## Comprehensive Examination

## Statistics 653 - Basic Probability

100 points

August 23, 2022 (9:30 am-1:00 pm)

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

- You can use only calculator, but not cell phone
- You **must** show all proof details/calculations which lead to the answer

## $\mathbf{Q}1.$ [12 points]

 $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are iid with  $f(x|\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$  0 < x < 1 and  $\theta > 0$ . Derive the MLE  $\hat{\theta}$  of  $\theta$  and compute its asymptotic variance. Does it attain the RCLB? If not, compute its efficiency.

**Q**2. [12 points]

- $X_1, \cdots, X_n$  are iid  $U\left[\theta \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}\right]$ .
- (a) Prove that the MLE of  $\theta$  is *not* unique.
- (b) Suggest an MLE of  $\theta$  which is also unbiased and compute its variance.

**Q**3. [12 points]

A box contains N balls marked  $1, \dots, N$ . In order to test  $H_0 : N = M$  versus  $H_1 : N < M, n$ balls are randomly drawn from the box, and a test procedure rejects  $H_0$  if  $X_{(n)}$ , the maximum number observed, is  $\leq K$ . Show that the power of this test is increasing as N moves away from M. Consider two cases: with and without replacement.

## **Q**4. [12 points]

The pdf of a random vector X has the form  $f(x|\theta) = C(\theta)h(x)e^{\theta T(x)}$  for x in  $\mathbb{R}^p$ .

- (a) Show that for a monotone increasing function  $\psi(T)$  in T,  $E[\psi(T)|\theta]$  is monotone increasing in  $\theta$ .
- (b) Use (a) to derive a UMP test for  $H_0: \theta \leq \theta_0$  versus  $H_1: \theta > \theta_0$ . Describe the test procedure completely and show that its power is increasing in  $\theta$ .

**Q**5. [16 points]  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are iid  $N(\theta, 1)$ . Define  $\psi(\theta) = P\left[N\left(\theta, \frac{1}{k}\right) > c\right]$  for some c > 0 and 1 < k < n. Derive the UMVUE of  $\psi(\theta)$  and compute its efficiency compared to RCLB.

**Q**6. [12 points]

- (a) Prove that a statistic T(X) is UMVUE of some  $\theta$  if and only if T(X) is uncorrelated with every unbiased estimate of 0.
- (b) Hence show that if  $T_i(X)$  is UMVUE of  $g_i(\theta)$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, k$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^k c_i T_i(X)$  is UMVUE of  $\sum_{i=1}^k c_i g_i(\theta)$ .
- **Q**7. [12 points]

 $X \sim B(n,\theta)$  and  $\theta \sim Beta(\alpha,\beta)$ . Derive the Bayes estimate of  $\phi(\theta) = \theta^r (1-\theta)^s$  under squared error loss. For r = s = 1, compute its mean. Can it be unbiased for this case?

**Q**8. [12 points]

 $X_1, \dots, X_{2n+1}$  are iid according to  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x-\theta|}$ , both x and  $\theta$  being real. Derive the MLE of  $\theta$  and its distribution. Prove that the MLE is an unbiased estimate of  $\theta$ .