Detecting Identification Failure in Moment Condition Models

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Abstract

This paper develops an approach to detect identification failures in a large class of moment condition models. This is achieved by introducing a quasi-Jacobian matrix which is asymptotically singular under higher-order local identification as well as weak/set identification; in these settings, standard asymptotics are not valid. Under (semi)-strong identification, where standard asymptotics are valid, this matrix is asymptotically equivalent to the usual Jacobian matrix. After re-scaling, it is thus asymptotically non-singular. Together, these results imply that the eigenvalues of the quasi-Jacobian can detect potential local and global identification failures. Furthermore, the quasi-Jacobian is informative about the span of the identification failure. This information permits two-step identification robust subvector inference without any a priori knowledge of the underlying identification structure. Monte-Carlo simulations and empirical applications illustrate the results.

JEL Classification: C11, C12, C13, C32, C36.
Keywords: GMM, robust subvector inference, higher-order/weak/set identification.

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1 Introduction

The Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) of Hansen & Singleton (1982) is a powerful estimation framework which does not require the model to be fully specified parametrically. Under regularity conditions, the estimates are consistent and asymptotically gaussian. In particular, the moment conditions should uniquely identify the finite dimensional parameters. This is very difficult to verify in practice and, as noted in Newey & McFadden (1994), is often assumed. Yet, when identification fails or nearly fails, the Central Limit Theorem provides a poor finite sample approximation for the distribution of the estimates. This has motivated a vast amount of research on tests which are robust to identification failure. As discussed in the literature review, much of this work has focused on tests for the full parameter vector. Potentially conservative confidence intervals for scalar parameters can then be built by projecting confidence sets for the full parameter vector (Dufour & Taamouti 2005) or using a Bonferroni approach (McCloskey 2017).

The contribution of this paper is two-fold: First, it introduces a quasi-Jacobian matrix which is singular under both local (first-order) and global identification failure and is informative about the coefficients involved in the failure. This is the main contribution of the paper as it provides an approach similar to Cragg & Donald (1993) and Stock & Yogo (2005) but in a non-linear setting. Second, the information from the first step allows for two-step identification robust subvector inference, akin to type I inference in Andrews & Cheng (2012) but without a priori knowledge of the identification structure.

To detect identification failures, this paper constructs a quasi-Jacobian matrix which corresponds to the best linear approximation of the sample moments function over a region of the parameters where these moments are close to zero. To find the best linear approximation, two loss functions are considered: the supremum norm measures the largest difference between the moments and its approximation while the least-squares criterion focuses on the average difference. The sup-norm approximation provides strong and intuitive results while least-squares can be easily computed by OLS using the moments as a dependent variable. Its lower computational burden and very simple implementation make the least-squares approximation the preferred approach for empirical settings.

The asymptotic behaviour of the quasi-Jacobian matrix, computed under these two loss functions, is studied under four identification regimes: strong, semi-strong\(^1\) higher-order local and weak (or set) identification. The GMM estimator is consistent and asymptotically

\(^1\)Semi-strong identification is also known as nearly-weak identification (Antoine & Renault 2009).
normal in the first two regimes, consistent but \textit{not} asymptotically normal in the third and is inconsistent in the fourth. Hence, the last two regimes correspond to settings where the finite sample distribution of the estimator is poorly approximated by standard asymptotics. Under (semi)-strong identification\footnote{The term (semi)-strong will refer to cases where identification can be either strong or semi-strong.} the \textit{quasi-Jacobian} is asymptotically equivalent to the usual Jacobian. After re-scaling, it is asymptotically non-singular. Under higher-order and weak/set set identification the \textit{quasi-Jacobian} is asymptotically singular with eigenvalues vanishing on the span of the identification failure, i.e. directions in which identification fails.

Building on these results, this paper constructs a two-step procedure for testing linear hypotheses on the parameter $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\theta}}$ of the form:

$$H_0 : R\theta = c \text{ vs. } H_1 : R\theta \neq c,$$

for some restriction matrix $R \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d_{\theta}}$, $1 \leq m \leq d_{\theta}$, $c \in \mathbb{R}^{m}$. Assuming there is evidence of identification failure, i.e. a small eigenvalue in the \textit{quasi-Jacobian}, the two steps can be summarized as\footnote{Under strong and semi-strong identification, standard inference using the Wald, QLR or LM test will be valid. Lack of evidence for weak and higher-order identification would indicate that these tests can be used.}

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i.] Split the parameter vector $\theta$ into two sets of parameters: one which needs to be fixed given evidence of weak, set or higher-order identification. $R\theta$ is also fixed to match the null $I$. Another, for which there is no evidence of identification failure, will be treated as (semi)-strongly identified.
  \item[ii.] Construct a confidence set by projection inference for $R\theta$ and the parameters fixed in i.; concentrate out the remaining parameters. The test statistic needs to be robust to identification failure. One can use the S, K or CQLR statistic of \cite{StockWright2000}, \cite{Kleibergen2005} and \cite{AndrewsMikusheva2016b}, for instance.
\end{itemize}

Step 2 has previously been discussed in the literature\footnote{See e.g. \cite{Kleibergen2005}; \cite{AndrewsMikusheva2016b}, among others.} The main challenge to implementing this step in practice has been in determining which nuisance parameters are (semi)-strongly identified when the others are fixed. When such decomposition is known \textit{ex-ante}, \cite{AndrewsCheng2012} show how to conduct uniformly valid inference. In this paper, this knowledge is not required since the \textit{quasi-Jacobian} is vanishing on the span of the identification failure. In practice, a cutoff is required to distinguish between matrices that are vanishing from those that are not. A rule-of-thumb, similar to \cite{StockYogo2005}, is provided to construct this
cutoff when detecting weak/set as well as higher-order identification. It relies on a Nagar approximation of the size distortion under semi-strong asymptotics.

To determine which coefficients to fix, a search procedure considers a pre-determined increasing set of restrictions. The search stops once a criteria based on the quasi-Jacobian (and residual curvature for higher-order identification) indicates that the span of the identification failure is fixed. The search procedure is shown to restore point identification with probability going to 1. As a result, the two-step approach is shown to yield tests that are asymptotically valid, although not uniformly.

Finally, the quasi-Jacobian can be used to compute standard errors in the sandwich formula when sample moments are non-smooth. This may be of practical interest.

Monte-Carlo simulations illustrate the finite sample behaviour of the quasi-Jacobian and the two-step inference procedure. The approach is then applied to two empirical settings. The first revisits the US Euler equation: the quasi-Jacobian is flat in at least one direction confirming weakly/set identification. The root of the issue is that moments are redundant, reducing to a single moment condition. Singularity and identification robust inference is required (Andrews & Guggenberger 2019). The second application, provided in the Supplement, confirms weak identification in quantile IV estimation of the demand for fish of Chernozhukov et al. (2007).

Structure of the Paper

After a review of the literature and an overview of the notation used in the paper, Section 2 introduces the setting, the linear approximations, precise definitions of the identification regimes considered and the main assumptions used in the paper. Section 3 derives the asymptotic behaviour of the quasi-Jacobian matrix. Section 4 describes the two-step inference procedures in more details including: the Algorithms used to determine which parameters to fix, the rules-of-thumb for choosing the cutoffs and the asymptotic results for the inference procedures. Section 5 provides a Monte-Carlo example to illustrate some of the results from the previous sections. An empirical example is provided in Section 6. Section 7 concludes. Appendices A and B provide the proofs for the main results of Sections 3 and 4 respectively. The Supplement consists of Appendices C, D, E, F, G and H which provide additional and preliminary results for the main text and their proofs as well as additional Monte-Carlo and Empirical results.
Related Literature

The literature on the identification of economic models is quite vast. An extensive review is given in [Lewbel (2018)]. Within this literature, this paper mainly relates to three topics: local and global identification of finite dimensional parameters in the population, detecting identification failure in finite samples and identification robust inference.

Koopmans & Reiersol (1950) provide one of the earliest general formulations of the identification problem at the population level. To paraphrase the authors, the main problem is to determine whether the distribution of the data, assumed to be generated from a given class of models, is consistent with a unique set of structural parameters. In the likelihood setting, Fisher (1967); Rothenberg (1971) introduced sufficient conditions for local and global identification. For GMM, Komunjer (2012) introduced weaker global identification conditions.

In linear models, global identification amounts to a rank condition on the slope of the moments. This insight was used in pre-testing linear IV models for identification failure (Cragg & Donald 1993; Stock & Yogo 2005). Pre-tests based on the null of strong identification appear in Hahn & Hausman (2002) for linear IV and Inoue & Rossi (2011); Bravo et al. (2012) for non-linear models. Pre-testing for strong identification can be problematic for size control when the pre-test’s power is low. For non-linear models, Wright (2003) uses a rank test and Antoine & Renault (2017) a distorted J-statistic to detect local identification failure. Arellano et al. (2012) develop a test for underidentification of a single coefficient.

Given the impact of (near) identification failure on standard inferences, a large body of literature has developed identification robust tests. Most consider inference for the full parameter vector. Few consider the topological features of the identified set, with the notable exception of Andrews & Mikusheva (2016a). For subvector inferences, a common approach is to construct a confidence set for the full vector and project it on the dimension of interest (Dufour & Taamouti 2005, 2007) or to use a Bonferroni correction (McCloskey, 2017). These methods might be conservative. A series of papers starting with Andrews & Cheng (2012), considers uniformly valid subvector inferences in a class of model where the identification structure is known and identification strength is driven by some (semi)-strongly identified coefficients. Under higher-order identification, estimates are consistent but the delta-method is not valid; the limiting distribution is non-standard (Rotnitzky et al. 2000; Dovonon & Hall, 2018). This issue is known but much less studied than weak and set.

5See e.g. Anderson & Rubin (1949); Stock & Wright (2000); Kleibergen (2005); Andrews & Mikusheva (2016b); Chen et al. (2018).

6However, as discussed in Section 4 Remark 2 when the nuisance parameters are completely unidentified projection inference may actually have exact asymptotic coverage.

Notation

For any matrix (or vector) $A$, $\|A\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} A_{i,j}^2} = \sqrt{\text{trace}(AA^t)}$ is the Frobenius (Euclidian) norm of $A$. For any rectangular matrix $A$, the singular value $|\lambda_j(A)|$ refers to the $j$–th eigenvalue of $(A^tA)^{1/2}$. $\lambda_{\max}(A), \lambda_{\min}(A)$ refer to the largest and smallest value of $|\lambda_j(A)|$, respectively. With some abuse of notation, these singular values will be referred to as eigenvalues. For a weighting matrix $W_n(\theta)$, the norm $\|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n}^2$ is computed as $\bar{g}_n(\theta)^tW_n(\theta)\bar{g}_n(\theta)$.

For any two positive sequences $a_n, b_n$, $a_n \leq b_n \iff \exists \overline{C}, \overline{C} > 0, \forall n \geq 1; a_n = o(b_n) \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n \geq N, a_n \leq \varepsilon b_n; a_n = O(b_n) \iff \exists M > 0, \forall n \geq 0, a_n \leq M b_n$. For $X_n$ a sequence of random variables and $a_n$ positive sequence, $X_n = o_p(a_n) \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \overline{P}(\|X_n\| \geq a_n \varepsilon) = o(1)$; $X_n = O_p(a_n) \iff \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \overline{M} > 0, \exists \overline{N} > 0, \forall n \geq N, \exists \overline{P}(\|X_n\| > a_n M) \leq \varepsilon$.

2 Setting and Assumptions

Following Hansen & Singleton (1982), the econometrician wants to estimate the solution vector $\theta_0$ to the system of unconditional moment equations:

$$g_n(\theta_0) \overset{d}{=} \mathbb{E}(\bar{g}_n(\theta_0)) = 0,$$

where $\theta_0 \in \Theta$, a compact subset of $\mathbb{R}^{d_\theta}$, dim$(g_n) = p \geq d_\theta$. $\bar{g}_n(\theta) = 1/n \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(z_i, \theta)$, $(z_i)_{i=1,...,n}$ is a sample of iid or stationary random variables. Throughout, it is assumed that at least one such $\theta_0$ exists. $g_n$ is assumed to be continuously differentiable on $\Theta$. Given the sample moments $\bar{g}_n$ and a sequence of positive definite weighting matrices $W_n(\theta)$, the GMM estimator $\hat{\theta}_n$ solves the minimization problem:

$$\hat{\theta}_n = \arg\min_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|^2_{W_n}, \text{ where } \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|^2_{W_n} = \bar{g}_n(\theta)^tW_n(\theta)\bar{g}_n(\theta).$$

2.1 Linear Approximations and the quasi-Jacobian Matrix

The quasi-Jacobian matrix $B_{n,LS/\infty}$ is defined below as the slope of a local linear approximation $\bar{g}_n$ under a given loss.

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\footnote{This can be achieved in general by re-centering: $g_n(\theta) - g_n(\theta_0)$ where $\theta_0 = \arg\min_{\theta \in \Theta} \|g_n(\theta)\|_W$.}
Definition 1. (Sup-Norm and Least-Squares Approximations) Let \( K \) be a kernel function and \( \kappa_n \) a bandwidth. The sup-norm approximation \((A_{n,\infty}, B_{n,\infty})\) solves:

\[
(A_{n,\infty}, B_{n,\infty}) = \arg \min_{A,B} \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \| A + B \theta - \hat{g}_n(\theta) \| \times \hat{K}_n(\theta),
\]

where \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) = K(\| \hat{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n}/\kappa_n) \). The least-squares approximation \((A_{n,LS}, B_{n,LS})\) solves:

\[
(A_{n,LS}, B_{n,LS}) = \arg \min_{A,B} \int_{\Theta} \| A + B \theta - \hat{g}_n(\theta) \|^2 \times \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta,
\]

where \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) = K(\| \hat{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n}/\kappa_n - \| \hat{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) \|_{W_n}/\kappa_n) \). The quasi-Jacobian refers to the \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) computed using either the least-squares (LS) or sup-norm (\( \infty \)) approximation.

The sup-norm approximation solves a non-smooth optimization problem and is thus more computationally demanding. However, the theory for \( B_{n,\infty} \) is very intuitive and it will become quite useful to understand the relation between the quasi-Jacobian and identification failure. The least-squares approximation involves further topological arguments and requirements but is more convenient to compute in practice:

\[
\left( A_{n,LS}, B_{n,LS} \right) = \left( \int_{\Theta} X(\theta) X(\theta)^{\prime} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta \right)^{-1} \int_{\Theta} X(\theta) \hat{g}_n(\theta)^{\prime} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta, X(\theta) = (1, \theta)^{\prime}.
\]

The two integrals can be approximated using (quasi)-Monte-Carlo (qMC) methods (Robert & Casella 2004; Lemieux 2009). In this paper, the Sobol sequence was used. Implementation is straightforward: qMC provides a grid for \( \theta \) over which \( \hat{g}_n \) and \( W_n \) are evaluated. The evaluated moments are then regressed on \((1, \theta)\) using weighted least-squares with \( \hat{K}_n \) as weights. The quasi-Jacobian \( B_{n,LS} \) then consists of the slope coefficients.

For OLS and IV, the approximation is exact and yields \( B_{n,LS} = X'X/n \) and \( Z'X/n \). The quasi-Jacobian is close to singular where the regressors are nearly multicollinear in OLS or when the instruments are not sufficiently relevant in IV. The rank of \( B_{n,LS} \) is thus informative about the identification failure in these models. This extends to non-linear models.

2.2 Identification Regimes

The following describes the identification regimes considered in this paper. Their implications for the GMM estimator \( \hat{\theta}_n \) are summarized in Table 1. Examples 1 and 2 illustrate the definitions.

**Example 1** (Non-Linear Least-Squares). Consider the non-linear regression model:

\[
y_t = \theta_1 x_{1,t} + \theta_2 x_{2,t} + e_t
\]
Table 1: Identification Regimes and Asymptotic Properties of $\hat{\theta}_n$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification Regime</th>
<th>$\hat{\theta}_n$ consistent?</th>
<th>Rate of convergence</th>
<th>Limiting distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>$\sqrt{n}$</td>
<td>Gaussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-Strong</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>slower than $\sqrt{n}$</td>
<td>Gaussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher-Order</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>$n^{1/4}$ or slower</td>
<td>non-Gaussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak or Set</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>non-Gaussian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

with $x_{1,t}, x_{2,t}, e_t$ iid with mean 0 and variance 1 such that $\mathbb{V}(x_{1,t}, x_{2,t}, e_t) = I_3$ and $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2) \in [0, 1]^2$. The estimating moments $g_n$ are:

$$g_n(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{E}(y_t x_{1,t}) - \theta_1 \\ \mathbb{E}(y_t x_{2,t}) - \theta_1 \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \theta_2 & \theta_1,0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 - \theta_1,0 \\ \theta_2 - \theta_2,0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Example 2 (Possibly Noninvertible MA(1) Model).** Consider the model:

$$y_t = \sigma [e_t - \vartheta e_{t-1}]$$

where $e_t$ is iid with mean 0, variance 1 and skewness $\tau$ known. The moments $\mathbb{E}(y_t^2)$ and $\mathbb{E}(y_t y_{t-1})$ only determine $\theta \in \{(\vartheta_0, \sigma_0^2), (1/\vartheta_0, \sigma_0^2 \vartheta_0^2)\}$ when $\vartheta_0 \in \mathbb{R}/\{-1, 0, 1\}$. Assuming invertibility ($|\vartheta_0| \leq 1$) restores point identification. Gospodinov & Ng (2013) show that when $\tau \neq 0$, the additional moment $\mathbb{E}(y_t^2 y_{t-1})$ restores point identification without invertibility.

**Definition 2. (Point Identification)** The model is point identified if $\exists \theta_0 \in \text{int}(\Theta)$ such that $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \eta(\varepsilon) > 0$:

$$\inf_{\|\theta - \theta_0\| \geq \varepsilon} \|g_n(\theta)\|_W \geq \eta(\varepsilon), \forall n \geq 1. \quad (5)$$

**Definition 3. (Strong Identification)** The model is strongly identified if it is point identified and $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that $\|\theta - \theta_0\| \leq \varepsilon$ implies:

$$\|g_n(\theta)\|_W \geq C\|\theta - \theta_0\|, \forall n \geq 1. \quad (6)$$

Definition 3 is satisfied when the Jacobian $\partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0)$ has full rank, its smallest eigenvalue is bounded below and, $g_n(\theta) = \partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0)(\theta - \theta_0) + o(\|\theta - \theta_0\|)$ around $\theta_0$. 

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Example 1 (Continued). Computing the Jacobian of the moments at \( \theta = \theta_0 \) implies:

\[
\partial g_n(\theta_{0,n}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \theta_{1,0} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\theta_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} g_n(\theta) = \partial g_n(\theta_{0,n})(\theta - \theta_0).
\]

Note that 1 is the only eigenvalue of the matrix on the left-hand side of \( g_n(\theta) \) which implies that \( \|g_n(\theta)\| \geq \|\partial g_n(\theta_0)(\theta - \theta_0)\| \). \( \|\theta_{1,0}\| \) bounded away from zero implies that the eigenvalues of \( \partial g_n(\theta_0) \) are bounded away from zero as well.

Example 2 (Continued). The estimating moments are given by:

\[
g_n(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{E}(y_t^2) & -\sigma^2(1 + \vartheta^2) \\ \mathbb{E}(y_t y_{t-1}) + \sigma^2\vartheta & \sigma^2(1 + \vartheta^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_0^2(1 + \vartheta_0^2) & -\sigma_0^2(1 + \vartheta_0^2) \\ -\sigma_0^2\vartheta_0 + \sigma^2\vartheta & \sigma_0^2(1 + \vartheta_0^2) \end{pmatrix}.
\]

If \( \tau \neq 0 \) is bounded away from 0 and \( \sigma \neq 0 \) fixed, \( \vartheta \notin \{-1,0,1\} \). Point identification holds since: \( \tau\sigma_0^2\vartheta_0 \neq \text{sign}(\vartheta_0)\tau\sigma_0^2\vartheta_0^2 \) unless \( \sigma = 0, \tau = 0 \) or \( \vartheta \in \{-1,0,1\} \). The eigenvalues of the Jacobian are bounded below when \( |\tau| \) is bounded away from zero.

Definition 4. (Semi-Strong Identification) The model is semi-strongly identified if it is point identified and

i. \( \exists \varepsilon > 0, \overline{C}, \underline{C} > 0 \) such that \( \|\theta - \theta_0\| \leq \varepsilon \) implies:

\[
\overline{C}\|\partial g_n(\theta_0)(\theta - \theta_0)\| \geq \|g_n(\theta)\|_W \geq \underline{C}\|\partial g_n(\theta_0)(\theta - \theta_0)\|, \forall n \geq 1 \tag{7}
\]

ii. \( \lim_{n \to \infty} n \times \lambda_{\min}(\partial g_n(\theta_0)'\partial g_n(\theta_0)) = +\infty \),

iii. \( \|g_n(\theta_1) - g_n(\theta_2) - \partial g_n(\theta_2)(\theta_1 - \theta_2)\| = O(\|\partial g_n(\theta_2)(\theta_1 - \theta_2)\|^2), \)

if \( \|\theta_1 - \theta_0\| + \|\theta_2 - \theta_0\| = o(1) \),

iv. \([\partial g_n(\theta_1) - \partial g_n(\theta_0)]^{\dagger} \left[ \partial g_n(\theta_0)'\partial g_n(\theta_0) \right]^{-1} [\partial g_n(\theta_1) - \partial g_n(\theta_0)]' = o(1) \), if \( \theta_1 - \theta_0 = o(1) \)

Definition 4 ii. implies that the Jacobian can be vanishing in one or several directions - but not too fast. When \( \lambda_{\min}(\partial g_n(\theta_0)'\partial g_n(\theta_0)) \leq O(n^{-1/4}) \), conditions iii.-iv. also imply that the second-order term is vanishing. As a result, the moments remain approximately linear around \( \theta_0 \), as in Definition 3. After re-scaling, \( \hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0 \) is asymptotically Gaussian; convergence is slower than the usual \( \sqrt{n} \)-rate \cite{Antoine & Renault 2009}. 
Example 1 (Continued). Consider the drifting sequence \( \theta_{1,0,n} = c \times n^{-a} \) with \( a \in [0, 1/2) \) and \( c \neq 0 \): \( n \times \lambda_{\min}(\partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0)'/\partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0)) = c^2 n^{1-2a} \to +\infty \) if \( c \neq 0 \) and \( 0 \leq a < 1/2 \).

Definition 5. (Higher-Order Local Identification) The model is locally identified at a higher order \( r \geq 2 \) if it is point identified and \( \exists \varepsilon > 0, C_j > 0, C_j' > 0 \) for \( j = 1, \ldots, r \) and projection matrices \( P_1, \ldots, P_r \) satisfying \( P_r \neq 0, P_j P_j' = 0 \) when \( j \neq j' \) such that \( \|\theta - \theta_0\| \leq \varepsilon \) implies:

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{r} C_j \|P_j(\theta - \theta_0)\|^2 \geq \|g_n(\theta)\|_W \geq \sum_{j=1}^{r} C_j' \|P_j(\theta - \theta_0)\|^2, \forall n \geq 1. \tag{8}
\]

Definition 5 implies the moments are not approximately linear around \( \theta_0 \). As a result, the higher-order terms affect the limiting distribution of the estimator and \( (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) \) converges at a \( n^{1/2r} \)-rate to a non-Gaussian limiting distribution [Dovonon & Hall 2018].

Example 2 (Continued). Suppose that \( \kappa = 0 \) and \( \varphi_0 = 1 \). Condition iii.a. holds since there is a unique solution and the moments are continuous. Omitting the third moment:

\[
\partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0) = \begin{pmatrix}
-2\sigma_0^2 & -2 \\
\sigma_0^2 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}, \quad \partial^2_{\theta_{\theta} \theta} g_n(\theta_0) = \begin{pmatrix}
-2\sigma_0^2 & 0 \\
0 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}, \quad \partial^2_{\theta_{\sigma_{\sigma}} \sigma} g_n(\theta_0) = \begin{pmatrix}
-2 & 0 \\
0 & 1 \\
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

\((1, -1)\) is the eigenvector which spans the null space of the Jacobian, and both second-order derivatives are non-singular on the span of \((1, -1)\) which implies second-order identification [Dovonon & Hall 2018].

Definition 6. (Weak and Set Identification) The model is said to be weakly or set identified if there exists at least two \( \theta_0 \neq \theta_1 \) in the weakly identified set:

\[
\Theta_0 = \{ \theta \in \Theta, \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n}\|g_n(\theta)\|_W < +\infty \}. \tag{9}
\]

Definition 6 occurs when global identification fails or nearly fails. Under strong, semi-strong and higher-order identification, a robust and conservative confidence set would concentrate around a single point \( \theta_0 \). Definition 6 collects all models where this does not occur. \( \hat{\theta}_n \) is not consistent [Stock & Wright 2000] and has non-standard limiting distribution.

Example 1 (Continued). Consider the sequence \( \theta_{1,0,n} = c \times n^{-1/2} \). Take \( \theta = (\theta_{1,0,n}, \theta_2) \), \( \theta_2 \in [0, 1] \), then \( \sqrt{n}\|g_n(\theta)\| \to |c| \times |\theta_2 - \theta_0| < +\infty \). As a result \( \Theta_0 \supseteq \{ \theta = (0, \theta_2), \theta_2 \in [0, 1] \} \).

