

Supplement to “Network Functional Linear Regression”

Xingyu Yan¹ and Yanyuan Ma²

Jiangsu Normal University and Pennsylvania State University

This supplement contains the proofs of all the main results presented in the article, along with supporting lemmas and additional simulation results, including

S1	Extension to network partially functional linear regression	2
S2	Some useful lemmas	4
S3	Proof of theory	9
S3.1	Verifications of several claims	9
S3.2	Proof of Lemma S2.2	12
S3.3	Proof of Lemma S2.3	16
S3.4	Proof of Theorem 1	18
S3.5	Proof of Lemma S2.4	29
S3.6	Proof of Lemma S2.5	36
S3.7	Proof of Lemma S2.6	37
S3.8	Proof of Lemma S2.8	55
S3.9	Proof of Lemma S2.9	55
S3.10	Proof of Theorem 2	57
S3.11	Proof of (S.36)	104
S3.12	Proof of (S.43)	107
S3.13	Proof of $E(\mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}}) = 0$	109
S3.14	Proof of Lemma S2.10	112
S3.15	Proof of Theorem 3	118
S3.16	Proof of Theorem 4	120
S4	Additional simulation results	123

S1 Extension to network partially functional linear regression

Inspired by an anonymous reviewer, we discuss a natural extension in this section. Our proposed method can be extended to handle the simultaneous presence of multiple functional predictors and scalar covariates. Specifically, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, let Y_i be a scalar continuous response, $\{Z_{i\ell}(\cdot), \ell = 1, \dots, J\}$ are J functional predictors, $\mathbf{X}_i = (X_{i1}, \dots, X_{ip})^T$ be a p -dimensional vector of scalar covariates. Without loss of generality, we assume that the response, the functional predictors and the scalar covariates have been centred to have mean zero. Then, the network partially functional linear regression is defined as

$$Y_i = \sum_{\ell=1}^J \int_{\mathcal{I}} Z_{i\ell}(t) \beta_{\ell}(t) dt + \mathbf{X}_i^T \boldsymbol{\vartheta} + \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} Y_j + \varepsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad (\text{S.1})$$

where $\{\beta_{j\ell}(\cdot), \ell = 1, \dots, J\}$ are square-integrable regression functions, $\boldsymbol{\vartheta} = (\vartheta_1, \dots, \vartheta_p)^T \in \mathbb{R}^p$ represents the regression coefficients of nonfunctional covariates. The term ρ is the network autocorrelation coefficient, and $(w_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, n; j=1, \dots, n}$ is row-normalized adjacency matrix. The i.i.d. ε_i is the random error. The detailed explanation of the above terms is similar to that in (2.2).

Based on model (S.1) and motivated by the proposed method in Section 2.2, we present a modified three-step algorithm as follows.

Step 1: We perform FPCA separately to each functional predictor and use the pooled FPCA scores as predictors. The estimator of the FPC scores of $Z_{i\ell}(\cdot)$ is denoted by $\{\hat{\xi}_{i\ell,1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{i\ell,K_{\ell}}\}$ for $\ell = 1, \dots, J$. Here, $\hat{\xi}_{i\ell,k}$ is computed as $\int_{\mathcal{I}} Z_{i\ell}(t) \hat{\phi}_{\ell,k}(t) dt$, where $\hat{\phi}_{\ell,k}(t)$ denotes the k th estimated eigenfunction of $Z_{i\ell}(\cdot)$ for $k = 1, \dots, K_{\ell}$. The number of principal components, K_{ℓ} , is selected according to the procedure outlined in Section 2.3. With these notations, we

can approximate (S.1) as

$$Y_i = \sum_{\ell=1}^J \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{\xi}_{i\ell,k} b_{\ell k} + \mathbf{X}_i^T \boldsymbol{\vartheta} + \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} Y_j + \varepsilon_i,$$

where $b_{\ell k}$ represents the projection of $\beta_{\ell}(\cdot)$ onto the k th eigenfunction of $Z_{i\ell}(\cdot)$.

Step 2: For $\ell = 1, \dots, L$, let the estimated scores matrix $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_{\ell} = (\hat{\xi}_{1\ell}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{n\ell})^T \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times K}$ serve as the predictor variables, where $\hat{\xi}_{i\ell} = (\hat{\xi}_{i\ell,1}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{i\ell,K_{\ell}})^T$ represents the estimated FPC scores for the ℓ th functional predictor. Let $\mathbf{b}_{\ell} = (b_{\ell,1}, \dots, b_{\ell,K_{\ell}})^T \in \mathbb{R}^{K_{\ell}}$ denote the corresponding coefficient vector. At any given ρ , similar to (2.11), the estimator $\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(\rho)$ and $\{\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\ell}(\rho), \ell = 1, \dots, K_{\ell}\}$ are obtained by solving the following least square type optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} (\hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(\rho), \hat{\mathbf{b}}_1(\rho), \dots, \hat{\mathbf{b}}_J(\rho)) &= \underset{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_{\ell}, \boldsymbol{\vartheta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \left\| \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{Y} - \sum_{\ell=1}^J \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{\ell} \mathbf{b}_{\ell} - \mathbf{X}^T \boldsymbol{\vartheta} \right\|^2 \\ &= \underset{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_{\ell}, \boldsymbol{\vartheta}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \left\| \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{Y} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \right\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{Y} = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\mathbf{X}^T = (\mathbf{X}_1^T, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n^T) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$, $\hat{\boldsymbol{\eta}} = (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_1, \dots, \hat{\mathbf{A}}_J, \mathbf{X}^T) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (JK+p)}$, and $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = (\mathbf{b}_1^T, \dots, \mathbf{b}_J^T, \boldsymbol{\vartheta}^T)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{JK+p}$.

Step 3: Obtain the estimator $\hat{\rho}$ using the following composite least squares objective function:

$$\hat{\rho} = \underset{\rho}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \left\| \{\operatorname{diag} \mathbf{M}(\rho)\}^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{Y} - \sum_{\ell=1}^J \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{\ell} \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{\ell}(\rho) - \mathbf{X}_i^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}(\rho) \right\} \right\|^2.$$

On the theoretical side, similar asymptotic results for the functional regression coefficients $\beta_{\ell}(t), \ell = 1, \dots, L$ and the network autoregression coefficient ρ can be established by following the proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2, with the involved eigencomponents replaced by pooled eigencomponents. It would be interesting to also investigate the asymp-

otic normality for the parameter regression coefficients $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ estimation, while we leave this for future research.

S2 Some useful lemmas

This section presents additional lemmas essential for the proofs of Theorems 1-4. Detailed proofs and further explanations can be found in the Supplementary Material S3.

The following Lemmas S2.1-S2.3 will be used to prove Theorem 1, which contains the asymptotic results for the functional regression coefficient. The proof of Lemma S2.1 can be found in Hall and Horowitz (2007), the proof of Lemma S2.2 is presented in Supplementary Material S3.2, and the proof of Lemma S2.3 is provided in Supplementary Material S3.3.

Lemma S2.1. *Suppose that Conditions (C1)-(C2) hold, Then as $n \rightarrow \infty$, if $k = o(n^{\frac{1}{\alpha+2\tau}})$, the following results hold:*

$$(a) \sup_{k \geq 1} |\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k| = O_p(n^{-1/2}).$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} E \|\hat{G} - G\|^2 &= O(n^{-1}), \\ E \left\| \int \left(\hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right) \phi_k(t) dt \right\|^2 &= O(n^{-1}), \\ E \left\{ \iint \left(\hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right) \phi_k(s) \phi_k(t) ds dt \right\}^2 &= O(n^{-1} \lambda_k^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \|\hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t)\| = O_p(kn^{-1/2}).$$

Lemma S2.2. *Suppose that Conditions (C1)-(C3) hold, the following results hold:*

$$(a) \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell})^{-4} = O(k^{2\alpha-2\tau+4} + \log k).$$

$$(b) \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-(\frac{3}{2}\alpha+\tau)} |\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell}|^{-1} = O(1).$$

$$(c) \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-(\alpha+\tau)} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} = O(1).$$

Define the estimator

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{g}(t) &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(Y_i - \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} Y_j \right) Z_i(t) \\ &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^* Z_i(t). \end{aligned}$$

The L^2 convergence rate of the estimator is given below.

Lemma S2.3. *Assume that (C1) holds, then $\|g\|$ is bounded and $\|\hat{g}(t) - g(t)\| = O_p(n^{-1/2})$.*

Below, we present several lemmas that will be instrumental in proving the asymptotic results for the network autoregression coefficient in Theorem 2.

Lemma S2.4. (a) *Let $\delta_k = \min_{1 \leq \ell \leq k} (\lambda_\ell - \lambda_{\ell+1})$, then*

$$\sup_{k \geq 1} |\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k| \leq \|\hat{G} - G\|, \quad \sup_{k \geq 1} \delta_k \|\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\| \leq 8^{1/2} \|\hat{G} - G\|.$$

(b) *Under the Conditions (C1)-(C2), for $k = o(n^{\frac{1}{2\alpha+2}})$,*

$$\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) + O_p(k/n).$$

$$\hat{\xi}_{ik} - \xi_{ik} = \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \xi_{ik} \left\langle (\hat{G} - G) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \right\rangle \times \{1 + o_p(1)\}.$$

In addition, if $\alpha > 2$, then

$$\hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t) = \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell \left\langle (\hat{G} - G) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \right\rangle + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+2} \log k).$$

(c) Under the Conditions (C1), (C2), assume $E(\xi_k^2 - \lambda_k)^2 < C\lambda_k^2$, and $k = o(n^{\frac{1}{2\alpha+2}})$. Then

$$\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k = O_p(n^{-1/2}\lambda_k) \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\xi}_{ik} - \xi_{ik} = O_p(k^{1-\alpha/2}n^{-1/2})$$

uniformly in k .

Note that the conditions $E(\xi_k^2 - \lambda_k)^2 < C\lambda_k^2$ and $k = o(n^{\frac{1}{2\alpha+2}})$ in Lemma S2.4 were used in Wong et al. (2019). The proof of Lemma S2.4 is provided in Supplementary Material S3.10. The following Lemma S2.5 and Lemma S2.6 are devised for measuring the approximation error of scores caused by truncation as well as the statistical estimation error. Their proofs are deferred to Supplementary Material S3.6 and Supplementary Material S3.7, respectively.

Lemma S2.5. Under the Conditions (C1), (C2) and (C5), assuming $E(\xi_k^2 - \lambda_k)^2 < C\lambda_k^2$ and $k = o(n^{\frac{1}{2\alpha+2}})$, if $\alpha > 2$, then

$$\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\} = o_p(1).$$

Lemma S2.6. Assume that the assumptions in Lemma S2.5 hold. (a) Under the Conditions (C3), (C7)-(C9), we have

$$\begin{aligned} E \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\} \right] &= o(1), \\ \text{var} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\} \right] &= O(1). \end{aligned} \tag{S.2}$$

(b) Under the Conditions (C7) and (C8), we have

$$\left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T} \right\| = o_p(n^{-1/4}), \tag{S.3}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}}{d\rho} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}}{d\rho} + o_p(n^{-1/2}). \quad (\text{S.4})$$

Lemma S2.7. *If $\mathbf{y}$ is a random vector with mean $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ and covariance matrix $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ and if $\mathbf{A}$ is a symmetric matrix of constants, then*

$$E(\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}) = \text{trace}(\mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}) + \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\mu}.$$

If $\mathbf{y}$ is $\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma})$, then

$$\text{var}(\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}) = 2 \text{trace}\{(\mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\Sigma})^2\} + 4 \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\mu}.$$

The above Lemma S2.7 provides the expectation and variance of quadratic forms and the proof of Lemma S2.7 can be found in many textbooks, such as Rencher and Schaalje (2008).

Lemma S2.8. *(a) Let $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ be positive semidefinite $n \times n$ matrices, then*

$$0 \leq \text{trace}(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}) \leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}) \text{trace}(\mathbf{B}) \leq \text{trace}(\mathbf{A}) \text{trace}(\mathbf{B}).$$

(b) Let $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ be symmetric $n \times n$ matrices, then

$$\lambda_{\max}\{(\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B})^T (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B})\} \leq \lambda_{\max}^2(\mathbf{A}) \lambda_{\max}^2(\mathbf{B}).$$

(c) Let $\mathbf{A}$ be an $n \times n$ matrix, then

$$\text{trace}(\mathbf{A}^2) \leq \text{trace}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A})$$

with equality if and only if $\mathbf{A}$ is symmetric.

Lemma S2.9. For any $n \times n$ matrices $\mathbf{M}_1 = (m_{1,ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ and $\mathbf{M}_2 = (m_{2,ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, and n -dimensional vectors $\mathbf{U}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$ and $\mathbf{U}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$. Let $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$, where $X_i \in \mathbb{R} (1 \leq i \leq n)$ are identically and independently distributed variables. Write $Q_1 = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{X}$, and $Q_2 = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{X}$. Assume the following conditions are satisfied: (1) $E(X_i) = 0$ and $E(X_i^3) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$; (2) $E(X_i^2) = 1$ and $E(X_i^4) < \infty$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(Q_1, Q_2) &= \{ \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{M}_2^T) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{M}_2) \} \\ &\quad + \text{trace} \{ \text{diag}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{diag}(\mathbf{M}_2) \} \{ E(X_1^4) - 3 \} + \mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{U}_2. \end{aligned}$$

The above lemma is similar to Lemma 2 of Huang et al. (2019), which is used in the proof of Theorem 2. We provide the proof of Lemma S2.8 and Lemma S2.9 in Supplementary Material S3.8 and S3.9, respectively.

Lemma S2.10. (a) Assume Conditions (C1), (C2), (C5) and (C8) hold. Then

$$\left| \lambda_{\min}(\hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}}) - \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{\Lambda}) \right| = o_p(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \lambda_{\max}(\hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}}) - \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{\Lambda}) \right| = o_p(1),$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}} = n^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{K^*}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{K^*}$ and $\mathbf{\Lambda} = n^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{K^*}^T \mathbf{A}_{K^*}$, with K^* being an arbitrary positive integer.

(b) Under Conditions (C1) and (C2), the projection matrices defined in (3.20) satisfy the following:

(i)

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T - \mathbf{A}_0^T \right) \mathbb{A}_k \right\| = O_p \left(\frac{K^{3/2-\alpha/2}}{n^{1/4}} \right).$$

(ii) Assume Conditions (C5) and (C8) hold. Then

$$\|\hat{\mathbb{A}}_k^{proj} - \mathbb{A}_k^{proj}\| = O_p(1).$$

The above lemma quantifies the asymptotic orders of several key expressions that will be used in the proofs of Theorems 3 and 4.

S3 Proof of theory

S3.1 Verifications of several claims

Note that for $k = 1, \dots, K$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\xi}_{ik}^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \int Z_i(t) \hat{\phi}_k(t) dt \right\}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\int Z_i(t) \hat{\phi}_k(t) dt \right) \left(\int Z_i(s) \hat{\phi}_k(s) ds \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \iint Z_i(t) Z_i(s) \hat{\phi}_k(t) \hat{\phi}_k(s) dt ds \\ &= \iint \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(t) Z_i(s) \right] \hat{\phi}_k(t) \hat{\phi}_k(s) dt ds \\ &= \iint \hat{G}(t, s) \hat{\phi}_k(t) \hat{\phi}_k(s) dt ds \\ &= \text{cov}(\hat{\xi}_k, \hat{\xi}_k) = \hat{\lambda}_k. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathbf{Y}^* \equiv \mathbf{S}\mathbf{Y}$, $\hat{g}(t) \equiv n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^* Z_i(t)$ and $g(t) \equiv E[Y_i^* Z_i(t)]$. Equation (2.11) leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{b}_k(\rho) &= \mathbf{e}_k^T \hat{\Lambda}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{n} \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T \mathbf{Y}^* \right) \\
 &= \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{ik} Y_i^* \\
 &= \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \int Z_i(t) \hat{\phi}_k(t) dt Y_i^* \\
 &= \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} \left\langle n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^* Z_i(t), \hat{\phi}_k(t) \right\rangle \\
 &= \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} \left\langle \hat{g}(t), \hat{\phi}_k(t) \right\rangle.
 \end{aligned} \tag{S.5}$$

Below, we show that

$$E \left\{ \frac{\partial Q(\mathbf{b}, \rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \neq 0,$$

where $Q(\mathbf{b}, \rho)$ is defined in (2.9). For ease of notation, let $\mathbf{f}(\rho) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}(\mathbf{S}(\rho)\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{b})$, then

$$Q(\mathbf{b}, \rho) = \mathbf{f}(\rho)^T \mathbf{f}(\rho),$$

which implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial Q(\mathbf{b}, \rho)}{\partial \rho} &= 2\mathbf{f}(\rho)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \\
 &= \frac{2}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho)\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{b} \right\}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} \\
 &= \frac{2}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{b}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Recall that the mean and covariance of response $\mathbf{Y}$ are $\mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho)\hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{b}$ and $\sigma^2 \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho)(\mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho))^T$,

respectively. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left\{ \frac{\partial Q(\mathbf{b}, \rho)}{\partial \rho} \mid \hat{\mathbf{A}} \right\} \\
&= \frac{2}{n} E \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} \mid \hat{\mathbf{A}} \right\} - \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} E(\mathbf{Y} \mid \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \\
&= \frac{2}{n} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \text{cov}(\mathbf{Y} \mid \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \right\} + \frac{2}{n} E(\mathbf{Y} \mid \hat{\mathbf{A}})^T \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} E(\mathbf{Y} \mid \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} E(\mathbf{Y} \mid \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \\
&= \frac{2}{n} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \sigma^2 \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho) (\mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho))^T \right\} + \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T (\mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho))^T \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho) \hat{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{b} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho) \hat{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{b} \\
&= \frac{2\sigma^2}{n} \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho) (\mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho))^T \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \right\} + \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho) \hat{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{b} \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho) \hat{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{b} \\
&= \frac{2\sigma^2}{n} \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho) \right\} \\
&= -\frac{2\sigma^2}{n} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{I} - \rho \mathbf{W})^{-1} \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

which is not zero in general. For example, when all eigenvalues of $\rho \mathbf{W}$ satisfy $|\lambda(\rho \mathbf{W})| < 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{W}(\mathbf{I} - \rho \mathbf{W})^{-1} \right\} \\
&= \text{trace} \left[\mathbf{W} \left\{ \mathbf{I} + (\rho \mathbf{W}) + (\rho \mathbf{W})^2 + (\rho \mathbf{W})^3 + \cdots + (\rho \mathbf{W})^k + \cdots \right\} \right] \\
&= \text{trace} \left(\mathbf{W} + \rho \mathbf{W}^2 + \rho^2 \mathbf{W}^3 + \rho^3 \mathbf{W}^4 + \cdots \right) \\
&= \text{trace} \left(\rho \mathbf{W}^2 + \rho^2 \mathbf{W}^3 + \rho^3 \mathbf{W}^4 + \cdots \right) \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

in general, where the last equality is because the diagonal elements of $\mathbf{W}$ equal to zero, and the last inequality is because each element of $\mathbf{W}$ are nonnegative, and $\rho \neq 0, \mathbf{W} \neq 0$ in

general. Hence, $\text{trace}\{\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{I} - \rho\mathbf{W})^{-1}\} \neq 0$ unless there is no network structure. Based on the above results, the expectation of the score function is not equal to zero.

S3.2 Proof of Lemma S2.2

(a) Let $[k/2]$ be the largest integer less than $k/2$. Then

$$\sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-4} = \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} + \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{\ell=2k} + \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \right) \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-4}.$$

Under Condition (C2), we note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-4} &\leq \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} [\lambda_\ell (1 - \lambda_k / \lambda_{[k/2]})]^{-4} \\ &\leq C_1 \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} \lambda_\ell^{-4} \\ &\leq C_2 \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{2\alpha-2\tau} \\ &\leq C_3 \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \alpha + \frac{1}{2} < \tau, \\ \log k, & \text{if } \alpha + \frac{1}{2} = \tau, \\ k^{2\alpha-2\tau+1}, & \text{if } \alpha + \frac{1}{2} > \tau, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-4} &\leq \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} [\lambda_k (1 - \lambda_{2k+1} / \lambda_k)]^{-4} \\ &\leq C_4 \lambda_k^{-4} \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} \\ &\leq C_5 k^{2\alpha-2\tau+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Again, using Condition (C2), for $[k/2] < \ell < k$, we observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_\ell - \lambda_k &= \sum_{t=\ell}^{k-1} (\lambda_t - \lambda_{t+1}) \\
 &\geq C^{-1} \sum_{t=\ell}^{k-1} t^{-\alpha-1} \\
 &\geq k^{-\alpha-1} C^{-1} (k - \ell).
 \end{aligned} \tag{S.6}$$

Similarly, for $k < \ell \leq 2k$, let $C_6 = C^{-1} 2^{-\alpha-1}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_k - \lambda_\ell &= \sum_{t=k}^{\ell-1} (\lambda_t - \lambda_{t+1}) \\
 &\geq C^{-1} \sum_{t=k}^{\ell-1} t^{-\alpha-1} \\
 &\geq C^{-1} \sum_{t=k}^{\ell-1} (2k)^{-\alpha-1} \\
 &= C_6 k^{-\alpha-1} |\ell - k|.
 \end{aligned} \tag{S.7}$$

This implies that, for $C_7 = \max(C_6^{-4}, C^4)$, $C_8 = C_7 2^{2\alpha+2\tau}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-4} &\leq \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \frac{C_7 \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} k^{4(\alpha+1)}}{(k - \ell)^4} \\
 &\leq \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \frac{C_7 (k/2)^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} k^{4(\alpha+1)}}{(k - \ell)^4} \\
 &= \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \frac{C_8 k^{2\alpha-2\tau+4}}{(k - \ell)^4} \\
 &\leq C_9 k^{2\alpha-2\tau+4},
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality is because $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{-4}$ is a convergence sequence. By combining the above results, for $C_{10} = \max(C_3, C_5, C_9)$, we have

$$\sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell})^{-4} \leq C_{10} (k^{2\alpha-2\tau+4} + \log k).$$

(b) Similar to the treatment of (a), using $-(\tau + \frac{1}{2}\alpha) < -(\alpha + 1)$ obtained by $\tau > \frac{1}{2}\alpha + 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau} |\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell}|^{-1} &\leq \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau} [\lambda_{\ell} (1 - \lambda_k / \lambda_{[k/2]})]^{-1} \\ &\leq C_{11} \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau} \lambda_{\ell}^{-1} \\ &\leq C_{12} \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha-\tau} \rightarrow C_{13}. \end{aligned}$$

Again using $-(\tau + \frac{1}{2}\alpha) < -(\alpha + 1)$ and $\alpha > 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau} |\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell}|^{-1} &\leq \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau} [\lambda_k (1 - \lambda_{2k+1} / \lambda_k)]^{-1} \\ &\leq C_{14} \lambda_k^{-1} \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau} \\ &\leq C_{15} k^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha-\tau+1} \\ &\leq C_{15} k^{-\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last term converges to zero for large k . Using (S.6) and (S.7), we have $|\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell}|^{-1} \leq C_{16} k^{\alpha+1} |\ell - k|^{-1}$, where $C_{16} = \max(C, C_6^{-1})$, which implies that

$$\sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau} |\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell}|^{-1} \leq \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \frac{C_{16} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau} k^{\alpha+1}}{|k - \ell|}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq k^{\alpha+1} \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \frac{C_{16} \ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau}}{|k-\ell|} \\
&\leq C_{17} k^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha-\tau+1} \log k,
\end{aligned}$$

Also, the last term converges to zero for large k since for any $x \in [1, \infty]$ and $\gamma > 0$, $\ln x/x^\gamma \rightarrow 0$.

(c) Since $\tau > \frac{1}{2}\alpha + 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-\alpha-\tau} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} &\leq \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-\alpha-\tau} [\lambda_\ell (1 - \lambda_k/\lambda_{[k/2]})]^{-1} \\
&\leq C_{18} \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{-\tau} \rightarrow C_{19},
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-\alpha-\tau} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} &\leq \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-\alpha-\tau} [\lambda_k (1 - \lambda_{2k+1}/\lambda_k)]^{-1} \\
&\leq C_{20} \lambda_k^{-1} \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-\alpha-\tau} \\
&\leq C_{21} k^{-\tau+1},
\end{aligned}$$

where the last term converges to zero for large k .

