

Supplements to “Directionally Differentiable Econometric Models”

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This version: May, 2017

Abstract

We illustrate analyzing directionally differentiable econometric models and provide technical details which are not included in Cho and White (2017).

Key Words: directionally differentiable quasi-likelihood function, Gaussian stochastic process, quasi-likelihood ratio test, Wald test, and Lagrange multiplier test statistics, stochastic frontier production function, GMM estimation, Box-Cox transform.

JEL Classification: C12, C13, C22, C32.

Acknowledgements: The co-editor, Yoon-Jae Whang, and two anonymous referees provided very helpful comments for which we are most grateful. The second author (Halbert White) passed away while the final version was written. He formed the outline of the paper and also provided an exemplary guide for writing a quality research paper. The authors benefited from discussions with Yoichi Arai, Seung Chan Ahn, In Choi, Horag Choi, Robert Davies, Graham Elliott, Chirok Han, John Hillas, Jung Hur, Hide Ichimura, Isao Ishida, Yongho Jeon, Estate Khmaladze, Chang-Jin Kim, Chang Sik Kim, Tae-Hwan Kim, Naoto Kunitomo, Hon Ho Kwok, Taesuk Lee, Bruce Lehmann, Mark Machina, Jaesun Noh, Kosuke Oya, Taeyoung Park, Peter Phillips, Erwann Sbair, Donggyu Sul, Hung-Jen Wang, Yoshihiro Yajima, Byung Sam Yoo, Ping Yu, and other seminar participants at Sogang University, the University of Auckland, the University of Hong Kong, the University of Tokyo, Osaka University, the Econometrics Study Group of the Korean Econometric Society, VUW, Yonsei University, and other conference participants at NZESG (Auckland, 2013).

1 Introduction

This Supplement illustrates the analysis of econometric models formed by directionally differentiable (D-D) quasi-likelihood functions and provides technical details which are not included in Cho and White (2017). All theorems, assumptions, and corollaries are those in Cho and White (2017) unless otherwise stated.

2 Examples

In this section, we illustrate the analysis of D-D econometric models using the stochastic frontier production function in Aigner, Lovell, and Schmidt (1977) and Stevenson (1980); Box and Cox's (1964) transformation; and the standard generalized methods of moments (GMM) estimation in Hansen (1982).

2.1 Example 1: Stochastic Frontier Production Function Models

A D-D quasi-likelihood function is found from the theory of stochastic frontier production function models. Stochastic production function models are often specified for identically and independently distributed (IID) observations $\{Y_t, \mathbf{X}_t\}$ as

$$Y_t = \mathbf{X}_t' \boldsymbol{\beta}_* + U_t,$$

where $Y_t \in \mathbb{R}$ is the output produced by inputs $\mathbf{X}_t \in \mathbb{R}^k$ such that $\boldsymbol{\beta}_*$ is an interior element of $\mathbf{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^k$, $E[U_t^2] < \infty$, $E[X_{t,j}^2] < \infty$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$, and $E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']$ is positive definite. Here, U_t stands for an error which is independent of \mathbf{X}_t . This model was first introduced by Aigner, Lovell, and Schmidt (1977).

One of the early uses of this specification is in identifying inefficiently produced outputs. Given output levels subject to the production function and inputs, outputs are inefficiently produced if $E[U_t] < 0$. Aigner, Lovell, and Schmidt (1977) captured this inefficiency by decomposing U_t into $U_t \equiv V_t - W_t$, where $V_t \sim N(0, \tau_*^2)$, $W_t := \max[0, Q_t]$, $Q_t \sim N(\mu_*, \sigma_*^2)$, and V_t is independent of W_t . Here, it is assumed that $\tau_* > 0$, $\sigma_* \geq 0$, and $\mu_* \geq 0$, and W_t is employed to capture inefficiently produced outputs. If $\mu_* = 0$ and $\sigma_*^2 = 0$, this model reduces to Zellner, Kmenta, and Drèze's (1966) stochastic production function model, producing outputs efficiently. The key to the identification of inefficiency is, therefore, in testing whether $\mu_* = 0$ and $\sigma_*^2 = 0$.

The original model introduced by Aigner, Lovell, and Schmidt (1977) assumes $\mu_* = 0$, so that the mode of W_t is always achieved at zero. Stevenson (1980) suggested to extend the model scope by letting μ_* be different from zero, and the model with unknown μ_* has been popularly specified in empirical works since then (e.g., Dutta, Narasimhan, and Rajiv (1999), Habib and Ljungqvist (2005)).

Nevertheless, it is hard to find a proper methodology which tests $\mu_* = 0$ and $\sigma_*^2 = 0$ in prior literature to the best of our knowledge. This is mainly because the likelihood value is not identified under the null. Note that for each $(\beta, \sigma, \mu, \tau)$, the log-likelihood is given as

$$L_n(\beta, \sigma, \mu, \tau) = \sum_{t=1}^n \left\{ \ln \left[\phi \left(\frac{Y_t - \mathbf{X}_t' \beta + \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \tau^2}} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sigma^2 + \tau^2) - \ln \left[\Phi \left(\frac{\mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2}} \right) / \Phi \left(\frac{\tilde{\mu}_t}{\sqrt{\tilde{\sigma}^2}} \right) \right] \right\},$$

where $\phi(\cdot)$ and $\Phi(\cdot)$ are the probability density function (PDF) and cumulative density function (CDF) of a standard normal random variable, respectively, and

$$\tilde{\mu}_t := \frac{\tau^2 \mu - \sigma^2 (Y_t - \mathbf{X}_t' \beta)}{\tau^2 + \sigma^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\sigma}^2 := \frac{\tau^2 \sigma^2}{\tau^2 + \sigma^2}.$$

Here, the log-likelihood is not identified if $\theta_* := (\beta_*', \mu_*, \sigma_*, \tau_*)' = (\beta_*', 0, 0, \tau_*)$ because $\mu_*/\sqrt{\sigma_*^2} = 0/0$, so that $\ln[\Phi(\mu_*/\sqrt{\sigma_*^2})]$ is not properly identified. Furthermore, if we let

$$\tilde{\mu}_{*t} := \frac{\tau_*^2 \mu_* - \sigma_*^2 U_t}{\tau_*^2 + \sigma_*^2} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\sigma}_*^2 := \frac{\tau_*^2 \sigma_*^2}{\tau_*^2 + \sigma_*^2},$$

$\tilde{\mu}_{*t}/\sqrt{\tilde{\sigma}_*^2} = 0/0$, so that $\ln[\Phi(\tilde{\mu}_{*t}/\sqrt{\tilde{\sigma}_*^2})]$ is not identified by the model.

