

# Mathematical Statistics Preliminary Examination

Parker 250. 8:30am - 12:30pm, Monday, August 15, 2022

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. It is a closed-book and in-class exam.
2. One page (letter size, 8.5-by-11in) double-sided cheat sheet is allowed.
3. Electronic devices (calculator, laptop, tablet, smartphone, etc) are **not allowed**.
4. Solve **five** problems and submit solutions for **at most five** problems.
5. Start each problem on a new page. Clearly label each problem and number each page and write your name on the top right of each page.
6. Show your work to receive full credits. *Highlight your final answer.*
7. Total points are **50**. Each problem is worth **10** points.

Please circle the five problems you are submitting for grading.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total

**The density, mean, and variance of selected common distributions.**

- Normal( $\mu, \sigma^2$ )

$$f(X) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x - \mu)^2\right) \quad E(X) = \mu \quad \text{var}(X) = \sigma^2$$

- Gamma( $\alpha, \beta$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha)\beta^\alpha} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-x/\beta} \quad E(X) = \alpha\beta \quad \text{var}(X) = \alpha\beta^2$$

- $\chi_p^2$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(p/2)2^{p/2}} x^{(p/2)-1} e^{-x/2} \quad E(X) = p \quad \text{var}(X) = 2p$$

- Beta( $\alpha, \beta$ )

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} x^{\alpha-1} (1-x)^{\beta-1} \quad E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \quad \text{var}(X) = \frac{\alpha\beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta + 1)}$$

1. Let  $X$  be an exponential random variable with density

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-x/\lambda}, \quad x > 0, \lambda > 0.$$

Given a constant  $C > 0$ , we will observe  $T$  and  $\delta$  as follows

$$T = \min\{X, C\}, \quad \delta = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } T = X, \\ 0, & \text{if } T < X. \end{cases}$$

Assume that the observations are  $T_i$  and  $\delta_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ .

- (a) Find  $\hat{\lambda}$ , the MLE of  $\lambda$ .
  - (b) Find the asymptotic distribution of the MLE  $\hat{\lambda}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
  - (c) Find a 95% confidence interval of  $\lambda$ .
2. Let  $(X, Y)$  be uniform in a circle with radius  $R$ , that is,  $X^2 + Y^2 \leq R^2$ . Consider a simple random sample  $(X_i, Y_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Let  $Z_i = \sqrt{X_i^2 + Y_i^2}$ .
    - (a) Find  $\tilde{R}$ , the method-of-moment estimator of  $R$ .
    - (b) Find the asymptotic distribution of the MM estimator  $\tilde{R}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
    - (c) Find an estimator for the area of the circle and obtain the asymptotic distribution of this estimator.
    - (d) Find a 95% confidence interval of the area of the circle.
  3. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be iid from a distribution with density  $f(x) = \theta^{-1} I(\theta \leq x \leq 2\theta)$ , for  $\theta > 0$ .
    - (a) Find an unbiased estimate  $W$  as a function of  $X_{(1)} = \min_i X_i$ .
    - (b) Find an unbiased estimate  $T$  as a function of  $X_{(n)} = \max_i X_i$ .
    - (c) Which one is better,  $W$  or  $T$ ? Why?
  4. Assume that  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are iid from  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  with unknown  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$ .
    - (a) Find the best unbiased estimator of  $\theta = \mu/\sigma$ .
    - (b) Find the mean squared error of the best unbiased estimator.

5. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be iid from a distribution with density

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-(x-\theta)/\lambda}, \quad \lambda > 0, x > \theta.$$

- (a) Find the likelihood ratio test statistic for testing  $H_0 : \theta \leq \theta_0$  versus  $H_a : \theta > \theta_0$ .
  - (b) Find the rejection region of a size- $\alpha$  test for the above test.
6. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be iid from a distribution with density

$$f(x) = \theta^2 x e^{-\theta x}, \quad x > 0, \theta > 0.$$

- (a) Find a sufficient and complete statistic  $T_n$  for the family of distributions with  $\theta > 0$ .

- (b) Show that the distributions of  $T_n$  has monotone likelihood ratio.
  - (c) Find the uniformly most powerful test for  $H_0 : \theta \geq \theta_0$  versus  $H_a : \theta < \theta_0$  at the significance level  $\alpha$ .
7. Assume that  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are iid from a distribution with density

$$f(x) = \beta x^{-\beta-1}, \quad x > 1, \beta > 2.$$

- (a) Construct a  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  confidence interval for  $\beta$ .
- (b) Find the asymptotic distribution of  $L$ , where  $L$  is the length of this confidence interval.