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \ell^{-\alpha-\tau} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} &\leq \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \frac{C_{16} \ell^{-\alpha-\tau} k^{\alpha+1}}{|k-\ell|} \\
&\leq k^{\alpha+1} \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1, \ell \neq k}^{2k} \frac{C_{16} \ell^{-\alpha-\tau}}{|k-\ell|} \\
&\leq C_{22} k^{-\tau+1} \log k.
\end{aligned}$$

Also, the last term converges to zero for large k since $\tau > 1$. This completes the proof of Lemma S2.2. $\square$

S3.3 Proof of Lemma S2.3

Recall that

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{g}(t) &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(Y_i - \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} Y_j \right) Z_i(t) \\ &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^* Z_i(t),\end{aligned}$$

and

$$g(t) = E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\},$$

where Y_i^* 's are independent and identically distributed according to (2.6). Using Condition (C1), we note that

$$\begin{aligned}\|g\| &= \left\{ \int g^2(t) dt \right\}^{1/2} \\ &= \left(\int [E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}]^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \left(\int E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \left(\int \{E(Y_i^{*4})\}^{1/2} [E\{Z_i^4(t)\}]^{1/2} dt \right)^{1/2} \\ &< \left[C^{1/2} \int [E\{Z_i^4(t)\}]^{1/2} dt \right]^{1/2} \\ &< C^{3/4},\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
E \|\hat{g}(t) - g(t)\|^2 &= E \int \{\hat{g}(t) - g(t)\}^2 dt \\
&= \int E \{\hat{g}(t) - g(t)\}^2 dt \\
&= \int E \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^* Z_i(t) - E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\} \right]^2 dt \\
&= \int E \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [Y_i^* Z_i(t) - E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}] \right)^2 dt \\
&= \int n^{-1} E [Y_i^* Z_i(t) - E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}]^2 dt \\
&\leq \int n^{-1} E \{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}^2 dt \\
&\leq n^{-1} \int \{E(Y_i^{*4})\}^{1/2} [E\{Z_i^4(t)\}]^{1/2} dt \\
&< n^{-1} C^{1/2} \int [E\{Z_i^4(t)\}]^{1/2} dt \\
&< n^{-1} C^{1/2} C \\
&= O(n^{-1}).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$E \|\hat{g}(t) - g(t)\|^2 = O(n^{-1}).$$

This leads to $E \|\hat{g}(t) - g(t)\| = O(n^{-1/2})$. □

S3.4 Proof of Theorem 1

We use the following facts in the proof

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^m \ell^p \asymp \begin{cases} m^{p+1} & p > -1 \\ \log m & p = -1 \\ C & p < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{\ell=m+1}^{\infty} m^{-p} \asymp m^{-p+1} \quad p > 1.$$

For i.i.d. case,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\hat{\beta}_\rho(t) - \beta(t) \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{b}_k(\rho) \hat{\phi}_k(t) - \beta(t) \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{b}_k(\rho) \hat{\phi}_k(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K b_k \phi_k(t) + \sum_{k=1}^K b_k \phi_k(t) - \beta(t) \right)^2 \\ &\leq 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{b}_k(\rho) \hat{\phi}_k(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K b_k \phi_k(t) \right)^2 + 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^K b_k \phi_k(t) - \beta(t) \right)^2. \end{aligned} \tag{S.8}$$

Based on Condition (C3), we note that the second term on the right-hand side of (S.8) can be shown to be

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K b_k \phi_k(t) - \beta(t) \right\}^2 dt &= \int \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K b_k \phi_k(t) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \phi_k(t) \right\}^2 dt \\ &= \int \left\{ \sum_{k=K+1}^{\infty} b_k \phi_k(t) \right\}^2 dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \sum_{k=K+1}^{\infty} b_k^2 \phi_k^2(t) dt \\
&\leq \sum_{k=K+1}^{\infty} k^{-2\tau} \\
&= O(K^{-2\tau+1}) \\
&= O(n^{(1-2\tau)/(\alpha+2\tau)}).
\end{aligned}$$

Next we will show the convergence rate of the first term on the right-hand side of (S.8).

Recall that $\hat{b}_k(\rho) = \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k, \hat{g} \rangle$. Note also that $b_k = \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, g \rangle$.

Let $\Delta = \|\hat{G} - G\|$ and $\Omega_K = \{\Delta \leq \lambda_K\}$. On the event Ω_K , using Lemma S2.4, we can see that $\sup_{k \leq K} |\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k| \leq \Delta \leq \lambda_K/2 \leq \lambda_k/2$, which implies that $2^{-1}\lambda_k \leq \hat{\lambda}_k \leq 2\lambda_k$. Moreover, note that Δ is nonnegative, Lemma S2.1(b) yields $\Delta = O_p(n^{-1/2})$. Condition (C2) yields $\lambda_K = O\{n^{-\alpha/(\alpha+2\tau)}\}$. Conditions (C3) leads to that $\text{pr}(\Omega_K) \rightarrow 1$. Hence it suffices to work with bounds that are established under the event Ω_K . We have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{b}_k(\rho) \hat{\phi}_k(t) - \sum_{k=1}^K b_k \phi_k(t) \right)^2 dt \\
&= \int \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} (\langle \hat{\phi}_k, \hat{g} \rangle - \langle \phi_k, g \rangle) \hat{\phi}_k(t) + \sum_{k=1}^K (\hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} - \lambda_k^{-1}) \langle \phi_k, g \rangle \hat{\phi}_k(t) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, g \rangle \{ \hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t) \} \right)^2 dt \\
&\leq 3 \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{\lambda}_k^{-2} (\langle \hat{\phi}_k, \hat{g} \rangle - \langle \phi_k, g \rangle)^2 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^K (\hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} - \lambda_k^{-1})^2 \langle \phi_k, g \rangle^2 \\
&\quad + 3K \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \langle \phi_k, g \rangle^2 \|\hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t)\|^2 \\
&\leq 36 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle^2 + \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle^2 + \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle^2 \right) \\
&\quad + 3 \sum_{k=1}^K (\hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} - \lambda_k^{-1})^2 \langle \phi_k, g \rangle^2 + 3K \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \langle \phi_k, g \rangle^2 \|\hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t)\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq 36 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle^2 + 36 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle^2 \\
 &\quad + 36 \sum_{k=1}^K (\lambda_k^{-2} \|\hat{g} - g\|^2 + K b_k^2) \|\hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t)\|^2 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^K (\hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} - \lambda_k^{-1})^2 \langle \phi_k, g \rangle^2. \quad (\text{S.9})
 \end{aligned}$$

We now treat each term in (S.9). To handle the first term in (S.9), we note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(t) &= E \{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\} \\
 &= E \left[\left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt \right\} \left\{ \sum_{k'=1}^{\infty} \xi_{ik'} \phi_{k'}(t) \right\} \right] \\
 &= \sum_{k'=1}^{\infty} E \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt \xi_{ik'} \right\} \phi_{k'}(t).
 \end{aligned}$$

Then by the orthonormality of $\{\phi_k(t)\}_{k=1,\dots}$, it yields that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int g(t) \phi_k(t) dt &= \int \sum_{k'=1}^{\infty} E \left\{ \int \beta(s) Z_i(s) ds \xi_{ik'} \right\} \phi_{k'}(t) \phi_k(t) dt \\
 &= E \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt \xi_{ik} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \hat{g}(t) \phi_k(t) dt &= \int \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^* Z_i(t) \right\} \phi_k(t) dt \\
 &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \int \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt + \varepsilon_i \right\} \left\{ \sum_{k'=1}^{\infty} \xi_{ik'} \phi_{k'}(t) \right\} \phi_k(t) dt \\
 &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt + \varepsilon_i \right\} \xi_{ik}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Noting that

$$E(\langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt + \varepsilon_i \right\} \xi_{ik} - E \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt \xi_{ik} \right\} \right] \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, using Condition (C1), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&E (\langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle^2) \\
&= \text{var} \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt + \varepsilon_i \right\} \xi_{ik} - E \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt \xi_{ik} \right\} \right] \\
&= n^{-1} \left[\text{var} \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt \xi_{ik} \right\} + \text{var} (\varepsilon_i \xi_{ik}) \right] \\
&\leq n^{-1} \left(\left[E \left\{ \int \beta(t) Z_i(t) dt \right\}^4 \right]^{1/2} (E \xi_{ik}^4)^{1/2} + (E \varepsilon_i^4)^{1/2} (E \xi_{ik}^4)^{1/2} \right) \\
&\leq C n^{-1} \lambda_k.
\end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle^2 &= O_p(n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-1}) \\
&= O_p(n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^K k^\alpha) \\
&= O_p(n^{-(2\tau-1)/(\alpha+2\tau)}).
\end{aligned}$$

Next we deal with the second term in (S.9). Write $g(t) = \sum_{k=1}^\infty g_k \phi_k(t)$, where $g_k = \langle g, \phi_k \rangle = \lambda_k b_k$. Using (5.4) in Hall and Horowitz (2007), we have

$$\hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t) = \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^\infty (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell(t) \langle \hat{\phi}_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle + \phi_k(t) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \phi_k \rangle.$$

Hence, combining the orthonormality of $\{\phi_k(t)\}_{k=1,\dots}$, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle \\
&= \int \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell(t) \langle \hat{\phi}_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle + \phi_k(t) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \phi_k \rangle \right\} \left\{ \sum_{k'=1}^{\infty} g_{k'} \phi_{k'}(t) \right\} dt \\
&= \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} g_\ell (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle + g_k \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \phi_k \rangle \\
&= R_{k1} + R_{k2} + R_{k3} + R_{k4}, \tag{S.10}
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
R_{k1} &= \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_\ell b_\ell \{ (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} - (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \} \langle \phi_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle, \\
R_{k2} &= \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_\ell b_\ell (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \langle \phi_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle, \\
R_{k3} &= \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_\ell b_\ell (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle, \\
R_{k4} &= \lambda_k b_k \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \phi_k \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

Next we will first focus on the convergence rate of R_{k1} . Define the set of realizations such that, for constant C' and sample size n ,

$$\mathcal{F}_K = \left\{ 2^{-1} (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-2} \leq (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-2} \leq C' n^{2(\alpha+1)/(\alpha+2\tau)}, \ k, \ell = 1, \dots, K, \ k \neq \ell \right\}.$$

We note that, by Lemma S2.1,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell| &= |\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k + \lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \\
&= |O_p(n^{-1/2}) + \lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \\
&= |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell| \{1 + o_p(1)\},
\end{aligned}$$

hence $2^{-1}(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-2} \leq (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-2}$. Further,

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^2 &\geq \min\{(\lambda_{k-1} - \lambda_k)^2, (\lambda_k - \lambda_{k+1})^2\} \\ &\geq C^{-2}k^{-2(\alpha+1)} \\ &\geq C^{-2}K^{-2(\alpha+1)}, \end{aligned}$$

hence $(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-2} \leq C^2 K^{2(\alpha+1)} \leq C' n^{\frac{2(\alpha+1)}{\alpha+2\tau}}$ for sufficiently large n . Thus, we have $P(\mathcal{F}_K) \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Hence it suffices to work with bounds that are established under the event $\mathcal{F}_K$. Using conditions (C2) and (C3),

$$\begin{aligned} R_{k1}^2 &= \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} \lambda_\ell b_\ell \frac{\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k}{(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)} \langle \phi_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle \right\}^2 \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} \lambda_\ell^2 b_\ell^2 \frac{(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2}{(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell)^2 (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^2} \right\} \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} \langle \phi_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle^2 \right\} \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} 2C^4 \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} \frac{(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2}{(\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^4} \right\} \left\{ \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \langle \phi_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle^2 \right\} \\ &= 2C^4 (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-4} \|\langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_k \rangle\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equation is because Parseval's identity asserts that for any x and orthonormal basis e_n in Hilbert space, $\sum_n |\langle x, e_n \rangle|^2 = \|x\|^2$. Based on Lemma S2.1 and Lemma S2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_{k1}^2 &\leq 2C^4 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \|\langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_k \rangle\|^2 \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-4} \\ &\leq 2C^6 \sum_{k=1}^K (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \|\langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_k \rangle\|^2 k^{2\alpha} \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} \ell^{-2(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq C_1 \sum_{k=1}^K (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \|\langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_k \rangle\|^2 (k^{2\alpha} \log n + k^{4\alpha-2\tau+4}) \\
 &= O_p \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^K E(\|\langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_k \rangle\|^2) (k^{2\alpha} \log n + k^{4\alpha-2\tau+4}) \right\} \\
 &= O_p \left\{ n^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K (k^{2\alpha} \log n + k^{4\alpha-2\tau+4}) \right\} \\
 &= O_p \{ n^{-2} (K^{2\alpha+1} \log n + K^{4\alpha-2\tau+5}) \} \\
 &= o_p \{ n^{-(2\tau-1)/(\alpha+2\tau)} \}.
 \end{aligned}$$

In the following, we use Lemma S2.1 and the assumption $\tau > \alpha/2 + 1$ in (C3) repetitively to show the similar result for R_{k2} , R_{k3} and R_{k4} as for R_{k1} . For R_{k2} , observe that for all ℓ, k , because

$$E(\xi_k \xi_\ell) = \iint G(s, t) \phi_k(s) \phi_\ell(t) ds dt = \begin{cases} \lambda_k, & \text{if } k = \ell, \\ 0, & \text{if } k \neq \ell, \end{cases}$$

for $\ell \neq k$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\iint \{ \hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \} \phi_k(s) \phi_\ell(t) ds dt \\
 &= \iint \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(s) Z_i(t) - G(s, t) \right] \phi_k(s) \phi_\ell(t) ds dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{ik} \xi_{i\ell}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$R_{k2} = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_\ell b_\ell (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \xi_{ik} \xi_{i\ell},$$

and $ER_{k2} = 0$, we can get

$$\begin{aligned} nE(R_{k2}^2) &\leq 2E \left\{ \xi_{ik} \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_{\ell} b_{\ell} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell})^{-1} \xi_{i\ell} \right\}^2 \\ &\leq 2(E\xi_k^4)^{1/2} \left[E \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_{\ell} b_{\ell} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell})^{-1} \xi_{\ell} \right\}^4 \right]^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $(E\xi_k^4)^{1/2} \leq C^{3/2}k^{-\alpha}$ by condition (C1). It is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} &E \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_{\ell} b_{\ell} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell})^{-1} \xi_{\ell} \right\}^4 \\ &\leq \sum_{\ell_1: \ell_1 \neq k} \cdots \sum_{\ell_4: \ell_4 \neq k} |\lambda_{\ell_1} b_{\ell_1} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell_1})^{-1}| \cdots |\lambda_{\ell_4} b_{\ell_4} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell_4})^{-1}| E(|\xi_{\ell_1} \xi_{\ell_2} \xi_{\ell_3} \xi_{\ell_4}|) \\ &\leq C^8 \sum_{\ell_1: \ell_1 \neq k} \cdots \sum_{\ell_4: \ell_4 \neq k} \left| \ell_1^{-(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell_1})^{-1} \right| \cdots \left| \ell_4^{-(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell_4})^{-1} \right| E(|\xi_{\ell_1} \xi_{\ell_2} \xi_{\ell_3} \xi_{\ell_4}|), \end{aligned}$$

and repeated application of Hölder's inequality yields that

$$\begin{aligned} E(|\xi_{\ell_1} \xi_{\ell_2} \xi_{\ell_3} \xi_{\ell_4}|) &\leq \left\{ E |\xi_{\ell_1} \xi_{\ell_2} \xi_{\ell_3}|^{4/3} \right\}^{3/4} (E\xi_{\ell_4}^4)^{1/4} \\ &\leq ([E\{(\xi_{\ell_1} \xi_{\ell_2})^{4/3}\}^{3/2}]^{2/3} \{E(\xi_{\ell_3}^{4/3})^3\}^{1/3})^{3/4} (E\xi_{\ell_4}^4)^{1/4} \\ &\leq \{E(\xi_{\ell_1} \xi_{\ell_2})^2\}^{1/2} (E\xi_{\ell_3}^4)^{1/4} (E\xi_{\ell_4}^4)^{1/4} \\ &\leq (E\xi_{\ell_1}^4)^{1/4} \cdots (E\xi_{\ell_4}^4)^{1/4} \\ &\leq C^3 \ell_1^{-\alpha/2} \cdots \ell_4^{-\alpha/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} &(E\xi_k^4)^{1/2} \left[E \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_{\ell} b_{\ell} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell})^{-1} \xi_{\ell} \right\}^4 \right]^{1/2} \\ &\leq C^{3/2}k^{-\alpha} \left\{ C^8 \sum_{\ell_1: \ell_1 \neq k} \cdots \sum_{\ell_4: \ell_4 \neq k} \left| \ell_1^{-(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell_1})^{-1} \right| \cdots \left| \ell_4^{-(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell_4})^{-1} \right| E(|\xi_{\ell_1} \xi_{\ell_2} \xi_{\ell_3} \xi_{\ell_4}|) \right\}^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq C^{3/2} k^{-\alpha} \left\{ C^{11} \sum_{\ell_1: \ell_1 \neq k} \cdots \sum_{\ell_4: \ell_4 \neq k} \left| \ell_1^{-(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell_1})^{-1} \right| \cdots \left| \ell_4^{-(\alpha+\tau)} (\lambda_k - \lambda_{\ell_4})^{-1} \right| \ell_1^{-\alpha/2} \cdots \ell_4^{-\alpha/2} \right\}^{1/2} \\
 &\leq C^7 k^{-\alpha} \left\{ \left(\sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} \frac{\ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau}}{|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|} \right)^4 \right\}^{1/2} \\
 &= C^7 k^{-\alpha} \left(\sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} \frac{\ell^{-\frac{3}{2}\alpha-\tau}}{|\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|} \right)^2 \\
 &= O(k^{-\alpha}).
 \end{aligned}$$

The last equality follows from Lemma S2.2. We conclude that $E(R_{k2}^2) = O(n^{-1}k^{-\alpha})$, which implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_{k2}^2 &= O_p(n^{-1} K^{\alpha+1}) \\
 &= O_p(n^{-(2\tau-1)/(\alpha+2\tau)}).
 \end{aligned}$$

It is seen that under $\mathcal{F}_K$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_{k3} &\leq \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_\ell b_\ell |\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \langle \hat{G} - G, \phi_\ell \rangle \rangle \\
 &\leq \sqrt{2} \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \lambda_\ell b_\ell |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} \iint \left\{ \hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right\} \left\{ \hat{\phi}_k(s) - \phi_k(s) \right\} ds \phi_\ell(t) dt \\
 &\leq \sqrt{2} C^2 \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-(\alpha+\tau)} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} \\
 &\quad \times \int \left[\int \left\{ \hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right\}^2 ds \right]^{1/2} \left[\int \left\{ \hat{\phi}_k(s) - \phi_k(s) \right\}^2 ds \right]^{1/2} \phi_\ell(t) dt \\
 &\leq \sqrt{2} C^2 \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-(\alpha+\tau)} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} \left[\int \left\{ \hat{\phi}_k(s) - \phi_k(s) \right\}^2 ds \right]^{1/2} \\
 &\quad \times \int \left[\int \left\{ \hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right\}^2 ds \right]^{1/2} \phi_\ell(t) dt \\
 &\leq \sqrt{2} C^2 \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-(\alpha+\tau)} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} \|\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \left[\int \int \left\{ \widehat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right\}^2 ds dt \right]^{1/2} \left\{ \int \phi_\ell^2(t) dt \right\}^{1/2} \\
& = \sqrt{2} C^2 \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k}^{\infty} \ell^{-(\alpha+\tau)} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} \|\widehat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\| \|\widehat{G} - G\| \\
& \leq C_2 \|\widehat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\| \|\widehat{G} - G\|,
\end{aligned}$$

Here the last equality is due to Lemma S2.2.

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_{k3}^2 & \leq C^2 \sum_{k=1}^K k^{2\alpha} 2C^4 C_1^2 \|\widehat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\|^2 \|\widehat{G} - G\|^2 \\
& = O_p \left(n^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K k^{2\alpha+2} \right) \\
& = O_p \left(n^{\frac{-4\tau+3}{\alpha+2\tau}} \right) \\
& = o_p(n^{-(2\tau-1)/(\alpha+2\tau)}).
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, by (C3),

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} R_{k4}^2 & = \sum_{k=1}^K b_k^2 \langle \widehat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \phi_k \rangle^2 \\
& \leq \sum_{k=1}^K b_k^2 \|\widehat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\|^2 \|\phi_k\|^2 \\
& \leq \sum_{k=1}^K C^2 k^{-2\tau} \|\widehat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\|^2 \\
& = O_p \left(n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^K k^{-2(\tau-1)} \right) \\
& = O_p(n^{-1}) = o_p(n^{-(2\tau-1)/(\alpha+2\tau)}).
\end{aligned}$$

The last equality obtained by $\sum_{k=1}^K k^{-2(\tau-1)}$ is a convergence sequence. Combining the results

regarding $R_{k1}, R_{k2}, R_{k3}, R_{k4}$, we get

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle \right)^2 = O_p \left(n^{-(2\tau-1)/(\alpha+2\tau)} \right).$$

We next consider the third term in (S.9). By combining Conditions (C2), (C3), Lemma S2.1 and invoking Lemma S2.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^K (\lambda_k^{-2} \|\hat{g} - g\|^2 + K b_k^2) \|\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\|^2 &\leq C^2 \sum_{k=1}^K (k^{2\alpha} n^{-1} + K k^{-2\tau}) \|\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\|^2 \\ &= O_p(K^{2\alpha+3} n^{-2} + K n^{-1}) \\ &= o_p(n^{-(2\tau-1)/(\alpha+2\tau)}). \end{aligned}$$

For the last term of (S.9), given Condition (C2), we have $\delta_k^{-1} \leq C k^{\alpha+1}$, where $\delta_k = \min_{1 \leq \ell \leq k} (\lambda_\ell - \lambda_{\ell+1})$. Provided that event Ω_K holds, according to (5.7) in Hall and Horowitz (2007), we have

$$|\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k| \leq \left| \iint (\hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t)) \phi_k(s) \phi_k(t) ds dt \right| + \delta_k^{-1} \Delta \left\{ \Delta + \|(\hat{G} - G)\phi_k\| \right\}.$$

Combing above results and Lemma S2.1, repeatedly using Conditions (C2) and (C3), we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^K (\hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} - \lambda_k^{-1})^2 \langle \phi_k, g \rangle^2 &\leq \sum_{k=1}^K \left(\frac{\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k}{\hat{\lambda}_k \lambda_k} \right)^2 \langle \phi_k, g \rangle^2 \\ &\leq 4 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} b_k^2 (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \\ &\leq 8 \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} b_k^2 \left\{ \iint (\hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t)) \phi_k(s) \phi_k(t) ds dt \right\}^2 \\ &\quad + 16 \Delta^2 \sum_{k=1}^K \delta_k^{-2} \lambda_k^{-2} b_k^2 \left\{ \Delta^2 + \|(\hat{G} - G)\phi_k\|^2 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= O_p \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^{-2} b_k^2 \lambda_k^2 + n^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K \delta_k^{-2} \lambda_k^{-2} b_k^2 \right\} \\
&= O_p \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^K k^{-2\tau} + n^{-2} \sum_{k=1}^K k^{4\alpha-2\tau+2} \right\} \\
&= O_p(n^{-1}K + n^{-2}K^{4\alpha-2\tau+3}) \\
&= o_p \left(n^{-(2\tau-1)/(\alpha+2\tau)} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 1. $\square$

S3.5 Proof of Lemma S2.4

Part (a) is the results from Bhatia et al. (1983).

(b) Under $k = o(n^{\frac{1}{2\alpha+2}})$, according to the result of (S.1) in Wong et al. (2019), we have

$$\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k = \left\langle \left(\hat{G} - G \right) \phi_k, \phi_k \right\rangle + O_p(k/n), \quad (\text{S.11})$$

$$\hat{\xi}_{ik} - \xi_{ik} = \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \xi_{ik} \left\langle \left(\hat{G} - G \right) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \right\rangle \times \{1 + o_p(1)\},$$

and

$$\hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t) = \left\{ \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell \left\langle \left(\hat{G} - G \right) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \right\rangle \right\} \times \{1 + O_p(n^{-1/2} \delta_k'^{-1})\}, \quad (\text{S.12})$$

where $\delta_k' = \frac{1}{2} \min_{k' \neq k} |\lambda_{k'} - \lambda_k|$, which is no less than $\frac{1}{2} C^{-1} k^{-\alpha-1}$ under condition (C2). Let

$\Lambda_{nk} = \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell \langle (\hat{G} - G) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \rangle$. Note that for $k \neq \ell$,

$$\iint \left\{ \hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right\} \phi_k(s) \phi_\ell(t) ds dt = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{i\ell} \xi_{ik} - E(\xi_{i\ell} \xi_{ik}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{i\ell} \xi_{ik},$$

and

$$E \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{i\ell} \xi_{ik} \right\}^2 = \frac{1}{n} E(\xi_{i\ell}^2 \xi_{ik}^2) \leq \frac{1}{n} \{E(\xi_{i\ell}^4) E(\xi_{ik}^4)\}^{1/2} \leq C \frac{1}{n} \lambda_\ell \lambda_k,$$

where the last inequality is due to Condition (C1). Thus,

$$E \left\{ \langle (\hat{G} - G) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \rangle \right\}^2 = O(n^{-1} \lambda_\ell \lambda_k).$$

We have, by Condition (C4),

$$\Lambda_{nk} = O_p \left\{ n^{-1/2} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} \right\} = O_p \left\{ n^{-1/2} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} \right\}.$$

Write

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} \\ &= \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} + \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1}^{k-1} + \sum_{\ell=k+1}^{[3k/2]} + \sum_{\ell=[3k/2]+1}^{2k} + \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \right) (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.13})$$

To examine the first summation in (S.13), by Condition (C2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{k/2} - \lambda_k &= \lambda_{k/2} - \lambda_{k/2+1} + \dots + \lambda_{k-1} - \lambda_k \\ &\geq C^{-1} (k/2)^{-(\alpha+1)} + \dots + C^{-1} (k-1)^{-(\alpha+1)} \\ &\geq C^{-1} (k/2) k^{-(\alpha+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= C^{-1} \frac{1}{2} k^{-\alpha}.$$

and

$$C^{-1}(k/2)^\alpha \leq 1/\lambda_{k/2} \leq C(k/2)^\alpha.$$

This leads to

$$1 - \lambda_k/\lambda_{k/2} \geq C^{-1} \frac{1}{2} k^{-\alpha} C^{-1} (k/2)^\alpha = 2^{-\alpha-1} C^{-2}.$$

Then, under Condition (C2),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} &= \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \frac{\lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2}}{\lambda_\ell (1 - \lambda_k/\lambda_\ell)} \\ &\leq \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \frac{\lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2}}{\lambda_\ell (1 - \lambda_k/\lambda_{k/2})} \\ &\leq 2^{1+\alpha} C^2 \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \lambda_\ell^{-1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} \\ &\leq 2^{1+\alpha} C^3 k^{-\alpha/2} \sum_{\ell=1}^{[k/2]} \ell^{\alpha/2} \\ &\leq C_2 k, \end{aligned}$$

for some constant C_2 .