Even further, this model is not differentiable (D). This aspect is verified by examining the first-order directional derivative of the model. Some tedious algebra shows that for a given $\mathbf{d} := (\mathbf{d}'_\beta, d_\mu, d_\sigma, d_\tau)'$,

$$\lim_{h \downarrow 0} L_n(\theta_* + h\mathbf{d}) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(\tau_*^2) + \sum_{t=1}^n \ln \left[\phi \left(\frac{Y_t - \mathbf{X}_t' \beta_*}{\sqrt{\tau_*^2}} \right) \right],$$

which is the log-likelihood desired by the null condition. This limit is obtained by particularly using the fact that

$$\lim_{h \downarrow 0} \Phi \left(\frac{hd_\mu}{\sqrt{(hd_\sigma)^2}} \right) = \Phi \left(\frac{d_\mu}{\sqrt{d_\sigma^2}} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \Phi \left(\frac{\tilde{\mu}_{*t}(h; \mathbf{d})}{\sqrt{\tilde{\sigma}_*(h; \mathbf{d})^2}} \right) = \Phi \left(\frac{d_\mu}{\sqrt{d_\sigma^2}} \right),$$

where

$$\tilde{\sigma}_*(h; \mathbf{d})^2 := \frac{(\tau_* + hd_\tau)^2 (hd_\sigma)^2}{(\tau_* + hd_\tau)^2 + (hd_\sigma)^2} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\tilde{\mu}_{*t}(h; \mathbf{d}) := \frac{(\tau_* + hd_\tau)^2 hd_\mu - (hd_\sigma)^2 (Y_t - \mathbf{X}_t' (\beta_* + h\mathbf{d}_\beta))}{(\tau_* + hd_\tau)^2 + (hd_\sigma)^2}.$$

Using this directional limit, the first- and second-order directional derivatives of $L_n(\cdot)$ at $(\beta_*, 0, 0, \tau_*)$ are

$$DL_n(\theta_*; \mathbf{d}) = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{1}{\tau_*^3} \left\{ d_\tau (U_t^2 - \tau_*^2) + [-d_\mu + \mathbf{X}_t' \mathbf{d}_\beta - \psi(d_\mu, d_\sigma)] \tau_* U_t \right\},$$

and

$$D^2 L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \mathbf{d}) = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{1}{\tau_*^4} \{d_\sigma^2 (U_t^2 - \tau_*^2) + d_\tau^2 \tau_*^2 - d_\tau U_t - (d_\mu - \mathbf{X}_t' \mathbf{d}_\beta) \tau_*\} [3d_\tau U_t - (d_\mu - \mathbf{X}_t' \mathbf{d}_\beta) \tau_*] \} \\ - \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{1}{\tau_*^4} \{ \psi(d_\mu, d_\sigma)^2 U_t^2 + \psi(d_\mu, d_\sigma) [d_\mu U_t^2 - 4d_\tau \tau_* U_t + (d_\mu - 2\mathbf{X}_t' \mathbf{d}_\beta) \tau_*^2] \},$$

respectively, where $\psi(d_\mu, d_\sigma) := |d_\sigma| \phi(d_\mu/|d_\sigma|) / \Phi(d_\mu/|d_\sigma|)$. Here, if $\boldsymbol{\theta}_* = (\beta'_*, 0, 0, \tau_*)$, it follows that $U_t \sim N(0, \tau_*^2)$. These directional derivatives are neither linear nor quadratic with respect to \mathbf{d} , respectively, so that $L_n(\cdot)$ is not twice D. Therefore, this model cannot be analyzed as for the standard D model. We examine this model by letting

$$\Delta(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*) := \left\{ \mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+3} : \mathbf{d}' \mathbf{d} = 1, d_\mu \geq 0, \text{ and } d_\sigma \geq 0 \right\}$$

to accommodate the condition that $\mu_* \geq 0$ and $\sigma_* \geq 0$.

It is not hard to identify the asymptotic behaviors of the first- and second-order directional derivatives. Note that $DL_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \mathbf{d}) = Z_{1,n}(\mathbf{d}) + Z_{2,n}(\mathbf{d})$, where for each \mathbf{d} ,

$$Z_{1,n}(\mathbf{d}) := \frac{d_\tau}{\tau_*^3} \sum_{t=1}^n (U_t^2 - \tau_*^2), \quad Z_{2,n}(\mathbf{d}) := \frac{1}{\tau_*^2} \sum_{t=1}^n [\mathbf{X}_t' \mathbf{d}_\beta + m(d_\mu, d_\sigma)] U_t,$$

and $m(d_\mu, d_\sigma) := -[d_\mu + \psi(d_\mu, d_\sigma)]$. Here, $\psi(\cdot, \cdot)$ is Lipschitz continuous, so that Assumption 5(iii) holds with respect to the first-order directional derivative. Furthermore, for each \mathbf{d} , McLeish's (1974, theorem 2.3) central limit theorem (CLT) can be applied to $Z_{1,n}(\mathbf{d})$ and $Z_{2,n}(\mathbf{d})$: for each \mathbf{d} ,

$$n^{-1/2} \begin{bmatrix} Z_{n,1}(\mathbf{d}) \\ Z_{n,2}(\mathbf{d}) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} Z_1(\mathbf{d}) \\ Z_2(\mathbf{d}) \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\tau_*^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2d_\tau^2 & 0 \\ 0 & E[(\mathbf{X}_t' \mathbf{d}_\beta + m(d_\mu, d_\sigma))^2] \end{bmatrix} \right).$$

It follows that for each \mathbf{d} and $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}$,

$$E[Z_1(\mathbf{d}) Z_1(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})] = 2 \frac{d_\tau \tilde{d}_\tau}{\tau_*^2}, \quad E[Z_1(\mathbf{d}) Z_2(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})] = 0, \quad \text{and}$$

$$E[Z_2(\mathbf{d}) Z_2(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})] = \frac{1}{\tau_*^2} \begin{bmatrix} m(d_\mu, d_\sigma) \\ \mathbf{d}_\beta \end{bmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} 1 & E[\mathbf{X}_t'] \\ E[\mathbf{X}_t] & E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t'] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m(\tilde{d}_\mu, \tilde{d}_\sigma) \\ \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_\beta \end{bmatrix}.$$

Here, $Z_{n,1}(\mathbf{d})$ and $Z_{n,2}(\mathbf{d})$ are linear with respect d_τ and $[m(d_\mu, d_\sigma), \mathbf{d}_\beta]'$, respectively. From this fact,

their tightness trivially follows, so that $n^{-1/2}DL_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \cdot) \Rightarrow \mathcal{Z}(\cdot)$, where $\mathcal{Z}(\cdot)$ is a zero-mean Gaussian stochastic process such that for each \mathbf{d} and $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}$, $E[\mathcal{Z}(\mathbf{d})\mathcal{Z}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})] = B_*(\mathbf{d}, \tilde{\mathbf{d}})$ and

$$B_*(\mathbf{d}, \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) := \frac{1}{\tau_*^2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{d}_\beta \\ m(d_\mu, d_\sigma) \\ d_\tau \end{bmatrix}' \begin{bmatrix} E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t'] & E[\mathbf{X}_t] & 0 \\ E[\mathbf{X}_t'] & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_\beta \\ m(\tilde{d}_\mu, \tilde{d}_\sigma) \\ \tilde{d}_\tau \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $\mathcal{Z}(\cdot)$ be defined as $\mathcal{Z}_1(\cdot) + \mathcal{Z}_2(\cdot)$.

We provide another Gaussian stochastic process with the same covariance structure as that of $\mathcal{Z}(\cdot)$. If we let $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}(\mathbf{d}) := \boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d})' \boldsymbol{\Omega}_*^{1/2} \mathbf{W}$ such that for each \mathbf{d} ,

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d}) := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{d}_\beta \\ m(d_\mu, d_\sigma) \\ d_\tau \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\Omega}_* := \frac{1}{\tau_*^2} \begin{bmatrix} E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t'] & E[\mathbf{X}_t] & 0 \\ E[\mathbf{X}_t'] & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

and $\mathbf{W} \sim N(\mathbf{0}_{k+2}, \mathbf{I}_{k+2})$, it follows that $E[\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}(\mathbf{d})\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})] = \boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d})' \boldsymbol{\Omega}_* \boldsymbol{\delta}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})$ which is identical to $B_*(\mathbf{d}, \tilde{\mathbf{d}})$, so that $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}(\cdot) \stackrel{d}{=} \mathcal{Z}(\cdot)$. Furthermore, $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}(\cdot)$ is linear with respect to \mathbf{W} . This feature makes it convenient to analyze the asymptotic distribution of the first-order directional derivative.

