega\boldsymbol{u}$, a quadratic form in $\boldsymbol{u}$.

Second term.. By a first-order Taylor expansion, we have that $\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) = \boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'}) + \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_{i'})(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_{i'})$ for $i' = 1, \ldots, n$. So

$$\begin{aligned}
\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) &= \begin{pmatrix} y(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \\ \vdots \\ y(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \{\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_1)\}_1^T \left[\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_1) + \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_1)(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_1)\right] \\ \vdots \\ \{\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_n)\}_n^T \left[\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_n) + \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_n)(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_n)\right] \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} y(\boldsymbol{s}_1) \\ \vdots \\ y(\boldsymbol{s}_n) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{m}_1 + \{\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_1)\}_1^T \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_1)(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_1) \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{m}_n + \{\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_n)\}_n^T \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_n)(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_n) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - \begin{pmatrix} \{\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_1)\}_1^T \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_1)(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_1) \\ \vdots \\ \{\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\}_n^T \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_n)(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_n) \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

and so the second term of (10) is

$$\boldsymbol{u}^T \left[n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{Z}^T(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \left\{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} - \begin{pmatrix} \{\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_1)\}_1^T \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_1)(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_1) \\ \vdots \\ \{\boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_n)\}_n^T \nabla\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_n)(\boldsymbol{s}_i - \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}}_n) \end{pmatrix} \right\} \right]$$

which is $O_p(1)$.

Third term.. By assumption, $p_0\sqrt{n}a_n = O(\sqrt{n}a_n) = o_p(1)$.

So the quadratic term dominates the sum, implying that the difference $Q\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + n^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{u}\right\} > Q\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}$ is positive, which proves the result.

1.2. Selection

Theorem 1.2. *If* $\sqrt{n}a_n \xrightarrow{p} 0$ *and* $\sqrt{n}b_n \xrightarrow{p} \infty$ *then* $P\left\{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(b)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) = 0\right\} \to 1$.

Proof. The proof is by contradiction. Specifically, we show that if the statement of the theorem does not hold, then the MLE $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ cannot be a maximum of the likelihood.

Recall that the objective to be minimized by $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ is

$$Q\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} = (1/2)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\}^T \boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{Z}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + n\sum_{j=1}^{p}\lambda_j\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\| \tag{11}$$

Let $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \neq 0$. Then (11) is differentiable w.r.t. $\boldsymbol{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ and Q is maximized at

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}\hat{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + n\lambda_p\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\|} \\
&= \boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) + \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}\hat{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + n\lambda_p\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\|} \\
&= \boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + \boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\boldsymbol{\beta}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} \\
&\qquad + \boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\boldsymbol{\beta}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + n\lambda_p\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\|} \\
&= \sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n^{-1}}\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + \sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n^{-1}}\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} \\
&\qquad + \sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n^{-1}}\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + \sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n}\lambda_p\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\|} \\
&= \sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n^{-1}}\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + n^{-1}\left\{\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\right\}\sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n}\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} \\
&\qquad + n^{-1}\left\{\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\right\}\sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n}\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{-p}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} + \sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n}\lambda_p\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)}{\|\boldsymbol{\beta}_p(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\|}
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

From Lemma 2 of **?**, $n^{-1}\left\{\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{X}_{(-p)}\right\} = O_p(1)$ and $n^{-1}\left\{\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}\right\} = O_p(1)$. From Theorem 3 of **?**, we have that $\sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n}\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{(-p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(-p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} = O_p(1)$ and $\sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n}\left\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) - \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} = O_p(1)$. So the second and third terms of the sum in (12) are $O_p(1)$. We showed in the proof of 1.1 that $\sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n^{-1}}\boldsymbol{X}_{(p)}^T\boldsymbol{W}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\left\{\boldsymbol{Y} - \boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\right\} = O_p(1)$.

Because the first three terms of the sum in 12 are $O_p(1)$, for $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)$ to be a solution, we must have that $\sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n}\lambda_p\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)}{\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\|} = O_p(1)$.

But since by assumption $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \neq 0$, there must be some $k \in \{1, \ldots, d_p\}$ such that $|\hat{\beta}_{(p),k}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)| = \max\{|\hat{\beta}_{(p),k'}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)| : 1 \leqslant k' \leqslant d_p\}$. And for this k, we have that $|\hat{\beta}_{(p),k}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)|/\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\| \geqslant 1/\sqrt{d_p} > 0$.

Now since $\sqrt{n}b_n \to \infty$, we have that $\sqrt{f(\boldsymbol{s}_i)h^2n}\lambda_p\frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)}{\|\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i)\|}$ is unbounded and therefore dominates the $O_p(1)$ terms of the sum in (12). So for large enough n, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{(p)}(\boldsymbol{s}_i) \neq 0$ cannot maximize Q. □

1.3. Oracle property

Here we show that the estimation accuracy is just as good as if the relevant predictor groups were specified in advance.

Theorem 1.3. *If $\sqrt{n}a_n \to 0$ and $\sqrt{n}b_n \to \infty$, then $\sqrt{nh^2 f(\boldsymbol{s})}\left(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_{i(a)} - \boldsymbol{\beta}_{i(a)} - \frac{\kappa_2 h^2}{2\kappa_0}\{\boldsymbol{\beta}_{uu,i} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_{vv,i}\}\right) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \Sigma_{i(a)})$.*

Proof. The proof proceeds by showing that if the tuning parameter λ is chosen correctly, then the penalty term vanishes for the relevant predictor groups and becomes infinite for the irrelevant predictor groups.

□

Since $\|\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_i\|^\gamma = O_p\left((nh^2)^{-\gamma/2}\right)$ and $h = O(n^{-1/6})$, in order for $\sqrt{n}a_n \to 0$ and $\sqrt{n}b_n \to \infty$, we require that $\lambda = O(n^\alpha)$ where $\alpha \in \left(-(1+\gamma-\frac{\gamma}{6})/2, -1/2\right)$.

2. References

References

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