For the second summation in (S.13), under Condition (C2), $\lambda_\ell - \lambda_k \geq C^{-1} k^{-\alpha-1} (k - \ell)$

for $\ell < k$, and

$$\sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1}^{k-1} |\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell|^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} \leq \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1}^{k-1} C k^{\alpha+1} \frac{C^{1/2} k^{-\alpha/2} C^{1/2} \ell^{-\alpha/2}}{k - \ell}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= C^2 \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1}^{k-1} k^{\alpha+1} \frac{k^{-\alpha/2} \ell^{-\alpha/2}}{k-\ell} \\
 &\leq C^2 \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1}^{k-1} k^{\alpha+1} \frac{k^{-\alpha/2} (k/2)^{-\alpha/2}}{k-\ell} \\
 &= C^2 2^{\alpha/2} \sum_{\ell=[k/2]+1}^{k-1} k/(k-\ell) \\
 &\leq C_3 k \log k,
 \end{aligned}$$

for some constant C_3 .

We now examine the third term in (S.13). From Condition (C2), $\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell \geq C^{-1} \ell^{-\alpha-1} (\ell - k) \geq C^{-1} (2k)^{-\alpha-1} (\ell - k)$ for $3k/2 \geq \ell > k$. Thus, let $C_4 = C^2 2^{\alpha+1}$, incorporating Condition (C2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\ell=k+1}^{[3k/2]} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} &\leq C \sum_{\ell=k+1}^{[3k/2]} (2k)^{\alpha+1} \frac{\lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2}}{\ell - k} \\
 &\leq C_4 \sum_{\ell=k+1}^{[3k/2]} k^{\alpha+1} \frac{k^{-\alpha/2} \ell^{-\alpha/2}}{\ell - k} \\
 &\leq C_4 k \sum_{\ell=k+1}^{[3k/2]} 1/(\ell - k) \\
 &\leq C_5 k \log k,
 \end{aligned}$$

for some constant C_5 .

Consider the fourth summation in (S.13). By condition (C2), for $\ell > k$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_k - \lambda_\ell &= \sum_{t=k}^{\ell-1} (\lambda_t - \lambda_{t+1}) \\
 &\geq C^{-1} \sum_{t=k}^{\ell-1} t^{-\alpha-1} \\
 &\geq C^{-1} \int_k^\ell x^{-\alpha-1} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{C\alpha}(k^{-\alpha} - \ell^{-\alpha}).$$

Hence, by $\alpha > 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell=[3k/2]+1}^{2k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} &\leq C^2 \alpha \sum_{\ell=[3k/2]+1}^{2k} \frac{k^{-\alpha/2} \ell^{-\alpha/2}}{k^{-\alpha} - \ell^{-\alpha}} \\ &= C^2 \alpha k \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\ell=[3k/2]+1}^{2k} \frac{(\ell/k)^{\alpha/2}}{(\ell/k)^\alpha - 1} \\ &\leq C^2 \alpha k \int_{3/2}^2 \frac{x^{\alpha/2}}{x^\alpha - 1} dx \\ &\leq C^2 \alpha k \int_{3/2}^2 \frac{x^\alpha}{x^\alpha - 1} dx \\ &= C^2 \alpha k \int_{3/2}^2 \frac{x^\alpha - 1}{x^\alpha - 1} dx + C^2 \alpha k \int_{3/2}^2 \frac{1}{x^\alpha - 1} dx \\ &\leq C^2 \alpha k \frac{1}{2} + C^2 \alpha k \int_{3/2}^2 \frac{1}{x - 1} dx \\ &\leq C_6 k, \end{aligned}$$

for some constant C_6 .

For the last term in summation in (S.13). Using Condition (C2) and $\ell > 2k + 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_k - \lambda_\ell &\geq \lambda_k - \lambda_{k+1} + \dots + \lambda_{\ell-1} - \lambda_\ell \\ &\geq C^{-1} k^{-(\alpha+1)} + \dots + C^{-1} (2k)^{-(\alpha+1)} + \dots + C^{-1} (\ell - 1)^{-(\alpha+1)} \\ &\geq C^{-1} k \times (2k)^{-(\alpha+1)} \\ &= C^{-1} 2^{-(\alpha+1)} k^{-\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$\lambda_k / \lambda_\ell \geq \frac{\lambda_\ell + C^{-1} 2^{-(\alpha+1)} k^{-\alpha}}{\lambda_\ell}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\geq 1 + C^{-1}2^{-(\alpha+1)}k^{-\alpha}C^{-1}\ell^\alpha \\
 &\geq 1 + C^{-2}2^{-(\alpha+1)}k^{-\alpha}(2k)^\alpha \\
 &\geq 1 + C^{-2}2^{-1} \\
 &= 1 + (2C^2)^{-1},
 \end{aligned}$$

which leads to $\frac{1}{2C^2+1}\lambda_k \leq \lambda_k - \lambda_\ell \leq \lambda_k$ when $\ell > 2k + 1$. When $\alpha > 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} &\leq (2C^2 + 1) \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2}}{\lambda_k} \\
 &= (2C^2 + 1) \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{-1/2} \\
 &\leq (2C^2 + 1) C k^{\alpha/2} \sum_{\ell=2k+1}^{\infty} \ell^{-\alpha/2} \\
 &\leq C_7 k,
 \end{aligned}$$

for some constant C_7 . Thus, according to (S.13), we conclude that, if $\alpha > 2$,

$$\sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} = O(k \log k). \tag{S.14}$$

Now, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Lambda_{nk} &= O_p \left\{ n^{-1/2} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} \right\} \\
 &= O_p \{ n^{-1/2} O(k \log k) \} \\
 &= O_p(n^{-1/2} k \log k).
 \end{aligned}$$

Combing (S.12) and $\delta'_k{}^{-1} \leq 2Ck^{\alpha+1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\phi}_k(t) - \phi_k(t) &= \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell \langle (\hat{G} - G) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \rangle + O_p(\Lambda_{nk} \times n^{-1/2} \delta'_k{}^{-1}) \\ &= \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell \langle (\hat{G} - G) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \rangle + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+2} \log k).\end{aligned}$$

Noting that

$$\begin{aligned}& \iint \left\{ \hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right\} \phi_k(s) \phi_k(t) ds dt \\ &= \iint \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(s) Z_i(t) - G(s, t) \right] \phi_k(s) \phi_k(t) ds dt \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k,\end{aligned}\tag{S.15}$$

incorporating (S.11), we get

$$\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) + O_p(k/n).\tag{S.16}$$

(c) Using (S.15),

$$\begin{aligned}& E \left[\iint \left\{ \hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right\} \phi_k(s) \phi_k(t) ds dt \right] \\ &= E \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) \right\} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

and

$$E \left[\iint \left\{ \hat{G}(s, t) - G(s, t) \right\} \phi_k(s) \phi_k(t) ds dt \right]^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= E \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) \right\}^2 \\
&= n^{-1} E (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k)^2 \\
&\leq C n^{-1} \lambda_k^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality is established by condition $E(\xi_k^2 - \lambda_k)^2 < C\lambda_k^2$. Hence, by (S.16), for some constant C_8 ,

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 &\leq 2E \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) \right\}^2 + C_8 k^2 / n^2 \\
&= O(n^{-1} \lambda_k^2) + O(k^2 / n^2) \\
&= O(n^{-1} \lambda_k^2),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is because $k = o(n^{\frac{1}{2\alpha+2}})$. Finally, the last equation

$$\hat{\xi}_{ik} - \xi_{ik} = O_p(k^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-1/2})$$

is a result in the proof of Proposition 1 in Wong et al. (2019). This completes the proof. $\square$

S3.6 Proof of Lemma S2.5

By Theorem 5.6.9. of Horn and Johnson (2012), it is obvious that

$$\left| \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \right| \leq \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\|_1,$$

where $\|\cdot\|_1$ is the maximum column sum matrix norm. By Lemma S2.4 (c), we have

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \max_{1 \leq k_2 \leq K} \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{i=1}^n \left| (\hat{\xi}_{ik_1} - \xi_{ik_1})(\hat{\xi}_{ik_2} - \xi_{ik_2}) \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C \max_{1 \leq k_2 \leq K} \sum_{k_1=1}^K k_1'^{1-\alpha/2} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-1/2} \\
&= C \left(\sum_{k_1=1}^K k_1'^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-1/2} \right) \left(\max_{1 \leq k_2 \leq K} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

for some constant C . Note that, for any $1 \leq k \leq K$,

$$\sum_{k=1}^K k^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-1/2} \asymp \gamma(n),$$

where

$$\gamma(n) = \begin{cases} K^{2-\alpha/2} n^{-1/2} & 2 < \alpha < 4, \\ \log K n^{-1/2} & \alpha = 4, \\ n^{-1/2} & \alpha > 4. \end{cases}$$

Based on Condition (C5), we know $\gamma(n) \rightarrow 0$. Furthermore, $\max_{1 \leq k_2 \leq K} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} = O(1)$ by $\alpha > 2$. Hence, it follows that $\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\} = o_p(1)$. $\square$

S3.7 Proof of Lemma S2.6

The detailed arguments of (S.2), (S.3) and (S.4) are shown below, respectively.

Proof of (S.2). Denote $f(\mathbf{A}) = n^{-1/2} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}$. According to (2.15), taking derivative of $f(\mathbf{A})$ with respect to $\mathbf{A}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(-\mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{M}(\rho) + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \mathbf{Y} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. - \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) - \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right] \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} - \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{M}(\rho) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \\
 & - \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{M}(\rho) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \right\} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \Bigg).
 \end{aligned}$$

By Taylor's expansion,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(\hat{\mathbf{A}}) &= f(\mathbf{A}) + \text{vec}^T \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right\} \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \\
 &+ 2^{-1} \text{vec}^T \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}^2} \right\} \text{vec} \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\}, \tag{S.17}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\partial^2 f(\mathbf{A})/\partial \mathbf{A}^2$ does not depend on $\mathbf{A}$, and

$$\text{vec}^T \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right\} \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) = \mathcal{A}_{n1} + \mathcal{A}_{n2} + \mathcal{A}_{n3} \tag{S.18}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}_{n1} &= \text{vec}^T \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{M}(\rho) + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \mathbf{Y} \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) - \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right] \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right) \\
 &\quad \times \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{A}_{n2} &= \text{vec}^T \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} - \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \times \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{M}(\rho) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right] \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{A}_{n3} = \text{vec}^T \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{M}(\rho) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \right\} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \right] \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right).$$

We now consider the term $\mathcal{A}_{n1}$. Let $\hat{\boldsymbol{\delta}}_k = \left(\hat{\xi}_{1k} - \xi_{1k}, \dots, \hat{\xi}_{nk} - \xi_{nk}\right)^\top$ and $(\mathbf{B})_{\bullet,j}$ denote the j th column of $\mathbf{B}$ for any $n \times m$ matrix $\mathbf{B}$. For succinct presentation, we write

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{B}_{n1} &= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n}} \{Y_1 b_k(\rho), \dots, Y_n b_k(\rho)\} \left\{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^\top, \\ \mathcal{B}_{n2} &= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{1k'} b_{k'}(\rho) b_k(\rho), \dots, \sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{nk'} b_{k'}(\rho) b_k(\rho) \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} - \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^\top,\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{B}_{n3} = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{1k'} \frac{\partial b_{k'}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} b_k(\rho), \dots, \sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{nk'} \frac{\partial b_{k'}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} b_k(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^\top.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_{n1} &= \sum_{k=1}^K \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{M}(\rho) + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^\top \right]_{\bullet,k}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\delta}}_k \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^K \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^\top + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^\top) \right\} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \mathbf{b}(\rho)^\top \right]_{\bullet,k}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\delta}}_k \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^\top \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^\top \right\}_{\bullet,k}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\delta}}_k \\ &= (\mathcal{B}_{n1} + \mathcal{B}_{n2} + \mathcal{B}_{n3}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\delta}}_k.\end{aligned}\tag{S.19}$$

Using the conditions $\xi_{ik} = O_p(1)$ for any $k = 1, \dots, K, i = 1, \dots, n$, and $\sup_{\rho \in [-1,1]} |b_k(\rho)| \leq Ck^{-\tau}$, $\sup_{\rho \in [-1,1]} |\partial b_k(\rho)/\partial \rho| \leq Ck^{-\tau}$ for each $k \geq 1$ in Condition (C7), we have $\sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{ik'} b_{k'}(\rho) = O_p(1)$ and $\sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{ik'} \{\partial b_{k'}(\rho)/\partial \rho\} = O_p(1)$, which indicate $\sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{ik'} b_{k'}(\rho) b_k(\rho) = O_p(k^{-\tau})$ and $\sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{ik'} \{\partial b_{k'}(\rho)/\partial \rho\} b_k(\rho) = O_p(k^{-\tau})$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Thus, combining Lemma S2.4 (c),

Condition (C3),(C7) and (C8), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \mathcal{A}_{n1} \\
 \leq & \sum_{k=1}^K O_p(k^{-\tau}) O_p(k^{1-\alpha/2}) \left[\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \right] \\
 & \times \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \\
 & + \sum_{k=1}^K O_p(k^{-\tau}) O_p(k^{1-\alpha/2}) \left[\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \right] \\
 & \times \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \\
 & + \sum_{k=1}^K O_p(k^{-\tau}) O_p(k^{1-\alpha/2}) \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \\
 = & \sum_{k=1}^K O_p(k^{1-\tau-\alpha/2}) \\
 = & O_p(1). \tag{S.20}
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is because condition $\tau > \alpha/2 + 1$ in (C7) and the assumption $\alpha > 1$ in (C2).

On the other hand, by Lemma S2.4 and its proof concerning $\langle (\hat{G} - G) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \rangle$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\xi}_{ik} - \xi_{ik} &= \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \xi_{ik} \left\langle (\hat{G} - G) \phi_\ell, \phi_k \right\rangle \times \{1 + o_p(1)\} \\
 &= n^{-1} \sum_{i_1=1}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \xi_{ik} \times \{1 + o_p(1)\} \\
 &= n^{-1} \left(\sum_{i_1 \neq i}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \xi_{ik} + \xi_{ik}^2 \xi_{i \ell} \right) \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \times \{1 + o_p(1)\} \\
 &= (\delta_{i1k} + \delta_{i2k}) \times \{1 + o_p(1)\},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta_{i1k} = n^{-1} (\sum_{i_1 \neq i}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \xi_{ik}) \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1}$, $\delta_{i2k} = n^{-1} \xi_{ik}^2 \xi_{i \ell} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1}$. Note that $E\delta_{i1k} = 0$ and by the proof of Proposition 1 in Wong et al. (2019), $E\delta_{i1k}^2 \leq Ck^{2-\alpha}/n$,

for $i = 1, \dots, n$. With

$$\begin{aligned} E |\xi_{ik}^2 \xi_{i\ell}| &\leq (E \xi_{ik}^4)^{1/2} (E \xi_{i\ell}^2)^{1/2} \\ &\leq C^{1/2} \lambda_k \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

implied by Condition (C1), and

$$\sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k^{1/2} = O(k \log k),$$

implied by (S.14), we can get

$$\begin{aligned} E |\delta_{i2k}| &\leq n^{-1} C^{1/2} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \lambda_\ell^{1/2} \lambda_k \\ &= O(n^{-1} k^{1-\alpha/2} \log k). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k} = (\delta_{11k}, \dots, \delta_{n1k})^T$ and $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{2k} = (\delta_{12k}, \dots, \delta_{n2k})^T$. Based on above results, $E \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k} = 0$, $\|\boldsymbol{\delta}_{2k}\| = O_p(n^{-1/2} k^{1-\alpha/2} \log k)$, and Condition (C3), (C7) and (C8), (S.19) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{n1} &= (\mathcal{B}_{n1} + \mathcal{B}_{n2} + \mathcal{B}_{n3}) (\boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{2k}) \{1 + o_p(1)\} \\ &= (\mathcal{B}_{n1} + \mathcal{B}_{n2} + \mathcal{B}_{n3}) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k} + o_p(1), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality is established as follows. By Conditions (C3), (C5), (C7), (C8) and similar to the proof of (S.20),

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mathcal{B}_{n1} + \mathcal{B}_{n2} + \mathcal{B}_{n3}) \boldsymbol{\delta}_{2k} \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^K O_p(k^{-\tau}) O_p(n^{-1/2} k^{1-\alpha/2} \log k) \left[\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{M}(\rho)\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T\} \\
 & + \sum_{k=1}^K O_p(k^{-\tau}) O_p(n^{-1/2} k^{1-\alpha/2} \log k) \left[\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T\} \right. \\
 & \left. + \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \right] \times \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T\} \\
 & + \sum_{k=1}^K O_p(k^{-\tau}) O_p(n^{-1/2} k^{1-\alpha/2} \log k) \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{D}(\rho)^2\} \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T\} \\
 & = o_p(1).
 \end{aligned}$$

For $\mathcal{B}_{n2} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & E(\mathcal{B}_{n2} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k}) \\
 & = E \left[\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{1k'} b_{k'}(\rho) b_k(\rho), \dots, \sum_{k'=1}^K \xi_{nk'} b_{k'}(\rho) b_k(\rho) \right\} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. \times \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} - \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k} \right] \\
 & = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{k'=1}^K E \left\{ \xi_{pk'} b_{k'}(\rho) b_k(\rho) Q_{pq} \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq q}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \right) \xi_{qk} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \right\} \\
 & = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{p=1}^n \sum_{q=1}^n \sum_{k'=1}^K b_{k'}(\rho) b_k(\rho) Q_{pq} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} E \left\{ \xi_{pk'} \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq q}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \right) \xi_{qk} \right\} \\
 & = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

where Q_{pq} denotes the (p, q) th element of the matrix $[\mathbf{S}(\rho) \{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho) / \partial \rho\} - \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho)] \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T$ and is non-random. The last equality holds because for $p = q$, by $k \neq \ell$ and the uncorrelation between $\xi_{i_1 k}$ and $\xi_{i_1 \ell}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 E \left\{ \xi_{pk'} \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq q}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \right) \xi_{qk} \right\} & = E \left\{ \xi_{qk'} \xi_{qk} \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq q}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \right) \right\} \\
 & = E(\xi_{qk'} \xi_{qk}) \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq q}^n E(\xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell}) \right\} \\
 & = E(\xi_{qk'} \xi_{qk}) 0 = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

and, for $p \neq q$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \left\{ \xi_{pk'} \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq q}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \right) \xi_{qk} \right\} \\
&= E \left\{ \xi_{pk'} \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq q}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \right) \right\} E \xi_{qk} \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Similar derivation can be used to show that $E(\mathcal{B}_{n3} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k}) = 0$. For the term $\mathcal{B}_{n1} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k}$, by $E(\mathbf{Y}|\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{S}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& E(\mathcal{B}_{n1} \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k}) \\
&= E \left[\sum_{k=1}^K \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n}} \{Y_1 b_k(\rho), \dots, Y_n b_k(\rho)\} \left\{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \boldsymbol{\delta}_{1k} \right] \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n}} E \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i b_k(\rho) Q_{ij} \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq j}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \right) \xi_{jk} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \right\} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n b_k(\rho) Q_{ij} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} E \left\{ Y_i \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq j}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \right) \xi_{jk} \right\} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n b_k(\rho) Q_{ij} \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} E \left[E \left\{ Y_i n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq j}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \xi_{jk} \middle| \mathbf{A} \right\} \right] \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k'=1}^K \sum_{q=1}^n b_k(\rho) Q_{ij} s_{iq}^{-1} b_{k'}(\rho_0) \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} E \left(n^{-1} \sum_{i_1 \neq j}^n \xi_{i_1 k} \xi_{i_1 \ell} \xi_{jk} \xi_{qk'} \right) \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where s_{iq}^{-1} is the (i, q) th element of $\mathbf{S}^{-1}$ and Q_{ij} is the (i, j) th element of $[\mathbf{M}(\rho) \{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho) / \partial \rho\} + \{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho) / \partial \rho\} \mathbf{D}(\rho)] \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T$, both are non-random. Combining the above results, we get $E \mathcal{A}_{n1} = o(1)$. Almost identical derivation also leads to $\mathcal{A}_{n2} = O_p(1)$, $E \mathcal{A}_{n2} = o(1)$, and

$\mathcal{A}_{n3} = O_p(1)$, $E\mathcal{A}_{n3} = o(1)$ and we skip the details. Hence,

$$E \left[\text{vec}^T \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right\} \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right] = o(1). \quad (\text{S.21})$$

By (S.18),

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var} \left[\text{vec}^T \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right\} \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right] &\leq E \left[\text{vec}^T \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right\} \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right]^2 \\ &\leq 3E\mathcal{A}_{n1}^2 + 3E\mathcal{A}_{n2}^2 + 3E\mathcal{A}_{n3}^2 \\ &= O(1). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.22})$$

We now consider the last term of (S.17). Using the fact, for any matrices $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$, and $\mathbf{C}$ of sizes $m \times n$, $n \times p$, and $p \times q$, $\text{vec}(\mathbf{ABC}) = (\mathbf{C}^T \otimes \mathbf{A})\text{vec}(\mathbf{B})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}^2} \\ &= \partial \text{vec} \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right\} / \partial \text{vec}(\mathbf{A})^T \\ &= \partial \text{vec} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[\mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T - \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{W}^T \right\} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T + \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} - \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \right] \right) / \partial \text{vec}(\mathbf{A})^T \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \partial \left\{ \left(\left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho) \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right\} \otimes \left[\mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T - \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{W}^T \right\} \right] \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \right\} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho) \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right\} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} - \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right\} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \right\} \right) \text{vec}(\mathbf{A}) \right\} / \partial \text{vec}(\mathbf{A})^T \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{\partial \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho) \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right\}}{\partial \rho} \otimes \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \right\} + \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho) \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \right\} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \otimes \left\{ 2\mathbf{S}(\rho)\mathbf{D}(\rho)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho)^{\mathsf{T}} + 2\rho\mathbf{W}\mathbf{D}(\rho)^2\mathbf{W}^{\mathsf{T}} - \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2\mathbf{W}^{\mathsf{T}} - \mathbf{W}\mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \right\} \\
& \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\mathbf{Q}(\rho),
\end{aligned}$$

which yields that

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2^{-1}\text{vec}^{\mathsf{T}} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}^2} \right\} \text{vec} \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\} \\
& = 2^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} [\text{vec} \{ \mathbf{Q}(\rho) \}]^{\mathsf{T}} \text{vec} \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\}. \tag{S.23}
\end{aligned}$$

Recall that $(w_{ij})_{i=1,\dots,n;j=1,\dots,n}$ is row-normalized adjacency matrix with zero diagonal and $\mathbf{D}(\rho) = \{\text{diag}\mathbf{M}(\rho)\}^{-1}$. We use (k_1, k_2, i, j) to denote the index of $\text{vec}\{\mathbf{Q}(\rho)\}$, and use (i', k'_1, k'_2, j') to denote the corresponding index of $\text{vec}\{(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \otimes (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A})\}$. Obviously, there is a one-to-one mapping between (k_1, k_2, i, j) and (i', k'_1, k'_2, j') . Under Condition (C7) and (C8), Lemma S2.4(c), Remark 2 and $\alpha > 2$ imply that, for some constant C ,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} [\text{vec} \{ \mathbf{Q}(\rho) \}]^{\mathsf{T}} \text{vec} \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\} \right| \\
& = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K \left\{ b_{k_1}(\rho) \frac{\partial b_{k_2}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial b_{k_1}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} b_{k_2}(\rho) \right\} \right. \\
& \quad \times \left\{ -\rho w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho)^2 - \rho w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho)^2 + \rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i, j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 \right\} \left. \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\}_{i'k'_1, k'_2j'} \right. \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K \left\{ b_{k_1}(\rho) \frac{\partial b_{k_2}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial b_{k_1}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} b_{k_2}(\rho) \right\} \\
& \quad \times \left\{ D_{ii}(\rho)^2 + \rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i}^n w_{i\ell}^2 D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 \right\} \left. \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\}_{i'k'_1, k'_2j'} \right. \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i \neq j}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K b_{k_1}(\rho) b_{k_2}(\rho) \left\{ -2\rho w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho) \frac{\partial D_{jj}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} - 2\rho w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho) \frac{\partial D_{ii}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 2\rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i, j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho) \frac{\partial D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \left. \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\}_{i'k'_1, k'_2j'} \right|
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K b_{k_1}(\rho) b_{k_2}(\rho) \left\{ 2D_{ii}(\rho) \frac{\partial D_{ii}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + 2\rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i}^n w_{i\ell}^2 D_{\ell\ell}(\rho) \frac{\partial D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& \quad \times \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\}_{i'k'_1, k'_2j'} \\
& + 2\rho \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K b_{k_1}(\rho) b_{k_2}(\rho) \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\}_{i'k'_1, k'_2j'} \\
& - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K b_{k_1}(\rho) b_{k_2}(\rho) \{ w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho)^2 + w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho)^2 \} \\
& \quad \times \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\}_{i'k'_1, k'_2j'} \Bigg| \\
& \leq \sum_{i \neq j}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K \left\{ |b_{k_1}(\rho)| \left| \frac{\partial b_{k_2}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial b_{k_1}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \right\} \\
& \quad \times \left\{ |\rho| w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho)^2 + |\rho| w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho)^2 + \rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 \right\} O_p \left(k_1'^{1-\alpha/2} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-3/2} \right) \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K \left\{ |b_{k_1}(\rho)| \left| \frac{\partial b_{k_2}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial b_{k_1}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \right\} \\
& \quad \times \left\{ D_{ii}(\rho)^2 + \rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i}^n w_{i\ell}^2 D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 \right\} O_p \left(k_1'^{1-\alpha/2} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-3/2} \right) \\
& + \sum_{i \neq j}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K |b_{k_1}(\rho)| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \left\{ 2|\rho| w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{jj}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| + 2|\rho| w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{ii}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 2\rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| \right\} O_p \left(k_1'^{1-\alpha/2} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-3/2} \right) \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K |b_{k_1}(\rho)| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \left\{ 2D_{ii}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{ii}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| + 2\rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i}^n w_{i\ell}^2 D_{\ell\ell}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| \right\} \\
& \quad \times O_p \left(k_1'^{1-\alpha/2} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-3/2} \right) \\
& + 2|\rho| \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K |b_{k_1}(\rho)| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 O_p \left(k_1'^{1-\alpha/2} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-3/2} \right) \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K |b_{k_1}(\rho)| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \{ w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho)^2 + w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho)^2 \} O_p \left(k_1'^{1-\alpha/2} k_2'^{1-\alpha/2} n^{-3/2} \right) \\
& \leq \sum_{i \neq j}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K \left\{ |b_{k_1}(\rho)| \left| \frac{\partial b_{k_2}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial b_{k_1}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \left\{ |\rho| w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho)^2 + |\rho| w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho)^2 + \rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 \right\} O_p(n^{-3/2}) \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K \left\{ |b_{k_1}(\rho)| \left| \frac{\partial b_{k_2}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| + \left| \frac{\partial b_{k_1}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \right\} \\
& \times \left\{ D_{ii}(\rho)^2 + \rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i}^n w_{i\ell}^2 D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 \right\} O_p(n^{-3/2}) \\
& + \sum_{i \neq j}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K |b_{k_1}(\rho)| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \left\{ 2|\rho| w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{jj}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| + 2|\rho| w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{ii}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| \right. \\
& \quad \left. + 2\rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| \right\} O_p(n^{-3/2}) \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K |b_{k_1}(\rho)| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \left\{ 2D_{ii}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{ii}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| + 2\rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i}^n w_{i\ell}^2 D_{\ell\ell}(\rho) \left| \frac{\partial D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right| \right\} O_p(n^{-3/2}) \\
& + 2|\rho| \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K |b_{k_1}(\rho)| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} D_{\ell\ell}(\rho)^2 O_p(n^{-3/2}) \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K |b_{k_1}(\rho)| |b_{k_2}(\rho)| \{ w_{ij} D_{jj}(\rho)^2 + w_{ji} D_{ii}(\rho)^2 \} O_p(n^{-3/2}) \\
\leq & 2C^2 \left[\sum_{i \neq j}^n \left(\sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K k_1^{-\tau} k_2^{-\tau} \right) \left(|\rho| w_{ij} + |\rho| w_{ji} + \rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} \right) O_p(n^{-3/2}) \right. \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K k_1^{-\tau} k_2^{-\tau} \right) \left(1 + \rho^2 \sum_{\ell \neq i}^n w_{i\ell}^2 \right) O_p(n^{-3/2}) \Big] \\
& + C^2 \left[\sum_{i \neq j}^n \left(\sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K k_1^{-\tau} k_2^{-\tau} \right) \left(w_{ij} + w_{ji} + |\rho| \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} \right) O_p(n^{-3/2}) \right. \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K k_1^{-\tau} k_2^{-\tau} \right) \left\{ I(\rho \neq 0)/|\rho| + |\rho| \sum_{\ell \neq i}^n w_{i\ell}^2 \right\} O_p(n^{-3/2}) \\
& + 2|\rho| \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K k_1^{-\tau} k_2^{-\tau} \right) \sum_{\ell \neq i,j}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} O_p(n^{-3/2}) \\
& + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K k_1^{-\tau} k_2^{-\tau} \right) (w_{ij} + w_{ji}) O_p(n^{-3/2}) \Big] \\
= & o_p(1),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is because