The probability limit of the second-order directional derivative is similarly obtained. Note that $D^2 L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \cdot)$ is Lipschitz continuous on $\Delta(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)$, so that Assumption 5(iii) holds, and we can apply the law of large numbers (LLN):

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n U_t^2 = \tau_* + o_{\mathbb{P}}(1), \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n U_t \mathbf{X}_t = o_{\mathbb{P}}(1), \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t' = E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t'] + o_{\mathbb{P}}(1).$$

This implies that

$$n^{-1} D^2 L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \mathbf{d}) \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} -\frac{1}{\tau_*^2} \left\{ 2d_\tau^2 + E[(d_\mu - \mathbf{X}_t' \mathbf{d}_\beta)^2] + \psi(d_\mu, d_\sigma)^2 + 2[d_\mu - E[\mathbf{X}_t]' \mathbf{d}_\beta] \psi(d_\mu, d_\sigma) \right\},$$

and this is identical to $-B(\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d})$. Thus, $2\{L_n(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)\} \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{d} \in \Delta(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)} [0, \mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{d})]^2$ by Theorem 1(iii), where

$$\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{d}) := \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d})' \boldsymbol{\Omega}_*^{1/2} \mathbf{W}}{\{\boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d})' \boldsymbol{\Omega}_* \boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d})\}^{1/2}},$$

and for each \mathbf{d} and $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}$,

$$E[\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{d})\mathcal{Y}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})] = \frac{\boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d})'\boldsymbol{\Omega}_*\boldsymbol{\delta}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})}{\{\boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d})'\boldsymbol{\Omega}_*\boldsymbol{\delta}(\mathbf{d})\}^{1/2}\{\boldsymbol{\delta}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})'\boldsymbol{\Omega}_*\boldsymbol{\delta}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}})\}^{1/2}}.$$

As a result, the directional limit of the likelihood is well defined under the null, although the log-likelihood is not properly identified under the null.

We can test the hypothesis of efficient production using the QLR, Wald, and LM test statistics. For this examination, we let $\mathbf{v} = (\mu, \sigma)'$, $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \boldsymbol{\beta}$, $\boldsymbol{\tau} = \tau$, and $\boldsymbol{\pi} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}', \mathbf{v}')' = (\boldsymbol{\beta}', \mu, \sigma)'$ and follow the notation in Section 3 of Cho and White (2017). The hypotheses of interest here are

$$H_0 : \mathbf{v}_* = \mathbf{0} \quad \text{versus} \quad H_1 : \mathbf{v}_* \neq \mathbf{0}.$$

Then, for each \mathbf{d} and $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}$,

$$\mathbf{B}_*(\mathbf{d}, \tilde{\mathbf{d}}) = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B}_*^{(\boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\pi})}(\mathbf{d}_\pi, \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_\pi) & \mathbf{0}' \\ \mathbf{0} & \frac{2}{\tau_*^2} d_\tau' \tilde{d}_\tau \end{bmatrix},$$

and

$$\mathbf{B}_*^{(\boldsymbol{\pi}, \boldsymbol{\pi})}(\mathbf{d}_\pi, \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_\pi) = \frac{1}{\tau_*^2} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{d}_\beta' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t'] \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_\beta & \mathbf{d}_\beta' E[\mathbf{X}_t'] m(d_\mu, d_\sigma) \\ m(\tilde{d}_\mu, \tilde{d}_\sigma) E[\mathbf{X}_t] \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_\beta & m(d_\mu, d_\sigma) m(\tilde{d}_\mu, \tilde{d}_\sigma) \end{bmatrix}.$$

By the information matrix equality, for each \mathbf{d} , $\mathbf{B}_*(\mathbf{d})$ is identical to $-\mathbf{A}_*(\mathbf{d})$.

The null limit distributions of the test statistics are identified by the theorems in Cho and White (2017). First, we apply the QLR test statistic. Applying Theorem 2 shows that

$$\mathcal{LR}_n^{(1)} := 2\{L_n(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)\} \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_\pi \in \Delta(\boldsymbol{\pi}_*)} \max[0, \mathcal{Y}^{(\boldsymbol{\pi})}(\mathbf{s}_\pi)]^2 + \mathcal{H}_2,$$

where for each $\mathbf{s}_\pi \in \Delta(\boldsymbol{\pi}_*) := \{(\mathbf{s}_\beta', s_\mu, s_\sigma)' \in \mathbb{R}^{k+2} : \mathbf{s}_\beta' \boldsymbol{\beta} + s_\mu^2 + s_\sigma^2 = 1, s_\mu > 0, \text{ and } s_\sigma > 0\}$,

$$\mathcal{Y}^{(\boldsymbol{\pi})}(\mathbf{s}_\pi) := \{E[(\mathbf{s}_\beta' \mathbf{X}_t + m(s_\mu, s_\sigma))^2]\}^{-1/2} \mathcal{Z}^{(\boldsymbol{\pi})}(\mathbf{s}_\pi),$$

$\mathcal{Z}^{(\boldsymbol{\pi})}(\mathbf{s}_\pi) := \mathbf{s}_\beta' \mathbf{Z}^{(\boldsymbol{\beta})} + m(s_\mu, s_\sigma) Z^{(v)}$, and

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}^{(\boldsymbol{\beta})} \\ Z^{(v)} \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t'] & E[\mathbf{X}_t] \\ E[\mathbf{X}_t'] & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right).$$

Note that $[\mathbf{Z}^{(\boldsymbol{\beta})}', Z^{(v)}]'$ is the weak limit of $n^{-1/2} \tau_*^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n [U_t \mathbf{X}_t', U_t]'$. Theorem 2(iv) implies that $\mathcal{LR}_n^{(1)} :=$

$2\{L_n(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)\} \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_*)} \max[0, \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v)]^2 + \mathbf{Z}^{(\beta)'} E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} \mathbf{Z}^{(\beta)} + \mathcal{H}_2$, where for each $\mathbf{s}_{v_*} \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_*) := \{(s_\mu, s_\sigma)' \in \mathbb{R}^2 : s_\mu^2 + s_\sigma^2 = 1, s_\mu > 0, \text{ and } s_\sigma > 0\}$,

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v) := (\tilde{B}_*^{(v,v)}(\mathbf{s}_v))^{-1/2} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v),$$

$$\tilde{B}_*^{(v,v)}(\mathbf{s}_v) := m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)^2 \{1 - E[\mathbf{X}_t]' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} E[\mathbf{X}_t]\},$$

and $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v) := m(s_\mu, s_\sigma) \{Z^{(v)} - E[\mathbf{X}_t]' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} \mathbf{Z}^{(\beta)}\}$. Furthermore, Theorem 2 shows that

$$\mathcal{LR}_n^{(2)} := 2\{L_n(\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)\} \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_\beta \in \Delta(\boldsymbol{\beta}_*)} \max[0, \mathcal{Y}^{(\beta)}(\mathbf{s}_\beta)]^2 + \mathcal{H}_2,$$

where for each $\mathbf{s}_\beta \in \Delta(\boldsymbol{\beta}_*) := \{\mathbf{s}_\beta \in \mathbb{R}^k : \mathbf{s}_\beta' \mathbf{s}_\beta = 1\}$, $\mathcal{Y}^{(\beta)}(\mathbf{s}_\beta) := \{\mathbf{s}_\beta' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t'] \mathbf{s}_\beta\}^{-1/2} \mathbf{Z}^{(\beta)'} \mathbf{s}_\beta$, and applying Theorem 2(iii) implies that $\mathcal{LR}_n^{(2)} := 2\{L_n(\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{Z}^{(\beta)'} E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} \mathbf{Z}^{(\beta)} + \mathcal{H}_2$.