Example 2 (Continued). Consider the sequence \( \tau_n = c/\sqrt{n} \), then:

\[
g_n(1/\varphi_0, \sigma_0^2/\varphi_0^2) = \begin{pmatrix}
0, & 0, & c\sigma_0^2/\sqrt{n}\{\sigma_0^2/\varphi_0^2 - \varphi_0\} \\
\end{pmatrix}'.
\]

This implies \( \sqrt{n}\|g_n(1/\varphi_0, \sigma_0^2/\varphi_0^2)\| \to |c\sigma_0^2/\{\sigma_0^2/\varphi_0^2 - \varphi_0\}| < +\infty \). As a result, \( \Theta_0 \) is not a singleton when \( \varphi_0 \not\in \{-1, 0, 1\} \) and \( \tau_n = O(n^{-1/2}) \).
2.3 Main Assumptions

The following provides the main assumptions on the moments $\bar{g}_n$, weighting matrix $W_n$, kernel $K$ and bandwidth $\kappa_n$ to derive the results in Section 3 for $B_{n,LS/\infty}$.

**Assumption 1. (Bandwidth, Kernel)**

i. (Bandwidth) $\kappa_n > 0, \forall n \geq 1$. $\kappa_n \to 0$, $\sqrt{n}\kappa_n \to +\infty$ and $\sqrt{n}\kappa_n^2 \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

ii. (Compact Kernel) $K$ is Lipschitz-continuous on $\mathbb{R}$ with $K(x) = 0$ for $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cap [1, +\infty)$, $K(x) > 0$ for $x \in (-1, 1)$.

iii. (Exponential Kernel) $K$ is exponential in $x$, i.e. $\exists a \geq 1, C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0$ such that $K(x) = C_1 \exp(-C_2|x|^a)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. Define $\bar{\kappa}_n = \kappa_n \log(n)^{1/a}$ and assume $\bar{\kappa}_n \to 0$, $\sqrt{n}\kappa_n^2 \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

Condition i. ensures that the bandwidth converge to 0 at a slower than $\sqrt{n}$-rate, but faster than a $n^{1/4}$-rate. When $\kappa_n \leq O(n^{1/4})$, $B_{n,LS/\infty}$ would capture second-order non-linearities under (semi)-strong identification. When $W_n = \hat{V}_{n}^{-1}$, a Law of the Iterated Logarithm can be invoked to set $\kappa_n = \sqrt{2 \log \log(n)/n}$. Two types of kernels $K$ are considered. Compact kernels (condition i.), are used in both sup-norm and least-squares approximations. The Lipschitz-continuity condition simplifies the proofs, but there was almost no numerical difference with the uniform kernel $K(x) = 1_{x \in (-1,1)}$. Exponential kernels, e.g. $K(x) = \phi(x)$ the Gaussian density, are considered only for $B_{n,LS}$.

**Assumption 2. (Sample Moments, Weighting Matrix)**

i. (Uniform CLT, Tightness) the empirical process $\mathbb{G}_n(\theta) \overset{def}{=} \sqrt{n}(g_n(\theta) - \bar{g}_n(\theta))$ converges weakly to $\mathbb{G}(\cdot)$ a Gaussian process, as $n \to \infty$; $\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} ||\mathbb{G}_n(\theta)|| = O_p(1)$.

ii. (Discoverability of $\Theta_0$) the weakly identified set $\Theta_0 = \{ \theta \in \Theta, \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{n}||\bar{g}_n(\theta)||W < +\infty \}$ satisfies: $\sup_{n \geq 1} \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} \sqrt{n}||g_n(\theta)||W < +\infty$.

iii. (Stochastic Equicontinuity) $\sqrt{n}[\bar{g}_n(\theta_1) - \bar{g}_n(\theta_2) - (g_n(\theta_1) - g_n(\theta_2))] = o_p(1)$, uniformly in $||\theta_1 - \theta_2|| = o(1)$,

iv. (Smoothness) $g_n$ is continuously differentiable on $\Theta$; uniformly in $||\theta_1 - \theta_2|| = o(1)$, $||g_n(\theta_1) - g_n(\theta_2) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_2)(\theta_1 - \theta_2)|| = O(||\theta_1 - \theta_2||^2)$.

---

8See Andrews & Cheng (2012) for choices of such sequences. In finite samples, one may prefer $\kappa_n = \max(q_{1-\varepsilon}, \sqrt{2 \log \log(n)/n})$ where $q_{1-\varepsilon}$ is a $1 - \varepsilon$ (e.g. 0.99) quantile of a $\chi^2_{\dim(g_n)}$ distribution.
v. (Weighting Matrix) \( \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \| W_n(\theta) - W(\theta) \| = o_p(1) \), \( W \) is Lipschitz continuous in \( \theta \in \Theta \), \( \exists \lambda, \bar{\lambda}, 0 < \lambda \leq \lambda_{\min}(W_n(\theta)) \leq \lambda_{\max}(W_n(\theta)) \leq \bar{\lambda} < +\infty, \forall n \geq 1, \theta \in \Theta \).

The high-level conditions in Assumption 2 are quite common in GMM estimation. Condition i. allows for non-smooth or discontinuous sample moments. Conditions i. and ii. ensure that the weakly identified set \( \Theta_0 \) can be conservatively estimated using \( \hat{\Theta}_n = \{ \theta, \| \bar{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n} - \inf_{\theta \in \Theta} \| \bar{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n \} \) so that all directions of the identification failure can be detected. Conditions iii. is the usual stochastic equicontinuity condition. Condition iv. is only required under strong identification. Condition v. is automatically satisfied for \( W_n = I_p \), the identity matrix. For the optimal weighting matrix \( W_n = \hat{V}_n^{-1} \), it requires uniform consistency of \( \hat{V}_n \) and additional conditions on the eigenvalues. Given the generality of the high-level assumptions, the results accommodate models where a (semi)-strongly identified nuisance parameter \( \eta \) is concentrated out: \( \hat{\theta}_n = \arg\min_{\theta \in \Theta} \| \bar{g}_n(\theta, \hat{\eta}(\theta)) \|_{W_n} \).

3 Asymptotic Behaviour of the Linear Approximations

This section derives the asymptotic behaviour of \( (A_{n,LS/\infty}, B_{n,LS/\infty}) \) under (semi)-strong identification and \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) under higher-order and weak/set identification. Table 2 summarizes the results. At the population level, the results imply (by taking \( \bar{g}_n = g_n \) and \( \kappa_n \downarrow 0 \)) that the quasi-Jacobian is the usual Jacobian for first-order globally identified models and is singular under either local or global identification failure. This provides a simple characterization of first-order and global identification failure for GMM in the population.

The relevant metric for the sup-norm approximation is the Euclidian distance \( \| \theta_0 - \theta_1 \| \) whereas the least-squares approximation relies on a quadratic loss. This implies another metric which relies on the measure defined below.

Definition 7. (Quasi-Posterior \( \hat{\pi}_n \)) For any \( \theta \in \Theta \), the quasi-posterior \( \hat{\pi}_n \) associated with the sample moments \( \bar{g}_n \) and the kernel \( K \) is:

\[
\hat{\pi}_n(\theta) = \frac{K(\| \bar{g}_n(\theta) / \kappa_n \|_{W_n} - \| \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) / \kappa_n \|_{W_n})}{\int_\Theta K(\| \bar{g}_n(\bar{\theta}) / \kappa_n \|_{W_n} - \| \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) / \kappa_n \|_{W_n})d\bar{\theta}}.
\]

The associated posterior mean \( \hat{\theta}_n \) and variance \( \Sigma_n \) are:

\[
\hat{\theta}_n = \int \theta \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta, \quad \Sigma_n = \int ((\theta - \hat{\theta}_n)(\theta - \hat{\theta}_n)' \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta.
\]

\(^9\)For the exponential kernel, \( \hat{\Theta}_n = \{ \theta, \| \bar{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n \} \) can be used instead: \( K(\| \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) \|_{W_n}) \) is a multiplicative constant in the numerator and denominator of the OLS solution of \( B_{n,LS} \) and cancels out.
Table 2: Summary of the Results in Section 3

<table>
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<tr>
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Note: The results in the two bottom rows hold over all directions $v = \theta_0 - \theta_1$ in which the model is weakly identified, i.e. $\theta_0, \theta_1 \in \Theta_0$ in Definition 3 and all directions $v_j$ in which the moments are locally polynomial of order $j \geq 2$ in Definition 4.

When $K = \phi$, the Gaussian density, $\hat{\pi}_n$ corresponds to the quasi-posterior of [Chernozhukov & Hong (2003)], up to a prior $\pi$, for $W_n = \hat{V}_n^{-1}$ the optimal weights, and $\kappa_n = n^{-1/2}$. It is also relates to the ABC estimator when $\hat{g}_n$ are simulated moments [Marin et al. 2012].

$\Sigma_n$ behaves like a sufficient statistic for identification failure under the least-squares loss. If the model is set identified, one would expect $\Sigma_n$ to be non-zero in some direction; under (semi)-strong identification, a Bernstein-von Mises type result implies $\Sigma_n = o_p(1)$.

**Lemma 1. (Relationship between $B_{n,LS}$ and $\Sigma_n$)**

Suppose Assumptions 1 and 2 hold. For the exponential kernel, assume that the moments satisfy a Hölder-type condition around $\Theta_0$: $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \exists \theta \in (0, 1]$ such that $\|g_n(\theta)\|_W \leq C d(\theta, \Theta_0)\varepsilon$, $\forall n \geq 1$, $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ such that $d(\theta, \Theta_0) \leq \varepsilon$. Given these assumptions, the least-squares approximation, and the quasi-posterior variance satisfy:

$$0 \leq \text{trace} \left( B_{n,LS} \Sigma_n B'_{n,LS} \right) \leq O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n^2),$$

where $\tilde{\kappa}_n = \kappa_n$ for the compact kernel and $\tilde{\kappa}_n = \kappa_n \log(n)^{1/a}$ for the exponential kernel. This implies the following inequalities:

i. $\forall j \in \{1, \ldots, d_\theta\}, 0 \leq \lambda_j \left( B_{n,LS} B_{n,LS} \right) \leq \lambda_{d_\theta + 1 - j} (\Sigma_n) \leq O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n^2)$ where the eigenvalues $\lambda_j$ are in increasing order. In particular: $0 \leq \lambda_{\min} \left( B_{n,LS} B_{n,LS} \right) \leq \lambda_{\max} (\Sigma_n) \leq O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n^2)$,

ii. let $(v_{j,n})_{j=1,\ldots,d_\theta}$ be the eigenvectors of $\Sigma_n$, suppose that for each $j$ there exists $(r_{j,n})_{n \geq 1}$ such that $v'_{j,n} \Sigma_n v_{j,n} = O_p(r_{j,n}^2)$, then for each $j \in \{1, \ldots, d_\theta\}$: $B_{n,LS} v_{j,n} = O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n / r_{j,n})$,

iii. assuming the $r_{j,n}, j = 1, \ldots, d_\theta$ are in increasing order then, without loss of generality: $|\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS})| = O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n / r_{d_\theta,n})$. 

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Lemma [1] is pivotal in deriving the results for higher-order and weak/set identification. Equation [10] implies that the behaviour of \( B_{n,LS} \) is determined by the behaviour of \( \Sigma_n \). This implies a similar relation for their eigenvalues. In turn, determining the rate for \( \lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS}) \) is equivalent to solving for \( \lambda_{\max}(\Sigma_n) \). Under the sup-norm, the diameter of the set \( \{ \theta, \|g_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} - \inf_\theta \|g_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n \} \) determines the behaviour of \( \lambda_{\min}(B_{n,\infty}) \). Here, \( \lambda_{\max}(\Sigma_n) \) acts as the quasi-posterior measure of the diameter of this set.

For the exponential kernel, an additional condition is required where the moments must not grow too fast when \( \theta \) is away from \( \Theta_0 \). The posterior may not concentrate only on \( \Theta_0 \) if this assumption does not hold giving non-negligible weight to other regions of \( \Theta \).

### 3.1 (Semi)-Strong Identification

**Theorem 1.** (Approximations under (Semi)-Strong Identification) Suppose that the model is (semi)-strongly identified, Assumptions [1] and [2] hold, that the bandwidth \( \kappa_n \) and moments \( g_n \) are such that \( \bar{\kappa}_n^2 = o(\lambda_{\min}(\partial g_n(\theta_0)')\partial g_n(\theta_0))) \), where \( \bar{\kappa}_n = \kappa_n \) for the compact kernel and \( \bar{\kappa}_n = \kappa_n \log(n)^{1/a} \) otherwise, then for \( H_n = [\partial g_n(\theta_0)\partial g_n(\theta_0)]^{-1/2} \), the sup-norm and least-squares approximations satisfy:

\[
A_{n,LS/\infty} = \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - B_{n,LS/\infty}\hat{\theta}_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}), \quad B_{n,LS/\infty} H_n = \partial g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}\bar{\kappa}_n^{-1}),
\]

where \( \hat{\theta}_n = \text{argmin}_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \). Let \( \hat{\theta}_{n,LS/\infty} = -\left( B'_{n,LS/\infty} W_n B_{n,LS/\infty} \right)^{-1} B'_{n,LS/\infty} W_n A_{n,LS/\infty} \) be the estimator associated with the least-squares approximation and \( \hat{W}_n = W_n(\hat{\theta}_n) \), then \( H_n^{-1}(\hat{\theta}_{n,LS/\infty} - \hat{\theta}_n) = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \). Also, \( H_n^{-1}\Sigma_n H_n^{-1} = o_p(\bar{\kappa}_n^2) \).

Under semi-strong identification, \( \sqrt{n}H_n^{-1}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) \) is asymptotically Gaussian. The rate of convergence of each coefficient depends on the eigenvalues of \( H_n^{-1} \) and its eigenvectors. In practice, the standard errors adjust for the rate of convergence automatically, so that standard Wald inferences are valid. The scaled convergence of \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) in Theorem 1 implies convergence of the spectral decomposition. Let \( v_{j,n} \) be the \( j \)th right singular vector of \( \partial g_n(\theta_0) \) with singular value \( \lambda_{j,n} \), then \( B_{n,\infty} v_{j,n} = \lambda_{j,n} \times \left[ I + o_p(n^{-1/2}\bar{\kappa}_n^{-1}) \right] v_{j,n} \). This implies that \( v_{j,n} \) is approximately a right singular vector for \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) with singular value \( \lambda_{j,n} \).

As a result, the quasi-Jacobian matrix \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) can be used in the sandwich formula to compute standard errors. Also, the estimate \( \hat{\theta}_{n,LS/\infty} \) is asymptotically equivalent to \( \hat{\theta}_n \).

---

[10] Consider the singular value decomposition \( \partial g_n(\theta_0) = U_n D_n V_n' \) where \( D_n \) is the diagonal matrix of singular values. Then \( \partial g_n(\theta_0) H_n = U_n I_d V_n'^\top \), this implies that \( 1 \) is an singular value with multiplicity \( d_\theta \).

[11] \( v_{j,n} \) is also an orthogonal eigenvector of \( H_n \) and \( H_n^{-1} \) by construction.
3.2 Higher-Order Identification

**Theorem 2.** (Approximations under Higher-Order Local Identification) Suppose that the model is higher-order identified at an order \( r \geq 2 \) and that Assumptions 7 and 8 hold. For the least-squares approximation, suppose that the assumptions of Lemma 7 hold, then the sup-norm and least-squares approximations satisfy:

\[
\lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,LS/\infty}) = O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n^{1-1/r}),
\]

where \( \tilde{\kappa}_n = \kappa_n \) for the compact kernel, \( \tilde{\kappa}_n = \kappa_n \log(n)^{1/a} \) otherwise. Also, \( \forall v_j \in \text{Span}(P_j), j \in \{1, \ldots, r\} \): \( B_{n,LS/\infty}v_j = O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n^{1-1/j}), P_j \) are the projection matrices in Definition 5.

Theorem 2 shows that \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) becomes singular under first-order identification failure. The rate at which the eigenvalues decay depends on both the order \( r \geq 2 \) and the bandwidth \( \kappa_n \). When moments are increasingly flat around \( \theta_0 \), i.e. \( r \) is larger, then this rate becomes slower and closer to \( O_p(\kappa_n) \) which corresponds to the rate under weak or set identification. Also, \( B_{n,\infty} \) vanishes in the directions of the first-order identification failure: \( \text{Span}(P_2, \ldots, P_r) \).

Note that if the Jacobian is non-zero but the second-order term is non-negligible then rank tests on the Jacobian would have low power. Yet, standard inferences could suffer important size distortions. This is illustrated in the Monte-Carlo simulations of Appendix G.3.

3.3 Weak or Set Identification

3.3.1 Sup-Norm Approximation

**Theorem 3.** (Sup-Norm Approximation under Weak/Set Identification) Suppose that Assumptions 7 i., ii. and 8 hold and that there exists at least two \( \theta_0 \neq \theta_1 \) in the weakly identified set \( \Theta_0 \), then the sup-norm approximation satisfies:

\[
|\lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,\infty})| = O_p(\kappa_n),
\]

where \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,\infty}) \) is the smallest eigenvalue of \( B_{n,\infty} \). Furthermore, \( B_{n,\infty} \) is vanishing on the span of the identification failure:

\[
B_{n,\infty}v = O_p(\kappa_n), \forall v \in V = \text{Span} \left( \left\{ \theta_0 - \theta_1, \theta_0, \theta_1 \in \Theta_0 \right\} \right) \]

**Remark 1.** (The Span of the Identification Failure) Note that the span of the identification failure \( V \) can be larger than what needs to be fixed to restore point identification. For instance, the set \( \Theta_0 = \{ \theta = (\alpha, \beta), \alpha = \beta^3 \} \) implies \( V = \mathbb{R}^2 \) even though \( \beta \) is uniquely determined.
when \( \alpha \) is fixed. One could fix \( \alpha \), compute the quasi-Jacobian with the constraint and find that identification is restored for \( \beta \). The span \( V \) is not always too large: for the weakly identified set \( \Theta_0 = \{ \theta = (\alpha, \beta), \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1 \} \) both \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) need to be fixed.

### 3.3.2 Least-Squares Approximation

**Proposition 1.** (Least-Squares Approximation under Weak Identification)

Suppose that there exists two \( \theta_0 \neq \theta_1 \in \Theta_0 \) such that for some \( 0 < \varepsilon < \| \theta_0 - \theta_1 \| \), \( \exists \eta > 0: \)

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \min_{\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)} \left( \int_{\| \theta - \theta_0 \| \leq \varepsilon / 3} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta, \int_{\| \theta - \theta_1 \| \leq \varepsilon / 3} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta \right) \geq \eta > 0,
\]

then the quasi-posterior variance satisfies \( \lambda_{\max}(\Sigma_n) \geq \eta \varepsilon^2 / [36d_\theta] + o_p(1) \) and, under the conditions of Lemma 7 \( \| \lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS}) \| = O_p(\tilde{k}_n) \).

Proposition 1 simply states that when there are two different \( \theta_0, \theta_1 \) to which the quasi-posterior gives weight asymptotically, then \( \Sigma_n \) is bounded below in some direction. By Lemma 1 this implies that \( B_{n,LS} \) becomes singular as in Theorem 3. The following theorem provides primitive conditions to ensure that Proposition 1 holds.

**Theorem 4.** (Topology of the Weakly Identified Set \( \Theta_0 \) and quasi-Posterior Concentration)

Suppose that the conditions in Lemma 2 hold and that one of the following is satisfied:

i. \( \Theta_0 \) has non-empty interior,

ii. \( \Theta_0 \) is finite, i.e. \( \Theta_0 = \cup_{j=0}^k \{ \theta_j \} \) for some finite \( k \geq 2 \) and

   a. \( \exists \varepsilon > 0 \) and \( \eta(\varepsilon) > 0 \) such that \( \inf_{\theta \in (\theta_0, \Theta_0)} \| g_n(\theta) \| \geq \varepsilon, \forall n \geq 1 \),

   b. \( \exists C > 0, \bar{C} > 0 \) and some finite \( r \geq 1 \) such that for \( \varepsilon \) defined in ii.a. above \( \bar{C}d(\theta, \Theta_0)^r \leq \| g_n(\theta) \| \leq Cd(\theta, \Theta_0)^r, \forall n \geq 1, \forall \theta \in \Theta, d(\theta, \Theta_0) \leq \varepsilon \),

iii. \( \Theta_0 \) is a finite union of lower-dimensional manifolds, \( \Theta_0 = \cup_{j=0}^k \{ \theta_j \} \) for some finite \( k \geq 1 \), where \( S_j \) are bounded sets with \( d(S_j, S_{j'}) > 0, j \neq j' \) such that:

   a. for each \( j \in \{ 0, \ldots, k \} \), \( \exists k_j \in \{ 1, \ldots, d_\theta \} \), \( \exists \mathcal{U}_j \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta - k_j} \) a connected and bounded subset of \( \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta - k_j} \) with non-empty interior and, \( \exists \varphi_j \), an invertible, continuously differentiable mapping from the open neighbourhood \( \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}_j) \times \mathcal{N}(\{ 0 \}) \) \( \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta} \) to the open neighbourhood \( \mathcal{N}(S_j) \) such that \( \varphi_j(\theta) \in S_j \) and \( \exists j, x_j \) such that \( \forall \theta \in \varphi_j^{-1}(\mathcal{N}(S_j)): 0 < \lambda_j \leq |\lambda_{\min}(\partial_\theta \varphi_j(\theta))| \leq |\lambda_{\max}(\partial_\theta \varphi_j(\theta))| \leq \tilde{x}_j < +\infty \),

   b. \( \exists \mathcal{U}_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta} \) a connected and bounded subset of \( \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta} \) with non-empty interior and, \( \exists \varphi_0 \), an invertible, continuously differentiable mapping from the open neighbourhood \( \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}_0) \times \mathcal{N}(\{ 0 \}) \) \( \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta} \) to the open neighbourhood \( \mathcal{N}(S_0) \) such that \( \varphi_0(\theta) \in S_0 \) and \( \exists j, x_0 \) such that \( \forall \theta \in \varphi_0^{-1}(\mathcal{N}(S_0)): 0 < \lambda_0 \leq |\lambda_{\min}(\partial_\theta \varphi_0(\theta))| \leq |\lambda_{\max}(\partial_\theta \varphi_0(\theta))| \leq \tilde{x}_0 < +\infty \),

   c. \( \exists \mathcal{U}_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta} \) a connected and bounded subset of \( \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta} \) with non-empty interior and, \( \exists \varphi_0 \), an invertible, continuously differentiable mapping from the open neighbourhood \( \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{U}_0) \times \mathcal{N}(\{ 0 \}) \) \( \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta} \) to the open neighbourhood \( \mathcal{N}(S_0) \) such that \( \varphi_0(\theta) \in S_0 \) and \( \exists j, x_0 \) such that \( \forall \theta \in \varphi_0^{-1}(\mathcal{N}(S_0)): 0 < \lambda_0 \leq |\lambda_{\min}(\partial_\theta \varphi_0(\theta))| \leq |\lambda_{\max}(\partial_\theta \varphi_0(\theta))| \leq \tilde{x}_0 < +\infty \),
b. \( \exists \eta > 0 \) such that \( \inf_{\theta \in \bigcup_{j=0}^{k} \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S}_j)} \| g_n(\theta) \|_W \geq \eta, \forall n \geq 1, \)

c. \( \exists C, \overline{C} > 0 \) such that: \( \underline{C} d(\theta, \Theta_0) \leq \| g_n(\theta) \|_W \leq \overline{C} d(\theta, \Theta_0), \forall n \geq 1, \forall \theta \in \bigcup_{j=0}^{k} \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S}_j), \)

then the assumptions and the results of Proposition 7 hold.

Case i. is immediate. Case ii. requires that \( g_n \) behaves similarly around each point in \( \Theta_0. \) This could be weakened to require only two points to have \( r \)-th order polynomial behaviour. These two points with the largest polynomial order would dominate the posterior mass.

In Case iii., \( \Theta_0 \) is a union of lower-dimensional manifolds with non-empty interior in a lower-dimension space. Within each \( \mathcal{S}_j \) there are two disjoint open sets with non-zero Lebesgue measure in \( \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta-k_j}. \) Some primitives for condition iii. a. include the constant rank theorem and the partition of unity, which ensures there exists finitely many local re-parameterizations to create a global re-parameterization \( \varphi_j \) (see e.g. [Lee 2012]). The eigenvalue condition on \( \varphi_j \) ensures that a change of variable argument can be used to construct explicit bounds on the integrals in Proposition 4. Conditions iii. b. and c. ensure that \( \Theta_0 \) separates well from the rest of the parameter space.

When the manifolds have different dimensions, the proof of Theorem 4 implies that for any \( \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S}_j), \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S}_j') \) which do not overlap with other manifolds:

\[
\frac{\int_{\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S}_j)} \mathbb{P}_n(\theta) d\theta}{\int_{\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{S}_j')} \mathbb{P}_n(\theta) d\theta} \to 0, \text{ if } k_j > k_{j'}.
\]

The posterior mass is dominated by the manifold(s) with \( k^* = \max_j k_j, \) i.e. the highest degree of identification failure. Lower dimensional manifolds, with \( k_j < k^* , \) have posterior measure zero in the limit. A practical implication when using MCMC to estimate \( \Theta_0 \) is that the Markov-Chain might get stuck on the larger dimensional manifold(s). Appendix C.3 illustrates the three cases and provides an example where Proposition 4 does not hold.