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^n w_{i\ell} w_{j\ell} \leq \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^n w_{i\ell} \right) \|\mathbf{w}_j\|_\infty = \|\mathbf{w}_j\|_\infty = o(n^{-1/2}) \quad (\text{S.24})$$

due to Condition (C9), and $\sum_{\ell=1}^n w_{i\ell}^2 \leq \sum_{\ell=1}^n w_{i\ell} = 1$. Thus, by (S.23), we can obtain

$$2^{-1} \text{vec}^\text{T} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}^2} \right\} \text{vec} \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\} = o_p(1). \quad (\text{S.25})$$

Hence, it follows from combining (S.17), (S.21), (S.22) and (S.25) that,

$$\begin{aligned} & E \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho \} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho \} \right]^2 \\ &= E \left[\text{vec}^\text{T} \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right\} \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) + 2^{-1} \text{vec}^\text{T} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}^2} \right\} \text{vec} \left\{ \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \otimes \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\} \right]^2 \\ &= E \left[\text{vec}^\text{T} \left\{ \frac{\partial f(\mathbf{A})}{\partial \mathbf{A}} \right\} \text{vec} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) + o_p(1) \right]^2 \\ &= O(1). \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of (S.3). Note that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho \}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^\text{T}} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho \}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^\text{T}} = \mathbf{a}_{n1} + \mathbf{a}_{n2} + \mathbf{a}_{n3}, \quad (\text{S.26})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{n1} &= \frac{2}{n} \left\{ -\mathbf{Y}^\text{T} \mathbf{M}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^\text{T} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbf{b}(\rho)^\text{T} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^\text{T} - \mathbf{A}^\text{T} \right) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^\text{T} \mathbf{A} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbf{b}(\rho)^\text{T} \mathbf{A}^\text{T} \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^\text{T} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$+\mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \Big\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{n2} = & \frac{1}{n} \Big\{ -\mathbf{Y}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \\ & -\mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \\ & -\mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \\ & -\mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \\ & +\frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \\ & +\frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \\ & +\frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \Big\}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{n3} = & \frac{1}{n} \Big\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{W}^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \\ & -\mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{A} \\ & -\mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{W}^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \\ & -\mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{W}^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \Big\}. \end{aligned}$$

We now treat the first term on the right-hand side of (S.26). We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\mathbf{a}_{n1}\|^2 \\ \leq & \frac{16}{n^2} \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{M}(\rho) \mathbf{Y} \\ & +\frac{16}{n^2} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T \right) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A} \right) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{16}{n^2} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\
& + \frac{16}{n^2} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \\
& \quad \times (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\
\leq & 16 \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \right\} \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \lambda_{\max} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \right] \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho)^2 \} \frac{1}{n} \|\mathbf{Y}\|^2 \\
& + 16 \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \right) \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \lambda_{\max} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \right] \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\|^2 \\
& + 16 \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \lambda_{\max} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \right] \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\|^2 \\
& + 16 \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \lambda_{\max} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \right] \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\|^2 \\
= & o_p(n^{-1/2}),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is due to Conditions (C7)-(C8), Remark 2, and Lemma S2.5. Similar arguments can be used to show that $\|\mathbf{a}_{n2}\|^2 = o_p(n^{-1/2})$ and $\|\mathbf{a}_{n3}\|^2 = o_p(n^{-1/2})$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho \}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho \}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T} \right\|^2 & \leq 3 \sum_{j=1}^3 \|\mathbf{a}_{nj}\|^2 \\
& = o_p(n^{-1/2}).
\end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of (S.4). Observe that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}}{d\rho} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}}{d\rho} = \delta_{n1} + \delta_{n2} + \delta_{n3} + \delta_{n4} + \delta_{n5} + \delta_{n6},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{n1} = & \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\mathbf{A}^T - \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} (\mathbf{A}^T - \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{M}(\rho) + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \mathbf{Y}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_{n2} \\ = & \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{Y}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (-\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T (-\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (-\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\ & + \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{n3} = & \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{Y}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \right\} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (-\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T (-\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (-\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T}{\partial \rho} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{n4} = & \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\mathbf{A}^T - \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \\
& \times \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{M}(\rho) + 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} + 2 \mathbf{D}(\rho) (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \right\} \mathbf{Y},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{n5} = & \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \\
& + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_{n6} = & \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \\
& + \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \\
& + \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \\
& + \frac{2}{n} \mathbf{b}(\rho)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{D}(\rho) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho}.
\end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
|\delta_{n1}| & \leq \left\{ \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \right\| + \left\| \mathbf{D}(\rho) (-\mathbf{W}^T) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \mathbf{b}(\rho) \right\| \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \left\| \mathbf{D}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\| \right\} \left\| \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{M}(\rho) + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{Y} \right\| \\
& \leq \left[\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{A}^T - \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T) (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\| \right. \\
& \quad + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{A}^T - \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T) (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\| \\
& \quad + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{A}^T - \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T) (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \right\} \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\| \Big] \\
& \quad \times \left[\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\mathbf{Y}\| \\
& = o_p(n^{-1/2}),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is due to Conditions (C7)-(C8), Remark 2, and Lemma S2.5. Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\delta_{n2}| & \leq \left[\lambda_{\max}^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \\
& + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \Big] \\
& \times \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\mathbf{A}^T - \hat{\mathbf{A}}^T) (\mathbf{A} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}) \right\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \|\mathbf{Y}\| \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\| \\
& + \left[\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \right] \\
& \times \left[\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\|^2 \right. \\
& + 2 \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\|^2 \\
& + \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\|^2 \\
& + 2 \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\|^2 \\
& + \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\| \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\| \\
& + 2 \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho) \mathbf{S}(\rho) \} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}^T - \mathbf{A}^T) (\hat{\mathbf{A}} - \mathbf{A}) \right\} \|\mathbf{b}(\rho)\| \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right\| \Big] \\
& = o_p(n^{-1/2}),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is also due to Conditions (C7)-(C8), Remark 2, and Lemma S2.5.

The same rate can also be similarly seen to hold for δ_{n3} , δ_{n4} , δ_{n6} and δ_{n6} and the details are omitted. This implies that (S.4) holds. $\square$

S3.8 Proof of Lemma S2.8

For part (a), let $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{U}^T$ be the eigendecomposition of $\mathbf{A}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{trace}(\mathbf{AB}) &= \text{trace}(\mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{B}) \\
 &= \text{trace}(\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{B}\mathbf{U}) \\
 &\leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{\Lambda})\text{trace}(\mathbf{U}^T\mathbf{B}\mathbf{U}) \\
 &= \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A})\text{trace}(\mathbf{B}) \\
 &\leq \text{trace}(\mathbf{A})\text{trace}(\mathbf{B}).
 \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the inequality in the other direction is similar, so we omit it. For part (b), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_{\max} \{(\mathbf{AB})^T(\mathbf{AB})\} &= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|=1} \mathbf{x}^T(\mathbf{AB})^T(\mathbf{AB})\mathbf{x} \\
 &= \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|=1} \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{BAAB}\mathbf{x} \\
 &\leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^2) \max_{\|\mathbf{x}\|=1} \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{BB}\mathbf{x} \\
 &\leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^2) \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{B}^2) = \lambda_{\max}^2(\mathbf{A})\lambda_{\max}^2(\mathbf{B}).
 \end{aligned}$$

The proof part (c) can be found in Abadir and Magnus (2005). □

S3.9 Proof of Lemma S2.9

Note that X_i 's are independent, from which we have $E(X_i X_j) = 0$, $E(X_i X_j X_k) = 0$ and $E(X_i^2 X_j) = 0$ for any $i \neq j \neq k \neq i$. Together with the conditions in Lemma S2.9, simple

calculation implies that

$$\text{cov}(Q_1, Q_2) = \text{cov}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{X}) + \text{cov}(\mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{X}),$$

where $\text{cov}(\mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{X}, \mathbf{U}_2^T \mathbf{X}) = \mathbf{U}_1^T \mathbf{U}_2$. Since $E(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{X}) = \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1)$ by Lemma S2.7, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{cov} \{ (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{X}) (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{X}) \} \\ &= E \{ (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{X}) (\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{X}) \} - E(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{X}) E(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{X}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{\ell=1}^n m_{1,ij} m_{2,k\ell} E(X_i X_j X_k X_\ell) - \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_2) \\ &= \left(\sum_{i \neq j}^n m_{1,ii} m_{2,jj} + \sum_{i \neq j}^n m_{1,ij} m_{2,ij} + \sum_{i \neq j}^n m_{1,ij} m_{2,ji} \right) E(X_i^2 X_j^2) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n m_{1,ii} m_{2,ii} E(X_i^4) - \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_2) \\ &= \{ \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_2) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{M}_2^T) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{M}_2) \} E(X_1^2 X_2^2) \\ &\quad + \text{trace} \{ \text{diag}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{diag}(\mathbf{M}_2) \} \{ E(X_1^4) - 3E(X_1^2 X_2^2) \} - \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_2). \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}(Q_1, Q_2) &= \{ \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_2) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{M}_2^T) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{M}_2) \} E(X_1^2 X_2^2) \\ &\quad + \text{trace} \{ \text{diag}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{diag}(\mathbf{M}_2) \} \{ E(X_1^4) - 3E(X_1^2 X_2^2) \} \\ &\quad - \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_1) \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_2) + \mathbf{U}_1 \mathbf{U}_2^T. \end{aligned}$$

Again, since X_i 's are independent, we have $E(X_i^2 X_j^2) = E(X_i^2) E(X_j^2) = 1$ for $i \neq j$. This completes the proof. $\square$

S3.10 Proof of Theorem 2

We establish Theorem 2 in three steps. First, we expand $\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)$ as independent sums. Second, we verify that $\hat{\rho}$ is $n^{1/4}$ -consistent. Third, using the conclusions in the first two steps, we derive the asymptotic normality of $n^{1/4}(\hat{\rho} - \rho_0)$.

Expand $\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)$ as independent sums

To employ the central limit theorem in the third step, we need to write $\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)$ as independent sums. So we first expand this term.

Recall that $\hat{b}_k(\rho) = \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k, \hat{g} \rangle$ and $b_k = \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, g \rangle$. By Taylor's expansion, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \\
&= \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k, \hat{g} \rangle - \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, g \rangle \\
&= \left(\hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} - \lambda_k^{-1} \right) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} \rangle + \left(\hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} - \lambda_k^{-1} \right) \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} \rangle + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} \rangle + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\
&= -\lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} \rangle + O_p \left\{ \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right)^2 \right\} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} \rangle \\
&\quad -\lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} \rangle + O_p \left\{ \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right)^2 \right\} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} \rangle + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} \rangle + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\
&= \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle - \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \phi_k, g \rangle \\
&\quad + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle - \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\
&\quad - \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle - \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\
&\quad + O_p \left\{ \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right)^2 \right\} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle + O_p \left\{ \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right)^2 \right\} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\
&\quad + O_p \left\{ \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right)^2 \right\} \langle \phi_k, g \rangle + O_p \left\{ \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right)^2 \right\} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\
&= \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle - \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \phi_k, g \rangle \\
&\quad + A_{k1} - A_{k2} - A_{k3} - A_{k4} + A_{k5} + A_{k6} + A_{k7} + A_{k8},
\end{aligned}$$

where $A_{k1} = \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle$, $A_{k2} = \lambda_k^{-2} (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k) \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle$, $A_{k3} = \lambda_k^{-2} (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle$, $A_{k4} = \lambda_k^{-2} (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle$, $A_{k5} = O_p\{(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle\}$, $A_{k6} = O_p\{(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle\}$, $A_{k7} = O_p\{(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \langle \phi_k, g \rangle\}$, $A_{k8} = O_p\{(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k)^2 \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle\}$. We next use Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, Condition (C2), Lemma S2.4(c), Lemma S2.1(c) and Lemma S2.3 repetitively to show the order of $A_{k1} - A_{k8}$.

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k1} &= \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\ &\leq \lambda_k^{-1} \|\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\| \|\hat{g} - g\| \\ &= O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+1}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k2} &= \lambda_k^{-2} (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k) \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\ &\leq \lambda_k^{-2} |\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k| \|\phi_k\| \|\hat{g} - g\| \\ &= O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha}) \|\phi_k\| \\ &= O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha}), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is due to $\int \phi_k^2(t) dt = 1$. By Condition (C1),

$$\begin{aligned} A_{k3} &= \lambda_k^{-2} (\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle \\ &\leq \lambda_k^{-2} |\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k| \|\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\| \|g\| \\ &= O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+1}) \|g\| \\ &= O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+1}), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{k4} &= \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle \\
&\leq \lambda_k^{-2} |\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k| \|\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\| \|\hat{g} - g\| \\
&= O_p(n^{-3/2} k^{\alpha+1}).
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, it is easy to see that $A_{k5} = O_p(n^{-3/2} k^{-2\alpha+1})$, $A_{k6} = O_p(n^{-2} k^{-2\alpha+1})$, $A_{k7} = O_p(n^{-1} k^{-2\alpha})$ and $A_{k8} = O_p(n^{-3/2} k^{-2\alpha})$. Thus, we observe that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \\
&= \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle - \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \phi_k, g \rangle \\
&\quad + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+1}) + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha}) \\
&\quad + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+1}) + O_p(n^{-3/2} k^{\alpha+1}) \\
&\quad + O_p(n^{-3/2} k^{-2\alpha+1}) + O_p(n^{-2} k^{-2\alpha+1}) \\
&\quad + O_p(n^{-1} k^{-2\alpha}) + O_p(n^{-3/2} k^{-2\alpha}) \\
&= \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \phi_k, \hat{g} - g \rangle + \lambda_k^{-1} \langle \hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g \rangle - \lambda_k^{-2} \left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k \right) \langle \phi_k, g \rangle + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+1}) \\
&\equiv M_1.
\end{aligned}$$

Recall that

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{g}(t) &= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(Y_i - \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} Y_j \right) Z_i(t) \\
&= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^* Z_i(t),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$g(t) = E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\},$$

where Y_i^* 's are independent and identically distributed according to (2.6). Note that Condition (C1) implies that $E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\} < \infty$. By combining Lemma S2.4(b), Condition (C2) and Condition (C5), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
& M_1 \\
&= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_k^{-1} \int \phi_k(t) [Y_i^* Z_i(t) - E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}] dt \\
&\quad + \lambda_k^{-1} \int E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\} \left\{ \sum_{\ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_\ell \langle (\hat{G} - G)\phi_\ell, \phi_k \rangle + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+2} \log k) \right\} dt \\
&\quad - \lambda_k^{-2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) + O_p(k/n) \right\} \langle \phi_k, g \rangle + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+1}) \\
&= n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_k^{-1} \int \phi_k(t) [Y_i^* Z_i(t) - E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}] dt \\
&\quad + \lambda_k^{-1} \int E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\} \left[\sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_k(t) \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \iint \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i(u) Z_i(v) - G(u, v) \right\} \phi_k(u) \phi_\ell(v) du dv + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+2} \log k) \right] dt \\
&\quad - \lambda_k^{-2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) + O_p(k/n) \right\} \int \phi_k(t) g(t) dt + O_p(n^{-1} k^{\alpha+1}) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_k^{-1} \int \phi_k(t) [Y_i^* Z_i(t) - E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}] dt \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_k^{-1} \int E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\} \left[\sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_k(t) \iint \{Z_i(u) Z_i(v) - G(u, v)\} \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \phi_k(u) \phi_\ell(v) du dv \right] dt - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_k^{-2} (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) \int \phi_k(t) g(t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$+O_p(n^{-1}k^{2\alpha+2}\log k) + O_p(n^{-1}k^{2\alpha+1}) + O_p(n^{-1}k^{\alpha+1}).$$

Hence, we have

$$\widehat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_{ik} + O_p(n^{-1}k^{2\alpha+2}\log k), \quad (\text{S.27})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{ik} &= \lambda_k^{-1} \int \phi_k(t) [Y_i^* Z_i(t) - E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}] dt + \lambda_k^{-1} \int E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_k(t) \iint [Z_i(u) Z_i(v) - E\{Z_i(u) Z_i(v)\}] \phi_k(u) \phi_\ell(v) du dv \right\} dt \\ &\quad - \lambda_k^{-2} (\xi_{ik}^2 - E\xi_{ik}^2) \int \phi_k(t) g(t) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.28})$$

The proof of $n^{1/4}$ -consistency

To prove $\widehat{\rho}$ is $n^{1/4}$ -consistent, by the technique of Fan and Li (2001), it is sufficient to show that, for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a constant $0 < C < \infty$, such that $Q_1\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}$ in (2.12) satisfies

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Pr \left[\inf_{|u|=C} Q_1\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0 + n^{-1/4}u), \rho_0 + n^{-1/4}u\} > Q_1\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} \right] \geq 1 - \epsilon. \quad (\text{S.29})$$

To this end, we recall that from (2.14), for any ρ^* ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dQ_1\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}}{d\rho} \Big|_{\rho=\rho^*} &= \left[\frac{\partial Q_1\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial Q_1\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}}{\partial \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho)^\top} \frac{\partial \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right] \Big|_{\rho=\rho^*} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}$ is given in (2.15) with $\mathbf{b}$, ρ and $1/\sqrt{n}$ are replaced by $\widehat{\mathbf{b}}$, ρ^*

and $1/n$, respectively. Then, by Taylor's expansion and $|u| = C$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Q_1 \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0 + n^{-1/4}u), \rho_0 + n^{-1/4}u \right\} - Q_1 \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{dQ_1 \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\}}{d\rho} n^{-1/4}u + \frac{d^2Q_1 \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\}}{d\rho^2} 2^{-1}n^{-1/2}u^2 + o_p(n^{-1/2}u^2) \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\} \right] n^{-1/4}u + \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\}}{d\rho} \right] 2^{-1}n^{-1/2}u^2 + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\} \right] n^{-1/4}u + \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\}}{d\rho} \right] 2^{-1}n^{-1/2}C^2 + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \\
 &\geq \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\}}{d\rho} \right] 2^{-1}n^{-1/2}C^2 - \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\} \right| n^{-1/4}C + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \\
 &= n^{-1/2} \left(\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\}}{d\rho} \right] 2^{-1}C^2 - \left| n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\} \right| C \right) \\
 &\quad + o_p(n^{-1/2}). \tag{S.30}
 \end{aligned}$$

To establish (S.29), by (S.30), it suffices to show that

$$n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\} = O_p(1),$$

and

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\}}{d\rho} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}} c_*,$$

where c_* is a positive constant.

We now prove the above equations separately as follows. First, by mean value theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\} \\
 &= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\} + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0 \right\}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0)^T} \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} - n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} \right] \\
&\quad + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T} \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\} + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\
&= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} - n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} \right] \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=1}^K \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \right] \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\
&= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} - n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} \right] \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(1),
\end{aligned}$$

where the second equality is by (S.34), the third equality is by (S.35), the last equality is due to (S.44) and $\mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A})$ is defined in (S.42). For the second term of above equation, by (S.2), we have

$$n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} - n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} = O_p(n^{-1/4}).$$

For the third term, by (S.46), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&E \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\} \right]^2 \\
&= \text{var} \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\} \right] \\
&= O(1),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is by (S.36) and (S.43). Hence, we have

$$n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} = n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + O_p(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= O_p(n^{-1/4}) + O_p(1) \\
 &= O_p(1),
 \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality is by (S.47) and (S.59). Second, by (S.4) with $\mathbf{b}(\rho)$ and ρ replaced by $\hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0)$ and ρ_0 , respectively,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} + o_p(n^{-1/2}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} + o_p(1),
 \end{aligned} \tag{S.31}$$

where the second inequality is due to (S.63). Then, by (S.31) and the proof of (S.65), we have

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}}{d\rho} \mid \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}} c_*.$$

Based on above results, for given $\mathbf{A}$, this establishes the (S.29).

The proof of asymptotic normality

For preparation, we recall from (2.11) that

$$\hat{b}_k(\rho) = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} \int \hat{\phi}_k(t) \left(Y_i - \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} Y_j \right) Z_i(t) dt.$$

Note that $\hat{b}_k(\rho)$ is a linear function of ρ , so

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial \hat{b}_k(\rho)}{\partial \rho} &= \partial \left\{ n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} \int \hat{\phi}_k(t) \left(Y_i - \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} Y_j \right) Z_i(t) dt \right\} / \partial \rho \\
 &= -n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\lambda}_k^{-1} \int \hat{\phi}_k(t) \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} Y_j Z_i(t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

and $\partial^2 \hat{b}_k(\rho)/\partial \rho^2 = 0$. Since $\hat{\rho}$ minimizes $Q_1\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}$ based on (2.12), it satisfies

$$\left. \frac{dQ_1\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}}{d\rho} \right|_{\rho=\hat{\rho}} = \left[\frac{\partial Q_1\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial Q_1\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho), \rho\}}{\partial \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho)^T} \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \right] \Big|_{\rho=\hat{\rho}} = 0.$$

Similar to (2.14), this is equivalently written as

$$n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\hat{\rho}), \hat{\rho}\} = 0,$$

where $S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\hat{\rho}), \hat{\rho}\}$ is obtained from replacing $\mathbf{b}$ and ρ in formula (2.16) with $\hat{\mathbf{b}}$ and $\hat{\rho}$, respectively. Using Taylor's expansion,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\hat{\rho}), \hat{\rho}\} \\ &= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} (\hat{\rho} - \rho_0) \\ &= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0)^T} \left\{ \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\} \\ &\quad + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} (\hat{\rho} - \rho_0) \\ &= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)} \left\{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \right\} \right] \\ &\quad + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} (\hat{\rho} - \rho_0), \end{aligned} \tag{S.32}$$

where ρ^* denotes the value between the ρ_0 and $\hat{\rho}$ and $\mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0)$ between the $\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)$ and $\hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0)$, respectively. $S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \rho_0, \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0)\}$ and $\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \rho_0, \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0)\}/\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)$ are given (2.16) and (2.17), respectively, with $\mathbf{b}(\rho)$ and ρ replaced by $\mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0)$ and ρ_0 .