Therefore, Theorem 2(iv) now yields that

$$\mathcal{LR}_n \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)} \max \left[0, \frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)}{|m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)|} Z \right]^2$$

under H_0 , where $Z := \{1 - E[\mathbf{X}_t]' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} E[\mathbf{X}_t]\}^{-1/2} \{Z^{(v)} - E[\mathbf{X}_t]' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} \mathbf{Z}^{(\beta)}\} \sim N(0, 1)$.

If we let $r(x) := \phi(x)/[x\Phi(x)]$,

$$\frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)}{|m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)|} = -\frac{s_\mu}{|s_\mu|} \left(\frac{1 + r(s_\mu/|s_\sigma|)}{|1 + r(s_\mu/|s_\sigma|)|} \right),$$

which is -1 uniformly on $\Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)$. Thus, the null limit distribution reduces to $\max[0, -Z]^2$, and this implies that $\mathcal{LR}_n \overset{A}{\rightsquigarrow} \max[0, -Z]^2$ under H_0 .

We conduct simulations to verify this. We let $(\mathbf{X}_t', U_t)' \sim \text{IID } N(\mathbf{0}_2, \mathbf{I}_2)$ and obtain the null limit distribution of the QLR test statistic by repeating the same independent experiments 2,000 times for $n = 50, 100$, and 200 . Simulation results are summarized in Figure 1 of this Supplement. Note that the null distributions of the QLR test statistics exactly overlap with that of $\max[0, -Z]^2$.

Second, we examine the Wald test. For this, if we let

$$\widehat{W}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma) := m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)^2 \left\{ 1 - n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t' (n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t')^{-1} n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t \right\},$$

the LLN implies that $\sup_{s_\mu, s_\sigma} |\widehat{W}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma) - \tilde{B}_*^{(v,v)}(s_\mu, s_\sigma)| \rightarrow 0$ a.s.- \mathbb{P} . In particular, $m(\cdot, \cdot)^2$ is bounded

by 1 and $2/\pi$ from above and below, respectively. Using $\widehat{W}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma)$, we let the Wald test statistic be

$$\mathcal{W}_n := \sup_{s_\mu, s_\sigma} n \{ \tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(s_\mu, s_\sigma) \} \{ \widehat{W}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma) \} \{ \tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(s_\mu, s_\sigma) \},$$

where $\tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(s_\mu, s_\sigma)$ is such that for each (s_μ, s_σ) ,

$$\begin{aligned} L_n(\tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(s_\mu, s_\sigma) s_\mu, \tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(s_\mu, s_\sigma) s_\sigma, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma), \tilde{\tau}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma)) \\ = \sup_{\{h^{(v)}, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \tau\}} L_n(h^{(v)}(s_\mu, s_\sigma) s_\mu, h^{(v)}(s_\mu, s_\sigma) s_\sigma, \boldsymbol{\beta}, \tau). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3 implies that $\mathcal{W}_n \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)} \max[0, \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v)]^2$, and this weak limit is identical to that of the QLR test statistic. Thus, $\mathcal{W}_n \overset{A}{\rightsquigarrow} \max[0, -Z]^2$ under H_0 .

Finally, we investigate the LM test statistic. We let the LM test statistic be

$$\mathcal{LM}_n := \sup_{(s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta) \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0) \times \Delta(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n)} n \tilde{W}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta) \max \left[0, \frac{-DL_n(\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n; s_\mu, s_\sigma)}{\tilde{D}^2 L_n(\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n; s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta)} \right]^2,$$

where $\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n = (\ddot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n, 0, 0, \ddot{\tau}_n)$ with $\ddot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n = (\sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t')^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t Y_t$, $\ddot{\tau}_n = (n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \ddot{U}_t^2)^{1/2}$, $\ddot{U}_t := Y_t - \mathbf{X}_t' \ddot{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n$, $\Delta(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n) := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^k : \mathbf{x}' \mathbf{x} = 1\}$, $DL_n(\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n; s_\mu, s_\sigma) = \{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)/\ddot{\tau}_n^2\} \sum_{t=1}^n \ddot{U}_t$, and

$$\begin{aligned} -\tilde{D}^2 L_n(\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n; s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta) &= \frac{1}{\ddot{\tau}_n^4} \sum_{t=1}^n \{s_\sigma^2 (\ddot{\tau}_n^2 - \ddot{U}_t^2) + \psi(s_\mu, s_\sigma)^2 \ddot{U}_t^2 + \psi(s_\mu, s_\sigma) s_\mu (\ddot{U}_t^2 + \ddot{\tau}_n^2) + s_\mu^2 \ddot{\tau}_n^2\} \\ &\quad - \frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)^2}{\ddot{\tau}_n^2} \sum_{t=1}^n s'_\beta \mathbf{X}_t \left(s'_\beta \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t' s_\beta \right)^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t' s_\beta. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, applying the LLN implies that for each (s_μ, s_σ) ,

$$-\frac{1}{n} \tilde{D}^2 L_n(\ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n; s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta) = \frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)^2}{\tau_*^2} \{1 - s'_\beta E[\mathbf{X}_t] (s'_\beta E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t'] s_\beta)^{-1} E[\mathbf{X}_t'] s_\beta\} + o_{\mathbb{P}}(1).$$

This LLN holds uniformly on $\Delta(\mathbf{v}_0) \times \Delta(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}_n)$. Thus, for each $(s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta)$, we may let

$$\tilde{W}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta) := \frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)^2}{\tau_*^2} \left\{ 1 - n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n s'_\beta \mathbf{X}_t \left(s'_\beta n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t' s_\beta \right)^{-1} n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{X}_t' s_\beta \right\}.$$

Here, applying the proof of Corollary 1(vii) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{\mathbf{s}_\beta \in \Delta(\ddot{\beta}_n)} n \widetilde{W}_n(s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta) \max \left[0, \frac{-DL_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; s_\mu, s_\sigma)}{\widetilde{D}^2 L_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; s_\mu, s_\sigma, \mathbf{s}_\beta)} \right]^2 \\ &= \max \left[0, \frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)}{|m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)|} \frac{n^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^n \ddot{U}_t}{\{\tau_*^2(1 - E[\mathbf{X}_t]' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} E[\mathbf{X}_t])\}^{1/2}} \right]^2 + o_{\mathbb{P}}(1) \end{aligned}$$

by optimizing the objective function with respect to \mathbf{s}_β , so that

$$\mathcal{LM}_n = \sup_{(s_\mu, s_\sigma) \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)} \max \left[0, \frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)}{|m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)|} \frac{n^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^n \ddot{U}_t}{\{\tau_*^2(1 - E[\mathbf{X}_t]' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} E[\mathbf{X}_t])\}^{1/2}} \right]^2 + o_{\mathbb{P}}(1)$$

under H_0 . Therefore, $\mathcal{LM}_n \overset{A}{\sim} \max[0, -Z]^2$ by noting that

$$\frac{m(\cdot, \cdot)}{|m(\cdot, \cdot)|} = -1$$

on $\Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)$ and $n^{-1/2} \sum_{t=1}^n \ddot{U}_t \sim N[0, \tau_*^2(1 - E[\mathbf{X}_t]' E[\mathbf{X}_t \mathbf{X}_t']^{-1} E[\mathbf{X}_t])]$.

Before moving to the next example, some remarks are warranted. Here, we assume $\mu_* \geq 0$ so that d_μ is always greater than or equal to zero, and this is assumed to avoid the failure of numerical simulation. It is more general to suppose that μ_* can also be negative, so that for some positive $c > 0$, $\mu_* \in [-c, c]$. For such a case, for example, the null limit distribution of the QLR test is modified into

$$\mathcal{LR}_n \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)'} \max \left[0, \frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)}{|m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)|} Z \right]^2,$$

where $\Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)' := \{(s_\mu, s_\sigma) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : s_\mu^2 + s_\sigma^2 = 1 \text{ and } s_\sigma > 0\}$. Furthermore, it analytically follows that $m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)/|m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)| = -1$ uniformly on $\Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)'$, so that $\mathcal{LR}_n \Rightarrow \max[0, -Z]^2$, which is the same as for the case in which $\mu_* \geq 0$ is assumed. Nevertheless, Monte Carlo experiments showed that the empirical distribution of \mathcal{LR}_n exactly overlaps with that of Z^2 under the null.

