

Econometrics Exercise 1

Consider Random Effects (Maddala) model.

$$y_{it} = x'_{it}\beta + v_i + w_{it}$$

where

v_i and w_{it} are independent random variable.

$$E[v_i] = 0$$

$$E[w_{it}] = 0$$

$$Var(v_i) = \sigma_v^2$$

$$Var(w_{it}) = \sigma_w^2$$

Write this as

$$y = X\beta + u$$

where

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } u_i \equiv \begin{pmatrix} v_i + w_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ v_i + w_{iT} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} v_i + \begin{pmatrix} w_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ w_{iT} \end{pmatrix} \equiv lv_i + w_i$$

$$E[u] = 0$$

$$Var(u) = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \Sigma \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \Sigma = Var(u_i) = Var(lv_i + w_i) = \sigma_v^2 ll' + \sigma_w^2 I_T$$

Defining $\Omega = Var(u) = I_N \otimes \Sigma$, infeasible GLS estimator of β is

$$\hat{\beta} = (X'\Omega X)^{-1} X'\Omega y$$

Show that we can write

$$\hat{\beta} = (W_x + \theta B_x)^{-1} (W_x b_W + \theta B_x b_B)$$

where

θ is some scalar.

$$W_x = \sum_i \sum_t (x_{it} - \bar{x}_i)(x_{it} - \bar{x}_i)'$$

$$W_{xy} = \sum_i \sum_t (x_{it} - \bar{x}_i)(y_{it} - \bar{y}_i)$$

$$B_x = \sum_i \sum_t \bar{x}_i \bar{x}_i' = T \sum_i \bar{x}_i \bar{x}_i'$$

$$B_{xy} = \sum_i \sum_t \bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i = T \sum_i \bar{x}_i \bar{y}_i$$

$$b_W = W_x^{-1} W_{xy} \text{ and } b_B = B_x^{-1} B_{xy}$$

Solution Note that

$$X'\Omega^{-1}X = (x'_1 \cdots x'_n) \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \Sigma \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_i x'_i \Sigma^{-1} x_i$$

Since¹

$$\Sigma^{-1} = (\sigma_v^2 ll' + \sigma_w^2 I_T)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \left(-\frac{\sigma_v^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} ll' + I_T \right)$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} X'\Omega^{-1}X &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \sum_i x'_i \left(-\frac{\sigma_v^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} ll' + I_T \right) x_i \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \sum_i x'_i \left(I_T - \frac{\sigma_v^2 + \frac{1}{T}\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} ll' + \frac{\frac{1}{T}\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} ll' \right) x_i \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \sum_i x'_i \left(I_T - l \cdot \frac{1}{T} l' + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} l \cdot \frac{1}{T} l' \right) x_i \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \sum_i \left(x'_i [I_T - l(l'l)^{-1}l'] x_i + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} x'_i l(l'l)^{-1}l' x_i \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \sum_i \left[(x_i - l\bar{x}'_i)' (x_i - l\bar{x}'_i) + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} (l\bar{x}'_i)' (l\bar{x}'_i) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \sum_i \left[\sum_t (x_{it} - \bar{x}_i)(x_i - \bar{x}_i)' + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} \cdot T\bar{x}_i\bar{x}'_i \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \left(W_x + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} B_x \right) \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} X'\Omega^{-1}y &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \sum_i \left[\sum_t (x_{it} - \bar{x}_i)(y_i - \bar{y}_i) + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} \cdot T\bar{x}_i\bar{y}_i \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \left(W_{xy} + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} B_{xy} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_w^2} \left(W_x b_W + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2} B_x b_B \right) \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\theta = \frac{\sigma_w^2}{T\sigma_v^2 + \sigma_w^2}$$

then

$$\hat{\beta} = (X'\Omega X)^{-1} X'\Omega y = (W_x + \theta B_x)^{-1} (W_x b_W + \theta B_x b_B)$$

¹Let $\alpha ll' + \beta I_T$ be the inverse matrix of $all' + bI_T$. Since $I_T = (\alpha ll' + \beta I_T)(all' + bI) = (T\alpha a + \alpha b + \beta a)ll' + \beta bI_T$,

$$\beta = \frac{1}{b} \text{ and } \alpha = \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{-a}{Ta + b}$$