We calculate the expectation and variance of the first term of (S.32) below. Applying

Taylor's expansion and Condition (C6),

$$\frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)} = \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} + O_p\left\{\left|\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)\right|\right\}.$$

Recall that

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \\ = & \lambda_k^{-1}\langle\phi_k, \hat{g} - g\rangle + \lambda_k^{-1}\langle\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g\rangle - \lambda_k^{-2}\left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k\right)\langle\phi_k, g\rangle + O_p(n^{-1}k^{\alpha+1}), \end{aligned}$$

which, together with Condition (C1) and (C5), Lemma S2.1(c), Lemma S2.3 and Lemma S2.4(c) imply that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left|\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)\right| \\ \leq & |\lambda_k^{-1}\langle\phi_k, \hat{g} - g\rangle| + |\lambda_k^{-1}\langle\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k, g\rangle| + |\lambda_k^{-2}\left(\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k\right)\langle\phi_k, g\rangle| + O_p(n^{-1}k^{\alpha+1}) \\ \leq & \lambda_k^{-1}\|\phi_k\|\|\hat{g} - g\| + \lambda_k^{-1}\|\hat{\phi}_k - \phi_k\|\|g\| + \lambda_k^{-2}|\hat{\lambda}_k - \lambda_k|\|\langle\phi_k, g\rangle\| + O_p(n^{-1}k^{\alpha+1}) \\ = & O_p(k^\alpha n^{-1/2}) + O_p(k^{\alpha+1}n^{-1/2}) + O_p(k^\alpha n^{-1/2}) + O_p(n^{-1}k^{\alpha+1}) \\ = & O_p(k^{\alpha+1}n^{-1/2}), \end{aligned} \tag{S.33}$$

where the last second equality is because the condition $k = o\{n^{1/(2\alpha+2)}\}$ used in Lemma S2.4 naturally holds under Condition (C5). Based on above results and Condition (C5),

$$\begin{aligned} & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)} \left\{\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)\right\} \\ = & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \left\{\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)\right\} + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K O_p\left[\left\{\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)\right\}^2\right] \\ = & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \left\{\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)\right\} + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K O_p(k^{2\alpha+2}n^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \left\{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \right\} + o_p(n^{-1/4}). \quad (\text{S.34})$$

Based on (S.27), (S.3) and Condition (C5), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \left\{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \right\} \\ &= n^{-7/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \varphi_{jk} + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} O_p(n^{-1} k^{2\alpha+2} \log k) \\ &= n^{-7/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \varphi_{jk} + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^K \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \right] \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^K \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \right] \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^K \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \right] \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.35})$$

where the second last equality is due to

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{1 \leq k \leq K} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \right]^2 \\ & \leq \left\| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T} \right\|^2 \\ & = o_p(n^{-1/2}) \end{aligned}$$

following (S.3), and the last equality can be established because

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) = O_p(1). \quad (\text{S.36})$$

The proof of (S.36) is given in the Supplementary Material S3.11. In order to demonstrate

the expectation of (S.35) equals to zero asymptotically, with $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ in (2.18) replaced by $\mathbf{A}$, we observe

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left[-2 \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right. \\
&\quad - \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{W} - \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \\
&\quad \left. + \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left[-2 \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right. \\
&\quad - \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{W} \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \\
&\quad - \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) - \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \\
&\quad \left. + \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \left[2 \left\{ -\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right. \\
&\quad + \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{W} - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{W} \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \\
&\quad + \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \\
&\quad \left. + \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right] \\
&\equiv \boldsymbol{\tau}_1^T + \boldsymbol{\tau}_2^T + \boldsymbol{\tau}_3^T + \boldsymbol{\tau}_4^T, \tag{S.37}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\tau}_\ell$'s are $K \times 1$ vectors with the k th element denoted by $\tau_{\ell k}$ for $\ell = 1, 2, 3, 4$, and $E(\boldsymbol{\tau}_\ell \mid \mathbf{A}) = 0$ for $\ell = 1, 2, 3$. We now address first three terms of (S.37). For $\boldsymbol{\tau}_1$, note that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{var}(\tau_{1k} \mid \mathbf{A}) \\
&= E(\tau_{1k}^2 \mid \mathbf{A})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq E(\|\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\|^2 \mid \mathbf{A}) \\
&= E \left[4 \frac{1}{n^2} \left\| \{-\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right\|^2 \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \\
&= E \left[4 \frac{1}{n^2} \{-\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\}^T \{-\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}^T \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \\
&= E \left[4 \frac{1}{n^2} \{-\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left\{ \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \{-\mathbf{M}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\} \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \\
&= E \left[4 \frac{1}{n^2} \{-\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T\} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left\{ \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \{-\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\} \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \\
&= 4 \frac{1}{n^2} E(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathcal{L}_n \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A}),
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T = -\mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T,$$

and

$$\mathcal{L}_n = \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \right\} \left\{ \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\}.$$

We next check the order of $E(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathcal{L}_n \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A})$. Together with $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_n)$ and Lemma S2.7, we note that

$$E(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathcal{L}_n \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A}) = \sigma^2 \text{trace}(\mathcal{L}_n \mid \mathbf{A}),$$

where $\text{trace}(\mathcal{L}_n \mid \mathbf{A})$ denotes the calculation of $\text{trace}(\mathcal{L}_n)$ for fixed $\mathbf{A}$. Below, we drop $\mathbf{A}$ in

$\text{trace}(\mathcal{L}_n \mid \mathbf{A})$ for notational simplicity. Hence, we only need to check the order of $\text{trace}(\mathcal{L}_n)$ for fixed $\mathbf{A}$. Since $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{I} - \rho \mathbf{W}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{trace}(\mathcal{L}_n) \\
&= \text{trace} \left\{ (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
&= \text{trace}(\mathbf{L}_{n1}) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{L}_{n2}) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{L}_{n3}) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{L}_{n4}) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{L}_{n5}),
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\mathbf{L}_{n1} = \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{L}_{n2} \\
&= -\rho_0 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \right\} - \rho_0 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\quad - \rho_0 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} - \rho_0 \left\{ \mathbf{W} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{L}_{n3} &= \rho_0^2 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\quad + \rho_0^2 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\quad + \rho_0^2 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} (\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
&\quad + \rho_0^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\quad + \rho_0^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} (\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
&\quad + \rho_0^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} (\mathbf{W}^T) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{L}_{n4} = & -\rho_0^3 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& -\rho_0^3 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} (\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
& -\rho_0^3 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} (\mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
& -\rho_0^3 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} (\mathbf{W}^T) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathbf{L}_{n5} = \rho^4 \left\{ \mathbf{W} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \right\}.$$

Denote the (i, i) th element of the diagonal matrix $\frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho)$ by $\overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Through Remark 2, we know that $\overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho) = O(1)$. Together with $\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{ik}^2 > 0$ and $E(\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{ik}^2) = \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k = O(1)$ by the Condition (C2), we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{ik}^2 = O_p(1), \tag{S.38}$$

and from which we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{trace}(\mathbf{L}_{n1}) \\
= & \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
= & \text{trace} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0)^2 \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k}^2 & \cdots & \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{nk} \\ \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{22}(\rho_0) \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{1k} & \cdots & \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{22}(\rho_0) \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{nk} \\ \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{1k} & \cdots & \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0)^2 \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk}^2 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0)^2 \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{ik}^2 \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0)^2 O_p(1) \\
 &= O_p(n).
 \end{aligned}$$

We now investigate the first term of $\mathbf{L}_{n2}$. For $i \neq j$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &E \left(\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{jk} \xi_{ik} \right)^2 \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^K E(\xi_{jk}^2 \xi_{ik}^2) + \sum_{k_1 \neq k_2}^K E(\xi_{jk_1} \xi_{jk_2} \xi_{ik_1} \xi_{ik_2}) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^K E(\xi_{jk}^2) E(\xi_{ik}^2) + \sum_{k_1 \neq k_2}^K E(\xi_{jk_1} \xi_{jk_2}) E(\xi_{ik_1} \xi_{ik_2}) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^K \lambda_k^2 \\
 &= O(1),
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is due to the Condition (C2). Thus, for any $1 \leq i \neq j \leq n$, we get

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{jk} \xi_{ik} = O_p(1). \tag{S.39}$$

Combining (S.38) and (S.39), we have

$$\text{trace} \left[-\rho_0 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \right\} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\rho_0 \times \text{trace} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{ik} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{ik} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{22}(\rho_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{ik} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{22}(\rho_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{ik} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{ik} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{ik} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= -\rho_0 \sum_{j=1}^n \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}(\rho_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{jk} \xi_{ik} w_{ji} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\
&= -\rho_0 O_p(1) \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} \\
&= O_p(n),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is because $\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} = 1$. The same order can be similarly obtained for the other three terms of $\mathbf{L}_{n2}$ and the proof are omitted. For the first term of $\mathbf{L}_{n3}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\rho_0^2 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&= \rho_0^2 \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
&\quad \times \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{2k} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{22}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{nk} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \\ \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{1k} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{22}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{nk} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{1k} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{2k} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{22}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \rho_0^2 \left[\sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell_1 i} w_{ji} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{jk} \xi_{\ell_2 k} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{\ell_2 \ell_2}(\rho_0) \right\} \right]_{1 \leq \ell_1, \ell_2 \leq n}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, by (S.39) and (S.24),

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{trace} \left[\rho_0^2 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \right] \\
&= \rho_0^2 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} w_{j i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \right\} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{jk} \xi_{\ell k} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{\ell \ell}(\rho_0) \right\} \\
&= \rho_0^2 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} w_{j i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \right\} O_p(1) \\
&= \rho_0^2 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n o_p(n^{-1/2}) \\
&= o_p(n^{3/2}).
\end{aligned}$$

Using the similar techniques, we can show that the order of other five terms of $\mathbf{L}_{n3}$ are also $o_p(n^{3/2})$. For $\mathbf{L}_{n4}$, we also focus on the first term since the other three terms are of the same order and can be dealt with similarly. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\rho_0^3 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&= -\rho_0^3 \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
&\quad \times \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n (\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{jk}) w_{j1} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^n (\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{jk}) w_{jn} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \\ \sum_{j=1}^n (\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{jk}) w_{j1} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^n (\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{jk}) w_{jn} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n (\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{jk}) w_{j1} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{11}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^n (\sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{jk}) w_{jn} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{nn}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
&= -\rho_0^3 \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{t_1 i} w_{\ell i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{\ell k} \xi_{jk} w_{j t_2} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{t_2 t_2}(\rho_0) \right)_{1 \leq t_1, t_2 \leq n}.
\end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{trace} \left[-\rho_0^3 \left\{ (\mathbf{W}) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{W}^T) \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T (\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \right] \\
&= -\rho_0^3 \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ti} w_{\ell i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{\ell k} \xi_{jk} w_{jt} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{tt}(\rho_0) \\
&= -\rho_0^3 O_p(1) \times \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ti} w_{\ell i} w_{jt} \\
&= -\rho_0^3 O_p(1) o(n^{-1/2}) \times \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^n w_{jt} \\
&= -\rho_0^3 O_p(1) o(n^{-1/2}) \times n^2 \\
&= o_p(n^{3/2}).
\end{aligned}$$

For $\mathbf{L}_{n5}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{L}_{n5} \\
&= \rho_0^4 \left\{ \mathbf{W} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \right\} \\
&= \rho_0^4 \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
&\quad \times \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k}^2 & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{2k} & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{nk} \\ \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{1k} & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k}^2 & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{nk} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{1k} & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{2k} & \cdots & \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk}^2 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \times \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = \rho_0^4 \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{1i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{2i} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni} w_{2i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ni}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \times \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{jk} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{1k} \xi_{jk} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{jk} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{2k} \xi_{jk} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{jk} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{1i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) & \cdots & \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{nk} \xi_{jk} \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{ni} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \end{pmatrix} \\
 & = \rho_0^4 \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{i_1=1}^n w_{t_{i_1}} w_{\ell_{i_1}} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{i_1 i_1}(\rho_0) \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{\ell k} \xi_{jk} \sum_{i_2=1}^n w_{j i_2} w_{t_{i_2}} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{i_2 i_2}(\rho_0) \right)_{1 \leq t_1, t_2 \leq n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Again, by (S.39) and (S.24),

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{trace}(\mathbf{L}_{n5}) \\
 & = \rho_0^4 \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{i_1=1}^n w_{t i_1} w_{\ell i_1} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{i_1 i_1}(\rho_0) \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \xi_{\ell k} \xi_{jk} \sum_{i_2=1}^n w_{j i_2} w_{t i_2} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{i_2 i_2}(\rho_0) \\
 & = \rho_0^4 \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{\ell=1}^n o(n^{-1/2}) \sum_{j=1}^n O_p(1) o(n^{-1/2}) \\
 & = o_p(n^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, according to above derivations, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E \left(\sup_{1 \leq k \leq K} \tau_{1k}^2 \mid \mathbf{A} \right) &\leq E(\|\boldsymbol{\tau}_1\|^2 \mid \mathbf{A}) \\
&= 4 \frac{1}{n^2} E(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^\top \mathcal{L}_n \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A}) \\
&= 4 \frac{1}{n^2} \times o_p(n^2) \\
&= o_p(1),
\end{aligned} \tag{S.40}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{var}(\tau_{1k}) &= E\{\text{var}(\tau_{1k} \mid \mathbf{A})\} + \text{var}\{E(\tau_{1k} \mid \mathbf{A})\} \\
&= E\{E(\tau_{1k}^2 \mid \mathbf{A})\} \\
&= o(1),
\end{aligned}$$

uniformly for $k = 1, \dots, K$. For the terms $\boldsymbol{\tau}_2$ and $\boldsymbol{\tau}_3$ of (S.37), similar derivations show that $\boldsymbol{\tau}_\ell = o_p(1)$ and $\sup_{1 \leq k \leq K} \tau_{\ell k} = o_p(1)$ for $\ell = 2, 3$, so we omit the details. Now, incorporating (S.37) to (S.35), we can show that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{k=1}^K \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \right] \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^K \{\tau_{4k} + o_p(1)\} \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}),
\end{aligned} \tag{S.41}$$

where τ_{4k} is the k th element of

$$\frac{1}{n} \left\{ \mathbf{Y}^\top \mathbf{W}^\top \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^\top}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^\top \mathbf{A} \}.$$

By model (2.6), we have

$$\tau_{4k} = \mathcal{A}_k(\mathbf{A}) + \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}),$$

where

$$\mathcal{A}_k(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{n} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) &= \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.42})$$

where $\mathbf{e}_k$ denotes K dimension zero vector except that the k th element equals to one. Note that

$$\mathcal{A}_k(\mathbf{A}) = O_p(1/\sqrt{n}), \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) = O_p(1). \quad (\text{S.43})$$

For presentational continuity, the proof of (S.43) is relegated to the Supplementary Material S3.12. This shows that $\tau_{4k} = \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) + O_p(1/\sqrt{n})$. Together with (S.41) and (S.36), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^K \left[n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \right] \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^K \{ \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) + o_p(1) \} \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(1) \sum_{k=1}^K \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(1), \quad (\text{S.44})$$

where the second equality is because $\sup_{1 \leq k \leq K} \tau_{\ell k} = o_p(1)$ for $\ell = 1, 2, 3$ derived from (S.40), so the first $o_p(1)$ after the first equal sign of (S.44) is uniform with respect to k . Thus, the first term of (S.32) can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)} \left\{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \right\} \right] \\ = & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \left\{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \right\} + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\ = & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + n^{-1/4} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} \right] \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^K \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k(\rho_0)} \right] \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(n^{-1/4}) \\ = & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + n^{-1/4} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} \right] \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(1) \\ = & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + O_p(n^{-1/4}) + \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(1) \\ = & n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(1), \quad (\text{S.45}) \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality is due to (S.34), the second equality is because (S.35), the third equality follows from (S.44), and the last second equality is obtained by (S.2). Now, we will focus on the first two leading terms of (S.45). For the second term of (S.45), with $E(\varphi_{jk} \mid \mathbf{A}) = 0$ from (S.28), it is easy to see that

$$E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= E \left[\sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) E \left\{ \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) \mid \mathbf{A} \right\} \right] \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{S.46}$$

For the first term of (S.45), according to (2.10) with $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ replaced by $\mathbf{A}$, it is easy to see that $S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}$ can be expressed as

$$S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\} = \{Y_i - E(Y_i | \mathbf{Y}_{-i}, \mathbf{A})\} f(\mathbf{Y}_{-i}, \mathbf{A}),$$

where $f(\mathbf{Y}_{-i}, \mathbf{A})$ denotes a function of $\mathbf{Y}_{-i}$ and $\mathbf{A}$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\}] &= E(E[S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho), \rho\} \mid \mathbf{Y}_{-i}, \mathbf{A}]) \\
 &= E[f(\mathbf{Y}_{-i}, \mathbf{A}) E\{Y_i - E(Y_i | \mathbf{Y}_{-i}, \mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{Y}_{-i}, \mathbf{A}\}] \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned} \tag{S.47}$$

Therefore, by (S.46), (S.47) and (S.45), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 &E \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)} \{\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)\} \right] \right) \\
 &= o(1).
 \end{aligned} \tag{S.48}$$

This demonstrates the expectation of first term of (S.32) equals to zero asymptotically.

Next, we investigate the variance of the first two terms of (S.45). First, for the second term of (S.45), according to the form of (S.28), we have $E(\varphi_{jk_1} \varphi_{j'k_2} \mid \mathbf{A}) = E(\varphi_{jk_1} \mid \mathbf{A}) E(\varphi_{j'k_2} \mid \mathbf{A})$ for any $j \neq j'$ and $k_1, k_2 = 1, \dots, K$, and φ_{jk} 's are i.i.d for $j = 1, \dots, n$.

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{var} \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\} \right] \\
&= E \left(\text{var} \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\} \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \right) \\
&= E \left\{ E \left(\left[n^{-1/4} \cdot n^{-1/2} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\} \right]^2 \mid \mathbf{A} \right) \right\} \\
&= n^{-1/2} E \left(E \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\}^2 \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \right) \\
&\quad + n^{-1/2} E \left(E \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j \neq j'}^n \left\{ \sum_{k_1=1}^K \sum_{k_2=1}^K \mathcal{B}_{k_1}(\mathbf{A}) \mathcal{B}_{k_2}(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk_1} \varphi_{j'k_2} \right\} \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \right) \\
&= n^{-1/2} E \left(E \left[\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\}^2 \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \right). \tag{S.49}
\end{aligned}$$

Second, for the first term of (S.45), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{var} \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} \right] \\
&= E \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} \right]^2 \\
&= n^{-1/2} E \left[n^{-1/2} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} \right]^2. \tag{S.50}
\end{aligned}$$

We now further rewrite $n^{-1/2} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \}$ as a quadratic form plus a linear form, then we use Lemma S2.9 to calculate (S.50). Using (2.15) with $\hat{\mathbf{A}}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho)$ replaced by $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)$, respectively, we have

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\}^T \frac{\partial [\mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \}]}{\partial \rho} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\}^T \\
&\quad \times \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\}^T \\
&\quad \times \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\}^T \\
&\quad \times \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \\
&\quad \times \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{M}_n \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{U}_n, \tag{S.51}
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M}_n &= \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \\
&\quad + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}, \tag{S.52}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{U}_n = \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}, \quad (\text{S.53})$$

and

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n = \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0),$$

and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{N}_n(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_n)$.

Next we check $\text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n^2)$, $\text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n \mathbf{M}_n^T)$, $\text{trace}\{\text{diag}^2(\mathbf{M}_n)\}$, and $\mathbf{U}_n^T \mathbf{U}_n$, respectively.

By $\text{trace}(\mathbf{AB}) = \text{trace}(\mathbf{BA})$ for any compatible dimension matrices $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n^2) \\ = & \text{trace} \left[\left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\}^2 \right] \\ = & \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\ & + \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\ & + \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \\ & + 2\text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\ & + 2\text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \\ & + 2\text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \\ = & \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\ & + \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + 2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& + 2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \\
& + 2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \\
& = \mathcal{T}_1.
\end{aligned} \tag{S.54}$$

Recall that $w_{ii} = 0$, $\sum_{\ell=1}^n w_{i\ell} = 1$. Let $\bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho) \equiv \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho)$, then the diagonal elements of the $\bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho)$ were denoted by $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho)$ and $\sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho) \leq C_1$ for some constant C_1 . For the first term of $\mathcal{T}_1$, by (S.24) and the Condition (C9), we note that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\
& = \text{trace} \left\{ (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
& = \text{trace} \left\{ (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T + \rho_0^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
& = \text{trace} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T + \rho_0^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) \right\} \\
& \quad + \text{trace} \left\{ \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T + \rho_0^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (-\rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
& \quad + \text{trace} \left\{ (-\rho_0 \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T + \rho_0^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) \right\} \\
& \quad + \text{trace} \left\{ (-\rho_0 \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I}_n - \rho_0 \mathbf{W} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T + \rho_0^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{D}}(\rho_0) (-\rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T) \right\} \\
& = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}^2(\rho_0) + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij}^2 \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}^2(\rho_0) \\
& \quad + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji}^2 \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}(\rho_0) \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} w_{ji} \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}(\rho_0) \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \\
& \quad - \rho_0^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{i\ell} w_{ij} w_{\ell j} \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{\ell\ell}(\rho_0) \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}(\rho_0) \\
& \quad + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{ij} \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}(\rho_0) + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji}^2 \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \bar{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}(\rho_0)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\rho_0^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} w_{ji} w_{j\ell} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{\ell\ell}(\rho_0) \\
& + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji}^2 \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}^2(\rho_0) - \rho_0^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} w_{ij} w_{\ell j} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}(\rho_0) \\
& - \rho_0^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} w_{ji} w_{\ell j} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{jj}(\rho_0) + \rho_0^4 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) w_{ji} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} \overline{\mathcal{D}}_{ii}(\rho_0) w_{\ell i} \right) \\
\leq & nC_1^2 + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ij} \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 \\
& + |\rho_0|^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{i\ell} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} w_{\ell j} \right) C_1^2 + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{ij} C_1^2 \\
& + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji}^2 C_1^2 + |\rho_0|^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} w_{ji} \right) w_{j\ell} C_1^2 \\
& + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji}^2 C_1^2 + |\rho_0|^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} w_{\ell j} \right) C_1^2 \\
& + |\rho_0|^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} w_{ji} \right) w_{\ell j} C_1^2 + \rho_0^4 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} w_{ji} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} w_{\ell i} \right) C_1^2 \\
\leq & nC_1^2 + \rho_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 + \rho_0^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 \\
& + |\rho_0|^3 \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{\ell=1}^n w_{i\ell} \left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \right) C_1^2 + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 \\
& + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 + |\rho_0|^3 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{\ell=1}^n w_{j\ell} \left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \right) C_1^2 \\
& + \rho_0^2 \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} \frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} C_1^2 + |\rho_0|^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n w_{\ell i} \left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \right) C_1^2 \\
& + |\rho_0|^3 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_{\ell j} \left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \right) C_1^2 + \rho_0^4 \sum_{\ell=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{n}} \right)^2 C_1^2 \\
= & C_1^2 n + 6\rho_0^2 C C_1^2 \sqrt{n} + 4|\rho_0|^3 C C_1^2 \sqrt{n} + \rho_0^4 C^2 C_1^2 n.
\end{aligned}$$

For the other terms of $\mathcal{T}_1$, similar derivations lead to the same order $O(n)$, so we omit the

details. Hence, there exists some constant κ_1 such that

$$\frac{1}{n} \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n^2) \leq \kappa_1.$$

By $\text{trace}\{(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C})(\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}^T + \mathbf{C}^T)\} \leq 3\text{trace}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}^T + \mathbf{C}\mathbf{C}^T)$ for any $n \times n$ matrices $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$, it is also noticed from (S.52) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n \mathbf{M}_n^T) \\ = & \text{trace} \left[\left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \times \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\}^T \right] \\ \leq & 3\text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\ & + 3\text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\ & + 3\text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\ = & \mathcal{T}_2. \end{aligned} \tag{S.55}$$

For the first two terms of $\mathcal{T}_2$ in (S.55), similar to the treatment of $\mathcal{T}_1$ in (S.54), it is easy to show that they are of order $O(n)$, and the details are omitted. So, we only need to tackle the third term of (S.55). For brevity, we denote the third term by $\mathcal{T}_{2,3}$. Since matrices $\{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \partial \rho\} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \partial \rho\}$ and $\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T}$ are both

$n \times n$ positive semidefinite, by Lemma S2.8, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{T}_{2,3} \\
&= \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\
&= \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\leq \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \} \\
&\quad \times \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}. \tag{S.56}
\end{aligned}$$

For the sake of notation, let

$$\mathcal{T}_{2,3a} = \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \},$$

and

$$\mathcal{T}_{2,3b} = \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}.$$

Note that $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{S}^T \mathbf{S}$ and for some $C_1 \geq 0$ and $C_2 > 0$, we have $C_1 \leq \lambda_{\min} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \leq \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{M}(\rho) \} \leq C_2$ from the Condition (C8), which implies that $C_2^{-1} \leq \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \} \leq C_1^{-1}$. Hence, $\mathcal{T}_{2,3a}$ is bounded. For the second term of (S.56), recall that $|\rho| < 1$ and $D_{ii}(\rho) = 1/(1 + \rho^2 \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ji}^2) \leq 1$ by Remark 2, then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathcal{T}_{2,3b} \\
&= \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&= \text{trace} \left\{ (-\mathbf{W}^T)(\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}) \mathbf{D}^2(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T + \rho_0^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \times \mathbf{D}^2(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I} - \rho_0 \mathbf{W}^T) (-\mathbf{W}) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\leq \text{trace} \left\{ (\mathbf{W}^T)(\mathbf{I} + |\rho_0|\mathbf{W})\mathbf{D}^2(\rho_0) (\mathbf{I} + |\rho_0|\mathbf{W} + |\rho_0|\mathbf{W}^T + \rho_0^2\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \times \mathbf{D}^2(\rho_0)(\mathbf{I} + |\rho_0|\mathbf{W}^T)(\mathbf{W}) \right\} \\
 &\leq \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{W}^T(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{W}) (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{W}^T + \mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) (\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{W}^T)\mathbf{W} \right\} \\
 &= \mathcal{T}_{2,3b}^* + \mathcal{T}_{2,3b}^{**} + \mathcal{T}_{2,3b}^{***}, \tag{S.57}
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{T}_{2,3b}^* &= \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) \\
 &\quad + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\mathcal{T}_{2,3b}^{**} \\
 &= \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) \\
 &\quad + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}),
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{T}_{2,3b}^{***} &= \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) \\
 &\quad + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) \\
 &\quad + \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}). \tag{S.58}
 \end{aligned}$$

