



## Advanced Topics in Statistics – PhD program in MAEM

1.<sup>st</sup> Semester 2012/2013 – Regular Exam – Duration: 2 hours

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Note: please fully justify all your answers.

1. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  denote a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables, with probability density function given by

$$f(x | \theta) = \frac{2}{\theta^2} x, \quad 0 < x < \theta$$

where  $\theta > 0$ . Let  $X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ .

- a) Verify that  $f(x | \theta)$  is in fact a probability density function. (1.5)  
b) Show that  $X_{(n)} \xrightarrow{P} \theta$ . (1.5)  
c) Show that  $-2n(X_{(n)} - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} \text{Ex}(1/\theta)$ . (2.0)  
d) Justify the following statement: (2.0)

$$-2n \frac{X_{(n)} - \theta}{X_{(n)}} \xrightarrow{d} \text{Ex}(1).$$

2. Consider a population  $(X, Y)$  whose probability distribution is such that, for  $\lambda > 0$ ,

$$X | \lambda \sim N(0, \lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad Y | X = x, \lambda \sim \text{Ex}(x/\lambda).$$

Denote by  $(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$  and iid random sample of size  $n$  from this population. In this context,

- a) Show that the maximum likelihood estimator of  $\lambda$ ,  $T_n$ , can be written in the form (1.5)

$$T_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i$$

where  $W_i = \frac{1}{3}X_i^2 + \frac{2}{3}X_iY_i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ .

- b) Verify that  $T_n$  is the most efficient estimator of  $\lambda$ . (2.0)  
c) Show that  $\text{Var}(W_i | \lambda) = 2\lambda^2/3$ . (2.0)  
d) Justify the following statement: (2.0)

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{T_n - \lambda}{T_n} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 2/3).$$

3. Consider a random sample of size  $n$  from an exponential population of mean  $\delta$ , which we denote by  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ .

- a) Show that the sample mean,  $\bar{Y}$ , is the UMVU estimator of  $\delta$ . (2.0)  
b) Verify that the family of exponential distributions is a member of the scale family, with scale parameter  $\delta$ . (1.5)  
c) Using Basu's theorem, show that  $E[Y_{(1)}/\bar{Y}] = 1/n$ , where  $Y_{(1)} = \min\{Y_1, \dots, Y_n\}$ . (2.0)