1326 DISCUSSION

Then by the Lipschitz-continuity of g in a neighborhood of  $\beta$ , there is a  $\delta > 0$  such that on  $A_n^{\delta}$ ,

$$||G(\zeta_s) - G(\hat{\beta})|| \le c||\hat{\beta}_s - \hat{\beta}||,$$

where c is a positive constant. Let  $I_{A_n^{\delta}}$  be the indicator function of  $A_n^{\delta}$ . Then

$$\begin{split} E|\hat{B}_{\mathrm{WR}}I_{A_{n}^{\delta}}| &\leq \frac{r-k+1}{n-r} \Sigma_{r}W_{s} \Big[ E \Big( \|G(\zeta_{s}) - G(\hat{\beta})\|^{2} I_{A_{n}^{\delta}} \Big) E \|\hat{\beta}_{s} - \hat{\beta}\|^{2} \Big]^{1/2} \\ &\leq c \frac{r-k+1}{n-r} \Sigma_{r}W_{s} E \|\hat{\beta}_{s} - \hat{\beta}\|^{2} \\ &= c \operatorname{Tr} \big[ Ev_{J,\,r}(\hat{\beta}) \big] \\ &= O(n^{-1}), \end{split}$$

where the last equality follows from Theorem 1 of Shao and Wu (1985). Hence

$$\hat{B}_{\mathrm{WR}}I_{A_{n}^{\delta}}=O_{p}(n^{-1}).$$

From the lemma,  $\operatorname{Prob}(A_n^{\delta}) \to 1$  as  $n \to \infty$ . Thus

$$\hat{B}_{WR} = O_n(n^{-1}).$$

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We would like to congratulate the author on a very interesting paper, and discuss some issues arising from jackknifing nonlinear models (Section 8). Much of what is presented here is based on Simonoff and Tsai (1986); V is the  $n \times p$  matrix of first partial derivatives of  $f(\cdot)$  with respect to  $\theta$ , while W is the  $n \times p \times p$  array of second partial derivatives.

1. Alternative weighting schemes. The weighted jackknife originally suggested by Hinkley (1977) was applied to nonlinear models by Fox et al. (1980),