Below, we first derive the orders of first and last terms of (S.58) since these terms have five and six $\mathbf{W}$'s. For the first term of (S.58), by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, Lemma S2.8, it

follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{trace} \{ (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}) \} \\
& \leq \{ \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^{1/2} \{ \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^{1/2} \\
& = \{ \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^{1/2} \{ \text{trace} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \cdot \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^{1/2} \\
& \leq \{ \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^{1/2} \{ \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^{1/2} \\
& \leq \{ \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^{1/2} \{ \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^{1/2} \\
& = \{ \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \}^{3/2} \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \\
& = O(n),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is due to the Condition (C8) and $\sum_{\ell=1}^n w_{i\ell} = 1$ for any $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Analogously, for the last term of (S.58), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) & \leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \\
& \leq \{ \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \}^2 \text{trace} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \\
& = O(n).
\end{aligned}$$

The other three terms of (S.58) are of the same order as the first term, so they can be dealt with similarly. Hence, we have $\mathcal{J}_{2,3b}^{***} = O(n)$. For the terms $\mathcal{J}_{2,3b}^*$ and $\mathcal{J}_{2,3b}^{**}$ in (S.57), similar to the above illustration, we know immediately that $\mathcal{J}_{2,3b}^* = O(n)$ and $\mathcal{J}_{2,3b}^{**} = O(n)$. Therefore, combining (S.55), (S.56), (S.57) and the above results, we conclude that there exists some constant κ_2 such that

$$\frac{1}{n} \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n \mathbf{M}_n^T) \leq \kappa_2.$$

It is easy to notice that $\text{trace}\{\text{diag}^2(\mathbf{M}_n)\} \leq \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n \mathbf{M}_n^T)$ by which we also have

$$\frac{1}{n} \text{trace}\{\text{diag}^2(\mathbf{M}_n)\} \leq \kappa_2.$$

Below, we calculate $\mathbf{U}_n^T \mathbf{U}_n$. By (S.53), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{U}_n^T \mathbf{U}_n \\ \leq & 2\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \\ & + 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \\ \leq & 2\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}^4(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\} \lambda_{\max}\left\{\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho}\right\} \\ & \times \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}) \|\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\|^2 \\ & + 2\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}^4(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}) \left\|\frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho}\right\|^2 \\ = & O(n), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is due to the Conditions (C7) and (C8). Following the previous results, by (S.51) and Lemma S2.9, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & n^{-1/2} E \left[n^{-1/2} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} \right]^2 \\ = & \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[\frac{\sigma^4}{n} \{\text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n \mathbf{M}_n^T) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{M}_n^2)\} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{n} \text{trace}\{\text{diag}^2(\mathbf{M}_n)\} \{E(\varepsilon_1^4) - 3\sigma^4\} + \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \mathbf{U}_n^T \mathbf{U}_n \right] \\ = & O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right). \end{aligned} \tag{S.59}$$

We further obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{var} \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0 \}}{\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)} \{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \} \right] \right) \\
& \leq E \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0 \}}{\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)} \{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \} \right] \right)^2 \\
& = E \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} + \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) + o_p(1) \right]^2 \\
& \leq 2E \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} \right]^2 + 2E \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) \right\}^2 + o(1) \\
& = 2n^{-1/2} E \left(E \left[\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\}^2 \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \right) + O \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) + o(1) \\
& = 2n^{-1/2} E \left[\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{jk} \right\}^2 \right] + o(1) \\
& \equiv 2\Sigma_1 + o(1), \tag{S.60}
\end{aligned}$$

where the first equality is by (S.45), the second equality is by (S.59) and (S.49). Hence, by (S.48) and (S.60), we get the expectation and variance of the first term of (S.32).

Consequently, we rewrite (S.32) as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
& n^{1/4} (\hat{\rho} - \rho_0) \\
& = n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} + \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{\partial S_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0), \rho_0 \}}{\partial b_k^*(\rho_0)} \{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \} \right] \\
& \quad \times \left\{ \hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0) \right\} \Bigg/ \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^* \}}{d\rho^*} \right] \\
& = \left[n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i \{ \mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0 \} + \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + o_p(1) \right] \Bigg/ \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i \{ \hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^* \}}{d\rho^*} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left\{ n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{ik} + O_p(n^{-1/4}) + o_p(1) \right\} / \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} \right] \\
&= \left\{ n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{ik} + o_p(1) \right\} / \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} \right], \tag{S.61}
\end{aligned}$$

where the second equality is by (S.45) and the last second equality is due to (S.47), (S.50) and (S.59).

We start with the denominator of (S.61). We will show that, for given $\mathbf{A}$,

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} \mid \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}} \text{some constant}. \tag{S.62}$$

Note that ρ^* denotes the value between the ρ_0 and $\hat{\rho}$, and $\mathbf{b}^*(\rho_0)$ between $\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)$ and $\hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0)$.

By (S.4), with $\mathbf{b}(\rho)$ and ρ replaced by $\hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*)$ and ρ^* , respectively and Taylor's expansion, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\hat{\mathbf{A}}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} + o_p(1) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d^2 S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0^2} (\rho^* - \rho_0) + o_p(1),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is because $\hat{\rho}$ is $n^{1/4}$ -consistent. We now handle the first two terms of the above separately. Note that $\|\hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\| = O_p(K^{\alpha+3/2}n^{-1/2})$ implied by $|\hat{b}_k(\rho_0) - b_k(\rho_0)| = O_p(k^{\alpha+1}n^{-1/2})$ from (S.33). Together with the Conditions (C5) and (C6), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} + \left\{ \partial \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} \right] / \partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \{ \hat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +o_p\left(\left\|\widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\right\|\right) \\
= & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} + O_p\left(\left\|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\partial \left[\frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0}\right] / \partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T\right)\right\| \cdot \left\|\widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\right\|\right) \\
& +o_p\left(\left\|\widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\right\|\right) \\
= & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} + O_p(K^{\alpha+3/2}n^{-1/2}) + o_p(K^{\alpha+3/2}n^{-1/2}) \\
= & \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} + o_p(1), \tag{S.63}
\end{aligned}$$

where the inequality is due to Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d^2 S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0^2} (\rho^* - \rho_0) \\
= & (\rho^* - \rho_0) \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d^2 S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0^2} \right. \\
& \left. + \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \partial \left[\frac{d^2 S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0^2} \right] / \partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \left\{ \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\} + o_p\left(\left\|\widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\right\|\right) \right] \\
= & O_p(n^{-1/4}) \{O_p(1) + O_p(K^{\alpha+3/2}n^{-1/2}) + o_p(K^{\alpha+3/2}n^{-1/2})\} \\
= & o_p(1),
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, based on above results, we have

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\widehat{\mathbf{A}}; \widehat{\mathbf{b}}(\rho^*), \rho^*\}}{d\rho^*} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} + o_p(1). \tag{S.64}$$

We next show that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} \mid \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}} \text{some constant}. \tag{S.65}$$

Similar to the derivative of (S.51), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right\}^T \\
&\times \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} \right. \\
&+ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \} \\
&\left. + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right],
\end{aligned}$$

from which we obtain that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} = \frac{1}{n} \dot{\mathbf{F}}^T \dot{\mathbf{F}} + \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}}, \quad (\text{S.66})$$

where

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{\mathbf{F}} &= \left[\frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right],
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\ddot{\mathbf{F}} &= \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \\
&+ 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} \right\} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{Y} \\
&- 2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} - 2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n = \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}(\rho_0),$$

and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_n)$. To establish (S.65), it suffices to show that

$$\frac{1}{n} \dot{\mathbf{F}}^T \dot{\mathbf{F}} \mid \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}} c_*, \quad (\text{S.67})$$

and

$$\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}} \mid \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}} 0, \quad (\text{S.68})$$

where c_* is some positive constant. We first prove (S.67). Let

$$\dot{\mathbf{F}} = \mathbf{G}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A}),$$

where

$$\mathbf{G} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1},$$

and

$$\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) - \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho}.$$

Then, by Lemma S2.9, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{var} \left(\frac{1}{n} \dot{\mathbf{F}}^T \dot{\mathbf{F}} \mid \mathbf{A} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \text{var} \{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A}) + \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{G} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{A} \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \text{var} \{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + 2\mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{G} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A} \} \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} 2\sigma^4 \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) + \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} [\{ \text{diag}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) \}^2] \{ E(\varepsilon_1^4) - 3\sigma^4 \} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{n^2} 4\sigma^2 \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A}). \tag{S.69}
\end{aligned}$$

We now check each term of (S.69). For the first term, by Lemma S2.8(a), we note that

$$\frac{1}{n^2} 2\sigma^4 \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) \leq \frac{1}{n^2} 2\sigma^4 \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}).$$

Since for any matrices $\mathbf{A}$, $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{C}$ with compatible dimensions, we have

$$\lambda_{\max}\{(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C})^T(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C})\} \leq 3\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}) + 3\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{B}) + 3\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{C}),$$

from which, by the Condition (C8) and Remark 2, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) \\
&= \lambda_{\max} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\}^T \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \right] \\
&\leq 3\lambda_{\max} \left[\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right] + 3\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\quad + 3\lambda_{\max} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \\
&\leq 3\lambda_{\max} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \right] \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \} + 3\lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \\
&\quad + 3\lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) [\lambda_{\min} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \}]^{-1} \\
&\leq C,
\end{aligned}$$

for some constant C , where the last equality is because the Conditions (C7) (C8) and Remark 2, and the second inequality is based on the fact that $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}) \leq \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}) \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{B})$, where $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ are two matrices, and $\mathbf{A}$ is positive semidefinite matrix.

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\}^T \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + \mathbf{D}(\rho) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \right] \\
&\leq 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\
&\quad + 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\quad + 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \right\} \\
&= 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left[\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \right] \\
&\quad + 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \right\} \\
&\quad + 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\leq 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \right] \\
&\quad + 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \\
&\quad + 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \} \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\leq 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max} \left[\left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}^2 \right] \\
&\quad + 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho)^2 \} \\
&\quad + 3 \frac{1}{n^2} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq 3\frac{1}{n^2}\text{trace}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^2\left\{\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\right\} \\
&\quad + 3\frac{1}{n^2}\text{trace}(\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W})\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)^2\} \\
&\quad + 3\frac{1}{n^2}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T}\}\text{trace}(\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}).
\end{aligned}$$

Note that, by $\sum_{i=1}^n w_{ji} = 1$ for any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{trace}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} &\leq 2\text{trace}(\mathbf{I}_n) + 2\rho_0^2\text{trace}(\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) \\
&= 2n + 2\rho_0^2\sum_{j=1}^n\sum_{i=1}^nw_{ij}^2 \\
&\leq 2n + 2\rho_0^2\sum_{j=1}^n\sum_{i=1}^nw_{ij} \\
&\leq (2 + 2\rho_0^2)n.
\end{aligned} \tag{S.70}$$

Thus, based on above derivation, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{n^2}\text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^T\mathbf{G}) \\
&\leq 3\frac{1}{n^2}\text{trace}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^2\left\{\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\right\} \\
&\quad + 3\frac{1}{n^2}\text{trace}(\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W})\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)^2\} \\
&\quad + 3\frac{1}{n^2}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T}\}\text{trace}(\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}) \\
&\leq \frac{6}{n}(1 + \rho_0^2)\lambda_{\max}^2\left\{\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\right\} + 3\frac{1}{n}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)^2\} \\
&\quad + 3\frac{1}{n}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}/\lambda_{\min}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \\
&= O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n^2} 2\sigma^4 \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) &\leq \frac{1}{n^2} 2\sigma^4 \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) \\ &= O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.71})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left[\{\text{diag}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G})\}^2 \right] \{E(\varepsilon_1^4) - 3\sigma^4\} &\leq \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G}) \{E(\varepsilon_1^4) - 3\sigma^4\} \\ &= O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.72})$$

For the third term of (S.69), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &4\sigma^2 \frac{1}{n^2} \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A}) \\ &\leq 4\sigma^2 \frac{1}{n^2} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{G} \mathbf{G}^T) \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{A}) \\ &\leq 8\sigma^2 \frac{C}{n^2} \times \left\{ \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\ &\leq 8\sigma^2 \frac{C}{n} \times \left[\lambda_{\max}^2 \{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\} \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \right. \\ &\quad \times \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\} \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \|\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\|^2 \\ &\quad \left. + \lambda_{\max}^2 \{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\} \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\|^2 \right] \\ &= O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.73})$$

where the last equality is also due to the Condition (C7), (C8) and Remark 2. Combining

(S.69), (S.71), (S.72) and (S.73), we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{var} \left(\frac{1}{n} \dot{\mathbf{F}}^T \dot{\mathbf{F}} \mid \mathbf{A} \right) &= O \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= o(1), \end{aligned}$$

for given $\mathbf{A}$. By the law of large numbers, this implies (S.67). We next prove (S.68).

By the expression of $\mathbf{F}$ and $\ddot{\mathbf{F}}$ and (2.6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}} &= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \\ &\quad + 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} \right\} \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{Y} \\ &\quad - 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \\ &\quad - 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + 2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \\ &\quad + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \left\{ 2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \right\} \mathbf{Y} \\ &\quad - 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \\ &\quad - 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{G}_2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A}), \end{aligned} \tag{S.74}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{G}_2 &= \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + 2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \\ &\quad + \left\{ 2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \right\} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A}) &= \left\{ 2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\frac{\partial\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho} + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2} \right\} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \\ &\quad - 2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho} \\ &\quad - 2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma S2.9 and Lemma S2.8(c), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{var} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}} \mid \mathbf{A} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \text{var} \left\{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{G}_2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^4 \left\{ \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{G}_2^T) + \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}_2^2) \right\} + \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace}\{\text{diag}^2(\mathbf{G}_2)\} \{E(\varepsilon_1^4) - 3\sigma^4\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^2 \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A}) \\ &\leq \frac{2}{n^2} \sigma^4 \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{G}_2^T) + \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left[\{\text{diag}(\mathbf{G}_2)\}^2 \right] \{E(\varepsilon_1^4) - 3\sigma^4\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^2 \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{G}_2^T) \{2\sigma^4 + |E(\varepsilon_1^4) - 3\sigma^4|\} + \frac{1}{n^2} \sigma^2 \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A})^T \mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A}). \end{aligned} \tag{S.75}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace}(\mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{G}_2^T) \\ &\leq 4 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\ &\quad + 16 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\ &\quad + 16 \frac{1}{n^2} \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +4\frac{1}{n^2}\text{trace}\left\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2}\mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0)\mathbf{S}^{-\text{T}}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2}\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\right\} \\
\leq & 4\frac{1}{n^2}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^2\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^2\left\{\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2}\right\}\text{trace}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \\
& +16\frac{1}{n^2}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^2\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^2\left\{\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\right\}\text{trace}(\mathbf{W}^{\text{T}}\mathbf{W}) \\
& +16\frac{1}{n^2}\lambda_{\max}^2\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^2\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^2\left\{\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\right\}\lambda_{\min}^{-1}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\text{trace}(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^{\text{T}}) \\
& +16\frac{1}{n^2}\lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}^4\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\min}^{-1}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\}\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^{\text{T}}\mathbf{W})\text{trace}(\mathbf{W}^{\text{T}}\mathbf{W}) \\
= & O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is by the Condition (C8) and (S.70).

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{n^2}\mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A})^{\text{T}}\mathbf{h}_2(\mathbf{A}) \\
= & \frac{1}{n^2}\left[\left\{2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}+\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2}\right\}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\right. \\
& -2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho} \\
& \left.-2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\right]^{\text{T}} \\
& \times\left[\left\{2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}+\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2}\right\}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\right. \\
& -2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho} \\
& \left.-2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\right] \\
\leq & \frac{16}{n^2}\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{A}^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-\text{T}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}} \\
& \times\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\frac{\partial\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \\
& +\frac{4}{n^2}\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{A}^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-\text{T}}\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}}{\partial\rho^2}\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}(\rho_0) \\
& +\frac{16}{n^2}\frac{\partial\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{A}^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\frac{\partial\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{\text{T}}\mathbf{A}\frac{\partial\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{16}{n^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \\
& \leq \frac{16}{n} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max}^2 \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max}^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \} \\
& \quad \lambda_{\max} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \lambda_{\min}^{-1} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \} \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \|\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{16}{n} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max}^4 \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max} (\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \lambda_{\min}^{-1} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \} \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \|\mathbf{b}(\rho_0)\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{16}{n} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max}^2 \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max}^2 \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \} \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\|^2 \\
& \quad + \frac{16}{n} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max}^4 \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \left\| \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\|^2 \\
& = O \left(\frac{1}{n} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Based on above results and (S.75), we have

$$\text{var} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}} \mid \mathbf{A} \right) = O \left(\frac{1}{n} \right).$$

We also verify that $E(\mathbf{F} \ddot{\mathbf{F}}) = 0$ in the Supplementary Material S3.13. Then we obtain (S.68).

Therefore, together with (S.67), (S.68) and (S.66), we conclude that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{dS_i\{\mathbf{A}; \mathbf{b}(\rho_0), \rho_0\}}{d\rho_0} \mid \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{\text{Pr}} c_*, \quad (\text{S.76})$$

where c_* is defined in (S.67). Combining (S.64) and (S.76), we complete the proof of (S.62).

We next show that the asymptotic normality of numerator of (S.61). Note that

$$n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) \varphi_{ik} + o_p(1) = n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{C}_i(\mathbf{A}) + o_p(1),$$

where $\mathcal{C}_i(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A})\varphi_{ik}$, the expression of $\mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A})$ and φ_{ik} refer to (S.42) and (S.28). Note that $\mathcal{C}_i(\mathbf{A})$'s are i.i.d for $i = 1, \dots, n$ for given $\mathbf{A}$, $E\{n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{C}_i(\mathbf{A})\} = 0$ from (S.46) and $\text{var}\{n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{C}_i(\mathbf{A})\} = \Sigma_1$, where Σ_1 is defined as (S.60). Then, by the central limit theorem, we have $n^{-3/4} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{C}_i(\mathbf{A}) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma_1)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Therefore, according to above results, (S.62) and (S.61), we have, for given $\mathbf{A}$,

$$n^{1/4}(\hat{\rho} - \rho_0) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \Sigma),$$

where $\Sigma = c_*^{-2}\Sigma_1$. □

S3.11 Proof of (S.36)

To prove the (S.36), we first verify the following equation.

$$E \left[\iint \{Z_i(u)Z_i(v) - G(u, v)\} \phi_k(s)\phi_\ell(t) ds dt \right]^2 = O(\lambda_k \lambda_\ell). \quad (\text{S.77})$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} E(\xi_{ik}\xi_{i\ell}) &= \iint G(s, t)\phi_k(s)\phi_\ell(t) ds dt \\ &= \begin{cases} \lambda_k, & \text{if } k = \ell, \\ 0, & \text{if } k \neq \ell, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

we have, for $k \neq \ell$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\iint \{Z_i(s)Z_i(t) - G(s, t)\} \phi_k(s)\phi_\ell(t) ds dt \\ &= \int Z_i(s)\phi_k(s) ds \int Z_i(t)\phi_\ell(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \xi_{ik}\xi_{il},$$

and by Condition (C1),

$$\begin{aligned} E\{(\xi_{ik}\xi_{il})^2\} &\leq \{E(\xi_{ik}^4)E(\xi_{il}^4)\}^{1/2} \\ &\leq C\lambda_k\lambda_\ell. \end{aligned}$$

Hence (S.77) follows. This leads to

$$\iint \{Z_i(u)Z_i(v) - G(u, v)\} \phi_k(s)\phi_\ell(t)dsdt = O_p(\lambda_k^{1/2}\lambda_\ell^{1/2}),$$

from which and combined with (S.14), we have

$$\sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \iint \{Z_i(u)Z_i(v) - G(u, v)\} \phi_k(u)\phi_\ell(v)dudv = O_p(k \log k). \quad (\text{S.78})$$

Next we prove (S.36). Recall that $g(t) = E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}$, $\int \phi_k^2(t)dt = 1$, and according to (S.28), $E\varphi_{jk} = 0$, φ_{jk} 's are i.i.d for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Further incorporating Condition (C4), Lemma S2.3 and (S.78), we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{var} \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) \\ &= E \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right)^2 \\ &= n^{-1/2} E \left\{ \left(\lambda_k^{-1} \int \phi_k(t) [Y_i^* Z_i(t) - E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\}] dt + \lambda_k^{-1} \int E\{Y_i^* Z_i(t)\} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \times \left[\sum_{\ell: \ell \neq k} (\lambda_k - \lambda_\ell)^{-1} \phi_k(t) \iint \{Z_i(u)Z_i(v) - G(u, v)\} \phi_k(u)\phi_\ell(v)dudv \right] dt \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \lambda_k^{-2} (\xi_{ik}^2 - \lambda_k) \int \phi_k(t)g(t)dt \right) \right\}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq 3n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}E\left\{\left(\int\phi_k(t)[Y_i^*Z_i(t)-E\{Y_i^*Z_i(t)\}]dt\right)^2\right\} \\
&\quad +3n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}E\left\{\left(\int E\{Y_i^*Z_i(t)\}\left[\sum_{\ell:\ell\neq k}(\lambda_k-\lambda_\ell)^{-1}\phi_k(t)\right.\right.\right. \\
&\quad \times\left.\left.\left.\int\int\{Z_i(u)Z_i(v)-G(u,v)\}\phi_k(u)\phi_\ell(v)dudv\right]dt\right)^2\right\} \\
&\quad +3n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-4}E\{(\xi_{ik}^2-\lambda_k)^2\}\left\{\int\phi_k(t)g(t)dt\right\}^2 \\
&\leq 3n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\int E[Y_i^*Z_i(t)-E\{Y_i^*Z_i(t)\}]^2dt\left\{\int\phi_k^2(t)dt\right\} \\
&\quad +3n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\left\{\int g^2(t)dt\right\} \\
&\quad \times E\left(\int\left[\sum_{\ell:\ell\neq k}(\lambda_k-\lambda_\ell)^{-1}\phi_k(t)\int\int\{Z_i(u)Z_i(v)-G(u,v)\}\phi_k(u)\phi_\ell(v)dudv\right]^2dt\right) \\
&\quad +3(C-1)n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\left\{\int g^2(t)dt\right\}\left\{\int\phi_k^2(t)dt\right\} \\
&\leq 3n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\int\text{var}\{Y_i^*Z_i(t)\}dt\left\{\int\phi_k^2(t)dt\right\} \\
&\quad +3n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\left\{\int g^2(t)dt\right\} \\
&\quad \times E\left[\sum_{\ell:\ell\neq k}(\lambda_k-\lambda_\ell)^{-1}\int\int\{Z_i(u)Z_i(v)-G(u,v)\}\phi_k(u)\phi_\ell(v)dudv\right]^2\int\phi_k^2(t)dt \\
&\quad +3Cn^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\left\{\int g^2(t)dt\right\}\left\{\int\phi_k^2(t)dt\right\} \\
&\leq 3n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\int E\{Y_i^*Z_i(t)\}^2dt+3\tilde{C}n^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\|g\|^2(k\log k)^2+3Cn^{-1/2}\lambda_k^{-2}\|g\|^2 \\
&\leq 3C^2n^{-1/2}k^{2\alpha}E(Y_i^{*4})\int E\{Z_i^4(t)\}dt+3\tilde{C}C^2n^{-1/2}k^{2\alpha}(\|g\|k\log k)^2+3C^3n^{-1/2}k^{2\alpha}\|g\|^2 \\
&= O\{n^{-1/2}k^{2\alpha+2}(\log k)^2\},
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is due to the Condition (C1). Together with $E\varphi_{jk}=0$, this gives

$$n^{-3/4}\sum_{j=1}^n\varphi_{jk}=O_p\{n^{-1/4}k^{\alpha+1}(\log k)\},$$

which leads to, by Condition (C5),

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{k=1}^K \left(n^{-3/4} \sum_{j=1}^n \varphi_{jk} \right) \\
&= O_p \left\{ n^{-1/4} \sum_{k=1}^K k^{\alpha+1} (\log k) \right\} \\
&= O_p \left(n^{-1/4} \int_1^{K+1} x^{\alpha+1} \log x dx \right) \\
&= O_p \left(n^{-1/4} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha+2} \log(K+1)(K+1)^{\alpha+2} - \frac{1}{(\alpha+2)^2} \{(K+1)^{\alpha+2} - 1\} \right] \right) \\
&= O_p(n^{-1/4} \log K K^{\alpha+2}) \\
&= O_p(1).
\end{aligned}$$

This verifies (S.36). □

S3.12 Proof of (S.43)

For the first part of (S.43), using Lemma S2.7, the Condition (C8) and $\text{cov}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_n$, we note that

$$\begin{aligned}
& E \{ \mathcal{A}_k^2(\mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{A} \} \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} E \{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^T \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \mid \mathbf{A} \} \\
&= \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} \text{trace} \{ \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0) \mid \mathbf{A} \} \\
&= \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} \text{trace} \{ \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k \mid \mathbf{A} \} \\
&= \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k \\
&\leq \sigma^2 \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \} \lambda_{\max} (\mathbf{W} \mathbf{W}^T) \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \} \\
&\quad \times \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^4 \} \lambda_{\max} \{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \} \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{e}_k \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} [\lambda_{\min} \{\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)\}]^{-1} \lambda_{\max} (\mathbf{W}\mathbf{W}^T) \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \\
&\quad \times \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^4\} \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\} \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A} \right) \\
&\leq \frac{1}{n} C,
\end{aligned}$$

for fixed $\mathbf{A}$ and some constant C , where the last equality is due to Remark 2. Hence,

$$E\{\mathcal{A}_k^2(\mathbf{A})\} = E[E\{\mathcal{A}_k^2(\mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{A}\}] = O(1/n). \text{ This shows that } \mathcal{A}_k(\mathbf{A}) = O_p(1/\sqrt{n}).$$