Corollary 1 below, re-states Theorem 4 iii. in the more familiar settings where \( \theta \) can be globally and smoothly mapped into a point identified and a weakly identified coefficient.

**Corollary 1. (Weak Identification, Global Re-Parametrizations and Posterior Concentration)** Suppose that there exists a global re-parametrization \( \theta = \varphi(\beta, \gamma) \) where \( (\beta, \gamma) \in B \times \Gamma \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{d_\beta} \times \mathbb{R}^{d_\gamma} \) such that:

i. \( \varphi : (B \times \Gamma) \to \Theta \) is continuously differentiable and invertible on \( \Theta \) and \( \exists \lambda, \overline{\lambda} \) such that

\( \forall \beta, \gamma: 0 < \lambda \leq |\lambda_{\min}(\partial_{\beta, \gamma} \varphi(\beta, \gamma))| \leq |\lambda_{\max}(\partial_{\beta, \gamma} \varphi(\beta, \gamma))| \leq \overline{\lambda} < +\infty, \)

ii. \( \gamma \) is point identified, i.e. \( \Theta_0 = \varphi(B_0 \times \{\gamma_0\}), B_0 \) is bounded with non-empty interior and, \( \exists \varepsilon > 0, \eta > 0 \) such that:

\[
\inf_{d(\beta, B_0) + \| \gamma - \gamma_0 \| \geq \varepsilon} \| g_n \circ \varphi(\beta, \gamma) \| \geq \eta, \forall n \geq 1, \text{ and, } \exists C > 0, \overline{C} \text{ such that } \forall (\beta, \gamma) \text{ with } (d(\beta, B_0) + \| \gamma - \gamma_0 \|) \leq \varepsilon: \overline{C} \left[ d(\beta, B_0) + \| \gamma - \gamma_0 \| \right] \leq \| g_n \circ \varphi(\beta, \gamma) \| \leq \overline{C} \left[ d(\beta, B_0) + \| \gamma - \gamma_0 \| \right], \forall n \geq 1,
\]
then the assumptions of Theorem 4 are satisfied and \( \lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS}) = O_p(\kappa_n) \) where \( \kappa_n = \kappa_n \) for the compact kernel and \( \kappa_n = \kappa_n \log(n)^{1/\alpha} \) for the exponential kernel.

4 Two-Step Subvector Inference

Given the asymptotic properties of the quasi-Jacobian, this section develops two-step inference procedures. As discussed in the introduction, the first step amounts to determining which parameters need to be fixed and the second performs robust inference given this information. The procedure is concerned with hypotheses of the form:

\[
H_0 : R\theta = c \quad \text{vs.} \quad H_1 : R\theta \neq c,
\]

for a given restriction matrix \( R \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times d_\theta} \) with \( 1 \leq m \leq d_\theta \) and \( c \in \mathbb{R}^m \).

Weak/set and higher-order identification are detected with different criteria; the two are considered in separate subsections. If both weak/set and higher-order identification are a concern, one could pre-test for weak identification, determine which coefficients need to be fixed and then check for higher-order identification issues on the remaining parameters.

**Definition 8.** *(Nested Sequence of Restrictions)* Let \( R_1 = R \) be the restriction matrix used to test the null hypothesis \( \text{[1]} \). The pre-determined set of restriction matrices \( (R_\ell)_{1 \leq \ell \leq L} \), is given by \( R_\ell = \left(R_{\ell-1}' R_\ell\right)' \), \( 2 \leq \ell \leq L \), where \( R_\ell \) is a sequence of \( L - 1 \) matrices such that \( 1 \leq m = \text{rank}(R_1) < \text{rank}(R_2) < \cdots < \text{rank}(R_L) = d_\theta \).

To determine which coefficients need to be fixed, the algorithms consider an increasing sequence of restrictions \( R_\ell \), as in Definition 8. For a given \( R_\ell \), a criteria determines, with probability going to 1, whether the unrestricted "free" parameters lie in the span of the identification failure. At each step, the search continues so long as "free" parameters lie in this span. By construction, \( R_L \) fixes all coefficients, hence there exists \( \ell^* \) such that for \( \ell \geq \ell^* \), all "free" parameters lie outside this span. By a family-wise error rate argument, with probability going to 1, the search ends at \( \hat{\ell}_n \geq \ell^* \) thereby fixing the span of the identification failure. Once the algorithm stops, confidence sets for \( R\theta \) are constructed by projection inference. First, compute a confidence set for \( R_{\hat{\ell}_n}\theta \):

\[
CS_{1-\alpha} = \{ c \in \mathbb{R}^{\text{rank}(R_{\hat{\ell}_n})} , R_{\hat{\ell}_n}\theta = c \text{ and } S_n(\hat{\theta}_{n,c}) \leq c_{1-\alpha} \}, \quad \hat{\theta}_{n,c} = \text{argmin}_{R_{\hat{\ell}_n}\theta = c} \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n}.
\]

Then, the first \( m \)-rows of the elements in \( CS_{1-\alpha} \) yield the projected confidence set for \( R\theta \). Progress towards uniform inference would require explicit bounds on the family-wise error
rate of selecting \( \hat{\ell}_n < \ell^* \) which depends on the diameter of the weakly identified set and the tail probability of the empirical process. A rigorous investigation is left to future research.

The appeal of this approach is that \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) is only computed once. This is important when \( \tilde{g}_n \) is costly to evaluate. Remark \[1\] suggests this might be conservative, however.

4.1 Weak or set identification

The first set of results deal with weakly and set identified models. A general Algorithm is introduced and its asymptotic properties are given. Subsection \[4.1.2\] provides a simple rule-of-thumb for choosing the cutoff for the eigenvalues of \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \).

4.1.1 Algorithm and two-step inference

Algorithm \[\] combines two pieces of information: the number of eigenvalues below the threshold for the full matrix \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) and the span of the "free" parameters \( P_{R_\ell} \). The first quantity conservatively estimates the rank of the span of the identification failure \( V \). Fixing fewer coefficients may not suffice to resolve the identification problem. The second quantity checks if the restriction \( R_\ell \) helps with the identification problem. While the criteria suggests too few coefficients have been fixed, the algorithm continues adding restrictions.

**Algorithm 1** Fixing the Span of the Identification Failure

```plaintext
compute \( B_{n,LS/\infty} \) and \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,LS/\infty}) \)

if \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,LS/\infty}) > \Delta_n \) then
    treat all \( d_\theta \) parameters as point identified
else
    set \( \ell = 1 \)
    compute \( \hat{d}_V = \# \{ j \in \{1, \ldots, d_\theta \} \mid \lambda_j(B_{n,LS/\infty} \leq \Delta_n) \} \)
    while \( (\text{rank}(R_\ell) < \hat{d}_V) \) or \( (\mu_{\text{rank}(P_{R_\ell}^\perp)}(B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp) \leq \Delta_n) \) do
        \( \ell = \ell + 1 \)
    end while
    set \( \hat{\ell}_n = \ell \)
    treat \( R_{\hat{\ell}_n} \theta \) as weakly identified, the remaining parameters as point identified
end if
```

**Theorem 5.** *(Two-Step Weak Identification Robust Subvector Inference)* For each \( \ell = 1, \ldots, \mathcal{L} \), suppose that \( c_{\ell,0} \) is such that there exists \( \theta_{0,c} \) with \( \mathbb{E}(\tilde{g}_n(\theta_{0,c})) = 0, R_\ell \theta_{0,\ell} = c_{\ell,0} \) for all \( \ell \in \{1, \ldots, \mathcal{L} \} \). Let \( \hat{\theta}_{n,\ell,c} = \arg\min_{R_\ell \theta = c_{\ell,0}} \| \tilde{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n} \), be the constrained estimator of
θ_{0,c}$ with $R_\ell$ as in Definition 8. Let $S_{n,\ell}$ be a test statistic for $H_0 : R_\ell \theta_{0,c} - c_{\ell,0} = 0$ computed at $\hat{\theta}_{n,\ell,c}$ and $c_{1-\alpha,\ell}$ the corresponding critical value. Suppose the assumptions for Lemma 4 hold as well as one of the following:

1. (semi-strong identification) the model satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 7 and $\mathbb{P}(S_{n,1} \leq c_{1-\alpha,1}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1)$;

2. (weak identification) the model satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 6. Let $\ell^*$ be the smallest $\ell \in \{1, \ldots, L\}$ such that $\text{rank}(P_{R_{\ell^*}, P_V}) = \text{rank}(P_V)$, where $V$ is the span of the identification failure, suppose that: $\inf_{\ell \in \{\ell^*, \ldots, L\}} \mathbb{P}(S_{n,\ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\ell}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1)$.

Let $\hat{\ell}_n$ be the $\ell \in \{1, \ldots, L\}$ selected by Algorithm 1 then:

1. (semi-strong identification) with probability going to 1, $\hat{\ell}_n = 1$ so that $R_{\hat{\ell}_n} = R_1$ and:

   $\mathbb{P}(S_{n,\hat{\ell}_n} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\hat{\ell}_n}) = \mathbb{P}(S_{n,1} \leq c_{1-\alpha,1}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1)$;

2. (weak identification) with probability going to 1, $\hat{\ell}_n \geq \ell^*$ and:

   $\mathbb{P}(S_{n,\hat{\ell}_n} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\hat{\ell}_n}) \geq \inf_{\ell = \ell^*, \ldots, L} \mathbb{P}(S_{n,\ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\ell}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1)$.

Theorem 5 allows for a large class of identification-robust test statistics in the second step. The sole requirement is that the statistics yield valid inferences for the full vector $R_\ell \theta$ for each $\ell \geq \ell^*$. Projection inference is then used to construct the confidence set for $R\theta$. Proposition C.2 in Appendix C.2 shows that the requirement for Theorem 5 will hold when using the S-statistic and the (semi)-strongly identified parameters are estimated.

Remark 2. (Complete Identification Failure of the Nuisance Parameters) Let $\theta = (\alpha, \beta)$, suppose that $g_n(\alpha, \beta)$ and $\hat{V}_n(\alpha, \beta)$ do not depend on $\beta$ when $\alpha = \alpha_0$ and $\mathbb{E}(g_n(\alpha_0, \beta)) = 0$ for all $\beta$. If the model is just-identified $\dim(g) = d_\alpha + d_\beta$ and $\inf_{\alpha, \beta} \|g_n(\alpha, \beta)\|_{\hat{V}_n^{-1}} = 0$ and Assumption 2 holds, then the projected S statistic of Stock & Wright (2000) satisfies:

$$S_n(\alpha_0) = \inf_{\beta} n \|g_n(\alpha_0, \beta)\|_{\hat{V}_n^{-1}}^2 = n \|g_n(\alpha_0, \beta_0)\|_{\hat{V}_n^{-1}}^2 \overset{d}{\to} \chi_{\dim(g)}^2.$$  \hfill (11)

This implies that projection inference has exact asymptotic coverage:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \mathbb{P}(S_n(\alpha_0) \leq q_{\chi_{\dim(g)}^2}(1 - \alpha)) = 1 - \alpha,$$  \hfill (12)

whereas the test is asymptotically conservative when $\beta$ is strongly identified:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \mathbb{P}(S_n(\alpha_0) \leq q_{\chi_{\dim(g)}^2}(1 - \alpha)) = \mathbb{P}(\chi_{\dim(g) - d_\beta}^2 \leq q_{\chi_{\dim(g)}^2}(1 - \alpha)) > 1 - \alpha. \hfill (13)$$

Remark 2 does not appear to have been discussed in the literature although it may be already known. A simple proof is given in the Appendix.
4.1.2 A data-driven rule-of-thumb

The following provides a data-driven approach to find a cutoff \( \Delta_n \) for Algorithm \([\text{1}]\). The main idea is to consider (semi)-strongly identified models and local asymptotics where the Jacobian is increasingly flat. Higher-order Nagar expansions allow to approximate the resulting size-distortion and to find a cutoff on the signal to noise ratio where size distortion is greater than some pre-determined threshold (\cite{StockYogo2005}). This approach is convenient but not uniform, although one would expect it to perform reasonably well in settings where these local asymptotics approximate the identification failure well enough. A non-local approach is also considered in Appendix \([\text{C.1.2}]\).

The following relates the eigenvalues of \( B_{n,LS}/\infty \) with the size distortion of a test on scalar hypotheses of the form \( H_0 : v\theta = c, \) for some \( v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_v}/\{0\} \) and \( c \in \mathbb{R}, \) in the just-identified case.\([\text{12}]\) Consider the asymptotic experiment:

\[
\bar{g}_n(\theta) = A_{n,LS} + B_{n,LS}\theta,
\]

where \( A_{n,LS} + B_{n,LS}\theta_0 = Z_1, B_{n,LS} - B_{n,LS} = Z_2, \) \( (Z_1', \text{vec}(Z_2'))' \) is Gaussian and \( B_{n,LS} \) is non-stochastic and invertible. \( \mathbb{E}(Z_1'Z_1') = V_1/n, \mathbb{E}(Z_1Z_2) = V_{12}/n. \) Furthermore, assume that \( n \times \lambda_{\min}(\tilde{B}_{n,LS}^T\tilde{B}_{n,LS}) \to +\infty, \) so that the model is linear and semi-strongly identified.

Using the Woodbury identity, it can be shown that: \( \hat{\theta}_{n,LS} - \theta_0 = -\tilde{B}_{n,LS}^{-1}Z_1 + \tilde{B}_{n,LS}^{-2}Z_2Z_1 - \tilde{B}_{n,LS}^{-3}(I + Z_2\tilde{B}_{n,LS}^{-1})^{-1}Z_2^2Z_1. \) As a result, the following expansions hold for \( v_{j,n} \in \mathbb{C}^{d_v} \) the complex eigenvector of \( \tilde{B}_{n,LS} \) associated the complex eigenvalue \( \lambda_{j,n} \in \mathbb{C}: \)

\[
\mathbb{E}(v_{j,n}'\hat{\theta}_{n,LS} - \theta_0) = v_{j,n}'\tilde{B}_{n,LS}^{-2}V_1/n + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2 \times |\lambda_{j,n}|^2}\right),
\]

\[
\mathbb{E}(|v_{j,n}'\hat{\theta}_{n,LS} - \theta_0|^2) = v_{j,n}'\tilde{B}_{n,LS}^{-1}V_1\tilde{B}_{n,LS}^{-1}'v_{j,n}/n + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2 \times |\lambda_{j,n}|^2}\right)
\]

where \( \bar{v}_{j,n} \) is the complex conjugate of \( v_{j,n} \). The first term approximates the higher-order bias and the second the asymptotic variance. The squared bias to variance ratio of \( v_{j,n}'(\hat{\theta}_{n,LS} - \theta_0) \) can be approximated by:

\[
\frac{|\text{bias}|^2}{|\text{variance}|} = \frac{1}{n \times |\lambda_{j,n}|^2} \frac{v_{j,n}'V_2V_{12}\bar{v}_{j,n}}{v_{j,n}'V_1\bar{v}_{j,n}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n \times |\lambda_{j,n}|^2}\right)
\]

Using Nagar semi-strong asymptotics, as in \cite{StockYogo2005},\([\text{13}]\) the size distortion \( \gamma \) for a Wald test on \( H_0 : v_{j,n}(\theta - \theta_0) = 0 \) at the \( 1 - \alpha \) confidence level can be approximated by

\[\text{footnote}\text{[12]}\text{The over-identified case is discussed in the Appendix.}
\]

\[\text{footnote}\text{[13]}\text{Note that under weak identification the remainder may not be negligible.} \]
\( \gamma \simeq 1 - \alpha - \mathbb{P}(w_n^* \leq c_{1-\alpha}) \), \cite{Rothenberg1984} where \( w_n^* \) follows a non-central \( \chi^2 \) distribution with non-centrality parameter \( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}|\lambda_j|} \frac{\sqrt{v_{j,n}^2 V_{12}v_j}}{\sqrt{v_j^2 V_{12}v_j}} \) and \( c_{1-\alpha} \) is the \( 1-\alpha \) quantile of a central \( \chi^2 \) distribution. Note that \( \gamma \) is increasing in the non-centrality parameter. Hence, imposing a maximum level of size distortion \( \gamma \leq \tilde{\gamma}_n \) can be achieved with the restriction:

\[
|\lambda_{\min}^{}(B_{n,LS})|^2 \geq \frac{1}{n \times c(\tilde{\gamma}_n)^2} \max_{\|v\|=1} \frac{v^t V_{21} V_{12} v}{v^t V_1 v},
\]

where \( c(\tilde{\gamma}_n) \) solves the equation \( \tilde{\gamma}_n = 1 - \alpha - \mathbb{P}(\bar{w}_n^* \leq c_{1-\alpha}) \), \( \bar{w}_n^* \) follows a non-central \( \chi^2 \) distribution with non-centrality parameter \( c(\tilde{\gamma}_n) \). A closed-form, potentially conservative but user-friendly, upper-bound for the maximum on the non-centrality parameter can be derived from a ratio of the largest eigenvalue of \( V_{21} V_{12} \) to the smallest eigenvalue of \( V_1 \). A data-driven cutoff for \( \lambda_{\min}^{}(B_{n,LS/\infty}) \) is then given by:

\[
\lambda_n^2 = \frac{1}{n \times c(\tilde{\gamma}_n)^2} \frac{\lambda_{\max}^{}(V_{21} V_{12})}{\lambda_{\min}^{}(V_1)}.
\]

(14)

In practice, the quantities \( V_1 \) and \( V_{21} \) need to be approximated to make the rule-of-thumb \cite{C2} feasible. Lemma \cite{C2} suggests an approach to approximate these quantities: for now, suppose \( \theta_0 \) is known, then \( V_1 \) and \( V_{21} \) can be approximated with the variance of

\[
\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{vec} \left( \int X(\theta) X(\theta)^t \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \right)^{-1} \int X(\theta) g_i^t(\theta) \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \left( X(\theta) = (1, \theta)^t, \right.
\]

while assuming \( \Sigma_n, \hat{\theta}_n \) and \( \hat{\pi}_n \) are fixed. Since \( Z_1, Z_2 \) are linear transformations of this sample mean the \( \hat{V}_1 \) and \( \hat{V}_{21} \) can be derived from the sample variance-covariance matrix for iid or the HAC estimator for time-series data. Since \( \theta_0 \) is unknown in practice, one can take the least-favorable \( \theta \) with \( \|\hat{g}_n(\theta)\| W_n \leq \kappa_n \). Under (semi)-strong asymptotics \( \hat{\theta}_n \) is a consistent estimator of \( \theta_0 \) so that substituting \( \theta_0 \) for \( \hat{\theta}_n \) is also possible.

### 4.2 Higher-order identification

The following deals with higher-order identified models. It is assumed throughout that weak and set identifications are not a concern here. The rule-of-thumb, in Subsection \cite{4.2.2} is more involved than the one for weak identification because it involves the residual curvature of the moments. The results rely on projection inference as for weak/set identification.

#### 4.2.1 Algorithm and two-step inference

The main intuition for this section is that the remainder in the first-order expansion is non-negligible under higher-order identification and has the same order of magnitude as the
variance. This implies that \( \sqrt{n} \times \| R_n(\theta) \| \; \asymp \; (\sqrt{n} \times \kappa_n) \) for some of the \( \theta \in \Theta \) such that \( \| g_n(\theta) \|_W \leq \kappa_n \), which diverges to \(+\infty\) in the directions of the first-order identification failure if \( \sqrt{n}\kappa_n \to +\infty \), where \( R_n(\theta) = g_n(\theta - g_n(\theta_0) - \partial \theta g_n(\theta_0))(\theta - \theta_0) \) is the remainder in the first-order Taylor expansion. Whereas when the model is first-order identified: \( \sqrt{n} \times \| R_n(\theta) \| \; \asymp \; (\sqrt{n} \times \kappa_n^2) \) for all \( \theta \in \Theta \) such that \( \| g_n(\theta) \|_W \leq \kappa_n \), the remainder in the first-order expansion is negligible if \( \sqrt{n}\kappa_n^2 \to 0 \). This difference between the two regimes suggests that \( \sqrt{n} R_n(\cdot) \) is informative about local identification failure.

Algorithm 2 Fixing the Span of the Higher-Order Identification Failure

compute \( B_n \) and \( \hat{R}_n(\cdot) \); approximate \( V_1 \) the asymptotic variance of \( \sqrt{n} \times \hat{g}_n(\theta_0) \); set \( \ell = 0 \)
if \( B_n \) is singular then
set \( \bar{h} = +\infty \)
else
compute \( \bar{h}^2 = \max_{v \in \mathbb{R}^d_{\theta}, \|v\|=1} \left( \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \|g_n(\theta)\|_W \leq \kappa_n \times n \times \frac{\hat{R}_n(\theta)'B_n v \hat{R}_n(\theta)}{v'B_n B_n v} \right) \)
where \( B_W = -[B_n'W_n(\tilde{\theta}_n)B_n]^{-1}B_n'W_n(\tilde{\theta}_n) \)
compute \( \gamma_0 = \|1 - \alpha - \mathbb{P}(\tilde{w}_n^\alpha \leq c_{1-\alpha})\| \)
else
compute \( \bar{h}^2 = \max_{v \in \mathbb{R}^d_{\theta}, \|v\|=1} \left( \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \|g_n(\theta)\|_W \leq \kappa_n \times n \times \frac{\hat{R}_n(\theta)'B_n v \hat{R}_n(\theta)}{v'B_n B_n v} \right) \)
where \( B_W,\ell = -[B_n,\ell W_n(\tilde{\theta}_n)B_n,\ell]^{-1}B_n,\ell W_n(\tilde{\theta}_n) \)
compute \( \gamma_\ell = \|1 - \alpha - \mathbb{P}(\tilde{w}_n^\alpha \leq c_{1-\alpha})\| \)
end if
end while
set \( \hat{\ell}_n = \ell \)
if \( \hat{\ell}_n \geq 1 \) then
 treat \( R_{\hat{\ell}_n} \theta \) as higher-order identified, the remaining parameters as first-order identified
else
 treat the full vector \( \theta \) as first-order identified
end if

Algorithm 2 combines this idea with a rule-of-thumb 4.2.2 based on Nagar asymptotics. It separates (semi)-strongly from higher-order identified models under mild conditions as
shown in Appendix \[D.2\]. A level of tolerance for size distortion \(\hat{\gamma}_n\) is required. The user can choose either \(\hat{\gamma}_n \to 0\) or \(\hat{\gamma}_n = \gamma > 0\) small but fixed. In the Monte-Carlo simulations, the rule-of-thumb was computed for \(W = \text{identity matrix}\) and performed well. Also, the criterion \(\bar{h}^2\) in Algorithm \[2\] can be quickly bounded above by a more user-friendly quantity given at the end of subsection \[4.2.2\].

