

فرمت گزارش:

گزارش نهایی می‌بایست به زبان فارسی یا انگلیسی در قالب فایل PDF باشد. در کنار آن پوشه‌ای با نام Code قرار داشته باشد و همه فایل‌های یاد شده، در یک فایل فشرده با فرمت مشخص جهت ارزیابی ارسال گردند. در گزارش نیاز است روی خروجی‌ها و نمودارهای درج شده حتما گزارش تحلیلی داشته باشید و استدلال خود را از تحلیل‌ها نشان دهید. نتیجه‌گیری خود راجع به هر تمرین را به صورت حداقل یک پاراگراف بیان نمایید (البته اگر در مسائل ساده تحلیل خوبی صورت گرفته باشد نتیجه‌گیری در قالب همان تحلیل کافیت ولی برای مسائلی که چند قسمتی بوده و موارد مرتبط به هم هستند حتما نتیجه‌گیری کلی سوال را نیز داشته باشید).

فایل گزارش را به فرمت SML2_report_StdNum.pdf نام گذاری نمایید (همانند SML2_report_98131.pdf).

فرمت کد نویسی:

برای هر تمرین باید فایل کد جداگانه با زبان‌های MATLAB یا Python نوشته شود. علاقه‌مندان به پایتون حتما از محیط Jupyter notebook استفاده نمایند تا خروجی در فایل مذکور نیز مشهود باشد. کامنت گذاری در حد لازم نیز انجام پذیرد. فرمت نام‌گذاری فایل اصلی مربوط به هر بخش از تمرین متناسب با فرمت SML2_ProblemNum_StdNum و در پوشه Code ذخیره شده باشد.

نحوه تحویل:

فایل‌های کد و گزارش خود را مطابق فرمت‌های فوق آماده و در قالب یک فایل فشرده با نام SML2_StdNum.zip تهیه نمایید.

در صورت وجود هر گونه مشکل می‌توانید سوالات خود را از طریق ایمیل درس بپرسید.

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Theoretical (part A)

1. Prove both convergences in:

7.3 Theorem. *At any fixed value of x ,*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(\hat{F}_n(x)) &= F(x), \\ \mathbb{V}(\hat{F}_n(x)) &= \frac{F(x)(1 - F(x))}{n}, \\ \text{MSE} &= \frac{F(x)(1 - F(x))}{n} \rightarrow 0, \\ \hat{F}_n(x) &\xrightarrow{P} F(x).\end{aligned}$$

2. Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim F$ and let $\hat{F}(x)$ be the empirical distribution function. For a fixed x , use the central limit theorem to find the limiting distribution of $\hat{F}_n(x)$.
3. Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$. Estimate λ by the moments estimator, and the maximum likelihood estimator, then find the Fisher information $I(\lambda)$.
4. Suppose you have a coin and you would like to check whether it is fair or biased. More specifically, let θ be the probability of heads, $\theta = P(H)$. Suppose that you need to choose between the following hypotheses:
 - H_0 (the null hypothesis): The coin is fair, i.e., $\theta = \theta_0 = \frac{1}{2}$.
 - H_1 (the alternative hypothesis): The coin is not fair, i.e., $\theta > \frac{1}{2}$.

We toss the coin 100 times and observe 60 heads.

- a. Can we reject H_0 at significance level $\alpha = 0.05$?
 - b. Can we reject H_0 at significance level $\alpha = 0.01$?
 - c. What is the P -value?
5. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be distinct observations (no ties). Let X_1^*, \dots, X_n^* denote a bootstrap sample and let $\bar{X}_n^* = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^*$. Find:
 - a. $\mathbb{E}(\bar{X}_n^* | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$
 - b. $\mathbb{V}(\bar{X}_n^* | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$
 - c. $\mathbb{E}(\bar{X}_n^*)$
 - d. $\mathbb{V}(\bar{X}_n^*)$

Programming (part B)

- The Kullback Leibler divergence is not symmetric, so the solutions of $\operatorname{argmin}_q D_{KL}(p||q)$ and $\operatorname{argmin}_q D_{KL}(q||p)$ are different. Consider p as a simple Gaussian mixture model: sum of $Normal(3,0.5)$ and $Normal(7,0.5)$. Find the $q1^* = \operatorname{argmin}_q D_{KL}(p||q)$ and $q2^* = \operatorname{argmin}_q D_{KL}(q||p)$ among three pdfs: $q \sim Normal(3,0.5)$, $q \sim Normal(5,1.5)$ and $q \sim Normal(7,0.5)$. Plot $q1^*$ and $q2^*$ on p distribution. In the image generating field, consider p as a model of image samples and $q1^*$ and $q2^*$ as the learned model. What's the difference between images which are generated from $q1^*$ and $q2^*$?
- Use the Old Faithful Geyser dataset to:
 - Estimate the mean duration of the eruption and find a standard error for the estimation.
 - Estimate a 90 percent confidence interval for the mean duration of the eruption.
 - Estimate the median duration of the eruption and find a standard error for the estimation.
- Consider the magnitude of earthquakes near Fiji which are assumed id.
 - Estimate the CDF $F(x)$.
 - Compute and plot a 95 percent confidence band for F .
 - Find approximate 95 percent confidence interval for $F(4.9) - F(4.3)$. (Try all 3 types of confidence intervals: pivotal, normal, and percentile)
- Consider the following data and answer the questions. The data are LAST scores (for entrance to law school) and GPA.

LAST	576, 635, 558, 578, 666, 580, 555, 661, 651, 605, 653, 575, 545, 572, 594
GPA	3.39, 3.30, 2.81, 3.03, 3.44, 3.07, 3.00, 3.43, 3.36, 3.13, 3.12, 2.74, 2.76, 2.88, 3.96

- Find the plug-in estimate of the correlation coefficient.
 - Estimate the standard error using the bootstrap.
 - Find a 95% confidence interval using all three methods. (pivotal, normal, and percentile)
- Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim Normal(\mu, 1)$. Let $\theta = e^\mu$ and let $\hat{\theta} = e^{\bar{X}}$ be the MLE,
 - Generate a dataset consisting of 100 observations with a mean equal to 5.
 - Use the bootstrap to get the standard error and 94 percent confidence interval for θ .
 - Plot a histogram of the bootstrap replications for the nonparametric bootstrap (estimates of the distribution of $\hat{\theta}$). Compare them to the true sampling distribution of $\hat{\theta}$.
 - Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim Normal(\mu, 1)$,
 - Generate a dataset consisting of 100 observations with a mean equal to 5.
 - Take $f(\mu) = 1$ and find the posterior density. Plot the density.

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- c. Simulate 500 draws from posterior. Plot a histogram of the simulated values and compare the histogram to the answer in part b.
 - d. Let $\theta = e^{\mu}$. Find posterior density for θ analytically and by simulation.
 - e. What are 97% and 93% confidence intervals for θ ?
 7. There is a theory that people can postpone their death until after an important event. To test the theory, Phillips and King (1988) collected data on deaths around the Jewish holiday Passover. Of 1919 deaths, 922 died the week before the holiday and 997 died the week after. Think of this as a binomial and test the null hypothesis that $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$. Report and interpret the p-value. Also construct a confidence interval for θ .
 8. Let $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ and perform the Wald test with assumption of $\lambda_0 = 1$, $n = 50$, $\alpha = 0.05$. Repeat the experiment many times and count how often you reject the null hypothesis. How close is the type I error rate to 0.05.