For the second part of (S.43), write

$$\mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) = \mathcal{B}_{k1}(\mathbf{A}) + \mathcal{B}_{k2}(\mathbf{A}),$$

where

$$\mathcal{B}_{k1}(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{n} \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}^{-T}(\rho_0) \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k,$$

and

$$\mathcal{B}_{k2}(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k.$$

Similarly, by the Condition (C3),

$$\begin{aligned}
&E\{\mathcal{B}_{k1}^2(\mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{A}\} \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} E\{\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b} \mid \mathbf{A}\} \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{e}_k \mathbf{e}_k^T \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{b} \\
&\leq \lambda_{\max} (\mathbf{e}_k \mathbf{e}_k^T) \lambda_{\max} \left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T \right) \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^4\} \lambda_{\max} \{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\} \lambda_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}\right) \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{b} \\
= & \lambda_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T\right) \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^4\} \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\} \\
& \times \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-T} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^{-1}\} \lambda_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^K b_k^2\right) \\
\leq & C_1 \lambda_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A}^T\right) \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)\} \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^4\} \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\} \\
& \times \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) [\lambda_{\min}\{\mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T\}]^{-1} \lambda_{\max}\left(\frac{1}{n} \mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{A}\right) \\
\leq & C_2.
\end{aligned}$$

Similar derivation can show that, for some constant C_3 , $E\{\mathcal{B}_{k2}^2(\mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{A}\} \leq C_3$. Since $E\{\mathcal{B}_k^2(\mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{A}\} \leq 2E\{\mathcal{B}_{k1}^2(\mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{A}\} + 2E\{\mathcal{B}_{k2}^2(\mathbf{A}) \mid \mathbf{A}\}$, we have $\mathcal{B}_k(\mathbf{A}) = O_p(1)$. $\square$

S3.13 Proof of $E(\mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}}) = 0$

Next we show that $E(\mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}}) = 0$. Note that, by $w_{ii} = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{M}(\rho) &= \mathbf{S}(\rho)^T \mathbf{S}(\rho) = \mathbf{I}_n - \rho \mathbf{W} - \rho \mathbf{W}^T + \rho^2 \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}, \\
\frac{\partial \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} &= -\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{W}^T + 2\rho \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}, \\
\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho)}{\partial \rho^2} &= 2\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}, \\
\mathbf{D}(\rho) &= \{\text{diag} \mathbf{M}(\rho)\}^{-1} = \{\mathbf{I}_n + \rho^2 \text{diag}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W})\}^{-1}, \\
\frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho} &= -\{\mathbf{I}_n + \rho^2 \text{diag}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W})\}^{-2} \text{diag}(2\rho \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \\
&= -\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\}^2 \text{diag}(2\rho \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}), \\
\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho)}{\partial \rho^2} &= 2\{\mathbf{I}_n + \rho^2 \text{diag}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W})\}^{-3} \{\text{diag}(2\rho \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W})\}^2 \\
&\quad - \{\mathbf{I}_n + \rho^2 \text{diag}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W})\}^{-2} \text{diag}(2\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}) \\
&= 2\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\}^3 \{\text{diag}(2\rho \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W})\}^2 - 2\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\}^2 \text{diag}(\mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W}).
\end{aligned}$$

By (S.74), we rewrite $\mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}}$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{F}^T \ddot{\mathbf{F}} &= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T + 2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \\
&\quad + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \left\{ 2 \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \right\} \mathbf{Y} \\
&\quad - 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} - 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \\
&= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \\
&\quad + 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} \right\} \\
&\quad + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{Y} \\
&\quad + \left\{ -2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} - 2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{A} \frac{\partial \mathbf{b}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&\equiv \mathbb{S}_1 + \mathbb{S}_2 + \mathbb{S}_3 + \mathbb{S}_4.
\end{aligned}$$

Note that $E(\mathbb{S}_4 \mid \mathbf{A}) = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\mathbb{S}_1 \mid \mathbf{A}) &= E \left\{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A} \right\} \\
&= \sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \right\} \\
&= \sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{M}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \right\} \\
&= \sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is due to $\mathbf{D}(\rho) = \{\text{diag} \mathbf{M}(\rho)\}^{-1}$. By (2.6), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\mathbb{S}_2 \mid \mathbf{A}) &= E \left[2 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n + \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{Y} \right\} \mid \mathbf{A} \right] \\
&= 2 \sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +2E \left\{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A} \right\} \\
= & 2\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \\
& + 2\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\mathbb{S}_3 \mid \mathbf{A}) &= E \left\{ \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^T \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \mathbf{S}^{-1}(\rho_0) \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n \mid \mathbf{A} \right\} \\
&= \sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2 \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho^2} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
E(\mathbb{S}_2 \mid \mathbf{A}) &= 2\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0) \right\} \\
&+ 2\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
= & 2\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&- 2\rho\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)^T}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W} \right\} \\
&+ 2\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
&- 2\rho\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \right\} \\
= & -2\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \right\} \\
&+ 2\rho\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \right\} \\
&- 2\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W} \right\} \\
&+ 2\rho\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \right\} \\
= & 4\rho\sigma^2 \text{trace} \left\{ \mathbf{D}(\rho_0) \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial \rho} \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{W} \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -4\rho\sigma^2\text{trace}\left[\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\left\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)^2\text{diag}(2\rho\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W})\right\}\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\right] \\
 &= -2\sigma^2\text{trace}\left[\left\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\right\}^3\left\{\text{diag}(2\rho\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W})\right\}^2\right],
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last third equality is due to $w_{ii} = 0$. It is also observed that

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\mathbb{S}_3 \mid \mathbf{A}) &= \sigma^2\text{trace}\left\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)^2\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{M}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2}\right\} \\
 &= 2\sigma^2\text{trace}\left[\left\{\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)\right\}^2\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W}\right],
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\mathbb{S}_1 \mid \mathbf{A}) &= \sigma^2\text{trace}\left\{\frac{\partial^2\mathbf{D}(\rho_0)}{\partial\rho^2}\right\} \\
 &= 2\sigma^2\text{trace}\left[\left\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\right\}^3\left\{\text{diag}(2\rho\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W})\right\}^2\right] \\
 &\quad - 2\sigma^2\text{trace}\left[\left\{\mathbf{D}(\rho)\right\}^2\text{diag}(\mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{W})\right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\mathbf{F}^T\ddot{\mathbf{F}} \mid \mathbf{A}) &= E(\mathbb{S}_1 + \mathbb{S}_2 + \mathbb{S}_3 + \mathbb{S}_4 \mid \mathbf{A}) \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

S3.14 Proof of Lemma S2.10

Part (a) follows from Lemma 3 of Kong et al. (2016). For part (i) in (b), let $T_{is} = (\hat{\xi}_{is} - \xi_{is})\xi_{ik}$ and define $r_n = k^{1-\alpha/2}n^{-1/2}$ for notational convenience, where $1 \leq s \leq K_0$ and $K_0 + 1 \leq k \leq$

K^* . Then, by Condition (C7) and Lemma S2.4(c), it follows that $T_{is} = O_p(r_n)$. Note that

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T - \mathbf{A}_0^T \right) \mathbb{A}_k \right\| = \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n T_{is} \right)^2 \right\}^{1/2},$$

and

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n T_{is} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n T_{is}^2 + \frac{n(n-1)}{n} U_{ns}, \quad (\text{S.79})$$

where $U_{ns} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i \neq j} T_{is} T_{js}$. It is obvious that $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n T_{is}^2 = O_p(r_n^2)$. Since $k \neq s$, and by Lemma S2.4(c), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |E(T_{is})| &= |E\{(\hat{\xi}_{is} - \xi_{is})\xi_{ik}\}| \\ &\leq |E\{(\hat{\xi}_{is} - \hat{\xi}_{is}^{[-i]})\xi_{ik}\}| + |E\{(\hat{\xi}_{is}^{[-i]} - \xi_{is})\xi_{ik}\}| \\ &= |E\{(\hat{\xi}_{is} - \hat{\xi}_{is}^{[-i]})\xi_{ik}\}| \\ &= |E[\{(\hat{\xi}_{is} - \xi_{is}) - (\hat{\xi}_{is}^{[-i]} - \xi_{is})\}\xi_{ik}]| \\ &= a|k^{1-\alpha/2}n^{-1/2} - k^{1-\alpha/2}(n-1)^{-1/2}| \\ &= O(k^{1-\alpha/2}n^{-3/2}), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality holds because $\hat{\xi}_{is}^{[-i]}$ and ξ_{ik} are uncorrelated, and a is a positive constant. This leads to

$$\begin{aligned} E\left(\frac{n(n-1)}{n} U_{ns}\right) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i \neq j} E(T_{is})E(T_{js}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} n(n-1) O(k^{2-\alpha}n^{-3}) \\ &= O(k^{2-\alpha}n^{-2}). \end{aligned}$$

Further, using Lemma 5.2.1A in Serfling (1980) and some calculations, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\text{var}(U_{ns}) &= \frac{2}{n(n-1)}[2(n-2)(ET_{is})^2\text{var}(T_{is}) + \{\text{var}(T_{is})\}^2 + 2(ET_{is})^2\text{var}(T_{is}^2)] \\ &= O\left(\frac{r_n^4}{n}\right),\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\text{var}\left(\frac{n(n-1)}{n}U_{ns}\right) = O(nr_n^4).$$

Hence, by (S.79), we have

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{i=1}^n T_{is}\right)^2 = O_p(r_n^2) + O(k^{2-\alpha}n^{-2}) + O_p(n^{1/2}r_n^2) = O_p(k^{2-\alpha}n^{-1/2}),$$

from which we have

$$\left\{\sum_{s=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\sum_{i=1}^n T_{is}\right)^2\right\}^{1/2} = O_p\left(\frac{K^{3/2-\alpha/2}}{n^{1/4}}\right).$$

For part (ii) in (b), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}& \left\|\hat{\mathbb{A}}_k^{\text{proj}} - \mathbb{A}_k^{\text{proj}}\right\| \\ &= \left\|\hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0\hat{\mathbb{A}}_k - \mathbf{Q}_0\mathbb{A}_k\right\| \\ &\leq \left\|\hat{\mathbb{A}}_k - \mathbb{A}_k\right\| + \left\|\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)^{-1}\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T\mathbb{A}_k - \mathbf{A}_0(\mathbf{A}_0^T\mathbf{A}_0)^{-1}\mathbf{A}_0^T\mathbb{A}_k\right\|.\end{aligned}\tag{S.80}$$

By Lemma S2.4(c), we have $\|\hat{\mathbb{A}}_k - \mathbb{A}_k\| = O_p(k^{1-\alpha/2}) = O_p(1)$. We next show that the second

term of (S.80) is bounded in probability. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k - \mathbf{A}_0 (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0)^{-1} \mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
& \leq \left\| (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
& \quad + \left\| \mathbf{A}_0 \left[(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)^{-1} - (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0)^{-1} \right] \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
& \quad + \left\| \mathbf{A}_0 (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0)^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
& = \text{(I)} + \text{(II)} + \text{(III)}. \tag{S.81}
\end{aligned}$$

We now analyze each term of (S.81). We first consider the second term (II). For arbitrary matrix $\mathbf{M}$, let $\|\mathbf{M}\|_F$ be its Frobenius norm. Note that for any conformable matrices $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}$, the inequality $\|\mathbf{AB}\|_F \leq \|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|_F$ and $\|\mathbf{ABC}\|_F \leq \|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|_F \|\mathbf{C}\|$ hold. Then, by combining Condition (C8), Lemma S2.4(c), Lemma S2.5 and part (a), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0/n)^{-1} - (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0/n)^{-1} \right\|_F \\
& = \left\| -(\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0/n)^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0)^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0 \right) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0^T \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0)^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \right] (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0/n)^{-1} \right\|_F \\
& \leq 2 \left\| (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0/n)^{-1} \right\| \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0)^T \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0 \right) \right\|_F \left\| (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0/n)^{-1} \right\| \\
& \quad + \left\| (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0/n)^{-1} \right\| \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0)^T \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \right\|_F \left\| (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0/n)^{-1} \right\| \\
& \leq 2\lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0/n) \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T - \mathbf{A}_0^T)^T \right\|_F \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{A}_0^T/n) \lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0/n) \\
& \quad + \lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0/n) \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T - \mathbf{A}_0^T)^T \right\|_F \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \right\} \lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0/n) \\
& = 2\lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0/n) \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T - \mathbf{A}_0^T)^T \right\|_F \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{A}_0^T/n) \lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0/n) \{1 + o_p(1)\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n) \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T - \mathbf{A}_0^T)^T \right\|_{\text{F}} \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \right\} \\
& \quad \times \lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n) \{1 + o_p(1)\} \\
& = \lambda_{\min}^{-2} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n) \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^K (\hat{\xi}_{is} - \xi_{is})^2 \right\}^{1/2} \left[2 \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{A}_0^T / n) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0)^T (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \right\} \right] \{1 + o_p(1)\} \\
& = O_p(n^{-1/2} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}) + o_p(n^{-1/2} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}) \\
& = O_p(n^{-1/2} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}), \tag{S.82}
\end{aligned}$$

and by Central Limit Theorem, we have

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| = \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_{is} \xi_{ik} \right)^2 \right\}^{1/2} = O_p(K^{1/2}). \tag{S.83}$$

Consequently, by part (i) in (b), (S.82) and (S.83), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{(II)} \\
& = \left\| \mathbf{A}_0 \left[(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)^{-1} - (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0)^{-1} \right] \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
& \leq \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0 \right\| \left\| (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 / n)^{-1} - (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n)^{-1} \right\|_{\text{F}} \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
& \leq \lambda_{\max}^{1/2} (\mathbf{A}_0 \mathbf{A}_0^T / n) \left\| (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 / n)^{-1} - (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n)^{-1} \right\|_{\text{F}} \left(\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T - \mathbf{A}_0^T) \mathbb{A}_k \right\| + \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \right) \\
& = O_p(n^{-1/2} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}) \{O_p(n^{-1/4} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}) + O_p(K^{1/2})\} \\
& = O_p(n^{-3/4} K^{3-\alpha}) + O_p(n^{-1/2} K^{2-\alpha/2}) \\
& = O_p(n^{-1/2} K^{2-\alpha/2}) \\
& = o_p(1),
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from Condition (C5). Under the same condition, for the third

term (III) of (S.81), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(\text{III}) &= \left\| \mathbf{A}_0 (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0)^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
&= \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0 (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
&\leq \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0 \right\| \left\| (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n)^{-1} \right\|_F \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
&= \lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n) \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \xi_{is} \right)^2 \right\}^{1/2} O_p(n^{-1/4} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}) \\
&= O_p(1) O_p(K^{1/2}) O_p(n^{-1/4} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}) \\
&= O_p(n^{-1/4} K^{2-\alpha/2}) \\
&= o_p(1).
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for the first term (I) in (S.81), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(\text{I}) &= \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 / n)^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
&\leq \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 - \mathbf{A}_0) \right\|_F \left\| (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0 / n)^{-1} \right\| \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{s=1}^K (\hat{\xi}_{is} - \xi_{is})^2 \right]^{1/2} \lambda_{\min}^{-1} (\mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbf{A}_0 / n) \left(\left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^T - \mathbf{A}_0^T) \mathbb{A}_k \right\| + \left\| \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \mathbf{A}_0^T \mathbb{A}_k \right\| \right) \\
&= O_p(n^{-1/2} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}) O_p(1) \{ O_p(n^{-1/4} K^{3/2-\alpha/2}) + O_p(K^{1/2}) \} \\
&= O_p(n^{-1/2} K^{2-\alpha/2}) \\
&= o_p(1),
\end{aligned}$$

where the third last equality follows from Lemma S2.4(c), Condition (C8), part (i) of (b) and (S.83). Therefore, based on the above results, along with (S.80) and (S.81), we conclude the proof of part (b), which completes the proof of Lemma S2.10. $\square$

S3.15 Proof of Theorem 3

With a slight abuse of notation, we denote the true regression coefficient under the full model by $\mathbf{b}^0 = (b_1^0, \dots, b_K^0)^\top$ and let $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}$ denote its estimator. From (S.33), we have $\|\tilde{\mathbf{b}} - \mathbf{b}^0\|^2 = O_p(K^{2\alpha+3}n^{-1})$. Next, for any arbitrary candidate model, define

$$\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K^*} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\{\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^K : b_k = 0, \forall k > K^*\}} \|\hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{b}\|^2.$$

We then have

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{K^* < K_0} \|\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K^*} - \tilde{\mathbf{b}}\|^2 &\geq \min_{K^* < K_0} \{\|\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K^*} - \mathbf{b}^0\|^2\} - \|\tilde{\mathbf{b}} - \mathbf{b}^0\|^2 \\ &\geq \min_{1 \leq k \leq K_0} (b_k^{0^2}) - O_p(K^{2\alpha+3}n^{-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S.84})$$

By Condition (C10), we know that the right-hand side of the above inequality is guaranteed to be positive with probability tending to 1. Next, we consider

$$\begin{aligned} &\min_{K^* < K_0} (\text{BIC}_{K^*} - \text{BIC}_K) \\ &= \min_{K^* < K_0} \left\{ \log \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{K^*}^2}{\hat{\sigma}_K^2} \right) + (K^* - K) \frac{\log(n)}{n} C_n^* \right\} \\ &\geq \min_{K^* < K_0} \left\{ \log \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{K^*}^2}{\hat{\sigma}_K^2} \right) \right\} - \frac{K \log(n)}{n} C_n^*. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\log(1+x) \geq \min\{x/2, \log(2)\}$ for any $x > 0$. Recalling that $n^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{K^*}^\top \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{K^*} = \hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}}$ and $n^{-1} \mathbf{A}_{K^*}^\top \mathbf{A}_{K^*} = \mathbf{\Lambda}$, and following Wang et al. (2009), the right-hand side of the above equation can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &\min_{K^* < K_0} \left[\log \left\{ 1 + \frac{(\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K^*} - \tilde{\mathbf{b}})^\top \hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}} (\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K^*} - \tilde{\mathbf{b}})}{\hat{\sigma}_K^2} \right\} \right] - \frac{K \log(n)}{n} C_n^* \\ &\geq \min_{K^* < K_0} \left\{ \log \left(1 + \frac{\hat{\lambda}_{\min} \|\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K^*} - \tilde{\mathbf{b}}\|^2}{\hat{\sigma}_K^2} \right) \right\} - \frac{K \log(n)}{n} C_n^* \end{aligned}$$

$$\geq \min_{K^* < K_0} \min \left\{ \log(2), \frac{\hat{\lambda}_{\min} \|\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K^*} - \tilde{\mathbf{b}}\|^2}{2\hat{\sigma}_K^2} \right\} - \frac{K \log(n)}{n} C_n^*, \quad (\text{S.85})$$

where $\hat{\lambda}_{\min} \equiv \lambda_{\min}(\hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}})$. Because $K \log(n)/n \rightarrow 0$ under Condition (C10), thus with probability tending to 1 we must have $\log(2) - C_n^* K^{2\alpha+3} \log(n)/n > 0$. Consequently, as long as we can show that, with probability tending to 1,

$$\min_{K^* < K_0} \left\{ \frac{\hat{\lambda}_{\min} \|\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K^*} - \tilde{\mathbf{b}}\|^2}{2\hat{\sigma}_K^2} \right\} - \frac{K \log(n)}{n} C_n^* \quad (\text{S.86})$$

is positive, we know that the right-hand side of expression (S.85) is positive asymptotically. Note that $\hat{\sigma}_K^2 \xrightarrow{P} \sigma_K^2$ derived from the normality assumption (Wang et al., 2009), where $\xrightarrow{P}$ denotes the convergence in probability. Furthermore, by Lemma S2.10(a), we have $|\lambda_{\min}(\hat{\mathbf{\Lambda}}) - \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{\Lambda})| = o_p(1)$, from which we know that $\hat{\lambda}_{\min} \xrightarrow{P} \lambda_{\min} = \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{\Lambda})$. Applying inequality (S.84) to expression (S.86), we find that (S.86) can be further bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{2\sigma_K^2} \left\{ \min_{1 \leq k \leq K_0} (b_k^{02}) - O_p(K^{2\alpha+3} n^{-1}) \right\} \{1 + o_p(1)\} - \frac{K \log(n)}{n} C_n^* \\ &= \frac{C_n^* K^{2\alpha+3} \log(n)}{n} \frac{\lambda_{\min}}{2\sigma_K^2} \left\{ \frac{n}{C_n^* K^{2\alpha+3} \log(n)} \min_{1 \leq k \leq K_0} (b_k^{02}) \right\} \{1 + o_p(1)\} - \frac{K \log(n)}{n} C_n^* + O_p(K^{2\alpha+3} n^{-1}), \end{aligned}$$

which is guaranteed to be positive asymptotically under Condition (C10). This proves that, with probability tending to 1, the right hand side of (S.85) must be positive. This completes the proof. $\square$

S3.16 Proof of Theorem 4

Consider an arbitrary overfitted model, i.e., $K^* > K_0$. Note that the residual sum of squares in the overfitted case can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SSE}_{K^*} &= \inf_{\mathbf{b}_{K^*}} (\|\hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{K^*}\mathbf{b}_{K^*}\|^2) \\ &= \inf_{\mathbf{b}_{K_0}, \mathbf{b}_{K_0^c}} (\|\hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0\mathbf{b}_{K_0} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^c\mathbf{b}_{K_0^c}\|^2), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{b}_{K_0^c} = (b_{K_0+1}, \dots, b_{K^*})^\top$. It is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SSE}_{K_0} &= \|\hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K_0}\|^2 \\ &= \|\hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^\top \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^\top \hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y}\|^2 \\ &= \|(\mathbf{I} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^\top \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^\top) \hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y}\|^2 \\ &= \|\hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0 \hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y}\|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0$ is defined below equation (3.20). For an arbitrary matrix $\mathbf{M}$, we use $\text{span}(\mathbf{M})$ to denote the linear subspace that is spanned by the column vector of $\mathbf{M}$. According to the results in Wang et al. (2009), we have $\text{span}(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0, \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^c) = \text{span}(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0, \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^{\text{proj}})$, where $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^{\text{proj}} = \hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0 \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^c$ denotes the projection of $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^c$ onto the orthogonal complement of $\text{span}(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)$. Wang et al. (2009) proves that

$$\text{SSE}_{K^*} = \inf_{\mathbf{b}_{K_0}, \mathbf{b}_{K_0^c}} (\|\hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0\mathbf{b}_{K_0} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^{\text{proj}}\mathbf{b}_{K_0^c}\|^2).$$

Further, the minimizer of the above optimization problem is given by $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K_0} = (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^\top \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^\top \hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K_0^c} = (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^{\text{proj}\top} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^{\text{proj}})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^{\text{proj}\top} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$, where $\hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} = \hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_0\hat{\mathbf{b}}_{K_0} = \hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0 \hat{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{Y}$ is an estimator of $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Recall that $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_k$ denotes the k th column of the score matrix $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_{K^*}$ for

$k = K_0 + 1, \dots, K^*$. Then, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{SSE}_{K_0} - \text{SSE}_{K^*} \\
&= \|\hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0 \hat{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{Y}\|^2 - \|\hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0 \hat{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{Y} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}} \mathbf{b}_{K_0^c}\|^2 \\
&= \mathbf{Y}^T \hat{\mathbf{S}}^T \hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\mathbf{Q}}_0 \hat{\mathbf{S}} \mathbf{Y} \\
&\quad - \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}} (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \\
&= (n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}}) (n^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}})^{-1} (n^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}) \\
&\leq \tau_{\max}^{0^c} \|n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}}\|^2 \\
&= \tau_{\max}^{0^c} \sum_{k=K_0+1}^{K^*} (n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}})^2 \\
&\leq \tau_{\max}^{0^c} \max_{K_0+1 \leq k \leq K^*} (n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}})^2 (K^* - K_0) \\
&\leq \tau_{\max}^{0^c} \max_{K_0+1 \leq k \leq K} (n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}})^2 (K^* - K_0),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\tau_{\max}^{0^c} = \lambda_{\min}^{-1}(n^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}})$ and the last inequality is because $K^* \leq K$. Also, we have $\lambda_{\min}(n^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}}) \geq \lambda_{\min}(n^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c, K}^{\text{projT}} \hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c, K}^{\text{proj}}) \equiv (\tau_{\max}^{0^c K})^{-1}$, where $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c, K}^{\text{proj}}$ is the same as $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_{0^c}^{\text{proj}}$ defined in earlier, except that $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^c$ is replaced by $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_0^{cK}$. Based on the above results, we have

$$\max_{K_0+1 \leq k \leq K^*} \left(\frac{\text{SSE}_{K_0} - \text{SSE}_{K^*}}{K^* - K_0} \right) \leq \tau_{\max}^{0^c K} \max_{K_0+1 \leq k \leq K} \left\{ (n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}})^2 \right\}.$$

By Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we know that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}} \right)^2 \\
&\leq 2 \left(n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}} \right)^2 + 2 \left(n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}} - n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}} \right)^2 \\
&\leq 2 \left(n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}} \right)^2 + 2 \|n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}\|^2 \|\hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}} - \hat{\mathbf{A}}_k^{\text{proj}}\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \left(n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T \mathbb{A}_k^{\text{proj}} \right)^2 + O_p(1),$$

where the last equality is because $\|n^{-1/2} \hat{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}^T\|^2 = O_p(1)$ following Wang et al. (2009) and $\|\hat{\mathbb{A}}_k^{\text{proj}} - \mathbb{A}_k^{\text{proj}}\|^2 = O_p(1)$ established in Lemma S2.10(b). Under the normality assumption and following the proof by Wang et al. (2009), we have

$$\max_{K_0+1 \leq k \leq K^*} \left(\frac{\text{SSE}_{K_0} - \text{SSE}_{K^*}}{K^* - K_0} \right) \leq 2(1 + \varphi) \sigma_{K_0}^2 \kappa^{-1} \log(K) + O_p(1), \quad (\text{S.87})$$

where φ is an arbitrary positive but fixed constant, and κ is a constant. By Condition (C5), we know that the number of principal components also satisfies that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} (K/n^{\kappa^*}) < 1 \text{ for some } \kappa^* < 1. \quad (\text{S.88})$$

By (S.87), (S.88) and the fact that $K^* \leq K$, we obtain $\max_{K_0+1 \leq k \leq K^*} (\text{SSE}_{K_0} - \text{SSE}_{K^*}) = O_p(K \log K) = o_p(n)$. Thus, the Taylor series expansion leads to

$$\begin{aligned} & n (\text{BIC}_{K^*} - \text{BIC}_{K_0}) \\ &= n \left\{ \log \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}_{K^*}^2}{\hat{\sigma}_{K_0}^2} \right) + (K^* - K_0) \frac{\log(n)}{n} C_n^* \right\} \\ &= n \left\{ \log \left(\frac{\text{SSE}_{K_0} + \text{SSE}_{K^*} - \text{SSE}_{K_0}}{\text{SSE}_{K_0}} \right) + (K^* - K_0) \frac{\log(n)}{n} C_n^* \right\} \\ &= n \log \left\{ 1 + \frac{n^{-1} (\text{SSE}_{K^*} - \text{SSE}_{K_0})}{\hat{\sigma}_{K_0}^2} \right\} + (K^* - K_0) \log(n) C_n^* \\ &= \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}_{K_0}^2} (\text{SSE}_{K^*} - \text{SSE}_{K_0}) + (K^* - K_0) \log(n) C_n^* + O_p\{(K \log K)^2 n^{-1}\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma_{K_0}^2} (\text{SSE}_{K^*} - \text{SSE}_{K_0}) \{1 + o_p(1)\} + (K^* - K_0) \log(n) C_n^* + o_p(1) \\ &\geq (K^* - K_0) \left[\{-2(1 + \varphi) \kappa^{-1} \log(K) + O_p(1)\} \{1 + o_p(1)\} + \log(n) C_n^* \right] + o_p(1), \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality is due to (S.87). Consequently, by (S.88), we know that

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{K_0+1 \leq k \leq K^*} \left\{ \frac{n(\text{BIC}_{K^*} - \text{BIC}_{K_0})}{K^* - K_0} \right\} &\geq C_n^* \log(n) + \{-2(1 + \varphi)\kappa^{-1} \log(K) + O_p(1)\} \{1 + o_p(1)\} \\ &\geq \log(n) \{C_n^* - 2(1 + \varphi)\kappa^{-1} \kappa^* + O_p(1)\} \{1 + o_p(1)\} \end{aligned}$$

with probability tending to 1. By Condition (C10), we know that $C_n^* \rightarrow \infty$. This implies that, with probability tending to 1, $\max_{K_0+1 \leq k \leq K^*} (\text{BIC}_{K^*} - \text{BIC}_{K_0})$ must be positive. This completes the proof. $\square$

S4 Additional simulation results

To examine the effect of the network autoregression coefficient on our proposed method, we also conduct the simulation studies when $\rho = 0.3$ for a more comprehensive comparison. The simulation results are summarized in Tables S.1-S.4 and Figures S.1, respectively. These results are similar to those obtained when $\rho = 0.1$.