This discrepancy arises mainly because the value of $m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)$ sensitively responds to the value of (s_μ, s_σ) , so that we obtain that $m(\cdot, \cdot)/|m(\cdot, \cdot)| = \pm 1$ numerically on $\Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)'$, implying that

$$\mathcal{LR}_n \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)'} \max \left[0, \frac{m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)}{|m(s_\mu, s_\sigma)|} Z \right]^2 = \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)'} \max [0, -Z, Z]^2 = Z^2$$

as could be revealed by Monte Carlo experiments. More precisely, if $s_\mu < 0$ and $s_\sigma > 0$, so that we can let $s_\mu = -\sqrt{1 - s_\sigma^2}$, it analytically follows that for any $s_\sigma > 0$, $m(-\sqrt{1 - s_\sigma^2}, s_\sigma) < 0$, and

$\lim_{s_\sigma \downarrow 0} m(-\sqrt{1-s_\sigma^2}, s_\sigma) = 0$. Nevertheless, computing $m(-\sqrt{1-s_\sigma^2}, s_\sigma)$ requires a high level of precision when s_σ is close to 0. Standard statistical packages do not provide this level of precision. Numerically, most statistical packages compute $m(-\sqrt{1-s_\sigma^2}, s_\sigma)$ that oscillates around zero as s_σ converges to 0, so that $m(\cdot, \cdot)/|m(\cdot, \cdot)|$ is obtained as ± 1 on $\Delta(v_0)'$. We avoid this numerical failure by restricting our parameter space.

2.2 Example 2: Box-Cox's (1964) Transformation

Applying the directional derivatives makes model analysis more sensible for nonlinear models with irregular properties. Box and Cox's (1964) transformation belongs to this case. We consider the following model:

$$Y_t = \mathbf{Z}_t' \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 + \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} (X_t^{\theta_2} - 1) + U_t, \quad (1)$$

where $\{(Y_t, X_t, \mathbf{Z}_t') \in \mathbb{R}^{2+k} : t = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is assumed to be IID, X_t is strictly greater than zero almost surely, and $U_t := Y_t - E[Y_t | \mathbf{Z}_t, X_t]$. Furthermore, $\boldsymbol{\theta} := (\boldsymbol{\theta}_0', \theta_1, \theta_2) \in \boldsymbol{\Theta}_0 \times \boldsymbol{\Theta}_{12}$, $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_0$ is a convex and compact set in \mathbb{R}^k , and

$$\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{12} := \{(y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \underline{c}y \leq z \leq \bar{c}y < \infty, 0 < \underline{c} < \bar{c} < \infty, \text{ and } z^2 + y^2 \leq \bar{m} < \infty\}.$$

Our interests are in testing whether X_t influences $E[Y_t | \mathbf{Z}_t, X_t]$.

This model is introduced to avoid Davies's (1977, 1987) identification problem. If the Box-Cox transformation is specified in the conventional way as in Hansen (1996) so that

$$Y_t = \mathbf{Z}_t' \boldsymbol{\theta}_0 + \beta_1 (X_t^\gamma - 1) + U_t$$

is assumed, then γ_* is not identified when $\beta_{1*} = 0$, where the subscript '*' indicates the limit of the nonlinear least squares (NLS) estimator. We may instead examine another null hypothesis: $\gamma_* = 0$. Note that letting $\gamma_* = 0$ renders β_{1*} unidentified.

We avoid the identification problem by reparameterizing the model using θ_1 and θ_2 as given in (1). If $\theta_{2*} = 0$, θ_{1*} must be zero by the model condition on $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{12}$, and the identification problem no longer arises.

Nevertheless, the reparameterized model becomes obscure by the null condition: $\theta_{1*} = 0$ and $\theta_{2*} = 0$. If so, the null model is not properly obtained from the given model specification. Note that $\theta_{1*}(X_t^{\theta_{2*}} - 1)/\theta_{2*} = 0 \times 0/0$, implying that the standard test statistics cannot be applied.

On the other hand, the directional limits are well defined, and they can be used to analyze the asymptotic

behavior of the quasi-likelihood. For this purpose, we let $\mathbf{d} = (\mathbf{d}'_0, d_1, d_2)'$ and $\boldsymbol{\theta}_* = (\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{0*}, 0, 0)'$ with $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0*}$ interior to $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_0$. The following quasi-likelihood is obtained from this:

$$L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_* + h\mathbf{d}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^n \left\{ Y_t - \mathbf{Z}_t'(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0*} + \mathbf{d}_0 h) - \frac{d_1}{d_2} (X_t^{d_2 h} - 1) \right\}^2,$$

which is now D with respect to h at 0. Therefore, for each \mathbf{d} , $\lim_{h \downarrow 0} L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_* + h\mathbf{d}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^n \{Y_t - \mathbf{Z}_t' \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0*}\}^2$. The first two directional derivatives are

$$DL_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \mathbf{d}) = \sum_{t=1}^n U_t \{ \mathbf{Z}_t' \mathbf{d}_0 + \log(X_t) d_1 \}, \quad \text{and} \quad (2)$$

$$D^2 L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \mathbf{d}) = - \sum_{t=1}^n \{ \mathbf{Z}_t' \mathbf{d}_0 + \log(X_t) d_1 \}^2 + \sum_{t=1}^n U_t \{ \log(X_t) \}^2 d_1 d_2, \quad (3)$$

which are linear and quadratic in (\mathbf{d}_0, d_2, d_2) , respectively. Therefore, the model may be analyzed as if it is D, although the null model is not properly obtained from the given model.

As a remark regarding this model, this reformulation implies that there is a hidden identification problem associated with d_1/d_2 . Note that d_1/d_2 lacks its corresponding distance and disappears if h is zero, so that d_1/d_2 is not identified at $\boldsymbol{\theta}_* = (\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{0*}, 0, 0)'$.

Using the first- and second-order directional derivatives in (2) and (3),

$$n^{-1/2} DL_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \mathbf{d}) \Rightarrow \check{\mathbf{d}}' \mathbf{W} \quad \text{and} \quad n^{-1} D^2 L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*; \mathbf{d}) \rightarrow \check{\mathbf{d}}' \mathbf{A}_* \check{\mathbf{d}}$$

a.s.- \mathbb{P} , where $\check{\mathbf{d}} \in \check{\Delta}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*) := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{k+1} : \|\mathbf{x}\| = 1\}$, \mathbf{W} is a multivariate normal:

$$\begin{bmatrix} n^{-1/2} \sum U_t \mathbf{Z}_t' \\ n^{-1/2} \sum U_t \log(X_t) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{W} := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_0' \\ W_1 \end{bmatrix} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{B}_*)$$

with \mathbf{B}_* being a $(k+1) \times (k+1)$ positive definite matrix with a finite maximum eigenvalue, and

$$\mathbf{A}_* := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_*^{(0,0)} & \mathbf{A}_*^{(0,1)} \\ \mathbf{A}_*^{(1,0)} & \mathbf{A}_*^{(1,1)} \end{bmatrix} := \begin{bmatrix} -E[\mathbf{Z}_t \mathbf{Z}_t'] & -E[\mathbf{Z}_t \log(X_t)] \\ -E[\log(X_t) \mathbf{Z}_t'] & -E[\log(X_t)^2] \end{bmatrix}.$$

Here, we assume $E[\log(X_t)^2] < \infty$ and for each j , $E[Z_{t,j}^2] < \infty$ to obtain the weak limit \mathbf{W} .

