

Problem Set 3
(due: Monday week 4, 11:00am)

Submission Instructions: Same as last week.

Exercises

Provide transparent derivations. Justify steps that are not obvious. Use self sufficient proofs. Make reasonable assumptions where necessary.

- Let Z be a random variable with $EZ^2 < \infty$. Prove that $Z_N \xrightarrow{d} Z$ implies $Z_N = O_p(1)$.
- The pdf of a normal distribution is $f(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{y-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right)$, for $-\infty < y < \infty$.
 - Derive the moment generating function of a normally distributed random variable. Denote it by $M_Y(t; (\mu, \sigma))$.
 - Take the first two derivatives of $M_Y(t; (\mu, \sigma))$ and evaluate them at zero.
 - Evaluate the mgf for the standard normal case: $M_Y(t; (0, 1))$.
(This proves a Lemma from the week 3 lecture notes.)
- Let $Y = X\beta^* + u$ with $\dim X = N \times K$ and the usual definitions. Define the *projection matrix* $P_X := X(X'X)^{-1}X'$ and the *residual maker matrix* $M_X := I_N - P_X$. Show that:
 - $P_X Y = \hat{Y}$ (hence the name *projection matrix*)
 - $M_X Y = \hat{u}$ (hence the name *residual maker matrix*)
 - $M_X u = \hat{u}$
 - Symmetry: $P_X = P_X'$ and $M_X = M_X'$
 - Idempotency: $P_X P_X = P_X$ and $M_X M_X = M_X$
 - $\text{tr } P_X = K$ and $\text{tr } M_X = N - K$
- Use a derivation similar to lecture notes 3 to show that $\sum_{i=1}^N \hat{u}_i^2 / (N - K)$ is an unbiased estimator for σ_u^2 .

5. Consider the asymptotic distribution of $\sqrt{N}(\hat{\beta}^{\text{OLS}} - \beta^*)$ under the assumption of *homoskedasticity*, that is: $E(u_i^2|X_i) = \sigma_u^2$ where $\sigma_u^2 \in \mathbb{R}$. Note, as usual, $\beta^* = E(X_i X_i')^{-1} E(X_i Y_i)$.
- (a) Derive the asymptotic distribution of $\sqrt{N}(\hat{\beta}^{\text{OLS}} - \beta^*)$ under homoskedasticity. Justify each step!
 - (b) Suggest a consistent estimator for the asymptotic variance of $\sqrt{N}(\hat{\beta}^{\text{OLS}} - \beta^*)$ under homoskedasticity.
 - (c) Prove that your estimator from part (b) is consistent. In your proof, make use of the $o_p(1)$ and $O_p(1)$ notation. Justify each step!