In addition, as suggested by an anonymous reviewer, (1) we further assess the estimation performance under a near-boundary setting (i.e., $\rho = 0.8$), with the corresponding simulation results reported in Tables S.5-S.6 and Figure S.2, respectively; and (2) we evaluate the empirical standard deviation and the asymptotic standard error of the network autoregression coefficient. Moreover, we consider not only the boundary case $\rho = 0.8$ but also the moderate dependence case $\rho = 0.5$. Specifically, the asymptotic standard error is denoted by $\widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{asy}}^{(m)}$, defined as the square root of the estimated Σ in Theorem 2 for the m th simulation replication. The overall average asymptotic standard error is then computed as $\widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{asy}} = M^{-1} \sum_{m=1}^M \widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{asy}}^{(m)}$, where M denotes the number of simulation replications. Meanwhile, the empirical standard deviation is estimated by $\widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{emp}} = \{M^{-1} \sum_{m=1}^M (\hat{\rho}^{(m)} - \bar{\rho})^2\}^{1/2}$, where $\bar{\rho} = M^{-1} \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\rho}^{(m)}$.

The simulation setup follows that described in the simulation section, with the true network autoregression coefficient set to $\rho = 0.5$ and 0.8 , respectively. The simulation results are presented in Table S.7. As expected, the ratios of $\widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{emp}}$ to $\widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{asy}}$ generally fluctuate around one across different network sizes and sparsity levels. This, to some extent, demonstrates the accuracy of our theoretical results.

Table S.1: Simulation results for $n = 200, 500$ with 100 replicates of the dyad independence model, stochastic block model and power-law distribution model respectively. The results are displayed when the error follows normal distribution and t -distribution in each scenario. The IMSE and SUP are both reported. The true number of principal components ($\# \text{ PC}$) ranges from 2 to 50, with $\rho = 0.3$.

Scenario	n	# PC: 2		# PC: 10		# PC: 50	
		IMSE	SUP	IMSE	SUP	IMSE	SUP
Case 1: Normal distribution							
I	200	5.85×10^{-6}	1.59×10^{-5}	6.82×10^{-4}	3.11×10^{-3}	1.03×10^{-2}	7.33×10^{-2}
	500	1.25×10^{-6}	3.89×10^{-6}	2.64×10^{-4}	1.07×10^{-3}	1.99×10^{-3}	1.34×10^{-2}
II	200	4.61×10^{-6}	1.32×10^{-5}	6.90×10^{-4}	2.96×10^{-4}	9.93×10^{-3}	6.75×10^{-2}
	500	1.53×10^{-6}	4.68×10^{-6}	2.29×10^{-4}	9.43×10^{-4}	1.88×10^{-3}	1.25×10^{-2}
III	200	4.75×10^{-6}	1.36×10^{-5}	7.63×10^{-4}	3.37×10^{-3}	2.32×10^{-3}	8.38×10^{-2}
	500	7.95×10^{-7}	2.85×10^{-6}	2.38×10^{-4}	9.28×10^{-4}	1.92×10^{-3}	1.38×10^{-2}
Case 2: t -distribution							
I	200	2.77×10^{-4}	5.77×10^{-4}	1.49×10^{-2}	6.93×10^{-2}	0.35	2.41
	500	9.87×10^{-5}	2.06×10^{-4}	5.78×10^{-3}	2.60×10^{-2}	0.15	0.99
II	200	2.29×10^{-4}	4.81×10^{-4}	1.67×10^{-2}	7.82×10^{-2}	0.35	2.33
	500	1.18×10^{-4}	2.45×10^{-4}	6.46×10^{-3}	2.89×10^{-2}	0.14	0.95
III	200	3.17×10^{-4}	6.58×10^{-4}	1.59×10^{-2}	7.33×10^{-2}	0.35	2.50
	500	1.00×10^{-4}	2.10×10^{-4}	6.24×10^{-3}	2.86×10^{-2}	0.15	1.07

Table S.2: Simulation results for $n = 200, 500$ with 100 replicates of the dyad independence model, stochastic block model and power-law distribution model respectively. The results are displayed when the error follows normal distribution and t -distribution in each scenario. The Bias and SD are both reported. The true number of principal components ($\# \text{ PC}$) ranges from 2 to 50, with $\rho = 0.3$.

Scenario	n	# PC: 2		# PC: 10		# PC: 50	
		Bias	SD	Bias	SD	Bias	SD
Case 1: Normal distribution							
I	200	-0.0708	0.0662	-0.0791	0.0695	-0.0698	0.0668
	500	-0.0398	0.0421	-0.0434	0.0409	-0.0450	0.0432
II	200	-0.0092	0.0127	-0.0059	0.0099	-0.0079	0.0105
	500	-0.0028	0.0055	-0.0026	0.0044	-0.0031	0.0057
III	200	-0.0130	0.0224	-0.0078	0.0192	-0.0070	0.0242
	500	-0.0041	0.0092	-0.0043	0.0108	-0.0042	0.0117
Case 2: t -distribution							
I	200	-0.0553	0.1595	-0.0425	0.1505	-0.0486	0.1253
	500	-0.0303	0.1023	-0.0144	0.0914	-0.0381	0.0824
II	200	-0.0049	0.0388	-0.0096	0.0351	-0.0061	0.0331
	500	0.0015	0.0228	0.0014	0.0220	-0.0048	0.0242
III	200	-0.0117	0.0514	-0.0129	0.0522	-0.0034	0.0534
	500	-0.0084	0.0320	-0.0078	0.0360	-0.0027	0.0323

Table S.3: The results are displayed as the error follows normal distribution in three scenarios and the sample size n is set as 200 and 500, respectively. Average numbers of K selected by four criteria as well as the corresponding IMSE in case of $\rho = 0.3$ are shown. We report the selected $\hat{K}$ in the first line. We report the corresponding IMSE values in the second line (The original IMSE values multiplied by 10^3).

n	Scenario		AIC	BIC	BIC*	BIC**
200	I	$\hat{K}$	8.48	6.96	8.73	8.94
		IMSE	1.80	2.02	1.68	1.92
	II	$\hat{K}$	5.79	4.85	6.17	5.89
		IMSE	3.08	4.34	2.71	3.03
	III	$\hat{K}$	5.88	4.72	6.32	6.02
		IMSE	2.89	4.30	2.62	2.79
500	I	$\hat{K}$	10.28	8.34	10.08	9.29
		IMSE	0.64	0.97	0.65	0.75
	II	$\hat{K}$	6.73	5.57	6.91	6.10
		IMSE	1.73	2.75	1.61	2.18
	III	$\hat{K}$	7.09	5.89	7.21	6.51
		IMSE	1.55	2.34	1.46	1.86

Table S.4: The results are displayed as the error follows t distribution in three scenarios and the sample size n is set as 200 and 500, respectively. Average numbers of K selected by four criteria as well as the corresponding IMSE in case of $\rho = 0.3$ are shown. We report the selected $\hat{K}$ in the first line. We report the corresponding IMSE values in the second line (The original IMSE values multiplied by 10^3).

n	Scenario		AIC	BIC	BIC*	BIC**
200	I	$\hat{K}$	5.30	3.73	6.43	4.30
		IMSE	2.01	1.01	1.93	0.96
	II	$\hat{K}$	4.92	3.57	5.76	4.04
		IMSE	2.31	1.12	1.92	0.95
	III	$\hat{K}$	4.74	3.58	5.97	4.19
		IMSE	1.16	1.05	1.55	1.07
500	I	$\hat{K}$	6.41	4.39	6.52	5.06
		IMSE	1.12	0.59	0.88	0.52
	II	$\hat{K}$	5.63	4.16	6.14	4.61
		IMSE	0.69	0.68	0.66	0.57
	III	$\hat{K}$	5.52	4.26	6.06	4.87
		IMSE	0.68	0.64	0.66	0.63

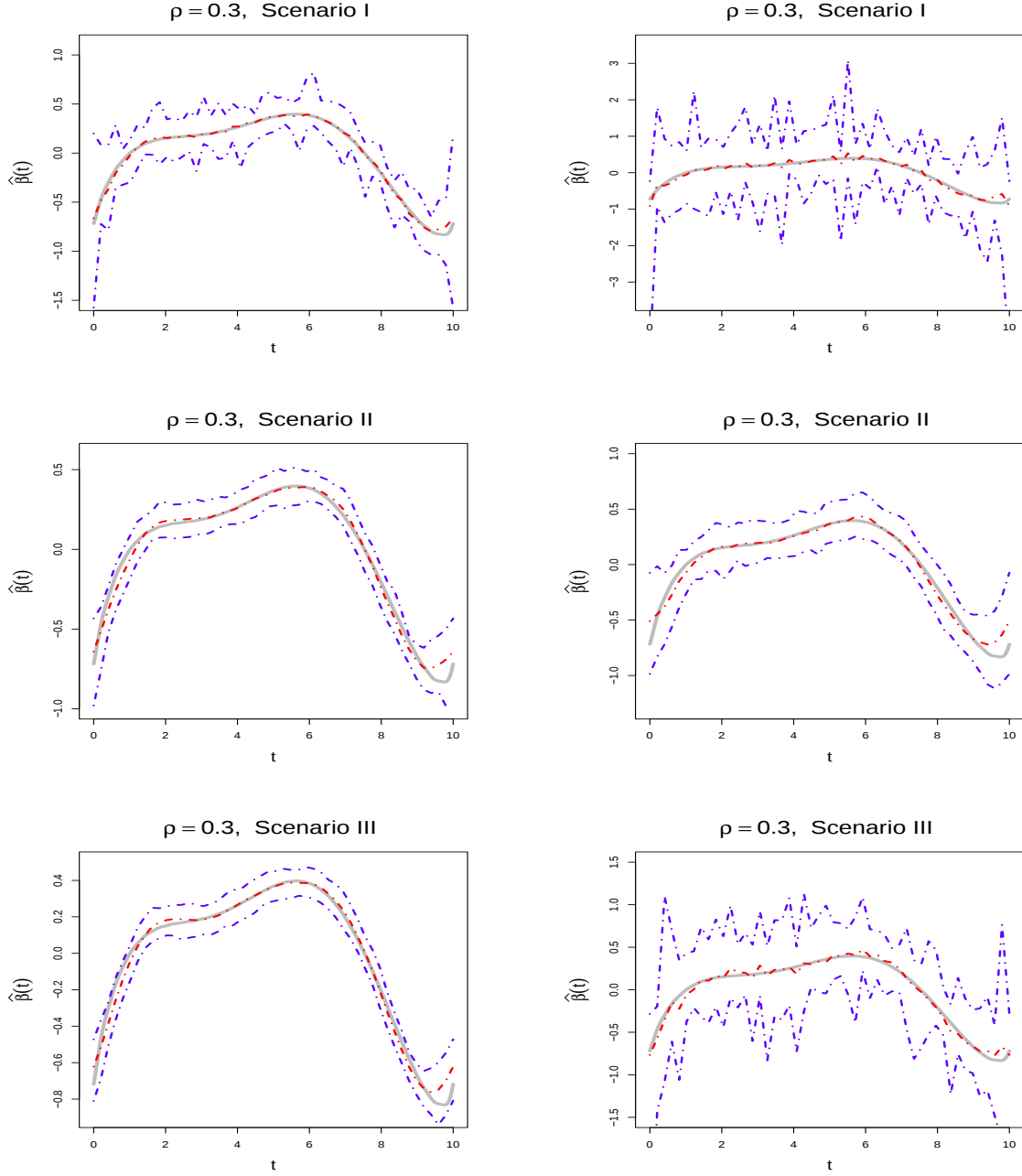


Figure S.1: The functional coefficients estimation $\hat{\beta}(t)$ under normal distribution and t distribution, respectively, with sample size $n = 200$ and $\rho = 0.3$. The left panels contain the results under normal distribution, while the right panels those under t distribution. In each panel, the solid grey line is the true value, the dashed red line is the average estimated value, and the dashed blue lines are the pointwise 2.5% and 97.5% percentiles of the estimators based on 100 replications.

Table S.5: Simulation results for $n = 200, 500$ with 100 replicates of the dyad independence model, stochastic block model and power-law distribution model respectively. The results are displayed when the error follows normal distribution and t -distribution in each scenario. The IMSE and SUP are both reported. The true number of principal components ($\#$ PC) ranges from 2 to 50, with $\rho = 0.8$.

Scenario	n	# PC: 2		# PC: 10		# PC: 50	
		IMSE	SUP	IMSE	SUP	IMSE	SUP
Case 1: Normal distribution							
I	200	4.60×10^{-6}	1.32×10^{-5}	6.58×10^{-4}	3.00×10^{-3}	1.14×10^{-2}	8.07×10^{-2}
	500	9.71×10^{-7}	3.27×10^{-6}	2.47×10^{-4}	9.41×10^{-4}	1.89×10^{-3}	1.33×10^{-2}
II	200	5.21×10^{-6}	1.46×10^{-5}	8.79×10^{-4}	3.92×10^{-3}	1.19×10^{-2}	8.46×10^{-2}
	500	9.95×10^{-7}	3.32×10^{-6}	2.60×10^{-4}	1.05×10^{-3}	1.81×10^{-3}	1.19×10^{-2}
III	200	4.98×10^{-6}	1.41×10^{-6}	6.10×10^{-4}	2.71×10^{-3}	0.01	0.06
	500	9.74×10^{-7}	3.23×10^{-6}	2.63×10^{-4}	1.05×10^{-3}	2.07×10^{-3}	1.38×10^{-2}
Case 2: t -distribution							
I	200	2.49×10^{-4}	5.20×10^{-4}	1.68×10^{-2}	8.07×10^{-2}	0.37	2.5
	500	1.07×10^{-4}	2.23×10^{-4}	5.34×10^{-3}	2.52×10^{-2}	0.15	1.04
II	200	3.02×10^{-4}	6.24×10^{-4}	1.92×10^{-2}	8.66×10^{-2}	0.35	2.44
	500	1.07×10^{-4}	2.25×10^{-4}	6.54×10^{-3}	3.10×10^{-2}	0.15	0.99
III	200	2.43×10^{-4}	5.09×10^{-4}	1.60×10^{-2}	7.05×10^{-2}	0.38	2.72
	500	9.73×10^{-5}	2.02×10^{-4}	6.17×10^{-3}	2.73×10^{-2}	0.16	1.02

Table S.6: Simulation results for $n = 200, 500$ with 100 replicates of the dyad independence model, stochastic block model and power-law distribution model respectively. The results are displayed when the error follows normal distribution and t -distribution in each scenario. The Bias and SD are both reported. The true number of principal components ($\#$ PC) ranges from 2 to 50, with $\rho = 0.8$.

Scenario	n	# PC: 2		# PC: 10		# PC: 50	
		Bias	SD	Bias	SD	Bias	SD
Case 1: Normal distribution							
I	200	-0.0217	0.0310	0.0278	0.0301	0.0279	0.0292
	500	-0.0131	0.0176	0.0129	0.0156	0.0131	0.0177
II	200	-0.0037	0.0084	-0.0039	0.0071	-0.0045	0.0081
	500	-0.0013	0.0029	-0.0020	0.0036	-0.0017	0.0028
III	200	-0.0071	0.0204	-0.0103	0.0199	-0.0090	0.0170
	500	-0.0036	0.0111	-0.0041	0.0093	-0.0039	0.0101
Case 2: t -distribution							
I	200	-0.0372	0.1306	-0.0264	0.1354	-0.0279	0.1196
	500	-0.0112	0.0917	-0.0197	0.0958	-0.0140	0.0749
II	200	-0.0041	0.0338	-0.0020	0.0288	-0.0029	0.0277
	500	-0.0034	0.0197	-0.0016	0.0187	-0.0019	0.0187
III	200	-0.0053	0.0403	-0.0032	0.0471	-0.0041	0.0414
	500	-0.0039	0.0304	-0.0012	0.0276	-0.0027	0.0297

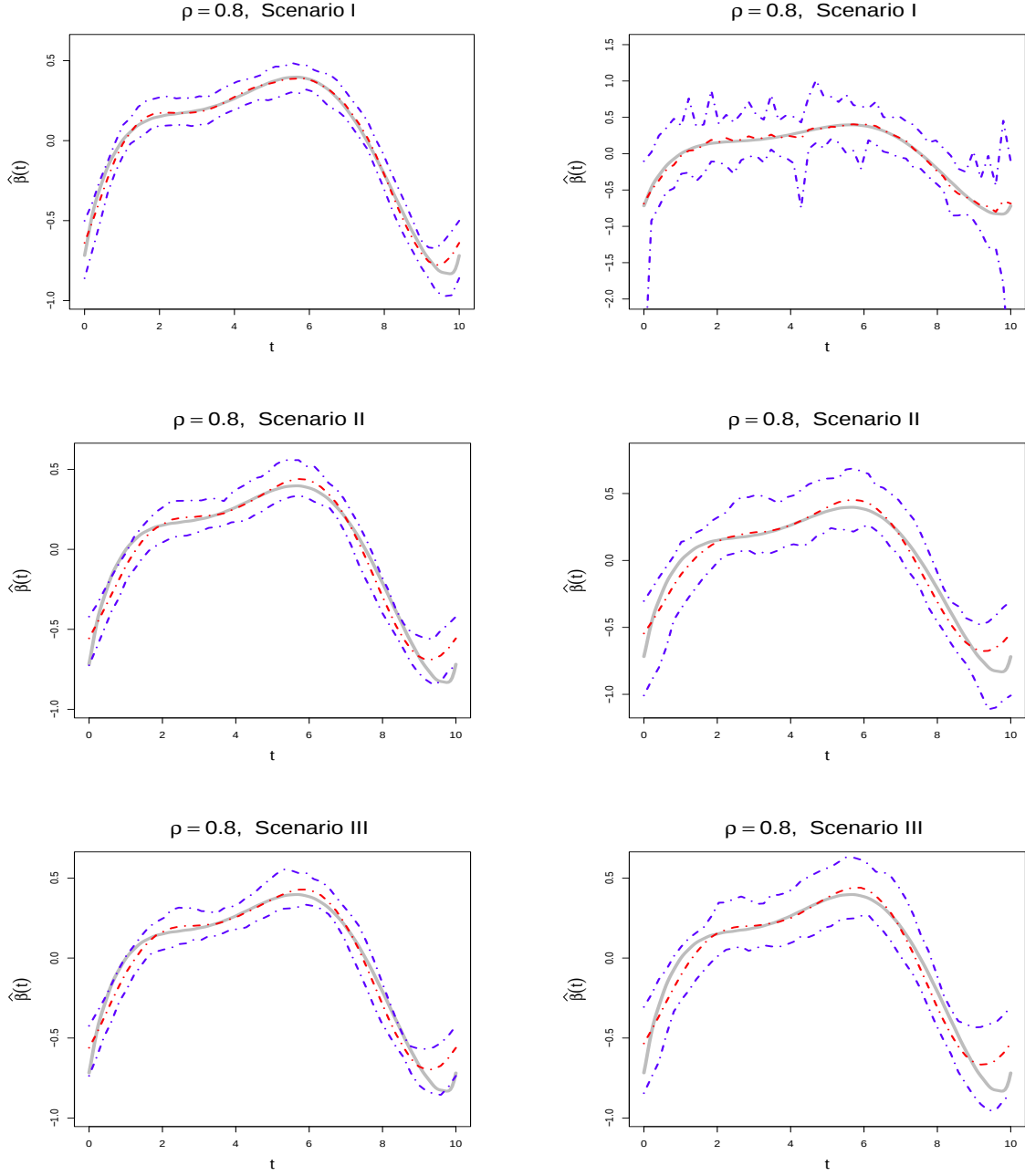


Figure S.2: The functional coefficients estimation $\hat{\beta}(t)$ under normal distribution and t distribution, respectively, with sample size $n = 200$ and $\rho = 0.8$. The left panels contain the results under normal distribution, while the right panels under t distribution. In each panel, the solid grey line is the true value, the dashed red line is the average estimated value, and the dashed blue lines are the pointwise 2.5% and 97.5% percentiles of the estimators based on 100 replications.

Table S.7: The ratio of $\widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{emp}}$ to $\widehat{\text{SE}}_{\text{asy}}$ for $\rho = 0.5$ and 0.8 across different sample sizes.

	ρ	$n = 100$	$n = 200$	$n = 300$	$n = 400$	$n = 500$
ratio	0.5	1.2063	1.8947	0.9197	1.4219	1.0810
	0.8	1.1092	0.9133	1.0261	0.8674	1.0069
	ρ	$n = 600$	$n = 700$	$n = 800$	$n = 900$	$n = 1000$
ratio	0.5	0.7842	1.2423	1.1216	0.8462	0.9221
	0.8	0.9234	1.2329	0.8289	1.0455	1.3318

Bibliography

- Abadir, K. M. and J. R. Magnus (2005). *Matrix Algebra*. Cambridge University Press.
- Bhatia, R., C. Davis, and A. McIntosh (1983). Perturbation of spectral subspaces and solution of linear operator equations. *Linear Algebra and its Applications* 52, 45–67.
- Fan, J. Q. and R. Z. Li (2001). Variable selection via nonconcave penalized likelihood and its oracle properties. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 96(456), 1348–1360.
- Hall, P. and J. L. Horowitz (2007). Methodology and convergence rates for functional linear regression. *The Annals of Statistics* 35(1), 70–91.
- Horn, R. A. and C. R. Johnson (2012). *Matrix Analysis*. Cambridge University Press.
- Huang, D., W. Lan, H. H. Zhang, and H. Wang (2019). Least squares estimation of spatial autoregressive models for large-scale social networks. *Electronic Journal of Statistics* 13(1), 1935–7524.
- Kong, D. H., K. J. Xue, F. Yao, and H. H. Zhang (2016). Partially functional linear regression in high dimensions. *Biometrika* 103(1), 147–159.
- Rencher, A. C. and G. B. Schaalje (2008). *Linear Models in Statistics*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Serfling, R. J. (1980). *Approximation Theorems of Mathematical Statistics*. New York: Wiley.
- Wang, H., B. Li, and C. Leng (2009). Shrinkage tuning parameter selection with a diverging number of parameters. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series B: Statistical Methodology* 71(3), 671–683.
- Wong, R. K., Y. Li, and Z. Zhu (2019). Partially linear functional additive models for

multivariate functional data. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 114(525), 406–418.