We separate the set of directions into $\check{\Delta}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)$ and the set for d_2 and derive the asymptotic distribution more efficiently. Through this separation, the maximization process is separated into a two-step maximiza-

tion process:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\{L_n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - L_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)\} &\Rightarrow \sup_{d_2} \sup_{\ddot{\mathbf{d}} \in \ddot{\Delta}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)} \max[0, \mathbf{W}'\ddot{\mathbf{d}}]^2 \{-\ddot{\mathbf{d}}'\mathbf{A}_*\ddot{\mathbf{d}}\}^{-1} \\ &= \sup_{\ddot{\mathbf{d}} \in \ddot{\Delta}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_*)} \max[0, \mathbf{W}'\ddot{\mathbf{d}}]^2 \{-\ddot{\mathbf{d}}'\mathbf{A}_*\ddot{\mathbf{d}}\}^{-1} = \mathbf{W}'(-\mathbf{A}_*)^{-1}\mathbf{W} \end{aligned}$$

by Theorem 1(iii), where $\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n$ is the NLS estimator, and applying the proof of Corollary 1(vii) obtains the last equality. Note that maximizing the limit with respect to d_2 is an innocuous process to obtaining the null limit distribution because d_2 vanishes at the limit. We note that the limit result is the same as what is obtained when an identified model is D.

For data inference through this model, we let $\boldsymbol{\pi} = (\boldsymbol{\lambda}', \boldsymbol{v}')'$ such that $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_0$ and $\boldsymbol{v} = \boldsymbol{\theta}_2$, so that $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = \boldsymbol{\Theta}_0$, and \mathbf{M} is a closed interval with zero as an interior element. These parameters are introduced to follow the notational convention in Section 3 of Cho and White (2017). Note that $\theta_{1*} = 0$ if and only if $\theta_{2*} = 0$ from the model assumption. Using the model conditions, we can apply Theorem 2(iv):

$$\mathcal{LR}_n \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)} \max[0, \tilde{\mathcal{Y}}^{(\mathbf{v})}(\mathbf{s}_v)]^2,$$

where $\mathbf{s}_v := s_1$, $\Delta(\mathbf{v}_0) := \{-1, 1\}$, and

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Y}}^{(\mathbf{v})}(\mathbf{s}_v) := \frac{s_1 \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{(\mathbf{v})}}{|s_1|(\tilde{A}_*^{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v})})^{1/2}} := \frac{s_1(W_1 - (-\mathbf{A}_*^{(0,1)})(-\mathbf{A}_*^{(0,0)})^{-1}\mathbf{W}_0)}{|s_1|\{(-A_*^{(1,1)}) - (-A_*^{(1,0)})(-\mathbf{A}_*^{(0,0)})^{-1}(-A_*^{(0,1)})\}^{1/2}}.$$

Note that $s_1/|s_1| = \pm 1$, and from this

$$\mathcal{LR}_n \Rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{(\mathbf{v})}(\tilde{A}_*^{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v})})^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{(\mathbf{v})}.$$

In a similar way, we can apply Theorem 3 to the Wald test statistic. Note that $\sqrt{n}\tilde{h}_n^{(\mu)}(\mathbf{s}_v) \Rightarrow (\tilde{A}_*^{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v})})^{-1} \max[0, s_1 \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{(\mathbf{v})}]$, and select \widehat{W}_n to be a consistent estimator for $(\tilde{A}_*^{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v})})^{-1}$. For example, if we let

$$\widehat{W}_n := \{(n^{-1} \sum \log(X_t)^2) - (n^{-1} \sum \log(X_t)\mathbf{Z}_t')(n^{-1} \sum \mathbf{Z}_t\mathbf{Z}_t')^{-1}(n^{-1} \sum \mathbf{Z}_t \log(X_t))\}^{-1},$$

then

$$\mathcal{W}_n := n\{\tilde{h}_n^{(\mathbf{v})}(\mathbf{s}_v)\}\{\widehat{W}_n\}\{\tilde{h}_n^{(\mathbf{v})}(\mathbf{s}_v)\} \Rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{(\mathbf{v})}(\tilde{A}_*^{(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{v})})^{-1} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}^{(\mathbf{v})}$$

by Theorem 3. Finally, Theorem 4 obtains the same null limit distribution for the LM test statistic using the

same weight function.

2.3 Example 3: Generalized Method of Moments (GMM)

Hansen (1982) examined an estimation method by generalizing the method of moments estimation which requires differentiability as one of the regularity conditions. We consider the GMM estimator $\hat{\theta}_n$ obtained by maximizing

$$Q_n(\theta) := \mathbf{g}_n(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta)' \{-\mathbf{M}_n\}^{-1} \mathbf{g}_n(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta)$$

with respect to θ , where $\{\mathbf{X}_t : t = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is a sequence of strictly stationary and ergodic random variables, $\mathbf{g}_n(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta) := n^{-1} \sum_{t=1}^n \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{X}_t; \theta)$ with $\mathbf{q}_t := \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{X}_t; \cdot) : \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}^k$ being D a.s.- \mathbb{P} on Θ given in Assumption 2 ($r \leq k$) such that for each $\theta \in \Theta$, $\mathbf{q}(\cdot; \theta)$ is measurable, and \mathbf{M}_n is a symmetric and positive definite random matrix a.s.- \mathbb{P} uniformly in n that converges to a symmetric and positive definite \mathbf{M}_* a.s.- \mathbb{P} . Furthermore, for some integrable $m(\mathbf{X}_t)$, $\|\mathbf{q}_t(\cdot)\|_\infty \leq m(\mathbf{X}_t)$ and $\|\nabla_\theta \mathbf{q}_t(\cdot)\|_\infty \leq m(\mathbf{X}_t)$, and there is a unique θ_* which maximizes $E[\mathbf{q}_t(\cdot)]' \{-\mathbf{M}_*\}^{-1} E[\mathbf{q}_t(\cdot)]$ on the interior part of Θ . We denote the uniform matrix norm by $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. We further suppose that $n^{1/2} \mathbf{g}_n(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta_*) \Rightarrow \mathbf{W} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{S}_*)$ for some positive-definite matrix \mathbf{S}_* . The GMM estimator is widely applied for empirical studies.

The given conditions for $Q_n(\cdot)$ do not exactly satisfy the conditions in Assumption 2. Even so, our D-D analysis can be easily adapted to the GMM estimation framework. Directional derivatives play a key role as before. We note that the first-order directional derivative of $\mathbf{g}_n(\cdot) := \mathbf{g}_n(\mathbf{X}^n; \cdot)$ is

$$D\mathbf{g}_n(\theta; \mathbf{d}) = \nabla_\theta \mathbf{g}_n(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta)' \mathbf{d}, \quad (4)$$

where $\nabla_\theta \mathbf{g}_n(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta) := [\nabla_{\theta_1} g_{1,n}(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta), \dots, \nabla_{\theta_r} g_{k,n}(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta)]'$ and $g_{j,n}(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta)$ is the j -th element of $\mathbf{g}_n(\mathbf{X}^n; \theta)$. As (4) makes it clear, $D\mathbf{g}_n(\theta; \mathbf{d})$ is now linear with respect to \mathbf{d} . Applying the mean-value theorem implies that for each \mathbf{d} ,

$$\mathbf{g}_n(\theta; \mathbf{d}) = \mathbf{g}_n(\theta_*; \mathbf{d}) + D\mathbf{g}_n(\bar{\theta}; \mathbf{d})(\theta - \theta_*). \quad (5)$$