**Theorem 6. (Two-Step Higher-Order Identification Robust Subvector Inference)** For each \(\ell = 1, \ldots, \mathcal{L}\), suppose that \(c_{\ell,0}\) is such that \(R_{\ell}\theta_0 = c_{\ell}\) with \(\mathbb{E}(\bar{g}_n(\theta_0)) = 0\), for all \(\ell \in \{1, \ldots, \mathcal{L}\}\). Let \(\hat{\theta}_{n,\ell,c} = \argmin_{R_{\ell}\theta = c_{\ell,0}} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n}\), be the constrained estimator of \(\theta_0\) with \(R_{\ell}\) as in Definition \[8\]. Let \(S_{n,\ell}\) be a test statistic for \(H_0 : R_{\ell}\theta_0 - c_{\ell,0} = 0\) computed at \(\hat{\theta}_{n,\ell,c}\) and \(c_{1-\alpha,\ell}\) the corresponding critical value. Suppose one of the following holds:

1. **(semi-strong identification)** the model satisfies the assumptions of Lemma \[D.8\]:
\[
\sqrt{n}h_n^2/\lambda_{\min}(\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)) = o(\hat{\gamma}_n), \text{ and } \mathbb{P}(S_{n,1} \leq c_{1-\alpha,1}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1),
\]

2. **(higher-order identification)** the model satisfies the assumptions of Lemma \[D.7\]: Let \(\ell^*\) be the smallest \(\ell \in \{1, \ldots, \mathcal{L}\}\) such that \(\text{rank}(P_{R_{\ell^*},P_{V_{\ell^*}}}) = \text{rank}(P_{V_{\ell^*}})\), where \(V_{\ell} = \text{Span}(P_2, \ldots, P_{\ell})\) is the span of the first-order identification failure, suppose that
\[
\inf_{\ell \in \{\ell^*, \ldots, \mathcal{L}\}} \mathbb{P}(S_{n,\ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\ell}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1).
\]

Let \(\hat{\ell}_n\) be the \(\ell \in \{1, \ldots, \mathcal{L}\}\) selected by Algorithm \[2\] then:

1. **(semi-strong identification)** with probability going to 1, \(\hat{\ell}_n = 1\) so that \(R_{\hat{\ell}_n} = R_1\) and:
\[
\mathbb{P}(S_{n,\hat{\ell}_n} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\hat{\ell}_n}) = \mathbb{P}(S_{n,1} \leq c_{1-\alpha,1}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1).
\]

2. **(higher-order identification)** with probability going to 1, \(\hat{\ell}_n \geq \ell^*\) and:
\[
\mathbb{P}(S_{n,\hat{\ell}_n} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\hat{\ell}_n}) \geq \inf_{\ell = \ell^*, \ldots, \mathcal{L}} \mathbb{P}(S_{n,\ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\ell}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1).
\]

**4.2.2 A data-driven rule-of-thumb**

The following provides a simple approach to approximate the size distortion due to the non-linearity in the objective function for tests on scalar hypotheses of the form \(H_0 : v\theta_0 = c\), for some \(v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta}/\{0\}\) and \(c \in \mathbb{R}\) in both just and over-identified models using semi-strong Nagar asymptotics. Consider the following asymptotic experiment:

\[
\bar{g}_n(\theta) = A_n + B_n(\theta - \theta_0) + R_n(\theta - \theta_0)
\]
where $\sqrt{n}A_n = \mathcal{Z}_1 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, V_1)$, $B_n$ and $R_n$ are non-stochastic. Assume that $n \times \lambda_{\min}(B_n' B_n) \to +\infty$ and for any $v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta}/\{0\}$, $vR_n(\theta - \theta_0) = o(\|vB_n(\theta - \theta_0)\|)$, $\|vR_n(\theta - \theta_0)\| \leq O(\|\theta - \theta_0\|^2)$. For a weighting matrix $W > 0$, the minimizer $\hat{\theta}_n$ of $\|\hat{g}_n\|_W$ solves:

$$\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0 = - [B_n' W B_n]^{-1} B_n' W [A_n + R_n(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0)] = B_W A_n + B_W R_n(B_W A_n) + o_p(r_n)$$

where $B_W = - [B'WB]^{-1} B'W$ and $r_n$ satisfies $B_W R_n(B_W A_n) = O_p(r_n)$. Let $\bar{R}_n = \mathbb{E}[R_n(B_W A_n)]$. For $v \in \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta}/\{0\}$, the Wald statistic $w_n$ for testing $v'\theta_0 - c = 0$ is

$$w_n = n \times \left( v[\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0] \right)' \left( B_W V_1 B_W' \right)^{-1} \left( v[\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0] \right)$$

Using Nagar asymptotics for $w_n$ (Rothenberg [1984]), $\mathbb{P}(w_n \leq c_{1-\alpha}) = \mathbb{P}(w_n^* \leq c_{1-\alpha}) + o(r_n)$ where $w_n^*$ follows a non-central $\chi_1^2$ distribution with non-centrality parameter: $[n \times \bar{R}_n B_W (v' B_W V_1 B_W' v)^{-1} v' B_W \hat{R}_n]^{1/2}$. A feasible upper-bound for the non-centrality parameter can be computed as:

$$\sup_{\|v\|_W \leq \kappa} \left\{ n \times \bar{R}_n(\theta)' B_W (v' B_W V_1 B_W' v)^{-1} v' B_W \hat{R}_n(\theta) \right\}^{1/2}$$

where $\hat{R}_n$ approximates the remainder term $R_n$. Plug-in estimates include $\hat{R}_n(\theta) = \bar{g}_n(\theta) - A_{n,\text{LS}/\infty} - B_{n,\text{LS}/\infty}\theta$ and $\hat{R}_n(\theta) = \bar{g}_n(\theta) - \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - \partial \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n)\theta$. Since $\hat{\theta}_n$ is consistent under (semi)-strong and higher-order identification, $V_1$ can be consistently estimated using the sample variance-covariance matrix of $\bar{g}_n$ evaluated at $\hat{\theta}_n$. For time-series data, a HAC estimator should be used. In Algorithm 2, $B_{W,\ell}$ is used instead of $B_W$ when constraints are enforced to ensure that the non-centrality parameter does not involve a singular matrix in the denominator. This allows to remove $B_{W,\ell}$ from the optimization and directly compute:

$$\sup_{\theta \in \Theta, \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} + \|R_n \theta - c\|_2^2 \leq \kappa^2} \frac{\|\hat{R}_n(\theta)\|_\infty^2}{\lambda_{\min}(V_1)}. \tag{15}$$

This is a more user-friendly (although potentially more conservative) upper bound for the non-centrality parameter. This quantity was used in the Monte-Carlo simulations in Appendix G.3. The other quantity used in the simulations relies on $\|B_W \hat{R}_n(\theta)\|_\infty^2$ and $\lambda_{\min}(B_W V_1 B_W')$. Both performed well in the simulations for the example considered.

## 5 Monte-Carlo Simulations

This section illustrates some of the results using Example 1. Appendices G.2 and G.3 provide additional examples. Simulations were conducted in R and C++ through Rcpp. Recall the non-linear model from Example 1:

$$y_i = \theta_{1,n} x_{i,1} + \theta_{1,n} \theta_{2} x_{i,2} + e_i, \quad \text{and} \quad (x_{i,1}, x_{i,2}, e_i) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I).$$

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Figure 1: Distribution of $\lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,LS})$ and sample size $n$

Note: $y_i = \theta_{1,n} x_{i,1} + \theta_{1,n} \theta_2 x_{i,2} + e_i$, $\theta_{1,n} = 2 \times n^{-1/2}$, $100 \leq n \leq 5,000$, $B = 500$ Monte-Carlo replications and $\kappa_n = \sqrt{\log(\log[n])n^{-1/2}}$. Legend: Black lines - boxplot $\lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,LS})$ for each $n$; Blue crosses - fitted rate from regressing $\lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,LS})$ draws on $\kappa_n$ with OLS without an intercept.

Figure 2: Coverage of the 95% Confidence Intervals

Note: $y_i = \theta_{1,n} x_{i,1} + \theta_{1,n} \theta_2 x_{i,2} + e_i$, $\theta_{1,n} = c \times n^{-1/2}$, $n = 1,000$, $B = 5,000$ replications, $\kappa_n = \sqrt{\log(\log[n])n^{-1/2}}$. Legend: Anderson-Rubin (solid/dot) - projected CI; Standard (dashed/cross) - QLR (top panel) and Wald (bottom panel) CIs; Rule-of-thumb (dotted/triangle) - two-step procedure with $\Lambda_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\log(n)}}$ (dashed/square) - two-step procedure with $\Lambda_n = \sqrt{\log(n)}$.

When $\theta_{1,n} = 0$, $\theta_{2}$ is not identified; $\theta_{1,n} \asymp n^{-1/2}$ implies weak identification. The estimating moments are $\bar{g}_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_i - \theta_1 x_{i,1} - \theta_1 \theta_2 x_{i,2})(x_{i,1}, x_{i,2})'$. $B_{n,LS}$ was computed with
6 Empirical Application: US Euler Equation

The main application considers the US Euler equation:

\[ \bar{g}_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} \left[ \left( \frac{C_t}{C_{t-1}} \right)^{-\gamma} R_t - 1 \right] Z_t \]

where \( C_t \) is US consumption, \( R_t \) the risk-free rate and \( Z_t = (1, C_{t-1}/C_{t-2}, R_{t-1}) \). \( \delta \) corresponds to time-preference and \( \gamma \) relative risk-aversion. The data is from Stock & Wright (2000). After taking lags, we have \( n = 103 \). \( W_n(\theta) = (\hat{V}_n(\theta) + 10^{-4} \cdot I)^{-1} \) is computed using `vcovHAC` in the R `sandwich` package; the regularization ensures invertibility holds. The bounds are \( (\delta, \gamma) \in [0.7, 1.2] \times [0, 20] \) to match earlier replications. The grid uses 20,000 Sobol points; the results are similar with 2,000 points. Figure 3 shows the region selected by the compact kernel. The estimated \( B_{n,LS} \) and its eigenvalues are:

\[ B'_{n,LS} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.669 & 0.685 & 0.682 \\ -0.001 & -0.001 & 0.000 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sqrt{n} \times \lambda(B_{n,LS}) = (11.929, 0.006). \]

Figure 3: US Euler Equation - \( \hat{\Theta}_n = \{ \theta \in \Theta, \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} - \inf_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n \} \)

Note: \( \kappa_n = \max(\sqrt{q_{0.99}(\chi^2_3)}, \sqrt{2\log(\log(n))n^{-1/2}}); q_{0.99} \) is the 99% quantile of a \( \chi^2_3 \) distribution.
The first row in the matrix above are the coefficients for $\delta$ and the second are for $\gamma$. The eigenstructure indicates that the largest eigenvalue projects on $\delta$ and the smallest on $\gamma$. The rule-of-thumb suggests a cutoff greater than 200 because of issues with $\hat{V}_n$ discussed below. This confirms previous concerns about weak identification.

As discussed in other replications, inferences are very sensitive to tuning parameters in the HAC estimator $\hat{V}_n$ which is actually ill-conditioned because the moments are redundant (see Figure [H12] in Appendix [H.1]). This near-singularity of the variance-covariance matrix implies that a singularity and identification robust test should be implemented (Andrews & Guggenberger, 2019). Since $\hat{V}_n$ is near rank one over most of $\Theta_n$, singularity robust inference amounts to dropping two instruments and using the remaining one for inference. The intercept, $Z_t = 1$, is kept and an Anderson-Rubin statistic is inverted with $\chi^2$ critical values which yields: $CI_{95\%}(\delta) = [0.98, 1.2]$; $CI_{95\%}(\gamma) = [0, 20]$. Recall that the rule-of-thumb involves $\hat{V}_n$, an ill-conditioned matrix, in the denominator. This leads to a very large cutoff when using all three moments. With a single moment condition, the cutoff is smaller, $\sqrt{n}\lambda_n = 1.6 < 11.9 = \sqrt{n}\lambda_{\text{max}}(B_{n,LS})$, and suggests $\delta$ is (semi)-strongly identified for $\gamma$ fixed.

7 Conclusion

This paper proposes an approach to detect potential identification failure and conduct two-step robust subvector inference. It generalizes the first stage F-statistic and rank tests in linear IV to non-linear GMM. The computation is massively parallel. The recommended procedure is similar to type I inferences in Andrews & Cheng (2012), without knowing the identification structure. An important direction for future research is to extend the results to uniform type II inferences and other M-estimators.

References


**Appendix A  Proofs for the Results of Section 3**

The proofs are given separately for the sup-norm and least-squares approximations.

**A.1  Proofs for the sup-norm approximation**

*Proof of Theorem 7* By compactness of the kernel $K$: $\sup_{\theta \in \Theta, \|\theta - \theta_0\| \geq \varepsilon} K(\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_W) = 0$, with probability going to 1. This allows us to focus on $\theta$ such that $\|\theta - \theta_0\| \leq \varepsilon$. Let $H_n = (\partial g_n(\theta_0)^T \partial g_n(\theta_0))^{-1/2}$; using the re-parameterization $\theta = \theta_0 + H_n h \kappa_n$ for $h \in \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ and Definition $4i.$:

$$\overline{C} \|\partial g_n(\theta_0) H_n h\| \geq \|g_n(\theta)\|_W / \kappa_n \geq \overline{C} \|\partial g_n(\theta_0) H_n h\|.$$  

By definition of the Frobenius norm and $H_n$, we have:

$$\text{trace}(\partial g_n(\theta_0) H_n h h^T H_n \partial g_n(\theta_0)^T)^{1/2} = \text{trace}(h h^T)^{1/2} = \|h\|.$$  

Uniformly in $h$ such that $\|H_n h \kappa_n\| \leq \varepsilon$, we have:

$$\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_W / \kappa_n \geq \overline{C} \|h\| - \overline{A} \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|G_n(\theta)\| / \sqrt{n} \kappa_n = \overline{C} \|h\| - o_p(1).$$

This implies that for $\|h\| \geq 3/\overline{C}$, we have: $\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_W / \kappa_n \geq \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_W / \kappa_n + o_p(1) \geq 3 - o_p(1) \geq 2$, with probability going to 1. Hence, $\sup_{\|h\| \geq 3/\overline{C}} K\left(\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta_0 + H_n h \kappa_n)\|_W / \kappa_n\right) = \overline{C}$.
0, also with probability going to 1. Similarly, for \( \|h\| \leq 1/|2C| \), we have:

\[
\bar{g}_n (\theta_0 + H_n h \kappa_n) \bigg|_{W_n} / \kappa_n \leq \left( g_n (\theta_0 + H_n h \kappa_n) \right)_{W_n} \times [1 + o_p(1)] + \frac{\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|G_n(\theta)\|}{\sqrt{n}} (\kappa_n
\leq C \times \|h\| \times [1 + o_p(1)] + o_p(1) \leq 1/2 + o_p(1) \leq 3/4,
\]

with probability going to 1. This implies that: \( \inf_{\|h\| \leq 1/|2C|} K \left( \bar{g}_n (\theta_0 + H_n h \kappa_n) \bigg|_{W_n} / \kappa_n \right) \geq \inf_{x \in (0,3/4]} K(x) \), which is strictly positive by assumption. For any pair \((A, B)\) we can write, with probability going to 1:

\[
\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta) - A - B\theta\| \times \hat{K}_n(\theta) = \sup_{\|h\| \leq 3|2C|} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta) - A - B\theta_0 - BH_n h \kappa_n\| \times \hat{K}_n(\theta)
\geq \sup_{\|h\| \leq 1/|2C|} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta) - A - B\theta_0 - BH_n h \kappa_n\| \times \inf_{x \in (0,3/4]} K(x)
\]

Note that for \( \|h\| \) bounded, we have \( \theta - \theta_0 = o(1) \)

and:

\[
\bar{g}_n(\theta) - \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) - \partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0) H_n h \kappa_n = o_p(n^{-1/2}) + O_p \left( \|\partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0) H_n h \kappa_n\|^2 \right)
\]

By construction, we also have: \( O_p(\|\partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0) H_n h \kappa_n\|^2) = O_p(\kappa_n^2) = o_p(1/2). \) Altogether, if \( A, B \) are different from:

\[
A_{n, \infty} = \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) - B_{n, \infty} \theta_0 + o_p(n^{-1/2}), \quad B_{n, \infty} H_n = \partial_{\theta} \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) H_n + o_p \left( \kappa_n^{-1} \right)
\]

by more than a \( o_p(n^{-1/2}) \) and a \( o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1}) \) term respectively, the sup over \( \theta \in \Theta \) is greater than a \( o_p(n^{-1/2}) \) which is suboptimal compared to \( A_{n, \infty}, B_{n, \infty} \). To get the result in terms of \( \hat{\theta}_n \) instead of \( \theta_0 \), note that:

\[
A_{n, \infty} = \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) - B_{n, \infty} \hat{\theta}_n + o_p(n^{-1/2})
= \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - B_{n, \infty} \hat{\theta}_n + \left[ \partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0) - B_{n, \infty} \right] H_n H_n^{-1} [\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0] + o_p(n^{-1/2})
= \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - B_{n, \infty} \hat{\theta}_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}).
\]

The result for \( B_{n, \infty} \) follows from Definition \( \text{iv.} \) and the rate of convergence of \( \hat{\theta}_n \). The asymptotic equivalence between \( \hat{\theta}_n \) and \( \hat{\theta}_{n, \infty} \) can be shown the same way as in the least-squares proof. This concludes the proof.

\[\square\]

**Proof of Theorem 2** Pick \( v_j \in \text{Span}(P_j) \) with \( \|v_j\| = 1 \). Consider \( h \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \theta_{j,n} = \theta_0 + (\kappa_n^{1/2} h) v_j \). Using Definition 3, we have: \( \|g_n(\theta_{j,n})/\kappa_n\|_{W} \geq C_j |h| \). This implies that for \( |h| \leq \]

\[\text{(This is because } \kappa_n^2 \text{ goes to zero faster than } \lambda_{\min}(\partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0)' \partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0)) \).
1/[2 \max_j C_j], we have for \(0 < \varepsilon < \|K\|_\infty\): \(\mathbb{P}(K(\|g_n(\theta_{j,n})/k_n\|_W, n) \geq \varepsilon) \to 1, \) as \(n \to \infty\). As before, this statement holds uniformly over \(\theta_{j,n} = \theta_0 + (\kappa_n^{-1/2})h_j\) with \(|h| \leq 1/[2 \max_j C_j]\).

We also have: \(\|A_n,\infty + B_n,\infty \theta_0\| = O_p(k_n)\) and \(\|A_n,\infty + B_n,\infty \theta_{j,n}\| = O_p(k_n)\). Noting that \(\|\theta_{j,n} - \theta_0\| = |h|\kappa_n^{-1/2}\), these equalities yield for \(0 < |h| \leq 1/[2 \max_j C_j]\):

\[
\|B_n,\infty(\theta_{j,n} - \theta_0)\| = O_p(k_n) \Rightarrow \|B_n,\infty v_j\| = O_p(k_n) \times \kappa_n^{-1/2} |h|.
\]

This implies \(\|B_n,\infty v_j\| = O_p(k_n^{-1/2})\) and \(\lambda_{\min}(B_n,\infty) = O_p(k_n^{-1/2})\), concluding the proof. \(\square\)

**Proof of Theorem 3** First note that for any \(\theta \in \Theta\), the conditions on the weight matrix \(W\) in Definition 1 and the compactness of the kernel \(K\):

\[
\|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\| \times \bar{K}_n(\theta) = \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\| \times K(\|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_W, k_n) \leq \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_W \times K(\|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_W, k_n) / \Delta_k \leq k_n\|K\|_\infty / \Delta_k = O(k_n).
\]

By minimization of the sup-norm criterion:

\[
\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left( \left( A_n,\infty + B_n,\infty \theta - \bar{g}_n(\theta) \right) \times \bar{K}_n(\theta) \right) \leq \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \left( \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\| \times \bar{K}_n(\theta) \right) \leq O(k_n).
\]

Pick any two \(\theta_0, \theta_1 \in \Theta_0\). We have, by definition of \(\Theta_0\) and Assumption 2 for \(j \in \{0, 1\}\):

\[
K(\|\bar{g}_n(\theta_j)\|_W, k_n) = K(\|g_n(\theta_j)/k_n + G_n(\theta_j)n^{-1/2}/k_n\|_W) = K(\|n\|_{\infty} + o_p(1)) = K(0) + o_p(1).
\]

The last equality follows from the Lipschitz-continuity of \(K\). This implies that \(K(\|\bar{g}_n(\theta_0)\|_W, k_n)\) is strictly positive with probability going to 1. Note that Assumption 2 implies that this result is uniform in \(\theta \in \Theta_0\). Since \(K > 0\) and continuous on \((-1, 1)\), there exists \(K > 0\) and \(\varepsilon > 0\) such that \(\|x\| \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow K(x) \geq K\) so that:

\[
\mathbb{P}(\inf_{\theta \in \Theta_0} K(\|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_W, k_n) \geq K) \geq \mathbb{P}(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_W, k_n \leq \varepsilon) \geq \mathbb{P}\left( \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} \sqrt{n}\|g_n(\theta)\| + \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|G_n(\theta)\| \leq \sqrt{n}\kappa_n \varepsilon / \Delta_k \right) \to 1,
\]

as \(n \to \infty\) because \(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} \sqrt{n}\|g_n(\theta_0)\|_W\) is finite and \(\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|G_n(\theta)\| = O_p(1)\) while \(\sqrt{n}\kappa_n \to +\infty\) by assumption and \(0 < \Delta_k \leq \lambda_{\min}(W_n) \leq \lambda_{\max}(W_n) \leq \Delta_k < +\infty\). Now, by the reverse triangular inequality, we have:

\[
\sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|A_n,\infty + B_n,\infty \theta - \bar{g}_n(\theta)\| K(\|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_W, k_n) \geq (\|A_n,\infty + B_n,\infty \theta_0\| - \|\bar{g}_n(\theta_0)\|) [K(0) + o_p(1)].
\]
Since the term on the left-hand side is a $O(\kappa_n)$ and $\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)\| \geq \|\hat{g}_n(\theta_0)\|w_n/\bar{\lambda} = O_p(\kappa_n)$:

$$0 \leq \left\|A_{n,\infty} + B_{n,\infty}\theta_0\right\| \leq \frac{O_p(\kappa_n)}{K(0) + o_p(1)} = O_p(\kappa_n).$$

This implies that $A_{n,\infty} = -B_{n,\infty}\theta_0$ up to a $O_p(\kappa_n)$ term. Evaluating the expression at $\theta = \theta_1$:

$$\|A_{n,\infty} + B_{n,\infty}\theta_1\| = \|O_p(\kappa_n) + B_{n,\infty}(\theta_1 - \theta_0)\| \geq \|B_{n,\infty}(\theta_1 - \theta_0)\| - O_p(\kappa_n).$$

Together with the inequalities above, this implies:

$$0 \leq \|B_{n,\infty}(\theta_1 - \theta_0)\| \leq O_p(\kappa_n) + \frac{O_p(\kappa_n)}{K(0) + o_p(1)} = O_p(\kappa_n).$$

By definition of $\lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,\infty})$, we have:

$$0 \leq |\lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,\infty})|^2 \|\theta_1 - \theta_0\|^2 \leq \|(\theta_1 - \theta_0)'B_{n,\infty}'B_{n,\infty}(\theta_1 - \theta_0)\| \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2).$$

This concludes the first part of the proof. Let $V = \text{Span}\{\{\theta_0 - \theta_1, \theta_0, \theta_1 \in \Theta_0\}\}$. Take $(\theta_{1,j} - \theta_{0,j})_{j=1,...,r}$, a basis of this span with $(\theta_{1,j}, \theta_{0,j}) \in \Theta_0^2$ for all $j$, then for any $v \in V$ there exists $(a_1, \ldots, a_r)$ such that $v = \sum_{j=1}^r a_j(\theta_{1,j} - \theta_{0,j})$. Since the derivations above were uniform in $(\theta_0, \theta_1) \in \Theta_0^2$, we have: $0 \leq \|B_{n,\infty}v\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^r |a_j| \times \|B_{n,\infty}(\theta_{1,j} - \theta_{0,j})\| = O_p(\kappa_n)$, which concludes the proof. \hfill \Box

### A.2 Proofs for the least-squares approximation

**Proof of Theorem**\[2\] The proof is divided into several steps.

**Step 1. Proof of the results concerning $A_{n,LS}$:**

The least-squares formula provides a closed-form for the intercept: $A_{n,LS} = \int \tilde{g}_n(\theta)\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta - B_{n,LS} \int \theta\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta$. Substituting into the least-squares objective, this means that the first part of the proof amounts to showing that:

$$\int [\tilde{g}_n(\theta) - \hat{g}_n(\theta_0)]\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta = o_p(n^{-1/2}), \quad H_n^{-1} \int (\theta - \hat{\theta})\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta = o_p(n^{-1/2})$$

for both the compact and the exponential kernels.

**Step 1.a. Compact Kernel $K$:**

For $\|\theta - \theta_0\| \geq \varepsilon > 0$, as in the proof under the sup-norm, we have: $\hat{\pi}_n(\theta) \leq O_p(n^{-d})$ for any $d \geq 1$. Then for $\|\theta - \theta_0\| \leq \varepsilon$, as in the proof with the sup-norm, we have after the following re-parametrization $\theta = \hat{\theta}_n + H_n h\kappa_n$, with $H_n = (\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)'\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0))^{-1/2}$:

$$\sup_{h \in \mathbb{R}^d, \|h\| \geq 1/\varepsilon} K \left( \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|w_n - \|\hat{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n)\|\tilde{w}_n \right) = 0, \quad \text{with probability going to 1.}$$

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\[ \theta - \hat{\theta}_n = H_n h \kappa_n = o_p(1) \] implies that, with probability going to 1:

\[
\int_{\mathcal{H}} (g_n(\theta) - \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n)) \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta = \int_{\|h\| \leq 4/C} \left[ g_n(\theta) - \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) \right] \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \\
= \int_{\|h\| \leq 4/C} \partial \theta g_n(\theta_0) \theta - \theta_0 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta + o_p(n^{-1/2}) + O_p(\kappa_n^2)
\]

where the expansion of \( \bar{g}_n(\theta) \) is derived using the stochastic equicontinuity and smoothness assumptions. To show that \( \theta - \hat{\theta}_n = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \), expand the terms inside the kernel:

\[
g_n(\theta) = g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) + \partial \theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n h \kappa_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}) + O_p(\kappa_n^2) \\
= \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) + \partial \theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n h \kappa_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}) + O_p(\kappa_n^2)
\]

where the last equality is due to Definition [4]v. Since the kernel \( K \) is Lipschitz-continuous:

\[
K \left( \|\partial \theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n h \|_{\bar{W}_n} \right) - K \left( \|\bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n)\|_{W_n} \right) - \|\bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n)\|_{\bar{W}_n} = o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1}) + O_p(\kappa_n).
\]

This implies that:

\[
H_n^{-1}[\bar{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n] = \frac{\int_{\|h\| \leq 4/C} h \kappa_n [K \left( \|\partial \theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n h \|_{\bar{W}_n} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1}) + O_p(\kappa_n)]}{\int_{\|h\| \leq 4/C} \left[ K \left( \|\partial \theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n h \|_{\bar{W}_n} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1}) + O_p(\kappa_n) \right]} = 0 + o_p(n^{-1/2}) + O_p(\kappa_n^2) = o_p(n^{-1/2})
\]

because \( K \left( \|\partial \theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n h \|_{\bar{W}_n} \right) \) is symmetric in \( h \). Now, \( \int (g_n(\theta) - \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)) \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta = o_p(n^{-1/2}) = \partial \theta g_n(\theta_0) [\bar{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n] + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \) which implies the other result.

