## Problem Set 1

You are strongly encouraged to try to solve the following exercises before next week's tutorial:

- Exercises 4, 5, 6 and 9 on page 198 (end of chapter 6).
- Exercises 2, 4 ((a) and (c) only) and 16 ((a) and (b) only) on Section 8.10, page 312 onwards (end of chapter 8).

## Additional exercise:

Suppose that  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  is a random sample from some distribution (not necessarily normal) with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ , and recall the definition of the sample variance

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} - \overline{X})^{2}.$$

(a) Show that

$$(n-1)\mathbb{E}[S^2] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right] - n\mathbb{E}\left[\overline{X}^2\right].$$

- (b) Show that  $\mathbb{E}\left[X_i^2\right] = \mu + \sigma^2$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , and that  $\mathbb{E}\left[\overline{X}^2\right] = \mu + \sigma^2/n$ .
- (c) Conclude that  $\mathbb{E}[S^2] = \sigma^2$ . This means that the sample variance is an *unbiased* estimator of the population variance, regardless of the distribution. We will talk about this property in greater detail in class.