

$$Q1. \text{var}(\varepsilon) = \Sigma. \text{ So, } \text{var}(y) = \Sigma.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } \text{var}(b) &= \text{var}\left[(X'X)^{-1}X'y\right] = (X'X)^{-1}X' \text{var}(y) X (X'X)^{-1} \\ &= (X'X)^{-1}X' \Sigma X (X'X)^{-1} \quad [\text{Familiar}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{GLS} = (X' \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X' \Sigma^{-1} y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var}(\hat{\beta}_{GLS}) &= (X' \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} X' \Sigma^{-1} \Sigma \Sigma^{-1} X (X' \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} \\ &= (X' \Sigma^{-1} X)^{-1} \quad [\text{Familiar}] \end{aligned}$$

Now, if  $\Sigma X = X\Theta$ , then

$$\text{var}(b) = (X'X)^{-1}X'X\Theta(X'X)^{-1} = \Theta(X'X)^{-1}$$

Also,

$$\Sigma X = X\Theta$$

$$X = \Sigma^{-1}X\Theta$$

$$X'X = X'\Sigma^{-1}X\Theta$$

$$(X'X)\Theta^{-1} = X'\Sigma^{-1}X$$

$$\Theta(X'X)^{-1} = (X'\Sigma^{-1}X)^{-1}$$

$$\text{So, } \text{var}(b) = \text{var}(\hat{\beta}_{GLS})$$

$$V(b) = (X'X)^{-1} X'X\theta (X'X)^{-1} = \theta (X'X)^{-1}$$

Also,  $X = \Sigma^{-1}X\theta$

$$X'X = X'\Sigma^{-1}X\theta \text{ and } (X'X)\theta^{-1} = X'\Sigma^{-1}X. \text{ So,}$$

$$(X'\Sigma^{-1}X)^{-1} = \theta (X'X)^{-1}, \text{ and so } V(b) = V(\hat{\beta}_{GLS})$$

5. (a) Yes, it is inefficient. What invalidates the tests is the fact that the wrong covariance matrix formula is being used for  $b$ . Also, inconsistent covariance matrix estimator.

(b) It is unbiased and consistent. The inconsistency arises with the estimation of  $V(b)$ , not  $b$  itself.

(c) No, the transformation is to get an error term with a constant variance.

(d) The log-transformation will "compress" differences in variability. To then fit the log-model with an additive error term we must have been happy with the idea that the original linear specification had a multiplicative error term. So, if taking logs truly eliminates heteroskedasticity in this sense, our original linear model was mis-specified.