Here, $\bar{\theta} := [\bar{\theta}_1, \dots, \bar{\theta}_r]$ is the collection of the parameter values between θ and θ_* , and $D\mathbf{g}_n(\bar{\theta}; \mathbf{d})$ denotes $[\nabla_{\theta_1} g_{1,n}(\mathbf{X}^n; \bar{\theta}_1), \dots, \nabla_{\theta_r} g_{k,n}(\mathbf{X}^n; \bar{\theta}_r)]' \mathbf{d}$. Furthermore, $DQ_n(\theta; \mathbf{d}) = -2\mathbf{d}' \nabla_\theta \mathbf{g}_n(\theta)' \mathbf{M}_n^{-1} \mathbf{g}_n(\theta)$. This implies that for each \mathbf{d} , $n^{1/2} DQ_n(\theta_*; \mathbf{d}) \Rightarrow -2\mathbf{d}' \mathbf{C}_*' \mathbf{M}_*^{-1} \mathbf{W}$ by the CLT. Here, we applied the LLN to obtain that $\nabla_\theta \mathbf{g}_n(\theta_*)$ converges to $\mathbf{C}_* := E[\nabla_\theta \mathbf{q}_t(\theta_*)]$ a.s.- \mathbb{P} by the fact that $\|\nabla_\theta \mathbf{q}_t(\cdot)\|_\infty \leq m(\mathbf{X}_t)$. We below use these facts and the vehicles for D-D analysis to obtain the asymptotic behavior of the GMM

estimator.

Given (4), it is trivial to show that $\{n^{1/2}DQ_n(\theta_*; \cdot)\}$ is asymptotically tight by the fact that it is linear with respect to d . Next, we obtain that for some $\bar{\theta}$ between θ and θ_* ,

$$n\{Q_n(\theta) - Q_n(\theta_*)\} = -2d'\nabla_{\theta}g_n(\bar{\theta})'\mathbf{M}_n^{-1}\sqrt{n}g_n(\theta_*)\sqrt{nh} - d'\nabla_{\theta}g_n(\bar{\theta})'\mathbf{M}_n^{-1}\nabla_{\theta}g_n(\bar{\theta})d(\sqrt{nh})^2$$

by substituting g_n in (5) into $Q_n(\cdot)$, and so

$$n\{Q_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - Q_n(\theta_*)\} \Rightarrow \sup_d \sup_h -2d'\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{W}h - d'\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*d h^2.$$

We may let $\mathcal{Z}(d) := -d'\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{W}$ and $A_*(d) := -d'\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*d$. Note that these derivatives are linear and quadratic in d , respectively. Therefore,

$$n\{Q_n(\hat{\theta}_n) - Q_n(\theta_*)\} \Rightarrow \mathbf{W}'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*\{-\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*\}^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{W}$$

by applying Corollary 1(vii). Furthermore, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_*) &\Rightarrow -\{\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*\}^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{W} \\ &\sim N(0, \{\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*\}^{-1}\{\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{S}_*\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*\}\{\mathbf{C}_*'\mathbf{M}_*^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*\}^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

These are the same results as for the standard GMM literature (e.g., Newey and West, 1987).

As the objective function is D, we simply let $\theta = \pi = (v', \lambda')'$ for testing the hypothesis and follow the notational convention in Section 3 of Cho and White (2017). Note that the objective function $Q_n(\cdot)$ does not satisfy the condition in Assumption 2, by which the definition of the QLR test statistic cannot be applied. Nevertheless, we similarly define a QLR test-like test statistic. We let

$$\mathcal{QLR}_n := n\{\sup_{v, \lambda} Q_n(v, \lambda) - \sup_{\lambda} Q_n(v_0, \lambda)\}$$

and let $\mathbf{C}_*'\{-\mathbf{M}_*\}^{-1}\mathbf{W}$ and $\mathbf{C}_*'\{-\mathbf{M}_*\}^{-1}\mathbf{C}_*$ be $\mathbf{Z}^{(\pi)} = (\mathbf{Z}^{(v)'}', \mathbf{Z}^{(\lambda)'}')$ and $\mathbf{A}_*^{(\pi, \pi)}$ in Cho and White (2017), respectively. The null limit distribution of the QLR test statistic is obtained as

$$\mathcal{QLR}_n \Rightarrow (\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{(v)})'(-\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_*^{(v, v)})^{-1}(\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{(v)}),$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{(v)} := \mathbf{Z}^{(v)} - (\mathbf{A}_*^{(v, \lambda)})(\mathbf{A}_*^{(\lambda, \lambda)})^{-1}\mathbf{Z}^{(\lambda)}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_*^{(v, v)} := \mathbf{A}_*^{(v, v)} - (\mathbf{A}_*^{(v, \lambda)})(\mathbf{A}_*^{(\lambda, \lambda)})^{-1}(\mathbf{A}_*^{(\lambda, v)})'$ by

applying Corollary 1.

We can define the Wald test statistic using the GMM estimator and derive its null limit distribution as before. That is,

$$\mathcal{QW}_n := \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)} n \{ \tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v) \} \{ \widehat{W}_n(\mathbf{s}_v) \} \{ \tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v) \},$$

where $\tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v)$ is such that for each $\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)$,

$$Q_n(\mathbf{v}_0 + \tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v) \mathbf{s}_v, \tilde{\lambda}_n(\mathbf{s}_v)) := \sup_{\{h^{(v)}, \lambda\}} Q_n(\mathbf{v}_0 + h^{(v)} \mathbf{s}_v, \lambda),$$

and its null limit distribution is obtained by applying Theorem 3. Note that the definition of \mathcal{QW}_n is exactly the same as \mathcal{W}_n except that $\tilde{h}_n^{(v)}(\mathbf{s}_v)$ is defined using $Q_n(\cdot)$ instead of $L_n(\cdot)$. If we further let the weight function $\widehat{W}_n(\mathbf{s}_v)$ be $\mathbf{s}_v' \widehat{W}_n \mathbf{s}_v$ such that \widehat{W}_n converges to $-\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_*^{(v,v)}$ a.s.- \mathbb{P} ,

$$\mathcal{QW}_n \Rightarrow \sup_{\mathbf{s}_v \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0)} \max[0, \mathbf{s}_v' \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{(v)}] (-\mathbf{s}_v' \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_*^{(v,v)} \mathbf{s}_v)^{-1} \max[0, \mathbf{s}_v' \tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{(v)}].$$

The proof of Corollary 1(vii) corroborates that the null limit distribution of \mathcal{QW}_n is equivalent to that of \mathcal{QLR}_n particularly because \mathbf{v}_0 is an interior element.

Finally, we define the LM test statistic in the GMM context and examine its null limit distribution. For this purpose, we let

$$\mathcal{QLM}_n := \sup_{(\mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_\lambda) \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0) \times \Delta(\tilde{\lambda}_n)} n \tilde{W}_n(\mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_\lambda) \max \left[0, \frac{DQ_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_v)}{2\tilde{D}^2 Q_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_\lambda)} \right]^2,$$

where for each $(\mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_\lambda)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{D}^2 Q_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_\lambda) &:= D\mathbf{g}_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_v)' \{ -\mathbf{M}_n \}^{-1} D\mathbf{g}_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_v) \\ &\quad - D\mathbf{g}_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_v)' \{ -\mathbf{M}_n \}^{-1} D\mathbf{g}_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_\lambda) \{ D\mathbf{g}_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_\lambda)' \{ -\mathbf{M}_n \}^{-1} D\mathbf{g}_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_\lambda) \}^{-1} \\ &\quad \times D\mathbf{g}_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_\lambda)' \{ -\mathbf{M}_n \}^{-1} D\mathbf{g}_n(\ddot{\theta}_n; \mathbf{s}_v), \end{aligned}$$

and $\ddot{\theta}_n := (\mathbf{v}_0, \tilde{\lambda}_n)$ such that $\tilde{\lambda}_n := \arg \max_{\lambda} Q_n(\mathbf{v}_0, \lambda)$. If we let $\tilde{W}_n(\mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_\lambda) = \mathbf{s}_v' \widehat{W}_n \mathbf{s}_v$ for each $(\mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_\lambda) \in \Delta(\mathbf{v}_0) \times \Delta(\lambda_*)$,

$$\mathcal{QLM}_n \Rightarrow (\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{(v)})' (-\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_*^{(v,v)})^{-1} (\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{(v)})$$

by Theorem 4, the interiority condition of \mathbf{v}_0 , and the proof of Corollary 1(vii), where \widehat{W}_n is the weight

matrix used for \mathcal{QW}_n .