**Step 1.b. Exponential Kernel K:**

Using \( \theta = \hat{\theta}_n + H_n h \kappa_n \), \( H_n = (\partial \theta g_n(\theta_0) \partial \theta g_n(\theta_0))^{-1/2} \), we have for \( \|h\| \geq [d_\theta \log(n)/C_2]^{1/\alpha}/C_2 \):

\( K_n(\theta) \leq C_1 \exp \left( -d_\theta \log(n) + o_p(1) \right) = O_p(n^{-d_\theta}) = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \), since \( d_\theta \geq 1 \). Assumption [1] also implies that \( \kappa_n = \kappa \log(n)^{1/\alpha} = o(1) \) so that the stochastic equicontinuity result applies in balls centered around \( \hat{\theta}_n \) with radius proportional to \( \kappa_n \):

\[
g_n(\theta) = g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) + \partial \theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n h \kappa_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}) + O_p(\|\partial \theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n h \kappa_n\|^2).
\]

Since, up to a fixed constant, we have \( \|h\| \leq \log(n)^{1/\alpha} \), the last term is a \( O_p(\kappa_n^2) = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \).

As for the compact kernel: \( K \left( \|g_n(\theta)\|_{W_n}/\kappa_n - \|g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)\|_{W_n}/\kappa_n \right) = K \left( \|\partial \theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n h \|_{W_n} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1}) + O_p(\kappa_n \|h\|^2) \) Note that \( \partial \theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) H_n = \partial \theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n + o_p(1) \); since the first \( d_\theta \) eigenvalues of \( \partial \theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n \) are bounded below by construction (this is the role of \( H_n \), with
probability going to 1, $\partial_\theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)H_n$ is also non-singular. This implies that:

$$H_n^{-1}[\tilde{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n]$$

$$= \kappa_n \int_{\|\theta\| \leq C_K \log(n)^{1/4}} h K(\|\partial_\theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)H_n h\|_{W_n}) \left[ 1 + o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1}) + O_p(\kappa_n \|h\|^2) \right] dh + o_p(n^{-1/2})$$

$$= \int_{\|\theta\| \leq C_K \log(n)^{1/4}} h K(\|\partial_\theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)H_n h\|_{W_n}) \left[ 1 + o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1}) + O_p(\kappa_n \|h\|^2) \right] dh + o_p(n^{-1/2}) = o_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

The other result can be proved the same way as for the compact kernel.

**Step 2. Proof of the results concerning $B_{n,LS}$:**

The least-squares formula implies that:

$$B_{n,LS} = \left( \int [\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n][\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n]'\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta \right)^{-1} \int [\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n][\hat{\theta}_n - \tilde{\theta}_n]'\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta.$$

Using the change of variable: $\theta = \tilde{\theta}_n + H_n h \kappa_n$, the first term can be re-written as:

$$\int [\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n][\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n]'\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta = \int_{\|\xi\| \leq 4/C} [\kappa_n^2 H_n h h' H_n + o_p(\kappa_n n^{-1/2})] \hat{\pi}_n(\tilde{\theta}_n + H_n \kappa_n h)dh.$$

Note that $O(n^{1/2}) \geq H_n \geq O_p(1)$ so that the $o_p(\kappa_n n^{-1/2})$ term is negligible compared to $\kappa_n^2 H_n h h' H_n$. The second term can be expanded as:

$$\int [\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n][\hat{\theta}_n - \tilde{\theta}_n]'\hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\|\xi\| \leq 4/C} \left( [\kappa_n^2 H_n h h' \partial_\theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)'] + [H_n o_p(\kappa_n n^{-1/2})] \right) \hat{\pi}_n(\tilde{\theta}_n + H_n \kappa_n h)dh.$$

Together these imply that $H_n B_{n,LS} = H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)' + o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1}).$

**Final Step, showing that:** $\sqrt{n} H_n^{-1/2} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_{n,LS}) = o_p(1)$:

Since $\hat{\theta}_n$ is consistent, the re-paramaterization $\theta_n = \theta_0 + H_n h n^{-1/2}$ implies:

$$n \times ||\hat{\theta}_n(\theta_0)||^2_{W_n} = (G_n(\theta_0) + \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)H_n h + o_p(1))' [\hat{W}_n + o_p(1)] (G_n(\theta_0) + \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)H_n h + o_p(1)).$$

The Argmax Theorem [van der Vaart & Wellner, 1996] implies that the minimizer is $\hat{h}_n = (H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n)^{-1} H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n [G_n(\theta_0) + o_p(1)]$. Since $\hat{\theta}_n = \theta_0 + H_n \hat{h}_n n^{-1/2}$:

$$\sqrt{n} H_n^{-1} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) = (H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n)^{-1} H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n G_n(\theta_0) + o_p(1).$$
The estimator $\hat{\theta}_{n,LS}$ can be written as:

$$\hat{\theta}_{n,LS} = \hat{\theta}_n - \left( B'_{n,LS} \hat{W}_n B_{n,LS} \right)^{-1} B'_{n,LS} \hat{W}_n [\bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) + o_p(n^{-1/2})]$$

which implies that the difference with $\hat{\theta}_n$ can be written as:

$$\sqrt{n} H_n^{-1}(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_{n,LS})$$

$$= \sqrt{n} H_n^{-1} \left( B'_{n,LS} \hat{W}_n B_{n,LS} \right)^{-1} B'_{n,LS} \hat{W}_n [\bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) + o_p(n^{-1/2})]$$

$$= \sqrt{n} \left( H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n \right)^{-1} H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n [\bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) + o_p(n^{-1/2})] (1 + o_p(1)).$$

$\bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n)$ can be expanded into:

$$\left( I - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n \left( H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) H_n \right)^{-1} H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n + o_p(1) \right) \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) + o_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

The term before $\bar{g}_n(\theta_0)$ is a projection matrix orthogonal to $H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n$, hence $H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \hat{W}_n \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} H_n^{-1}(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_{n,LS}) = o_p(1)$ which concludes the proof.

Proof of Lemma 7 From the least-squares formula, we have $A_{n,LS} = \int \bar{g}_n(\theta) \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta - B_{n,LS} \hat{\theta}_n$. Substituting into the least-squares objective implies that $B_{n,LS}$ minimizes:

$$\int \left( B_{n,LS}(\theta - \hat{\theta}_n) - \left[ \bar{g}_n(\theta) - \int \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}) \hat{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta}) d\theta \right]^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta.$$

The proof proceed in 3 steps:

1. Proving that $\int \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2)$ for the compact and the exponential kernels.

2. Proving that $\int B_{n,LS}(\theta - \bar{\theta}_n) ^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2)\hat{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta})$.

3. Deducing the results from steps 1 and 2.

Step 1. Proving that $\int \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2)$:

Step 1.a. Compact Kernel $K$:

For the compact kernel, as in the sup-norm proof: $\|\bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta})\|^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta}) \leq O(\kappa_n^2)\hat{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta})$.

Step 1.b. Exponential Kernel $K$:

For the exponential kernel, pick $d \geq 1$ and consider a $\theta$ such that $\|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \geq \tilde{\kappa}_n \times [d/C_2]^{1/n}$:

$$\hat{K}_n(\theta) \leq C_1 \exp \left(-d[\tilde{\kappa}_n/\kappa_n]^{a} \right) = C_1 \exp \left(-d \log(n) \right) = C_1 n^{-d},$$
this implies for these values of $\theta$ that $\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|^2 \times \hat{K}_n(\theta) \leq \lambda \times \left[ \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \|g_n(\theta)\|_W + O_p(n^{-1/2}) \right]^2 \times C_1 n^{-d} = O_p(n^{-d})$. Now pick any $\theta_0 \in \Theta_0$, the H"{o}lder-type condition implies that for any $\theta$ such that $\|\theta - \theta_0\| \leq \kappa_n^{1/\alpha}$, we have $\|g_n(\theta)\|_W \leq C_n \kappa_n$, which implies for the sample moments: $\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq C_n \kappa_n + O_p(n^{-1/2}) \leq (1 + C)\kappa_n$, with probability going to 1. This implies that $\hat{K}_n(\theta) \geq C_1 \exp \left( -C_2 [1 + C]^a \right)$ with probability going to 1, and:

$$\int_{|\theta - \theta_0| \leq \kappa_n^{1/\alpha}} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta \geq C_n^{d_0/\alpha} \frac{\pi^{d_0/2}}{\Gamma(d_0/2 + 1)} C_1 \exp \left( -C_2 [1 + C]^a \right)$$

Together with the first bound, this implies that:

$$\int_{\|g_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \geq \kappa_n \times [dC_2]^{1/a}} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq C_n^{d_0/\alpha} \frac{\pi^{d_0/2}}{\Gamma(d_0/2 + 1)} \exp \left( -C_2 [1 + C]^a \right)$$

For $d$ large enough, $C_n^{d_0/\alpha} n^{-d} \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2)$. Putting everything together, we get:

$$\int_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|^2 \pi_n(\theta) d\theta \leq \lambda^{-2} \int_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|^2_{W_n} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \lambda^{-2} \left[ \int_{\|g_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n [dC_2]^{1/a}} \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|^2_{W_n} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta + \int_{\|g_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} > \kappa_n [dC_2]^{1/a}} \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|^2_{W_n} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \right]$$

$$\leq \lambda^{-2} \left[ \kappa_n^2 [d/C_2]^{2/a} + O_p(\kappa_n^2) \right] = O_p(\kappa_n^2).$$

**Step 2. Proving that** $\int (B_{n,LS}(\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n))^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2)$:

From step 1., we have:

$$\int \tilde{g}_n(\theta) - \int \tilde{g}_n(\tilde{\theta}) \hat{\pi}_n(\tilde{\theta}) d\tilde{\theta} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq 4 \int \tilde{g}_n(\theta) \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2).$$

Since $B_{n,LS}$ minimizes the least-squares criterion:

$$\int \left( B_{n,LS}(\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n) - \left[ \tilde{g}_n(\theta) - \int \tilde{g}_n(\tilde{\theta}) \hat{\pi}_n(\tilde{\theta}) d\tilde{\theta} \right] \right)^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta$$

$$\leq \int \tilde{g}_n(\theta) - \int \tilde{g}_n(\tilde{\theta}) \hat{\pi}_n(\tilde{\theta}) d\tilde{\theta} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2).$$

By the reverse triangle inequality:

$$\int \left( B_{n,LS}(\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n) \right)^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq \int \left( B_{n,LS}(\theta - \tilde{\theta}_n) - \left[ \tilde{g}_n(\theta) - \int \tilde{g}_n(\tilde{\theta}) \hat{\pi}_n(\tilde{\theta}) d\tilde{\theta} \right] \right)^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta$$

$$+ \int \tilde{g}_n(\theta) - \int \tilde{g}_n(\tilde{\theta}) \hat{\pi}_n(\tilde{\theta}) d\tilde{\theta} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq O_p(\kappa_n^2).$$

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Step 3. Deducing the results of Lemma 1

By definition of the Frobenius norm: \( \int \text{trace} \left( B_{n,LS} \left( \theta - \bar{\theta}_n \right) \left( \theta - \bar{\theta}_n \right)' B_{n,LS}' \right) \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta = \int \left\| B_{n,LS}(\theta - \bar{\theta}_n) \right\|^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta \leq O_p(\bar{k}^2_n) \). By linearity of the trace and integral operators:

\[
\text{trace} \left( B_{n,LS} \Sigma_n B_{n,LS}' \right) = \text{trace} \left( B_{n,LS} \left[ \int (\theta - \bar{\theta}_n)(\theta - \bar{\theta}_n)' \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta \right] B_{n,LS}' \right) \leq O_p(\bar{k}^2_n).
\]

In turn, this implies that \( \text{trace} \left( B_{n,LS} B_{n,LS} \Sigma_n \right) \leq O_p(\bar{k}^2_n) \). Since \( \Sigma_n \) and \( B_{n,LS} B_{n,LS}' \) are Hermitian (self-adjoint), Problem III.6.14, in [Bhatia (1997)]\(^{15}\) implies that:

\[
0 \leq \lambda_j(B_{n,LS}' B_{n,LS}) \lambda_{d_0 + 1 - j}(\Sigma_n) \leq \text{trace} \left( B_{n,LS} B_{n,LS} \Sigma_n \right) \leq O_p(\bar{k}^2_n)
\]

which, in turn, implies the desired results.

Let \( v_{j,n} \) be an eigenvector of \( \Sigma_n \), then \( \Sigma_n^{1/2} v_{j,n} = \sqrt{\lambda_{j,n}} v_{j,n} \). Furthermore, \( \| B_{n,LS} \Sigma_n^{1/2} \| = O_p(\bar{k}_n) \). Together these imply \( 0 \leq \sqrt{\lambda_{j,n}} \| B_{n,LS} v_{j,n} \| = \| B_{n,LS} \Sigma_n^{1/2} \| = O_p(\bar{k}_n) \). Since \( \sqrt{\lambda_{j,n}} = O_p(r_{j,n}) \) this implies the final result and concludes the proof.

Proof of Theorem 2

Using Lemma 1 the proofs amounts to showing that \( \Sigma_n \) satisfies \( P_j \Sigma_n P_j' = O_p(\bar{k}^{2/j}_n) \) for each \( j = 1, \ldots, r \). Before we proceed, note that:

\[
\Sigma_n = \int \Theta (\theta - \bar{\theta}_n)(\theta - \bar{\theta}_n)' \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta = (\bar{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n)(\bar{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n)' + \int \Theta (\theta - \bar{\theta}_n)(\theta - \bar{\theta}_n)' \hat{\pi}_n(\theta)d\theta.
\]

We need to show that \( P_j(\hat{\theta}_n - \bar{\theta}_n) = O_p(\bar{k}_n^{1/j}) \) and the posterior concentrates around \( \hat{\theta}_n \) at a \( \bar{k}_n^{1/j} \) rate in each direction \( P_j \). This is shown separately for compact and exponential kernels.

We also need to derive the rate for \( \hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0 \). \( \hat{\theta}_n \) is consistent by Theorem 2.1 in [Newey & McFadden (1994)]. Re-write \( \theta = \theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{r} \begin{cases} \text{sign}(\theta_j - \theta_0) \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} P_j h, & h \in \mathbb{R}^{d_0} \end{cases} \) using \( \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} \| G_\nu(\theta) \|_W = O_p(1) \): \( \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{C_j \| P_j h \|_W^4 + O_p(1)}{[1 + o_p(1)]} \right]^{1/2} \geq n \times \| \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} P_j h) \|_W^2 \geq 0 \), which implies that the minimizer \( \hat{\theta}_n \) of \( \| \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{r} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}} P_j h) \|_W^2 \) is \( O_p(1) \). This in turn implies that \( P_j(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) = O_p(n^{-\frac{1}{2j}}) \) for each \( j \in \{1, \ldots, r\} \).

**Step 1.a. Results for the Compact Kernel** \( K \):

\(^{15}\)The result invoked from [Bhatia (1997)] is a consequence of Lidskii’s theorems and states that if \( A, B \) are Hermitian then \( \langle \lambda^1(A), \lambda^1(B) \rangle \leq \text{trace}(AB) \) where \( \lambda^1, \lambda^1 \) are the eigenvalues in decreasing and increasing order, respectively. Furthermore, if the matrices are positive semi-definite, then the eigenvalues of each matrix are positive so that the result implies \( 0 \leq \lambda_j(A) \lambda_{d_0 + 1 - j}(B) \leq \text{trace}(AB) \).
Using the same approach as above, we can re-write $\theta = \hat{\theta}_n + \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{1/j} P_j h$ with $h \in \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$ and:

$$
\|\hat{g}_n(\theta)/\kappa_n\|_{W_n} \geq \sum_{j=1}^r \left( \hat{C}_j \|P_j(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0)\kappa_n^{-1/j} + P_j h\|^j - O_p(n^{-1/2}\kappa_n^{-1}) \right) \left( 1 + o_p(1) \right)
$$

$$
= \sum_{j=1}^r \left( \hat{C}_j \|O_p(n^{-1/2}\kappa_n^{-1})^{1/j} + P_j h\|^j - O_p(n^{-1/2}\kappa_n^{-1}) \right) \left( 1 + o_p(1) \right)
$$

$$
= \sum_{j=1}^r \left( \hat{C}_j \|P_j h\|^j - o_p(1) \right) \geq 2,
$$

with probability going to 1 when $\sum_{j=1}^r \|P_j h\|^j \geq 2/C \geq \min_{j=1,\ldots,r} C_j > 0$. Then we have, with probability going to 1: $\sup_{h, \sum_{j=1}^r \|P_j h\|^j \geq 2/C} \hat{K}_n(\hat{\theta}_n + \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{1/j} P_j h) = 0$. This, in turn implies that, with probability going to 1:

$$
\hat{\theta}_n = \int_\Theta (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) d\theta + \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{1/j} P_j \int_\Theta (\sum_{j=1}^r \|P_j h\|^j \leq 2/C) h \hat{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta}_n + \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{1/j} P_j h) dh.
$$

Since the integral is taken over a bounded set, we have:

$$
\left\| \int_\Theta (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) d\theta + \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{1/j} P_j \int_\Theta (\sum_{j=1}^r \|P_j h\|^j \leq 2/C) h \hat{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta}_n + \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{1/j} P_j h) dh \right\| \leq \sup_{h, \sum_{j=1}^r \|P_j h\|^j \leq 2/C} \|h\| < +\infty.
$$

This implies that, with probability going to 1: $P_j(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n) = \kappa_n^{1/j} O_p(1)$. Since $\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n = \sum_{j=1}^r P_j(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n)$, we have $(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n)(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n)^T = \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{2/j} P_j O_p(1) P_j$. Pre and post-multiplying this equation by $P_j$ implies: $P_j(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n)(\hat{\theta}_n - \hat{\theta}_n) P_j = \kappa_n^{2/j} O_p(1)$. With probability going to 1, we also have:

$$
\int_\Theta ((\theta - \hat{\theta}_n)(\theta - \hat{\theta}_n)^T \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta = \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{2/j} P_j \int_\Theta (\sum_{j=1}^r \|P_j h\|^j \leq 2/C) hh' \hat{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta}_n + \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{1/j} P_j h) dh P_j'
$$

and, using the same argument as above:

$$
\left\| \int_\Theta (\sum_{j=1}^r \|P_j h\|^j \leq 2/C) hh' \hat{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta}_n + \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{1/j} P_j h) dh \right\| \leq \sup_{h, \sum_{j=1}^r \|P_j h\|^j \leq 2/C} \|h h'\| < +\infty.
$$

This implies that with probability going to 1, we have: $\int_\Theta ((\theta - \hat{\theta}_n)(\theta - \hat{\theta}_n)^T \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta = \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{2/j} P_j O_p(1) P_j'$. Putting everything together, we have $\Sigma_n = \sum_{j=1}^r \kappa_n^{2/j} P_j O_p(1) P_j'$ so that for any $v_j \in \text{Span}(P_j)$, $v_j \Sigma_n v_j' = O_p(\kappa_n^{2/j})$ which by Lemma \[\] implies $|\lambda_{min}(B_{n,L^2})| = 16$ If the minimum is zero, one can take the minimum over the non-zero elements instead.

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Theorem 4. Each case described in the Theorem will be treated separately.

Case i. \( \Theta_0 \) has non-empty interior:

By assumption, there exists \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and \( \theta_0 \in \Theta_0 \) such that \( B_{3\varepsilon/3}(\theta_0) \subseteq \Theta_0 \). In this open ball \( B_{3\varepsilon/3}(\theta_0) \), we can find two \( \theta_1, \theta_2 \) such that \( \|\theta_1 - \theta_2\| = \varepsilon \) and \( B_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_1) \subseteq \Theta_0 \), \( B_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_2) \subseteq \Theta_0 \).
Then, by definition of the weakly identified set and Assumptions 2.1, \( \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_1)} \| \tilde{g}_n(\theta) \| W / \kappa_n = o_p(1) \). Since both the compact and exponential kernels are continuous: \( \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_1)} K(\tilde{g}_n(\theta))_{W_n / \kappa_n} - \| \tilde{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n / \kappa_n} = K(O_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa_n^{-1})) = K(0) + o_p(1) \). Note that \( K(0) > 0 \) by assumption. Now the integral of interest can be bounded using:

\[
\frac{\text{vol}(\mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_1)) K(0) + o_p(1)}{\text{vol}(\Theta) \| K \|_{\infty}} \leq \frac{\int_{\Theta} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta}{\int_{\Theta} K_n(\theta) d\theta} = \frac{\int_{\Theta} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta}{\frac{1}{2} + o_p(1)}
\]

where \( \text{vol}(\mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_1)) = \int_{\mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_1)} d\theta \). Proposition 1 is satisfied for \( \varepsilon \) and \( \eta = \frac{\text{vol}(\mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_1)) K(0)}{\text{vol}(\Theta) \| K \|_{\infty}} > 0 \).

Case ii. \( \Theta_0 \) finite:

Pick \( \varepsilon = \min_{\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \Theta_0, \theta_1 \neq \theta_2} \| \theta_1 - \theta_2 \| \). Uniformly in \( \theta \in \Theta_0 \), we have:

\[
\| \tilde{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n} \geq \left[ \eta(\varepsilon/3) - \frac{\sup_{\Theta} \| \mathcal{G}_n(\theta) \|}{\Lambda \sqrt{n}} \right] \left[ (1 + o_p(1)) \right] = \eta(\varepsilon/3) - O_p(n^{-1/2}).
\]

Case ii.a. Compact Kernel:

Assumption 1 implies that for the compact kernel \( \sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_1)} \hat{K}_n(\theta) = 0 \) with probability going to 1 and for any \( j \in \{0, \ldots, k\}, \theta \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_j) \):

\[
C \| \theta - \theta_j \|_{\kappa_n} - o_p(1) \leq \| \tilde{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n / \kappa_n} \leq C \| \theta - \theta_j \|_{\kappa_n} + o_p(1). \]

Using the re-parameterization \( \theta = \theta_j + h \kappa_n^{1/r} \): \( C \| h \|_{r} - o_p(1) \leq \| \tilde{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n / \kappa_n} \leq C \| h \|_{r} + o_p(1) \) so that \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) = 0 \) with probability going to 1 uniformly in \( \| h \|_{r} \geq 2/C \) and \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) \geq \inf_{x \in [0, 3/4]} K(x) + o_p(1) \) uniformly in \( \| h \|_{r} \leq 1/[2C] \). This implies, with probability going to 1:

\[
0 < \kappa_n^{d/r} \left( \inf_{x \in [0, 3/4]} K(x) + o_p(1) \right) \| h \|_{r} \leq \int_{\| h \|_{r} \leq 1/[2C]} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq \kappa_n^{d/r} \| K \|_{\infty} \int_{\| h \|_{r} \leq 1/[2C]} dh,
\]

which is finite. This implies, with probability going to 1, \( \forall j \in \{0, \ldots, k\}, \), the desired result:

\[
\int_{\mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_j)} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \geq \frac{\inf_{x \in [0, 3/4]} K(x)}{\| K \|_{\infty}} \times \frac{\text{vol}(\mathcal{B}_{1/[2C]^{1/r}}(0)) \kappa_n^{d/r} \| K \|_{\infty}}{\text{vol}(\mathcal{B}_{1/[2C]^{1/r}}(0))} + o_p(1) = 0
\]

Case ii.b. Exponential Kernel:

For the exponential kernel, we have:

\[
\sup_{\theta \in \mathcal{B}_{\varepsilon/3}(\theta_j)} \hat{K}_n(\theta) \leq C_1 \exp \left[ -C_2 \| \eta(\varepsilon/3) \|^a \kappa_n^{-a} + o_p(1) \right]
\]

which is a \( o_p(\kappa_n^d) \) for any \( d \geq 1 \). Using the re-parameterization \( \theta = \theta_j + h \tilde{k}_n^{1/r} \), where \( \tilde{k}_n = \kappa_n \log(n)^{1/a} \) is defined in Assumption 1, we have uniformly in \( h \):

\[
C \| \log(n)^{1/a} \| h \|_{r} - o_p(1) \leq
\]

\[\text{This is because } \log(k_n) = o(k_n^{-a}) \text{ for any } a > 0.\]
\[ \|g_n(\theta)\|_{W^a/\kappa_n} \leq C \log(n)^{1/a}\|h\|^r + o_p(1). \] In turn, this implies that for \( \|h\|^r > d/|C_2C^a| > 0: \]
\[ \hat{K}_n(\theta) \leq C_1 \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r \log(n) + o_p(1) \right] = o_p(n^{-d}) \] for any \( d \geq 1 \). The integral of interest can now be bounded above and below for \( n \geq 2: \]
\[ \kappa_n^{d/r} C_1 \int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(n)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh + o_p(n^{-d/r}) \leq \int_{B_{\epsilon/3}(\theta_j)} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta \]
\[ \leq \kappa_n^{d/r} C_1 \int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(n)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh + o_p(n^{-d/r}). \]

