

STA 431s2017 Quiz 6

Independently for $i = 1, \dots, n$, let

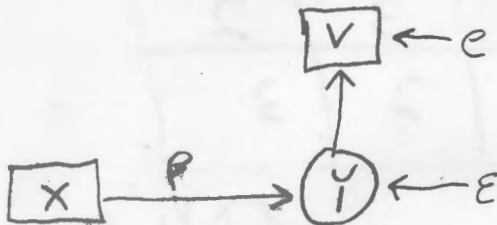
$$Y_i = \beta X_i + \epsilon_i$$

$$V_i = Y_i + e_i$$

where $X_i \sim N(\mu_x, \phi)$ with $\phi > 0$, $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \psi)$ with $\psi > 0$, $e_i \sim N(0, \omega)$ with $\omega > 0$, and X_i , ϵ_i and e_i are independent of one another. Y_i is a latent variable, while V_i and X_i are observable variables.

maybe

1. (1 point) Make a path diagram of this model.



2. (1 point) What is the parameter vector θ for this model? Don't forget the expected values.

$$\theta = (\beta, \mu_x, \phi, \psi, \omega)$$

3. (2 points) Give the expected value and variance-covariance matrix of the observable variables as a function of the model parameters.

$$E \begin{pmatrix} X_i \\ V_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_x \\ \beta \mu_x \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{cov} \begin{pmatrix} X_i \\ V_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & \beta \phi \\ \beta \phi & \beta^2 \phi + \psi + \omega \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E(\hat{X} \hat{V}) = E(\hat{X}_i \beta \hat{X}_i) = \beta \phi$$

4. (1 point) Does this problem pass the test of the Parameter Count Rule? Answer Yes or No and give the numbers.

Yes, 5 parameters and 5 moment structure equations

5. (3 points) Is the parameter vector identifiable at every point in the parameter space? Answer Yes or No and prove your answer.

No. For any values of β , μ_x and σ , the infinitely many (ψ, w) pairs with $\psi + w = c > 0$ will all produce the same $E(D_i)$ & $\text{cov}(D_i)$ and hence the same distribution of the observable data.

or, another answer

No. Here are two distinct parameter vectors that produce the same distribution of the observable data:

	β	μ_x	σ	ψ	w
θ_1	1	1	1	3	2
θ_2	1	1	1	2	3

6. (2 points) The naive estimator of β is $\hat{\beta}_n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i X_i}$. Is $\hat{\beta}_n$ a consistent estimator of β ? Answer Yes or No and prove your answer.

By LLN and continuous mappings

$$\hat{\beta}_n = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i V_i}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} \xrightarrow{p} \frac{E(X_i V_i)}{E(X_i^2)}$$

$$= \frac{E(X_i (\beta X_i + \varepsilon_i + e_i))}{E(X_i^2)} = \frac{\beta E(X_i^2) + 0 + 0}{E(X_i^2)}$$

$$= \beta$$

Yes