

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j^0) \approx \mathcal{N}\left(0, \underbrace{\sigma^2}_{\text{unknown}} \underbrace{\frac{\|Z_j\|_2^2/n}{(X_j^T Z_j)^T Z_j/n}}_{\text{known}}\right)$$

$$\boxed{\sqrt{n}(\hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j^0) \xrightarrow{P} 0} \quad (*)$$

def. / known
→

$$\sqrt{n} C_j (\hat{\beta}_j - \beta_j^0) = W_j + \Delta_j \quad (j=1 \rightarrow p)$$

$$\bar{W} = (W_1, \dots, W_p)^T \sim \mathcal{N}_p(0, \sigma^2 \Omega)$$

$$\max_{j=1 \rightarrow p} |A_j| \xrightarrow{p} 0 \quad (-\Omega)_{j,k} = C_j C_k$$

~~$$\sum_{j=1}^p |A_j|^2 = \|A\|_2^2 \xrightarrow{p} 0$$~~

⇒ one can not use

best-selbstig $\sum_{j=1}^p |\hat{\beta}_j|^2 \neq$ Gaussian χ^2

$$\sigma^{-1} \max_{j \in G} |W_j| \sim \chi^2$$

max of dependent Gaussian variables

$$\text{simulate } \sigma^{-1} W_j \ (j \in G) \sim \underbrace{N_G(0, \Sigma - \Omega_{GG})}_{\text{simulate } W_G^*}$$

$$\max_j |W_j^*| \approx \dots \overset{P}{\leftarrow}$$

from simulation

$$(X^{(i)})^T Z^{(i)} \approx \frac{1}{\|Z^{(i)}\|_2} \frac{1}{\|X^{(i)}\|_2}$$

why?

$$X^{(i)} = \hat{X}^{(i)} + Z^{(i)}$$

$$\left(\hat{X}^{(i)} \right)^T Z^{(i)} \approx \frac{1}{\|Z^{(i)}\|_2} \frac{1}{\|\hat{X}^{(i)}\|_2}$$

small