Now note that:
\[ \int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(n)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh \]
\[ \geq \int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(2)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh > 0 \]
\[ \int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(n)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh \]
\[ \leq \int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(2)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh < +\infty. \]

This provides lower and upper bounds on the probability of the \( \epsilon/3 \) ball around \( \theta_j: \]
\[ \frac{\int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(2)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh}{\int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(n)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh + o_p(1)} \leq \int_{B_{\epsilon/3}(\theta_j)} \hat{n}_n(\theta) d\theta \]
\[ \leq \frac{\int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(2)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh + o_p(1)}{\int_{\|h\|^r \leq d \log(n)/|C_2C^a|} \exp \left[-C_2C^a \|h\|^r + o_p(1) \right] dh} + o_p(1). \]

Since the first term is strictly positive with probability going to 1, this proves the result. **Case iii.** \( \Theta_0 = \bigcup_{j=1}^k S_j: \)

Let \( \theta \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^k N(S_j), \) then condition iii.c. implies that \( \|g_n(\theta)\|_{W^a/\kappa_n} \geq \eta/\kappa_n - o_p(1) \) uniformly in \( \theta. \) This implies that with probability going to 1: sup_{\theta \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^k N(S_j)} K \left( \|g_n(\theta)\|_{W^a/\kappa_n} - \|g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)\|_{W^a/\kappa_n} \right) = 0 \) for the compact kernel. For the exponential kernel, for any \( d \geq 1, \) sup_{\theta \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^k N(S_j)} K \left( \|g_n(\theta)\|_{W^a/\kappa_n} - \|g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)\|_{W^a/\kappa_n} \right) \leq C_1 \exp \left(-C_2 \frac{\eta^d}{\kappa_n} \right) \leq o_p(n^{-d}). \) Then assumption iii.c. applies for any \( \theta \) such that \( d(\theta, \Theta_0) \geq 2\kappa_n/C. \) We have: \( \|g_n(\theta)\|_{W^a/\kappa_n} \geq 2 - o_p(1) \) which is greater than \( 3/2 \) with probability going to 1 so that for the compact kernel \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) \) with probability going to 1 uniformly in \( \theta \) with \( d(\theta, \Theta_0) \geq 2\kappa_n/C. \) Similarly, for any \( \theta \) such that \( d(\theta, \Theta_0) \geq [d^{1/a}2C^{-1}C_2^{-1/a}] \kappa_n \log(n)^{1/a}, \) \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) \leq C_1 \exp \left(-d^{2a} \log(n) - o_p(1) \right) \leq o_p(n^{-d}), \) for the exponential kernel. For both kernels, \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) \leq o_p(n^{-d}), \) with probability going to 1, uniformly in \( \theta \) with \( d(\theta, \Theta_0) \geq C_K\kappa_n, \) \( C_K \) corresponds to the bounds above for each kernel.
Furthermore, for the compact kernel, \( d(\theta, \Theta_0) \leq \kappa_n/[2C] \) implies: \( \|\hat{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_2} \leq 1/2 + o_p(1) \); so that, uniformly in \( \theta \) with \( d(\theta, \Theta_0) \leq \kappa_n/[2C] \), we have with probability going to 1: \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) \geq \inf_{x \in [0,2/3]} K(x) > 0 \). Similarly, for \( d(\theta, \Theta_0) \leq \kappa_n \log(n)^{1/a}/[2C] \), for the exponential kernel: \( \hat{K}_n(\theta) \geq C_1 \exp \left( -C_2 \log(n) \right) \left( 1 + o_p(1) \right) \). This implies the following two inequalities:

\[
\int_{\theta \in B_{\varphi_j}(\nu_j) \times \{0\}} \hat{K}_n(\theta)d\theta \leq \int_{\theta \in B_{\varphi_j}(\nu_j) \times \{0\}} \hat{K}_n(\theta)d\theta \leq \int_{\theta \in B_{\varphi_j}(\nu_j) \times \{0\}} \hat{K}_n(\theta)d\theta + o_p(n^{-d_0}).
\]

The next step is to find a bounds for the terms on the left and right-hand sides using the change of variable \( \varphi_j \). Before that, it is necessary to map \( \tilde{\kappa}_n \) neighborhoods in the integrals with neighborhoods in the space induced by the change of variable.

By condition iii.a. \( U_j \) has non-empty interior and is bounded so that there exists \( 0 < \varepsilon_1 < \varepsilon_2 < \infty \) and \( \nu_j \in S_j \) such that: \( B_{\varepsilon_1}(\nu_j) \subseteq U_j \subseteq B_{\varepsilon_2}(\nu_j) \Rightarrow B_{\varepsilon_1}(\nu_j) \times \{0\} \subseteq U_j \times \{0\} = \varphi_j^{-1}(S_j) \subseteq B_{\varepsilon_2}(\nu_j) \times \{0\} \). Note that for any \( \varphi_1 \in \mathcal{N}(U_j) \times \mathcal{N}(\{0\}) \) and \( \varphi_2 \in U_j \times \{0\} \), the mean-value theorem implies:

\[
||\varphi_j(\varphi_1) - \varphi_j(\varphi_2)|| = ||\partial \varphi_j(\varphi_1)(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)|| \leq |\lambda_{\max}(\partial \varphi_j(\varphi_1))| \times ||\varphi_1 - \varphi_2|| \leq \frac{\lambda_j}{\kappa_n} \times ||\varphi_1 - \varphi_2||
\]

This implies that \( B_{C_4\tilde{\kappa}_n}(S_j) \subseteq \varphi_j \left( B_{C_4\tilde{\kappa}_n}(U_j) \times B_{C_4\tilde{\kappa}_n}(\{0\}) \right) \) so that:

\[
\int_{\theta \in B_{\varphi_j}(\nu_j) \times \{0\}} \hat{K}_n(\theta)d\theta \leq \int_{\theta \in B_{\varphi_j}(\nu_j) \times \{0\}} \hat{K}_n(\theta)d\theta 
\]

\[
\leq \int_{\theta \in \mathcal{N}(U_j) \times \mathcal{N}(\{0\})} \hat{K}_n(\theta)d\theta.
\]

The mean-value theorem can also be used to derive a lower bound:

\[
||\varphi_j(\varphi_1) - \varphi_j(\varphi_2)|| = ||\partial \varphi_j(\varphi_1)(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)|| \geq |\lambda_{\min}(\partial \varphi_j(\varphi_1))| \times ||\varphi_1 - \varphi_2|| \geq \frac{\Delta_j}{\kappa_n} \times ||\varphi_1 - \varphi_2||
\]

By definition of \( \varepsilon_1 \), for \( n \) large enough \( \varphi_j(B_{\varepsilon_1/2}(\nu_j) \times B_{\kappa_n/2\lambda_j}(\{0\})) \subseteq \varphi_j(B_{\varepsilon_1}(\theta_j) \times B_{\kappa_n/2\lambda_j}(\{0\})) \subseteq B_{C_4\tilde{\kappa}_n}(S_j) \). This results in another inequality:

\[
\int_{\theta \in B_{\varphi_j}(\nu_j) \times \{0\}} \hat{K}_n(\theta)d\theta \leq \int_{\theta \in B_{\varphi_j}(\nu_j) \times \{0\}} \hat{K}_n(\theta)d\theta 
\]

Now that the neighborhoods are defined, consider the change of variable: \( \varphi_j(\hat{\varphi}) = \theta \), then the integral becomes:

\[
\int_{\theta \in B_{\varphi_j}(\nu_j) \times \{0\}} |\det (\partial \varphi_j(\varphi_j))| \hat{K}_n \circ \varphi_j(\varphi_j)d\theta.
\]

Condition iii.a. implies that uniformly in \( \hat{\varphi} \in \mathcal{N}(S_j) \): \( 0 < \frac{\lambda_j}{\kappa_n} \leq |\det (\partial \varphi_j(\varphi_j))| \leq \frac{\lambda_j}{\kappa_n} < +\infty \). Combining this together with the bounds on \( \tilde{\kappa}_n \) implies the following lower
bound; for the compact kernel, with probability going to 1:

\[
\Delta_j^{d_\theta} \times \left( \inf_{x \in [0,2/3]} K(x) \right) \iint_{\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2} \times \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_2} / [2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2]} d\theta \leq \iint_{\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2} \times \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_2} / [2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2]} |\det (\partial_\theta \varphi_j(\theta))| \hat{K}_n \circ \varphi_j(\theta) d\theta.
\]

The left-hand side involves the volume of a \(d_\theta\)-dimensional ball:

\[
\Delta_j^{d_\theta} \frac{\pi^{d_\theta/2}}{\Gamma(k_j/2 + 1) \Gamma([d_\theta - k_j]/2 + 1)} \left[ \epsilon_1/2 \right]^{d_\theta - k_j} [\hat{K}_n / (2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2)]^{k_j}
\]

where \(\Gamma\) is Euler’s gamma function. Similarly, for the exponential kernel:

\[
\Delta_j^{d_\theta} C_1 \exp \left( -C_2 \log(n) \right) [1 + o_p(1)] \iint_{\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2} \times \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_2} / [2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2]} d\theta \leq \iint_{\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2} \times \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_2} / [2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2]} |\det (\partial_\theta \varphi_j(\theta))| \hat{K}_n \circ \varphi_j(\theta) d\theta.
\]

Similarly, a change of variable can be applied to the upper-bound:

\[
\int_{\theta = \varphi_j(\theta), \theta \in B_{2\epsilon_2} / \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2}} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta = \iint_{\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_2} / \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2} \times \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_2} / \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2}} |\det (\partial_\theta \varphi_j(\theta))| \hat{K}_n \circ \varphi_j(\theta) d\theta
\]

\[
\leq \pi^{d_\theta/2} / \Gamma([d_\theta - k_j]/2 + 1) \Gamma(k_j/2 + 1) [2\epsilon_2]^{d_\theta - k_j} [\hat{K}_n / (2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2)]^{k_j}.
\]

The integral on the right-hand side can also be computed analytically:

\[
\iint_{\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_2} / \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2} \times \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_2} / \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1/2}} d\theta = \pi^{d_\theta/2} / \Gamma([d_\theta - k_j]/2 + 1) \Gamma(k_j/2 + 1) [2\epsilon_2]^{d_\theta - k_j} [\hat{K}_n / (2\epsilon_1\epsilon_2)]^{k_j}.
\]

Putting everything together and given that \(n^{-d_\theta} = o(k_j^{-k_j})\), we have with probability going to 1: \(\int_{\mathcal{N}(S_j)} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta \simeq \hat{K}_n^{k_j}\), for each set \(S_j\) covering \(\Theta_0\). This implies that: \(\int_{\mathcal{N}(S_j)} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \simeq \hat{\pi}_n^{k_j - \min_k k_j}\), which goes to 0 for all \(j\) with \(k_j > k = \min_k k_j\). Asymptotically, the sets \(S_j\) with the largest degree of identification failure \(k_j\) will dominate the posterior distribution.

To get the desired result, pick \(j\) such that \(k_j = k\) and the associated \(\epsilon_1\) described above. As before, for any \(0 < \epsilon < \epsilon_1/2\) there exists a constant \(C_\epsilon > 0\) such that for any \(\nu \in \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1}(\nu_j)\), with probability going to 1:

\[
C_\epsilon k_j^{k_j} + o_p(n^{-d}) \leq \int_{\varphi_j(\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1}(\nu_j) \times \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1}(\nu_j))} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq \int_{\mathcal{N}(S_j)} \hat{K}_n(\theta) d\theta,
\]

where the last inequality holds for \(\epsilon\) small enough so that \(\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1}(\nu_j) \times \mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1}(\nu_j) \subseteq \mathcal{N}(U_j) \times \mathcal{N}(\{0\})\) holds. Such \(\epsilon > 0\) exists by the definition of open sets. This implies that for any two \(\nu_1 \neq \nu_2\) in \(\mathcal{B}_{\epsilon_1}(\nu_j)\), \(\exists \epsilon > 0\) small enough such that Proposition[1] holds, which concludes the proof. □
Appendix B  Proofs for the Results of Section 4

B.1 Weak or Set Identification

Proof of Theorem 5: The proof will treat (semi)-strong and weak identification separately.

Case 1: (semi)-strong identification.

Given the assumptions, Lemma D4 holds and \( \hat{\ell}_n = 1 \) with probability going to 1. Theorem 1 also holds: \( \hat{\theta}_n \) and \( \hat{\theta}_{n,LS/\infty} \) are consistent and asymptotically normal. The second result is then a consequence of condition 2.iii. in the Theorem.

Case 2: weak/set identification.

Under weak or set identification, Lemmas D4 and D6 imply that, with probability going to 1, \( \hat{\ell}_n \geq \ell^* \). The remaining assumptions imply that the second step, inference, is asymptotically valid which concludes the proof.

Proof of Remark 2: Since neither \( \bar{g}_n(\alpha_0, \cdot) \) nor \( \hat{V}_n(\alpha_0, \cdot) \) depend on \( \beta \), \( S_n(\alpha_0) \) does not depend on \( \beta \) so that equation (11) holds. The consistency of \( \hat{V}_n \) and the central limit theorem for \( \bar{g}_n \) imply that equation (12) holds. Under strong identification, \( S_n(\alpha_0) \) is a Likelihood-ratio statistic so that equation (13) is a standard results, see e.g. Newey & McFadden (1994).

B.2 Higher-Order Identification

Proof of Theorem 6: The proof will treat (semi)-strong and weak identification separately.

Case 1: (semi)-strong identification.

By Lemma D8, with probability going to 1, \( \bar{h}_n^2 \leq C[\sqrt{n} \alpha_n^2 / \lambda_{\min}(\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) / \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0))]^2 \) \( \triangleq \varepsilon_n^2 \) for some \( C \geq 0 \). The size distortion implied by a non-central \( \chi^2 \) distribution with non-centrality parameter \( \varepsilon_n \) is given by:

\[
\int_\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1-\alpha}}^{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1-\alpha}}} \phi(x + \varepsilon_n)dx - (1 - \alpha) = \int_\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1-\alpha}}^{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1-\alpha}}} [\phi(x + \varepsilon_n) - \phi(x)]dx \\
= \varepsilon_n \int_\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1-\alpha}}^{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1-\alpha}}} \phi'(x)dx + o(\varepsilon_n) = 2\varepsilon_n[\phi(\sqrt{\varepsilon_{1-\alpha}}) - \phi(0)] + o(\varepsilon_n).
\]

This implies result a. if \( \varepsilon_n = o(\gamma_n) \).

Case 2: weak/set identification.

First, by using similar arguments as in the proof of Lemma D6 it can be shown that Lemma D7 implies that \( \hat{\ell}_n \geq \ell^* \) with probability going to 1. Given the remaining assumption, the rest of the proof is identical to the proof of Theorem 5.
Supplement to
"Detecting Identification Failure in Moments Condition Models"

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This Supplemental Material consists of Appendices C, D, E, F, G and H to the main text.

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Appendix C  Additional Results

C.1  Additional Rules of Thumb for Section 4.1.2

C.1.1  Over-Identified Models

Consider the over-identified linear Gaussian experiment:

\[ \bar{g}_n(\theta) = A_n + B_n \theta \]

where \( A_n - B_n \theta_0 = Z_1, B_n = \bar{B}_n + Z_2 \) and \((Z'_1, \text{vec}(Z_2))'\) Gaussian, \(d_\theta \leq \dim(Z_1)\). Let \( W \) be a non-stochastic positive definite matrix which does not depend on \( \theta \). Let \( \mathbb{E}(Z_1 Z'_1) = V_1/n \) and \( \mathbb{E}(Z_2 W Z_1) = V_{21} \). Furthermore, assume that \( \bar{B}_n = n^{-\delta} \times B \) with \( B \) full rank and \( \delta \in [0, 1/2) \). Under the stated assumptions:

\[ \hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0 = -\left( \bar{B}_n' W \bar{B}_n \right)^{-1} \bar{B}_n' W Z_1 - \left( \bar{B}_n' W \bar{B}_n \right)^{-1} Z_2' W Z_1 + O_p(n^{-3/2+3\delta}). \]

Take \( v'_{j,n} \) to be a right eigenvector of \( W^{1/2} \bar{B}_n \), associated with the eigenvalue \( \lambda_{j,n} \) then:

\[ v_{j,n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) = -\lambda_{j,n}^{-1} W_{1/2} Z_1 - \lambda_{j,n}^{-2} Z_2' W Z_1 + O(n^{-3/2+3\delta}). \]

As in the just-identified case:

\[ \frac{|\text{bias}|^2}{|\text{variance}|} = \frac{1}{n|\lambda_{j,n}|^2} \frac{v_{j,n}^* V_{21} V_{12} v_{j,n}}{v_{j,n}^* V_1 v_{j,n}} + o \left( \frac{1}{v|\lambda_{j,n}|^2} \right). \]

The rule-of-thumb then proceed the same way as in the just-identified case.

C.1.2  A non-local approach to the rule-of-thumb

When the model is set identified but the local identification condition holds, as in Examples  
the rule-of-thumb above may not perform well because \( V_{12} \) will tend to be very small (\( \Theta_0 \) covers a wide range but \( \bar{g}_n \) is less than \( \kappa_n \)). A simple solution is to split \( \Theta_0 \) into clusters within which the local rule-of-thumb can provide a better approximation. In practice, one can apply the \( k \)-means algorithm\(^1\) to build clusters on \( \{\theta, \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} - \inf_{\theta} \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n\} \) and apply the rule of thumb within each cluster, \( B_n \) should be re-approximated within each cluster. The largest cutoff across clusters becomes the global rule-of-thumb for Algorithm \(^1\)

\(^1\) See e.g. Hastie et al. (2009), Chapter 14.3, for an overview of cluster analysis.

\(^2\) This approach was applied in Appendix G.2 in Monte-Carlo simulations for Example 2.
when these clusters are far from one another which leads to between-cluster size distortion. A between-cluster rule-of-thumb will have to be computed. Suppose the k-means procedure picked \( C \geq 2 \) clusters. By construction, \( \hat{\theta}_n \) belongs to one of these clusters. Denote this cluster \( cl_n \) and take \( \theta_{cl_n} \), a solution to \([2]\) within that cluster. For \( v_{j,n} \) described above, the t-statistic for testing \( v'_{j,n} (\theta - \theta_{cl}) = 0 \), where \( \theta_{cl} \) belongs to one of the several potential clusters \( cl \in \{1, \ldots, C\} \), is:

\[
t_n = \sqrt{n} \times \frac{v'_{j,n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_{cl})}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda_{j,n} B_n V_{cl_n} B_n' v_{j,n}}}} = \sqrt{n} \times |\lambda_{j,n}|^{-1} \times \frac{v'_{j,n} (\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_{cl})}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda_{j,n} B_n V_{cl_n} B_n' v_{j,n}}}} + \sqrt{n} \times |\lambda_{j,n}|^{-1} \times \frac{v'_{j,n} (\theta_{cl} - \theta_{cl})}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda_{j,n} B_n V_{cl_n} B_n' v_{j,n}}}}.
\]

The last equality suggests that the between-cluster size distortion is a function of the distance between the clusters relative the sampling uncertainty. If the distance is small relative to standard errors, then size distortion is minimal. This yields the between-cluster rule-of-thumb:

\[
\Lambda^2_{n,\text{between}} \geq \frac{n \times \sup_{cl,cl'} d(cl, cl')}{c(\gamma_n)^2 \times \inf_{cl \in \{1, \ldots, C\}} \lambda_{\min}(V_{cl})},
\]

where \( d(cl, cl') \) is the distance between the two clusters \( cl \) and \( cl' \). If there is only one cluster, this rule-of-thumb is not needed. The overall rule-of-thumb is simply the largest value of the between and within rules-of-thumb computed above. In the Monte-Carlo simulations, the following stopping rule was used to determine whether an additional cluster should be added: if the distance between centroids, with the other clusters, was greater than 1% of the diameters of the clusters then it would be added. This is a quick way to check if the two cluster are close to one another or not. Other criteria could be considered in future research.

C.2 Additional Results for Section 4.1

C.2.1 A quasi-CLT for \( A_{n,LS}, B_{n,LS} \)

**Lemma C2.** (Addional Asymptotic Results for \( A_{n,LS}, B_{n,LS} \) under Strong and Semi-Strong Identification) Suppose that the assumptions of Theorem 4 and the following hold:
i. uniform Central Limit Theorem:

\[ \sqrt{n} \left( \begin{array}{c} \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) \\
\text{vec}[\partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)] - \text{vec}[\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)] \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, V). \]

ii. stochastic equicontinuity condition, i.e. for all \( \delta_n \downarrow 0 \):

\[ \sup_{\|\theta_1 - \theta_2\| \leq \delta_n} \| \sqrt{n} \left( \begin{array}{c} [\partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_1) - \partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_2)] - [\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_1) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_2)] \end{array} \right) \| = o_p(1) \]

then \( A_{n,LS} = \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) - B_{n,LS} \theta_0 + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \) and \( B_{n,LS} H_n = \partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) H_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \) so that

\[ \sqrt{n} \left( \begin{array}{c} A_{n,LS} + B_{n,LS} \theta_0 \\
\text{vec}(B_{n,LS} - B_{n,LS}) \end{array} \right) = \sqrt{n} \left( \begin{array}{c} \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) \\
\text{vec}[\partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)] - \text{vec}[\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)] \end{array} \right) + o_p(1) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, V) \]

where \( \tilde{B}_{n,LS} \) corresponds to \( B_{n,LS} \) computed using the random measure \( \hat{\pi}_n \):

\[ \tilde{B}_{n,LS}' = \Sigma_n^{-1} \int (\theta - \theta_n) \left[ \int \{g_n(\theta) - g_n(\tilde{\theta})\} \hat{\pi}_n(\tilde{\theta}) d\tilde{\theta} \right] \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta. \]

**C.2.2 Primitive Conditions for Theorem 5**

**Lemma C3** (Asymptotic Distribution of the Profile S Statistic under (Semi)-Strong Identification). Suppose that \( \theta = A(\beta', \gamma')' \) where \( A \) is an invertible matrix and \( \gamma \) is (semi)-strongly identified: the assumptions of Theorem 3 hold for \( \gamma \) holding \( \beta = \beta_0 \) fixed. Let \( \hat{V}_n \overset{P}{\to} \lim_{n \to \infty} n \times \text{var}(\bar{g}_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0)) \) positive definite and \( \hat{\gamma}_n \) is computed using \( W_n = V_n^{-1} \), then:

\[ n \times \bar{g}_n(A(\beta_0', \hat{\gamma}_n')') \hat{V}_n^{-1} \bar{g}_n(A(\beta_0', \hat{\gamma}_n')) \overset{d}{\to} \chi^2_{\text{dim}(g) - \text{dim}(\gamma)}. \]

**Proposition C2** (Verifying Theorem 3's Condition 2. for the S-statistic). Suppose the assumptions for Lemmas D4 and D6 hold. Suppose there exists a re-parameterization with an invertible matrix \( A \) and vectors \( \gamma_\ell, \ell = 1, \ldots, L \) such that:

\[ \theta = A(\gamma_1', \ldots, \gamma_L'), \quad R_\ell \theta = c \iff (\gamma_1', \ldots, \gamma_L')' = \tilde{c}, \]

for \( c, \tilde{c} \in \mathbb{R}^{\text{rank}(R_\ell)} \). Let \( \ell^* \), \( \theta_{0,c} \) and \( \hat{\theta}_{n,\ell,c} \) be defined as in Theorem 3, suppose that for each \( \ell \geq \ell^* \):

\[ n \times \text{min}(I_\ell A' \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_{0,c})' \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_{0,c}) A I_\ell) \to +\infty, \]

3
as \( n \to \infty \), where \( \mathcal{L} = \text{blockdiag}(0_{\text{rank}(R_{\ell})}, I_{d_{\theta} - \text{rank}(R_{\ell})}) \). Then for each \( \ell > \ell^* \), \( (\gamma_{\ell}', \ldots, \gamma_{\ell}')' \) is semi-strongly identified. If furthermore, \( W_n(\theta) = \hat{V}_n(\theta)^{-1} \) is a uniformly consistent estimator for \( n \times \text{var}(\hat{g}_n(\theta)) \), then for each \( \ell \geq \ell^* \):

\[
S_{n,\ell} = \inf_{R_{\ell} \theta = c_{\ell}} n \times \|\hat{g}_n(\theta)\|_{\hat{V}_n^{-1}}^2 \to^d \chi^2_{\text{dim}(g) - [d_{\theta} - \text{rank}(R_{\ell})]}.
\]

Let \( c_{1-\alpha,\ell} \) be the \( 1 - \alpha \) quantile of a \( \chi^2 \) distribution with \( \text{dim}(g) - [d_{\theta} - \text{rank}(R_{\ell})] \) degrees of freedom, then the following holds:

\[
\inf_{\ell = \ell^*, \ldots, \mathcal{L}} \mathbb{P}(T_{n,\ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha,\ell}) = 1 - \alpha + o(1).
\]

### C.3  (Counter)-Examples for Proposition[1] and Theorem[4]

#### C.3.1 Examples for Theorem[4]

Figure [C5] shows several examples for cases i-iii considered in Theorem[4]. The first row shows two sets with non-empty interior (shaded area) so that \( \Theta_0 \) has non-zero measure in \( \mathbb{R}^2 \). In each set, it is possible to find two disjoint balls that has non-zero measure in \( \mathbb{R}^2 \) and thus strictly positive posterior mass asymptotically.

