Jean-Marie Dufour April 15, 2008

ECONOMETRICS REVIEW QUESTIONS Generalized least squares

1. Consider the linear regression model

$$y = X\beta + u \tag{0.1}$$

where y is a $T \times 1$ vector of observations on a dependent variable, X is a $T \times k$ nonstochastic matrix of rank k, and u is a $T \times 1$ vector of disturbances (errors) such that

$$\mathsf{E}(u) = 0, \qquad (0.2)$$

$$\mathsf{V}(u) = \sigma^2 V \,, \tag{0.3}$$

and V is a known $T \times T$ positive definite matrix.

- (a) Is the least squares estimator of β unbiased for this model? Justify your answer.
- (b) Derive the best linear unbiased estimator of β for this model. How is this estimator called?
- (c) Define the "weighted least squares" estimator for this model and explain why this terminology is being used.
- (d) If u follows a Gaussian distribution, what is the distribution of the "weighted least squares"?
- 2. Explain what is meant by heterokedastic disturbances in a linear regression and how a best linear unbiased estimator could be computed in such a case.
- 3. Consider the model

$$y_t = x_t' \beta + u_t , \quad t = 1, \dots, T$$
 (0.4)

where

$$u_t = \rho u_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t , \quad t = \dots, 0, 1, 2, \dots$$
 (0.5)

$$|\rho| < 1 , \qquad (0.6)$$

$$\{\varepsilon_t\}_{t=1}^T$$
 is a sequence of i.i.d. disturbances, (0.7)

$$\mathsf{E}(\varepsilon_t) = 0$$
, $\mathsf{V}(\varepsilon_t) = \sigma^2$, $\forall t$. (0.8)

- (a) Explain how the above linear regression could be transformed to make the disturbances i.i.d. (when ρ is unknown).
- (b) Discuss how ρ could be estimated in the above model.
- (c) Discuss how β cold be estimated in the above model.