Indeed, many other nonlinear models share the D-D model features in addition to the models we examined here. For example, table 1 of Cheng, Evans, and Iles (1992) collects a number of nonlinear models with parameter instability problems. Many of them can be analyzed using the approach of the current study. Furthermore, D-D analysis simplifies dimensional complexities that arise when higher-order approximations are necessary for model analysis. Cho, Ishida, and White (2011, 2014) and White and Cho (2012) revisit testing neglected nonlinearity using artificial neural networks, and it requires higher-order model approximations. They resolve the relevant issues by applying the D-D model analysis of this study.

3 Differentiable Model and Directionally Differentiable Model

In this section, we provide sufficient conditions for a twice D-D function to be twice D.

Theorem C1. *If a function $f : \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is (i) D-D on Θ ; (ii) for each θ, θ' and for some $M < \infty$, $|Df(\theta'; \mathbf{d}) - Df(\theta; \mathbf{d})| \leq M\|\theta' - \theta\|$ uniformly on $\Delta(\theta) \cap \Delta(\theta')$; and (iii) for each $\theta \in \Theta$, $Df(\theta; \mathbf{d})$ is linear in $\mathbf{d} \in \Delta(\theta)$, then $f : \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is D on Θ .* \square

Proof of Theorem C1: Refer to Troutman (1996, p. 122). \blacksquare

Theorem C2. *In addition to the conditions in Theorem C1, if a function $f : \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is (i) twice D-D on Θ ; (ii) for each θ, θ' and for some $M < \infty$, $|D^2f(\theta'; \tilde{\mathbf{d}}; \mathbf{d}) - D^2f(\theta; \tilde{\mathbf{d}}; \mathbf{d})| \leq M\|\theta' - \theta\|$ uniformly on $\Delta(\theta) \cap \Delta(\theta') \times \Delta(\theta) \cap \Delta(\theta')$; and (iii) for each $\theta \in \Theta$, the directional derivative of $Df(\theta; \mathbf{d})$ with respect to $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}$ is linear in $\tilde{\mathbf{d}} \in \Delta(\theta)$, then $f : \Theta \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ is twice D on Θ .* \square

Proof of Theorem C2: To show the given claim, we note that $f(\cdot)$ is differentiable on Θ by Theorem C1 and denote the gradient of $f(\cdot)$ as $\mathbf{A}(\cdot)$. We next show that for some $\mathbf{B}(\cdot)$,

$$\lim_{\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0\| \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\|\theta - \theta_0\| = 1} \frac{1}{\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0\|} \left| \mathbf{A}(\tilde{\theta})'(\theta - \theta_0) - \mathbf{A}(\theta_0)'(\theta - \theta_0) - (\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0)' \mathbf{B}(\theta_0)(\theta - \theta_0) \right| = 0.$$

If we let $g(h) := f(\theta_0 + h\mathbf{d})$, $g(\cdot)$ is twice D from the given condition, so that we can apply the mean-value theorem: for some $\bar{h} \geq 0$

$$g'(h) = g'(0) + g''(\bar{h})h,$$

implying that $Df(\theta_0 + h\tilde{d}; d) = Df(\theta_0; d) + D^2f(\theta_0; \tilde{d})h\bar{h}$, where

$$D^2f(\theta_0; \tilde{d}; d) := \lim_{h \downarrow 0} \frac{Df(\theta_0 + h\tilde{d}; d) - Df(\theta_0; d)}{h}.$$

Given this, note that the given conditions imply that $Df(\theta_0; d) = \mathbf{A}(\theta_0)'d$ and $D^2f(\theta_0; \tilde{d}; d) = \tilde{d}'\mathbf{B}(\theta_0)d$.

Therefore, if we let $\tilde{\theta} := \theta_0 + h\tilde{d}$, then $\mathbf{A}(\tilde{\theta})'d = \mathbf{A}(\theta_0)'d + h\tilde{d}'\mathbf{B}(\theta_0 + \bar{h}\tilde{d})d$, so that

$$\mathbf{A}(\tilde{\theta})'d - \mathbf{A}(\theta_0)'d - h\tilde{d}'\mathbf{B}(\theta_0)d \leq h\tilde{d}'\mathbf{B}(\theta_0 + \bar{h}\tilde{d})d - h\tilde{d}'\mathbf{B}(\theta_0)d,$$

implying that

$$\frac{1}{h}|\mathbf{A}(\tilde{\theta})'d - \mathbf{A}(\theta_0)'d - h\tilde{d}'\mathbf{B}(\theta_0)d| \leq |\tilde{d}'[\mathbf{B}(\theta_0 + \bar{h}\tilde{d}) - \mathbf{B}(\theta_0)]d| \leq M \cdot \|\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0\|,$$

where the last inequality follows from the uniform bound condition. We further note that $h = \|\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0\|$.

This implies that

$$\lim_{\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0\|} |\mathbf{A}(\tilde{\theta})'d - \mathbf{A}(\theta_0)'d - h\tilde{d}'\mathbf{B}(\theta_0)d| \leq \lim_{\|\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0\| \rightarrow 0} M \cdot \|\tilde{\theta} - \theta_0\| = 0.$$

This completes the proof. ■

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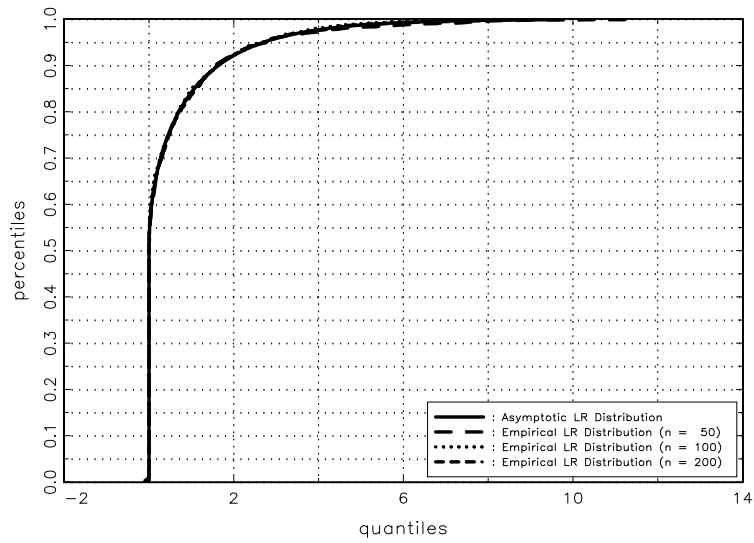


Figure 1: EMPIRICAL AND ASYMPTOTIC DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE QLR TEST STATISTIC. This figure shows the null limit distribution of the QLR test statistic, which is obtained as $\max[0, -Z]^2$, and the empirical distributions of the QLR test statistic for various sample sizes: $n = 50, 100$, and 500 . The number of iterations for obtaining the empirical distributions is 2,000. We can see that the empirical distributions almost overlap with the null limit distribution even when the sample size is as small as 50.