The second row illustrates case ii. with finite collections of singletons arranged in various patterns. The particular alignment of the points is not relevant for the result as much as the local behaviour of the moments \( g_n \) around these points.

The third row illustrates case iii. with a one dimensional manifold on the left-hand-side: the circle can be represented as \( \{(\theta_1, \theta_2) = (\theta_{1,0}, \theta_{2,0}) + R \times (\cos(\vartheta), \sin(\vartheta)), \vartheta \in [0, 2\pi]\} \) for some \( (\theta_{1,0}, \theta_{2,0}) \in \mathbb{R}^2, R > 0 \). There is thus a one-to-one mapping between the circle and \( [0, 2\pi] \) which has non-empty interior in \( \mathbb{R} \). The example on the right-hand-side has \( \mathcal{S}_1 = \text{line} \) and \( \mathcal{S}_2 = \text{point} (0\text{-dimensional manifold}) \). In that setting it can be shown that \( \hat{\pi}_n(B_\varepsilon(S_2)) \to^P 0 \) for \( \varepsilon > 0 \) small, fixed. The posterior is dominated by \( \mathcal{S}_1 \), i.e. the line. While the posterior variance is bounded below (in probability) in the direction \((1,1)\), it converges to 0 in the direction \((1,-1)\) because \( S_2 \) has measure 0 and does not impact the posterior variance asymptotically as a result.
C.3.2 Counter-Example: a moment function that does not satisfy the conditions for Proposition □

Consider the function: \( g_n(\theta) = \theta^6 \sin(1/\theta), \quad \theta \in [-1, 1] \). This function is twice continuously differentiable on \([-1, 1]\) with bounded second derivative. It has infinitely many zeros in \([-1, 1]\) and such that:

\[
\# \{ \theta \in [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon], g_n(\theta) = 0 \} = +\infty, \quad \# \{ \theta \notin [-\varepsilon, \varepsilon], g_n(\theta) = 0 \} < +\infty,
\]

for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \). This implies that: \( \int_{[-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \xrightarrow{P} 1 \), for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \). In turn, the posterior variance can be bounded above by:

\[
\Sigma_n \leq \int_{[-1,1]} \theta^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta = \int_{[-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]} \theta^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta + \int_{[-1,1]/[-\varepsilon, \varepsilon]} \theta^2 \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \leq \varepsilon^2 \times [1 + o_p(1)] + o_p(1),
\]
for any $\varepsilon > 0$. This implies that $\Sigma_n \overset{p}{\to} 0$ even though the model is set identified. Note that it is possible that $\Sigma_n \overset{p}{\to} 0$ at a rate slower than $\kappa_n^2$ so that $\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS}) \overset{p}{\to} 0$ but at a slower than $\kappa_n$ rate. Explicit rates are hard to compute analytically for this example.

Figure C5: Function $g_n$ for which the conditions for Proposition are not met

Note: Left panel: $g_n$ plotted over $[-1, 1]$, right panel $g_n$ plotted over $[-0.01, 0.01]$.

Appendix D Preliminary Results for Section 4

D.1 Preliminary Results for Section 4.1

Lemma D4. (Detecting Weak/Set Identification Failures) Let $\Delta_n = o(1)$ be a strictly positive sequence. Let $B_{n,LS/\infty}$ be either $B_{n,LS}$ or $B_{n,\infty}$.

a. (Weak/Set Identification) Suppose that the assumptions of Theorem or Lemma hold so that $\Sigma_n$ is a $O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n^2)$ on the span $V$ defined in Theorem and $\tilde{\kappa}_n = o(\Delta_n)$, then

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P(\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS/\infty}) < \lambda_n) = 1,$$

b. (Semi-Strong and Strong Identification) Suppose that the assumptions of Theorem hold and the Jacobian is such that $\Delta_n^2 = o(\lambda_{\min} (\partial^2 g_n(\theta_0) \partial^2 g_n(\theta_0)' ))$, then

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} P(\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS/\infty}) < \lambda_n) = 0.$$

Lemma a. is a direct implication of the results in Section. Lemma b. suggests which sequences of (semi)-strongly identified models may lead to false positives when detecting identification failure. To illustrate, take $\kappa_n = \sqrt{\log(\log(n))} n^{-1/2}$ and $\lambda_n =$
Lemma D5. (Collapsing the Weakly Identified Set into a Singleton) Let $V = \text{Span}\{\mathbf{v} = \theta_1 - \theta_0, (\theta_1, \theta_0) \in \Theta_0^3\}$ where $\Theta_0$ is the weakly identified set defined in equation (4). Let $P_V$ be orthogonal projection matrix onto $V$ and $P_V^\perp$ its orthogonal, if $1 \leq \text{rank}(P_V^\perp) < d_\theta$ then:

a. $P_V^\perp \Theta_0 = \{P_V^\perp \theta_0\}$, with $\theta_0 \in \Theta_0$

b. let $(u^*, v^*) = (u_1^*, \ldots, u_k^*, v_1^*, \ldots, v_{d_\theta-k}^*)$ be an orthogonal basis of $\mathbb{R}^{d_\theta}$ such that $\text{rank}(P_V P_v) = \text{rank}(P_V)$ then for any $c \in \mathbb{R}^{d_\theta-k}$

$$\Theta_0 \cap \{\theta \in \Theta, P_v \theta = c\} = \{\theta_{0,c}\} \text{ or } \emptyset.$$ 

Lemma D6. (Fixing the Span of Identification Failure) Suppose that the model is weakly or set identified and satisfies the assumptions of Lemma D5. Let $\hat{\ell}_n$ be the stopping value in Algorithm 7 then, with probability going to 1

$$\Theta_0 \cap \{\theta \in \Theta, R_{\hat{\ell}_n} \theta = c_{\ell_n}\}$$

is either a singleton or the empty set.

**D.2 Preliminary Results for Section 4.2**

Lemma D7 (Behaviour of $\tilde{h}^2$ under Higher-Order Identification). Suppose that the model is higher-order identified and satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 4. Furthermore, assume that $\tilde{g}_n$ is continuously differentiable around $\theta_0$. Let $A_n = g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - B_n \hat{\theta}_n$, $B_n = \partial_\theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)$ and $R_n(\theta) = g_n(\theta) - A_n - B_n \theta$, where $\hat{\theta}_n$ is a GMM estimator of $\theta_0$ for some weighting matrix $W_n = W + O_p(n^{-1/2})$, $W$ positive definite. Suppose that $\Lambda_V + O_p(n^{-1/2}) \preceq \lambda_{\text{min}}(V_1) \preceq \lambda_{\text{max}}(V_1) \leq \bar{\Lambda}_V + O_p(n^{-1/2})$ for some $0 \leq \Lambda_V \leq \bar{\Lambda}_V < \infty$. Suppose that there exists $C_j \geq 0$, $j = 1, \ldots, r$, with strict inequality when $C_j > 0$ in Definition 5 such that for any $\theta_1, \theta_2$ with $\|g_n(\theta_j)\|_W = O(\kappa_n)$, $j \in \{1, 2\}$:

$$\|g_n(\theta_1) - g_n(\theta_2) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_2)(\theta_1 - \theta_2)\| \geq \sum_{j=2}^r C_j \|P_j(\theta_1 - \theta_2)\|^j + O_p(n^{-1/2}),$$

where the $P_j$ are the same as in Definition 5 for each $\ell \in \{1, \ldots, \ell\}$. Suppose that $R_{\ell} \theta_0 = c_{\ell}$ holds.

---

3The relation $a_n \preceq b_n$ implies that $a_n$ is bounded by $b_n$ modulo a constant: $\exists C > 0$, $a_n \leq C b_n$ for two sequences $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ and $(b_n)_{n \geq 1}$. 

---

\[ \sqrt{\log(n)} n^{-1/2}. \] For these sequences, models with $n^{-1/2} \ll \lambda_{\text{min}}(\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)) \lesssim \sqrt{\log(n)} n^{-1/2}$ may be detected as weakly identified. In practice, this range seems to be fairly small.
Let \( V_r = \text{Span}(P_2, \ldots, P_r) \) be the span of the first-order identification failure. Let \( \bar{h}^2 \) be computed using the procedure in Algorithm \( E.1 \). If \( \text{rank}(P_{V_r}P_{R_{n}}) < \text{rank}(P_{V_r}) \) then \( \bar{h}^2 \to +\infty \), as \( n \to \infty \), with probability going to 1.

Lemma \( D7 \) shows that the criterion in Algorithm \( E.1 \) diverges under higher-order identification. This implies that higher-order identification can be detected even when the sequence of tolerance \( \bar{\gamma}_n \) is fixed, i.e. \( \bar{\gamma}_n = \gamma \). The moments \( \bar{g}_n \) are assumed to be smooth to simplify the Algorithm and the proofs. It is also assumed that the first-order identification failure occurs at \( \theta_0 \) as well as in shrinking neighborhoods of \( \theta_0 \). This will allow to substitute the residual curvature at the unknown \( \theta_0 \) with a plug-in estimate.

**Lemma D8** (Behaviour of \( \bar{h}^2 \) under (Semi)-Strong Identification). Suppose that the model is (semi)-strongly identified and satisfies the assumptions of Theorem \( D1 \). Furthermore, assume that \( \bar{g}_n \) is continuously differentiable around \( \theta_0 \) and \( \partial \bar{g}_n(\theta) \) is non-singular in a neighborhood of \( \theta_0 \). Let \( A_n = \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - B_n\hat{\theta}_n, \quad B_n = \partial \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) \) and \( \bar{R}_n(\theta) = \bar{g}_n(\theta) - A_n - B_n\theta \), where \( \hat{\theta}_n \) is a GMM estimator of \( \theta_0 \) for some weighting matrix \( W_n = W + O_p(n^{-1/2}) \), \( W \) positive definite. Suppose that \( \bar{R}_n(\theta) \leq \bar{C}_n\|\theta - \hat{\theta}_n\|^2 \) in a neighborhood of \( \theta_0 \) for some \( \bar{C}_n = O_p(1) \). Furthermore suppose that \( \kappa_n \) is such that \( \sqrt{n}\kappa^2_n = o(\lambda_{\text{min}}(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0))) \), then:

\[
\bar{h}^2_n \leq O_p(\sqrt{n}\kappa^2_n/\lambda_{\text{min}}(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)))) = o_p(1).
\]

Lemma \( D8 \) shows which (semi)-strongly identified models can be detected as such with high probability. Suppose \( \bar{\gamma}_n = \gamma \) fixed and \( \kappa_n = \sqrt{2\log(\log[\eta]n^{-1/2}) \), then semi-strongly identified models with \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0))) \approx \sqrt{2\log(\log[\eta]n^{-1/2}} \) may be subject to false positives. To put this into perspective, when the second derivative is non-zero, the local expansion is non-linear as soon as \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0))) \approx n^{-1/2} \). This implies that the range of rates between \( n^{-1/2} \) and \( \sqrt{2\log(\log[\eta]n^{-1/2}} \) is subject to false positives. As in the case of detecting weak identification, this is a fairly narrow range.\(^4\)

**Appendix E** Proofs for the Results of Appendix \(C\)

**E.1** A quasi-CLT for \( A_{n,LS}, B_{n,LS} \)

**Proof of Lemma \( C2 \).** First recall that Theorem \( C1 \) implies:

\[
A_{n,LS} = \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - B_{n,LS}\hat{\theta}_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}), \quad B_{n,LS}H_n = \partial \bar{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n)H_n + o_p(n^{-1/2}\kappa_n^{-1}).
\]

\(^4\)In terms of \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(\partial \bar{g}_n(\theta_0)) \) it corresponds to the \( n^{-1/4} \) to \( [\log(\log[\eta])]^{1/4}n^{-1/4} \) range.
The proof is divided into two parts, the first provides results for \( A_{n,LS} \) and the second part derives the result for \( B_{n,LS} \).

**Step 1. Re-expressing \( A_{n,LS} \) in terms of \( \theta_0 \):**

First, \( A_{n,LS} \) can be expressed in terms of \( \theta_0 \) rather than \( \hat{\theta}_n \) up to a \( o_p(n^{-1/2}) \) term:

\[
A_{n,LS} = \tilde{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - B_{n,LS}\theta_0 + o_p(n^{-1/2})
\]

\[
= \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0) - B_{n,LS}\theta_0 + \tilde{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0) - B_{n,LS}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) + o_p(n^{-1/2})
\]

Note that \([B_{n,LS} - \partial_{\theta} g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)]H_n H_n^{-1}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) = o_p(n^{-1/2} \kappa^{-1}_n) O_p(n^{-1/2}) = o_p(n^{-1/2})\) which implies:

\[
B_{n,LS}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) = \partial_{\theta} g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) + o_p(n^{-1/2}).
\]

Substituting this into \( A_{n,LS} \) together with condition iii. in Definition 4 yields:

\[
A_{n,LS} = \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0) - B_{n,LS}\theta_0 + [\tilde{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0) - \partial_{\theta} g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0)] + o_p(n^{-1/2})
\]

\[
= \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0) - B_{n,LS}\theta_0 + O(||\partial_{\theta} g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0)||^2) + o_p(n^{-1/2}).
\]

Using condition iv. in Definition 4 the last term can be re-written as:

\[
\partial_{\theta} g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) = \partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0) H_n H_n^{-1}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0) + [\partial_{\theta} g_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - \partial_{\theta} g_n(\theta_0)]H_n H_n^{-1}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0)
\]

\[
= O_p(n^{-1/2}).
\]

As a result, \( ||\partial_{\theta} g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0)||^2 = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \), and \( A_{n,LS} = \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0) - B_{n,LS}\theta_0 + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \).

**Step 2. Expressing \( B_{n,LS} \) as a function of \( \partial_{\theta} \tilde{g}_n \):**

Using the least-squares formula, \( B_{n,LS} \) can be expressed as:

\[
B'_{n,LS} = \Sigma_n^{-1} \int_{\Theta} (\theta - \hat{\theta}) [\int_{\Theta} \{ g_n(\theta) - g_n(\hat{\theta}) \} \tilde{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta}) d\hat{\theta}]' \tilde{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta
\]

\[
= \Sigma_n^{-1} \int_{\Theta} (\theta - \hat{\theta}) [\int_{\Theta} \{ \tilde{g}_n(\theta) - \tilde{g}_n(\hat{\theta}) \} - \{ g_n(\theta) - g_n(\hat{\theta}) \} ] \tilde{\pi}_n(\hat{\theta}) d\hat{\theta}]' \tilde{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta
\]

\[
= \Sigma_n^{-1} \int_{\Theta} (\theta - \hat{\theta}) [\int_{\Theta} \{ \partial_{\theta} \tilde{g}_n(\theta) - \partial_{\theta} g_n(\hat{\theta}) \} - \{ \theta - \hat{\theta} \} \tilde{\pi}(\hat{\theta}) ] d\theta
\]

for some intermediate values \( \tilde{\theta} \) such that \( ||\theta - \tilde{\theta}|| \leq ||\theta - \hat{\theta}|| \) for each pair \( \theta, \hat{\theta} \). Using the arguments from the proofs of Theorem 1 for any \( d \geq 1 \) there exists a \( C_K > 0 \) such that,
with probability going to 1:
\[
\int_E (\theta - \bar{\theta}) \left[ \int \{ \partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta) \} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \right] = o_p(n^{-d})
\]
\[
= \int \left[ \int_{H_n^{-1}(\theta-n_0) \leq C_K \varepsilon_n} \{ \partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta) \} \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \right] + o_p(n^{-d})
\]
\[
= \left( \int (\theta - \bar{\theta})(\theta - \bar{\theta})' \hat{\pi}_n(\theta) d\theta \right) \left( \partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \right) + o_p(n^{-d})
\]
\[
= \Sigma_n \left( \partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \right) + o_p(n^{-d})
\]
where the \( o_p(n^{-1/2}) \) term is due to the stochastic equicontinuity assumption for \( \partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta) \). Pick \( d \) large enough such that we have \( \Sigma_n^{-1} o_p(n^{-d}) = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \) and then:
\[
B_{n,LS} - B_{n,LS} = \partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) + o_p(n^{-1/2}).
\]
This implies that \( A_{n,LS} \) and \( B_{n,LS} \) satisfy the following:
\[
\sqrt{n} \begin{pmatrix}
A_{n,LS} + B_{n,LS} \theta_0 \\
\vec{B}_{n,LS} - \vec{B}_{n,LS}
\end{pmatrix}
= \sqrt{n} \begin{pmatrix}
\bar{g}_n(\theta_0) \\
\vec{\partial_\theta \bar{g}_n(\theta_0) - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)}
\end{pmatrix}
+ o_p(n^{-1/2}) \overset{d}{\rightarrow} \mathcal{N}(0, V),
\]
which concludes the proof.

\[\square\]

**E.2 Primitive Conditions for Theorem 5**

*Proof of Lemma C3.* To simplify notation, the proof will consider \( \theta = (\alpha, \gamma) \) and \( H_n \) will be defined using derivatives of \( \gamma \) only in the below. By a re-parameterization, we have \( \hat{\gamma}_{n,GMM} = \gamma_0 + H_n \hat{h}_n / \sqrt{n} \) yields via the Argmax Theorem (van der Vaart & Wellner 1996):
\[
\hat{h}_n = \argmin_{h} \left( \mathbb{E}_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) + \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) H_n h \right) \left( \mathbb{E}_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) + \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) H_n h \right)^{-1} + o_p(1)
\]
\[
= - \left( H_n \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) \hat{V}_n^{-1} H_n \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) \right)^{-1} H_n \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) \hat{V}_n^{-1} \mathbb{E}_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) + o_p(1).
\]
Consider an estimator \( \hat{\gamma}_n \) satisfying \( H_n^{-1}(\hat{\gamma}_n - \hat{\gamma}_{n,GMM}) = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \), then:
\[
\bar{g}_n(\beta_0, \hat{\gamma}_n) = (I - P_n) \bar{g}_n(\alpha_0, \gamma_0) + o_p(n^{-1/2}).
\]
where \( P_n = \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\alpha_0, \gamma_0) H_n \left( H_n \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) \hat{V}_n^{-1} H_n \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) \right)^{-1} H_n \partial_{\gamma} g_n(\beta_0, \gamma_0) \hat{V}_n^{-1} \). Using usual arguments, \( P_n \) is a projection matrix and:
\[
S_n(\beta_0) = n \times \bar{g}_n(\beta_0, \hat{\gamma}_n) \hat{V}_n^{-1} \bar{g}_n(\beta_0, \hat{\gamma}_n) \overset{d}{\rightarrow} \chi_{\text{dim}(\gamma) - \text{dim}(\alpha)}^2.
\]
This concludes the proof.

\[\square\]
Proof of Proposition C2. The first result is a consequence of Lemma C3. For the second results, note that for each \( \ell = \ell^*, \ldots, \mathcal{L} \):

\[
P(S_{n, \ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha, \ell}) - (1 - \alpha) = o(1).
\]

Since this holds for finitely many \( \ell \), this implies that:

\[
\sup_{\ell = \ell^*, \ldots, \mathcal{L}} P(S_{n, \ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha, \ell}) - (1 - \alpha) = o(1).
\]

Note that:

\[
\inf_{\ell = \ell^*, \ldots, \mathcal{L}} P(S_{n, \ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha, \ell}) - (1 - \alpha) \leq \sup_{\ell = j^*, \ldots, \mathcal{L}} P(S_{n, \ell} \leq c_{1-\alpha, \ell}) - (1 - \alpha) = o(1).
\]

This concludes the proof. \( \square \)

Appendix F  Proofs for the Results of Appendix D

F.1 Weak or Set Identification

Proof. Proof of Lemma D4

a. Weak/set identification:

Under the stated assumptions, either Theorem 3 or Lemma hold. These results indicate that \( \lambda_{\min}(B_{n, LS/\infty}) = O_p(\tilde{\kappa}_n) = o_p(\Lambda_n) \) which implies the result.

b. (Semi)-strong identification:

Under the stated assumptions, \( B_{n, LS/\infty} \) is such that:

\[
[B_{n, LS/\infty} - \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)]H_n = o_p(n^{-1/2}\tilde{\kappa}^{-1}_n)
\]

Let \( \| \cdot \|_* \) be the spectral norm, i.e. the absolute value of the largest eigenvalue, which is well defined for real symmetric matrices. We have:

\[
H_n^{-1}[B'_{n, LS/\infty}B_{n, LS/\infty}]^{-1}H_n^{-1} - H_n^{-1}[\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)]^{-1}H_n^{-1} + o_p(n^{-1/2}\tilde{\kappa}^{-1}_n).
\]

Note that by definition of \( H_n \), we have \( \lambda(H_n \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)' \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)H_n) = (1, \ldots, 1) \), i.e. all the eigenvalues are equal to 1. Using Problem III.6.14 in [Bhatia (1997)], this implies:

\[
\lambda_{\min}(H_n^{-2}) \times \lambda_{\max}([B'_{n, LS/\infty}B_{n, LS/\infty}]^{-1}) \leq d_\theta + o_p(n^{-1/2}\tilde{\kappa}^{-1}_n).
\]
Given that \( \lambda_{\max}([B'_{n,LS/\infty}B_{n,LS/\infty}]^{-1}) = [\lambda_{\min}(B'_{n,LS/\infty}B_{n,LS/\infty})]^{-1} \) and \( \lambda_{\min}(H^{-2}) = \lambda_{\max}(H^2) = [\lambda_{\min}(\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)/\partial g_n(\theta_0))]^{-1} \), this implies:

\[
\frac{\lambda_{\min}(\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)/\partial g_n(\theta_0))}{\mathbb{Q}^n + \mathbb{Q}^{n/2}} \leq \lambda_{\min}(B'_{n,LS/\infty}B_{n,LS/\infty}).
\]

Since by assumption \( \Lambda_n^2 = o(\lambda_{\min}(\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)/\partial g_n(\theta_0))) \), the above inequality implies that

\[
\Lambda_n^2 = o_p\left(\lambda_{\min}(B'_{n,LS/\infty}B_{n,LS/\infty})\right)
\]

which concludes the proof.

**Proof of Lemma D5.** The first result is an immediate implication of the definition of \( V \) as the span of the identification failure, by definition it’s orthogonal span a linear subset where the values of \( \theta \in \Theta_0 \) are unique. For the second result, suppose that the intersection is non-empty, pick \( \theta \in \Theta_0 \cap \{ \theta \in \Theta, P_{\varphi} \theta = c \} \). The following holds:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
P^\perp_V \\
P_{\varphi^*}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\theta \\
c
\end{pmatrix}
= 
\begin{pmatrix}
P^\perp \theta_0 \\
c
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

The two terms on the right-hand side are unique since \( c \) is fixed and \( P^\perp_V \Theta_0 \) is a singleton. By construction \( (P^\perp_V, P_V) \) is invertible, \( (P^\perp_V, P_{\varphi^*}) \) also has full rank since \( \text{rank}(P_V P_{\varphi^*}) = \text{rank}(P_V) \) i.e. \( P_{\varphi^*} \) preserves the span of \( P_V \). This concludes the proof.

**Proof of Lemma D6.** First, recall the definition of the identification failure: \( V = \text{Span}(\theta_0 - \theta_1, \theta_0, \theta_1) \in \Theta_0 \), where \( \Theta_0 \) is the weakly identified set of Definition 6. By definition of \( V \) and of projection matrices for any two \( \theta_0, \theta_1 \in \Theta_0: P^\perp_V \theta_0 = P^\perp_V \theta_1 \). This means that \( P^\perp_V \theta_0 \) is unique in \( \Theta_0 \).

Pick \( \ell \in \{1, \ldots, L\} \), \( \text{rank}(P_V P^\perp_{R_\ell}) < \text{rank}(P_V) \) implies that there exists a pair \( \theta_0 \neq \theta_1 \) in \( \Theta_0 \) such that:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
P^\perp_V \\
P_{R_\ell}
\end{pmatrix}
(\theta_0 - \theta_1) = 0
\]

since the matrix on the left-hand side does not have full rank. This implies that: \( \Theta_0 \cap \{ \theta, R_\ell \theta = R_\ell \theta_0 \} \) is neither empty nor a singleton since it contains \( \theta_1 \neq \theta_0 \) as well as \( \theta_0 \). By Lemma D5 \( \text{rank}(P_V P^\perp_{R_\ell}) = \text{rank}(P_V) \) implies that such sets are either empty or a singleton. By definition of \( \ell^* \), this is the case for any \( \ell \in \{\ell^*, \ldots, L\} \).

Lemma D6 can thus be re-stated as \( \hat{\ell}_n \geq \ell^* \) with probability going to 1. Take \( \ell < \ell^* \), there exists a basis \( v_1, \ldots, v_{\text{rank}(R_\ell)} \) such that \( P^\perp_{R_\ell} v_j = 0 \) for all \( j \in \{1, \ldots, \text{rank}(R_\ell)\} \). This
implies that 0 is an eigenvalue of $B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp$ with multiplicity (at least) $\text{rank}(R_\ell)$. Now, we only have to find one more eigenvalue which is less than $\underline{\lambda}_n$ with probability going to 1 to show that $\ell \neq \hat{\ell}_n$ with probability going to 1.

Since $\text{rank}(P_V P_{R_\ell}) < \text{rank}(P_V)$, there exists $v^* \neq 0$ such that $v^* \in V$, $P_V^\perp v^* = 0$, $P_{R_\ell} v^* = 0$ and $P_{R_\ell}^\perp v^* \neq 0$. By construction, the family $(v_1, \ldots, v_{\text{rank}(R_\ell)}, v^*)$ has rank equal to $[\text{rank}(R_\ell) + 1]$. Also, $v^*$ is such that $P_{R_\ell}^\perp v^* = v^*$ so that $B_{n,LS/\infty}v^* = O_p(\kappa_n)$. This implies that $|\lambda_{d_0 - \text{rank}(R_\ell)}(B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp)| = O_p(\kappa_n)$ which is strictly less than $\underline{\lambda}_n$ with probability going to 1. This implies that $B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp$ has, with probability going to 1, at least $[\text{rank}(R_\ell) + 1]$ eigenvalues which are strictly less than $\underline{\lambda}_n$ so that the smallest $[\text{rank}(R_\ell) + 1]$ eigenvalues: $\lambda_{d_0} (B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp)$, $\ldots$, $\lambda_{d_0 - \text{rank}(R_\ell)} (B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp)$ are $O_p(\underline{\lambda}_n)$. This implies that $\ell \neq \hat{\ell}_n$ with probability going to 1.

Now, to show that $\hat{\ell}_n \geq \ell^*$ with probability going to 1, consider the family-wise probability over $\ell \in \{1, \ldots, \ell^* - 1\}$ for the event $\{\lambda_{d_0 - \text{rank}(R_\ell)}(B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp) < \underline{\lambda}_n\}$:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\hat{\ell}_n < \ell^*\right) = \mathbb{P}\left(\max_{\ell = 1, \ldots, \ell^* - 1} \left[\lambda_{d_0 - \text{rank}(R_\ell)}(B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp)\right] > \underline{\lambda}_n\right) \leq \sum_{\ell = 1}^{\ell^* - 1} \mathbb{P}\left(\lambda_{d_0 - \text{rank}(R_\ell)}(B_{n,LS/\infty}P_{R_\ell}^\perp) > \underline{\lambda}_n\right) \to 0,$$

as $n \to \infty$ since the sum is finite and with element going to 0. This concludes the proof. □

### F.2 Higher-Order Identification

**Proof of Lemma [D7]** If $B_{n,\ell} = (B_{n, R_\ell}')$ is singular then $\bar{h}^2 = +\infty$. Suppose it is not singular, Definition [5] and the stated assumptions imply that:

$$\|R_\ell(\theta - \theta_0)\| + \bar{\lambda}^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{r} \sum_{\ell = 1}^{\ell^* - 1} \left\|P_{j}(\theta - \theta_0)\right\|^2 + O_p(n^{-1/2}) \leq \|R_\ell(\theta - \theta_0)\| + \|\bar{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n}$$

$$\leq \|R_\ell(\theta - \theta_0)\| + \bar{\lambda} \sum_{j=1}^{r} \sum_{\ell = 1}^{\ell^* - 1} \left\|P_{j}(\theta - \theta_0)\right\|^2 + O_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

By assumption $R_\ell \theta_0 = c_\ell$. Given that $\text{rank}(P_{V'}) < \text{rank}(P_{V})$, there exists $j_\ell \geq 2$, $v_{j_\ell} \in \text{Span}(P_{j_\ell})$ non-zero with $\|v_{j_\ell}\| = 1$ such that $P_{R_\ell} v_{j_\ell} = 0$ and for $h \in \mathbb{R}$ not too large:

$$\|\bar{g}_n(\theta_0 + h\kappa_n^{1/j_\ell} v_{j_\ell})\|_{W_n} + \|R_\ell(\theta_0 + h\kappa_n^{1/j_\ell} v_{j_\ell}) - c_\ell\| \leq \bar{\lambda} \times C_j |h|^{j_\ell} \kappa_n + O_p(n^{-1/2}) \leq 3/4 \times \kappa_n$$

with probability going to 1 when $|h| \leq 1/[2C_j \bar{\lambda}]^{1/j_\ell}$. This implies that $|h| = 1/[2C_j \bar{\lambda}]^{1/j_\ell}$ is in the maximization set of Algorithm [2] with probability going to 1. The following shows
that the criterion will diverge for this choice of $h$. By definition of $\hat{R}_n$ and the assumptions on the behaviour of $\tilde{g}_n$ around $\theta_0$:

$$\|\hat{R}_n(\theta_0 + h\kappa_n^{1/\gamma} v_{jk})\| \geq \tilde{C}_{jk} |h|^{\gamma} \times \kappa_n + O_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

Now note that for any $\theta$, we have:

$$\sup_{\|v\|=1} \frac{\hat{R}_n(\theta')\tilde{B}_{W,\ell}^v v' \tilde{B}_{W,\ell}^w \hat{R}_n(\theta)}{\hat{v}' \tilde{B}_{W,\ell}^v V_1 \tilde{B}_{W,\ell}^w \hat{v}} = \sup_{\|v\|=1} \frac{\hat{R}_n(\theta')\tilde{v}' \tilde{v} \hat{R}_n(\theta)}{\hat{v}' V_1 \tilde{v}}.$$  

This holds because $(B'_n, R'_\ell)$ is non-singular by assumption so that $B_{W,\ell}$ is also non-singular. Given the bounds on the eigenvalues of $V_1$, the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{\hat{R}_n(\theta')\tilde{v}' \hat{R}_n(\theta)}{\hat{v}' V_1 \tilde{v}} + O_p(n^{-1/2}) \leq \frac{\hat{R}_n(\theta')\tilde{v}' \hat{R}_n(\theta)}{\hat{v}' V_1 \tilde{v}} \leq \frac{\hat{R}_n(\theta')\tilde{v}' \hat{R}_n(\theta)}{\hat{v}' V_1 \tilde{v}} + O_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

Since $\tilde{v}$ covers the full unit circle, there exists a $\bar{v} \neq 0$ over the optimizing set such that $\hat{R}_n(\theta')\tilde{v}' \hat{R}_n(\theta) = \|\hat{R}_n(\theta)\|_\infty^2$ (the sup-norm). This, in turn, implies the following inequality:

$$\|\hat{R}_n(\theta)\|_\infty^2 \geq \|\hat{R}_n(\theta)\|_\infty^2 / \dim(g_n)^2$$

Also note that $\|\hat{R}_n(\theta)\|_\infty^2 \geq \|\hat{R}_n(\theta)\|_\infty^2 / \dim(g_n)^2$ by equivalence between norms. Combining this with the previous result, we have with probability going to 1:

$$\bar{h}_n^2 \geq n \times \|\hat{R}_n(\theta_0 + h\kappa_n^{1/\gamma} v_{jk})\|_\infty^2 / \lambda_V \times (1 + o_p(1))^2 \geq \frac{\tilde{C}_{jk} |h|^{\gamma}}{\lambda_V \times \dim(g_n)^2} \times \sqrt{n \times \kappa_n}^2 \times (1 + o_p(1)).$$

Assumption 1 implies that $\sqrt{n} \times \kappa_n \to +\infty$ which implies that $\bar{h}_n^2 \to +\infty$ with probability going to 1. This concludes the proof. \qed

**Proof of Lemma [D8]** From Definition 4 and Assumptions 1, 2 for $|\theta - \theta_0| \leq \varepsilon$:

$$\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \geq C \|\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)(\theta - \theta_0)\| \times (1 + o_p(1)) \times - O_p(n^{-1/2})$$

$$\geq C \sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)')\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)} \times |\theta - \theta_0| \times (1 + o_p(1)) - O_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

Hence, with probability going to 1, $|\theta - \theta_0| \geq 2 \kappa_n / [C \sqrt{\lambda_{\min}(\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)')\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)}]$ implies that $\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \geq 3/2 \kappa_n > \kappa_n$. Also, $|\theta - \theta_0| > \varepsilon$ implies $\|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \geq 3/2 \kappa_n$ by point identification. Then, under the stated assumptions:

$$\sup_{\theta, \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n} \|\hat{R}_n(\theta)\| \leq \sup_{\theta, \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n} C_n |\theta - \hat{\theta}_n|^2 \leq 4 \times C_n \sup_{\theta, \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n} |\theta - \theta_0|^2$$

$$\leq 16 \times C_n / C \times \kappa_n^2 / \lambda_{\min}(\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)')\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)).$$

Since $\partial \tilde{g}_n(\hat{\theta}_n)$ is non-singular, using a similar argument as in Lemma [D7] implies: $\bar{h}_n^2 \leq O_p([\sqrt{n} \kappa_n^2 / \lambda_{\min}(\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)')\partial \tilde{g}_n(\theta_0)])^2 = o_p(1)$, which concludes the proof. \qed
Appendix G  Additional Monte-Carlo Simulations

G.1 Example 1. Non-Linear Least Squares

Figure G6 compares three power curves for testing the null hypothesis \( \theta_1 = [c + \delta]/\sqrt{n} \). The true value is \( \theta_{1,0} = c/\sqrt{n} \), \( \delta \) is the Pittman drift coefficient. The tests considered are an oracle t-statistic based on a simple re-parameterization \( y_t = \theta_1 x_{1,t} + \hat{\theta}_2 x_{2,t} + e_t \), a projected Anderson-Rubin confidence set and the two-step approach with the local rule-of-thumb. For \( c = 0 \), the two-step approach is nearly identical to AR inferences; the oracle has higher power. For \( c = 1 \), AR inferences have non-monotonic power and are more powerful around \( \delta + c = 0 \); the oracle has higher power elsewhere; the two-step approach is in-between the two. For \( c = 3 \), the two-step approach nearly coincides with the maximum of the AR and oracle’s power curves suggesting improvements over both the robust and the reduced-form approach.

G.2 Example 2. Possibly Non-Invertible MA Model

The second example is the MA(1) model:

\[
y_t = \sigma [e_t - \vartheta e_{t-1}],
\]

with \( e_t \) iid distributed from a Generalized Extreme Value distribution with mean 0, variance 1 and skewness \( \tau \). For \( \tau = 0 \), \((\vartheta, \sigma)\) is not identified and weakly identified for \( \tau_n \approx n^{-1/2} \). The estimating moments for the parameters \( \theta = (\vartheta, \sigma, \tau) \) are:

\[
\bar{g}_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=2}^{n} \left( y_t^2 - [1 + \vartheta^2 \sigma^2, y_t y_{t-1} + \vartheta \sigma^2, y_t^3 + [1 - \vartheta^3] \sigma^3 \tau, y_t^2 y_{t-1} + \vartheta \sigma^3 \tau, y_t y_{t-1}^2 + \theta \sigma^3 \tau \right).
\]

\(^5\delta + c = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_2 = 0 \) under the null, the oracle is based on a reduced form specification and does not use that information. Hence, it has lower power against this alternative.
Figure G6: Power Comparison: Oracle, Projection and Two-Step Inferences

Note: $y_i = \theta_{1,n}x_{i,1} + \theta_{1,n}\theta_2x_{i,2} + \epsilon_i$, $\theta_{1,n} = c \times n^{-1/2}$, for $c \in \{0, 1, 3\}$ (top/middle/bottom panel), $n = 1,000$, $B = 5,000$ Monte-Carlo replications and $\kappa_n = \sqrt{\log(\log(n))} n^{-1/2}$. Legend: Oracle (solid) - OLS based reduced-form inference, the reduced form model is $y_i = \theta_{1,n}x_{i,1} + \theta_2x_{i,2} + \epsilon_i$; Anderson-Rubin (dashed) - projection CI; Rule-of-Thumb (dotted) - QLR based two-step CI with data-driven rule-of-thumb. $y$-axis: rejection rate when testing $\theta_1 = \theta_{1,n} + \delta \times n^{-1/2}$. $x$-axis: Pittman coefficient $\delta$. 
Figure G7: Distribution of $\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS})$ and sample size $n$

Note: $y_t = \sigma (e_t - \vartheta e_{t-1})$, $e_t \sim (0, 1), \mathbb{E}(e_t^2) = 2 \times n^{-1/2}$, $(\vartheta_0, \sigma_0) = (0.5, 1)$, $100 \leq n \leq 5,000$, $B = 500$ Monte-Carlo replications and $\kappa_n = \max(\sqrt{q_{0.99}(\chi^2)}), \sqrt{2 \log(\log(n))} n^{-1/2})$. Legend: Black lines - boxplot of the distribution of $\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS})$ for each $n$; Blue crosses - fitted rate from regressing the Monte-Carlo $\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS})$ draws on $\kappa_n$ by OLS with no intercept.

Figure G7 plots the distribution of $\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS})$ against the predicted rate from Theorem 1. There is a value of $\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS})$ which is much larger ($\simeq 0.5$) than the rest of the distribution. A closer investigation into this draw reveals that the set $\hat{\Theta}_n = \{ \theta, \| \bar{g}_n \|_{W_n} - \inf_{\theta \in \Theta} \| \bar{g}_n \|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n \}$ (which is a conservative identification robust confidence set) is centered around a single point. This implies that, for this occurrence robust and standard inferences would be similar.

The top panel of Figure G8 shows the coverage of the two-step, Anderson-Rubin and QLR 95% confidence sets. The projection-based confidence sets are computed using: $\{ \vartheta, n \times \inf_{\sigma, \tau} \| \bar{g}_n(\vartheta, \sigma, \tau) \|^2_{\nu_{n-1}} \leq c_{1-\alpha} \}$. The projected Anderson-Rubin confidence set assumes that the econometrician knows $\sigma$ and $\tau$ are point identified when $\vartheta$ is fixed. The critical value is the 95% quantile of a $\chi^2$ distribution.

The true value $\vartheta_0 = 2$ lies outside the unit circle. For this design, the unconstrained estimator $\hat{\vartheta}_n$ is biased towards $\vartheta = 0.5$, which is inside the unit circle. This leads to some size distortion for QLR/Wald inferences. The two-step procedure with the non-local rule-of-thumb is not too significantly size distorted.

The two-step approach uses the rule-of-thumb and $\lambda_n = \sqrt{\log(n)}$ as cutoffs. The sequential search fixes $\vartheta$, as implied by $H_0$, then $\sigma$ and finally $\tau$ - with critical values corresponding the 95% quantile of a $\chi^2_2$, $\chi^2_3$ and $\chi^2_4$ distribution respectively. When $\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS}) > \lambda_n$, the tests switches to a QLR/Wald statistic with critical values corresponding the 95% quantile of a $\chi^2_1$ distribution. The rule-of-thumb implemented here relies on the between and within cluster rule-of-thumb described in Appendix C.1.2. First, the set $\hat{\Theta}_n = \{ \theta, \| \bar{g}_n(\theta) \|_{W_n} - \inf_{\theta \in \Theta} \| \bar{g}_n \|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n \}$ is split into clusters using the k-means algorithm when the estimated
clusters display enough separation. The results rely on $B_{n,LS}$ computed on the whole parameter space. However, $H_0$ fixes the cluster and using a $B_{n,LS}$ computed under $H_0$ could lead to a less conservative decision rule and power improvements. This was not investigated in the simulations.

Figure G8: Coverage of the 95% Confidence Intervals

Note: $y_t = \sigma [e_t - \vartheta e_{t-1}]$, $e_t \sim (0, 1)$, $E(e_t^2) = \tau_n = c \times n^{-1/2}$, $c \in [0, 24]$, $(\vartheta_0, \sigma_0) = (2, 1)$, $n = 1,000$, $B = 2,000$ Monte-Carlo replications and $\kappa_n = \max(\sqrt{q_{0.99}(\chi_2^2)}, \sqrt{2 \log(\log(n))} n^{-1/2})$. Legend: Anderson-Rubin (solid/dot) - projection CI; Standard (dashed/square) - QLR (top panel)/Wald (bottom panel) CI; Two-step (dashed/cross) - two-step procedure with $\lambda_n = \text{data-driven rule-of-thumb}$; $\log(n)$ (dotted/triangle) - two-step procedure with $\lambda_n = \sqrt{\log(n)}$.

For these simulations, the criterion to pick the number of clusters relied on a ratio of the distance between the centroids of the clusters to the diameter of these clusters. Other approaches may be considered.
G.3 Example 3. Second-Order Identified Non-Linear Least-Squares

The third example considers the simple non-linear least-squares model:

\[ y_i = \theta_1 x_{i,1} + \theta_{2,n} (\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2 x_{i,2} + e_i, \quad x_{i,1}, x_{i,2} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I_2) \]

where \( \theta_{2,n} \) is bounded away from zero. This model can be estimated using the following moment conditions:

\[ g_n(\theta) = \mathbb{E}(y_i(x_{i,1}, x_{i,2})') - (\theta_1, \theta_2 (\theta_2 - \theta_1)^2)' . \]

This model is second-order identified. Consider the re-parameterization \((\vartheta_1, \vartheta_2) = (\theta_1, \theta_2 - \theta_1)\): \( g_n(\vartheta) = g_n(\vartheta_0) - (\vartheta_1, [\vartheta_1 + \vartheta_2] \vartheta_2^2)' \). For \( \vartheta_1 \) bounded away from zero and \( \vartheta_{2,n} = c \times n^{-1/4} \) the second-order term is non-negligible in the Taylor expansion of \( g_n \) around the true \((\vartheta_1, \vartheta_{2,n})\). When \( c = 0 \), \( \partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0) \) is singular so that the higher-order identification failure problem is summarized by the rank of the Jacobian. However, when \( c \neq 0 \) but small, the Jacobian is non singular and the information from the eigenvalues may be misleading. Even though the Jacobian has full rank, the moments are not approximately linear around \( \theta_0 \) which results in non-standard asymptotics.

This is illustrated in Figure G10 which plots the distribution of the \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(B_{n,LS}) \), \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(\partial_\theta g_n(\theta_0)) \) and \( \lambda_{\text{min}}(\partial_\theta g_n(\hat{\theta}_n)) \). The Figure shows a disconnect between the quasi-Jacobian and the Jacobian matrices under higher-order identification.
To further illustrate this disconnect, consider a sample simulated with $n = 1,000$, $c = 0.4$. The estimated quasi-Jacobian and Jacobians are:

$$B_{n,LS} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.01 & -1.00 \\ 0.02 & 0.01 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \partial_{\theta \hat{g}_n}(\hat{\theta}_n) = \begin{pmatrix} 1.08 & -1.15 \\ -0.96 & -0.04 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \partial_{\theta \bar{g}_n}(\theta_0) = \begin{pmatrix} -0.46 & -1.02 \\ 0.42 & 0.02 \end{pmatrix}$$

In line with Theorem 2, the quasi-Jacobian is close to being singular while the Jacobians are not. Now setting $c = 2$, which is closer to (semi)-strong identification yields:

$$B_{n,LS} = \begin{pmatrix} -2.33 & 2.14 \\ -1.08 & 0.08 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \partial_{\theta \hat{g}_n}(\hat{\theta}_n) = \begin{pmatrix} -2.33 & 2.14 \\ -1.08 & 0.08 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \partial_{\theta \bar{g}_n}(\theta_0) = \begin{pmatrix} -2.15 & 1.99 \\ -1.08 & 0.07 \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

This is in line with the predictions of Theorem 1. Finally, for $c = 0$, these matrices become:

$$B_{n,LS} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.15 & -0.04 \\ -1.00 & -0.00 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \partial_{\theta \hat{g}_n}(\hat{\theta}_n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.98 & -1.04 \\ -0.96 & -0.04 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \partial_{\theta \bar{g}_n}(\theta_0) = \begin{pmatrix} -0.04 & 0.00 \\ -1.00 & 0.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

Figure G10: Distribution of $\lambda_{\min}(B_{n,LS})$, $\lambda_{\min}(\partial_{\theta \hat{g}_n}(\hat{\theta}_n))$, $\lambda_{\min}(\partial_{\theta \bar{g}_n}(\theta_0))$ and sample size $n$.

Note: $y_i = \theta_1 x_{i,1} + \theta_{2,n} (\theta_{2,n} - \theta_1)^2 x_{i,2} + e_i$, $e_i, x_{i,1}, x_{i,2} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, I_3)$, $(\theta_1, \theta_{2,n}) = (3, 3 + 0.4 \times n^{-1/4})$, $100 \leq n \leq 5,000$. $B = 500$ Monte-Carlo replications and $\kappa_n = \max(\sqrt{\Phi_{0.99}(\chi^2_2)}, \sqrt{2 \log(\log(n))n^{-1/2}})$.  

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Note: \( y_i = \theta_1 x_{i,1} + \theta_2 x_{i,2} + e_i, e_i, x_{i,1}, x_{i,2} \sim N(0, I_3), (\theta_1, \theta_2) = (3, 3 + c \times n^{-1/4}), c \in [0, 3], n = 1,000, B = 2,000 \) Monte-Carlo replications and \( \kappa_n = \max(\sqrt{q_{0.99}(\chi_2^2)}, \sqrt{2\log(\log[n])/n})^{-1/2} \).

Legend: Standard (solid/dot) - Wald-based confidence interval; Two-step - Rule 1 (dotted/triangle) - two-step procedure rule-of-thumb described in Algorithm 2 without \( B_n \) in \( \bar{h}^2 \); Two-step - Rule 2 (dashed/square) - two-step procedure rule-of-thumb described in Algorithm 2 with \( B_n = B_{n,LS} \) in \( \bar{h}^2 \).

The Jacobians are informative when local identification fails exactly \( (c = 0) \), but can be misleading in intermediate cases where the first-order term is not singular yet higher-order terms matter.

The top panel in Figure G11 illustrates projection and standard inferences as well as the two-step procedure from Algorithm 2. The subvector hypothesis considered here is: \( H_0 : \theta_2 = \theta_{2,n} \), with \( \theta_{2,n} = \theta_1 + c \times n^{-1/4} = 3 + 0.4 \times n^{-1/4} \). The criterion \( \bar{h}^2 \) in the algorithm is computed in two ways, the first ignores the \( B_n \) in the formula (since \( B_n'v' = u' \) for some vector \( u \) when \( B_n \) is non-singular) and the second uses the formula in the algorithm but with \( B_w = B_{n,LS} \).

To simplify the Monte-Carlo exercise, the procedure switches between Anderson-Rubin based full projection inference and a QLR/Wald test. Some power improvements could be made by checking if \( \theta_1 \) is semi-strongly identified when \( \theta_2 \) is fixed as in the other examples.
Appendix H  Additional Empirical Results

H.1  US Euler Equation

Figure H12: US Euler Equation - Time-Series Plot of the Moments \( g_t(\delta, \gamma) \)

Note: annual series \( g_t(\delta, \gamma) = [\delta(\frac{C_t}{C_{t-1}})^{-\gamma}R_t - 1]Z_{j,t} \) with \( Z_{j,t} = 1, C_{t-1}/C_{t-2}, R_{t-1} \) for \( j \in \{1, 2, 3\} \) respectively and a fixed value of \( \theta = (\delta, \gamma) \).

H.2  Quantile IV

This additional empirical application deals with the quantile IV model of Chernozhukov & Hansen (2005) using the Fish data of Chernozhukov et al. (2007). For a given quantile \( \tau \), the estimating moments for fish demand are:

\[
g_n(\theta(\tau), \tau) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{1}_{(\log(q_i) - [\alpha(\tau) + \beta(\tau)\log(p_i)] \leq -\tau)} \times (1, z_t')',
\]

where \( q_i \) is the quantity of fish sold, \( p_i \) is the endogenous price of fish and, \( z_i \) is the vector of exogenous instruments - an indicator for stormy weather and another for mixed weather conditions. The following will focus on a specific quantile: \( \tau = 0.85 \). Since the model is non-smooth and non-linear it is not possible to check the relevance of the instrument
using a first-stage F-statistic. The bounds used to compute the integral in $B_{n,LS}$ are\footnote{The grid was constructed using 20,000 points from the Sobol sequence.} $\theta(\tau) = (\alpha(\tau), \beta(\tau)) \in [6, 12] \times [-15, 6]$. The sample consists of $n = 111$ observations. Figure H13: Demand for Fish - $\hat{\Theta}_n = \{\theta \in \Theta, \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} - \inf_{\theta \in \Theta} \|\tilde{g}_n(\theta)\|_{W_n} \leq \kappa_n\}$ for $\tau = 0.85$

![Figure H13](image_url)

**Note:** region $\hat{\Theta}_n$ computed for $\kappa_n = \max(\sqrt{q_{0.99}(\chi^2_3)}, \sqrt{2} \log(\log(n))n^{-1/2})$ where $q_{0.99}$ is the 99% quantile of a $\chi^2_3$ distribution. $W_n = V_n^{-1}$. $\alpha(0.85) =$ intercept, $\beta(0.85) =$ slope.

Figure H13 shows the region $\hat{\Theta}_n$ selected by the compact kernel to compute the integrals. It suggests either set or weak identification. The eigenvalues are (0.027, 0.005) which is quite small. The cutoff $\Lambda_n = 0.15$ is greater than both eigenvalues. The 95% level robust confidence set for $\beta(0.85)$ is $[-14.81, -11.29] \cup [-2.88, 0.03] \cup [5.55, 5.83]$. 

The grid was constructed using 20,000 points from the Sobol sequence.