

سوال یک :

$$1-1) Z = X + Y \rightarrow F_Z(z) = P(Z \leq z) = P(X + Y \leq z) = \int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dx dy$$

$$\stackrel{\text{فصلی استقلال}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^z \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^z f_X(x) \left( \int_{-\infty}^{z-x} f_Y(y) dy \right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^z f_X(x) F_Y(z-x) dx$$

$$f_Z(z) = \frac{\partial F_Z}{\partial z} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

تغییر متغیر  
 $z-x=t$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(z-t) f_Y(t) dt$$

1-2) جواب :  $\begin{cases} X \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda) \\ Y \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda) \end{cases}, X \perp Y \Rightarrow X+Y \sim \text{Pois}(2\lambda)$

$$P(X=x | X+Y=k) = \frac{P(X=x, X+Y=k)}{P(X+Y=k)} = \frac{P(X=x, Y=k-x)}{P(X+Y=k)} = \frac{P(X=x) P(Y=k-x)}{P(X+Y=k)}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{k-x} e^{-\lambda}}{k! \cdot (2\lambda)^k e^{-2\lambda}} = \frac{k!}{2^k x! k!} = \binom{k}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \sim \text{binomial}(\frac{1}{2})$$

با فرض اینکه  $Y_1 = g_1(X_1)$ ,  $Y_2 = g_2(X_2)$ ,  $Y_3 = g_3(X_3)$  : فرض ۲

برای متغیر تصادفی  $Z \sim \text{Exponential}(\lambda)$  داریم:  $f_Z(z) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda z} & z \geq 0 \\ 0 & z < 0 \end{cases}$  و چون  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3$  مستقل و هر یک از آنها متغیر تصادفی  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  متغیر تصادفی هستند و لذا داریم:

$$0 \leq Y_1 = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{X_1 + X_2 + X_3} \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq Y_2 = \frac{X_1}{X_1 + X_2} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq Y_1, Y_2 \leq 1$$

(الف) حال فرض کنیم  $P(Y_1 = y_1, Y_2 = y_2, Y_3 = y_3)$  را حساب کنیم. از جابجایی استفاده می‌کنیم.

$$f_{Y_1, Y_2, Y_3}(y_1, y_2, y_3) = f_{X_1, X_2, X_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3) \times \frac{1}{|J(x_1, x_2, x_3)|}$$

$$J(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial x_3} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{x_2}{(x_1+x_2+x_3)^2} & \frac{x_1}{(x_1+x_2+x_3)^2} & \frac{-(x_1+x_2)}{(x_1+x_2+x_3)^2} \\ \frac{x_2}{(x_1+x_2)^2} & \frac{-x_1}{(x_1+x_2)^2} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(x_1+x_2)(x_1+x_2+x_3)} \Rightarrow f_{Y_1, Y_2, Y_3}(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1+x_2)(x_1+x_2+x_3) f_{X_1, X_2, X_3}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$= \frac{(y_1, y_2)(y_1)}{x_1+x_2+x_3} f_{X_1}(x_1) f_{X_2}(x_2) f_{X_3}(x_3) = y_1^2 y_2 \lambda^3 e^{-\lambda(x_1+x_2+x_3)} = \lambda^3 y_1^2 y_2 e^{-\lambda y_1}$$

$$f_{Y_1, Y_2, Y_3}(y_1, y_2, y_3) = \lambda^3 y_1^2 y_2 e^{-\lambda y_1} \quad \text{با فرض اینکه } 0 \leq y_1 \leq 1, 0 \leq y_2 \leq 1, 0 \leq y_3 \leq 1$$

$$f_{Y_1, Y_2, Y_3}(y_1, y_2, y_3) = 0 \quad \text{اگر حداقل یکی از نامساوی‌ها نادرست باشد. } y_1 < 0, y_2 < 0, y_3 < 0$$

$$f_{Y_1, Y_2}(y_1, y_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{Y_1, Y_2, Y_3}(y_1, y_2, y_3) dy_3 = \int_0^1 \lambda^3 y_1^2 y_2 e^{-\lambda y_1} dy_3 = \lambda^2 y_1^2 y_2 e^{-\lambda y_1}$$

$$f_{Y_1}(y_1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{Y_1, Y_2}(y_1, y_2) dy_2 = \int_0^1 \lambda^2 y_1^2 y_2 e^{-\lambda y_1} dy_2 = \frac{\lambda^2 y_1^2 e^{-\lambda y_1}}{2}$$

$$f_{Y_r}(y_r) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{Y_1, Y_r}(y_1, y_r) dy_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \lambda^r y_1^r y_r e^{-\lambda y_1} dy_1 = -y_r (\lambda^r y_1^r + r \lambda y_1 + r) e^{-\lambda y_1} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= r y_r$$

$$f_{Y_r}(y_r) = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^1 f_{Y_1, Y_r, Y_r}(y_1, y_r, y_r) dy_r dy_1 = \left( \frac{y_r^r}{r} \right) \Big|_{y_r=0}^{y_r=1} \times \left( -(\lambda^r y_1^r + r \lambda y_1 + r) e^{-\lambda y_1} \right) \Big|_{y_1=0}^{y_1=\infty}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} \times r = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$f_{Y_1}(y_1) = \frac{\lambda^r y_1^r e^{-\lambda y_1}}{r}$$

$$f_{Y_r}(y_r) = r y_r$$

$$f_{Y_r}(y_r) = 1$$

ب. ابتدا سوال را برای حالت  $\mathbb{E}(X) = \mathbb{E}(Y) = 0$  حل می‌کنیم.  
می‌دانیم:

$$E(\text{Var}(Y|X)) = E(E(Y^2|X)) - E(E(Y|X)^2) = E(Y^2) - E(E(Y|X)^2)$$

از طرفی داریم:

$$\rho = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{E(XY)}{\sqrt{E(X^2)E(Y^2)}}$$

پس حکم معادل می‌شود با:

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y^2) - E(E(Y|X)^2) &\leq (1 - \frac{E(XY)^2}{E(X^2)E(Y^2)})E(Y^2) \\ \iff E(XY)^2 &\leq E(X^2)E(E(Y|X)^2) \end{aligned}$$

حال دقت کنید که:

$$E(XY) = E(E(XY|X)) = E(XE(Y|X))$$

پس حکم معادل است با:

$$E(XE(Y|X))^2 \leq E(X^2)E(E(Y|X)^2)$$

که اگر داشته باشیم:  $W = E(Y|X)$  حکم معادل می‌شود با:

$$E(XW)^2 \leq E(X^2)E(W^2)$$

که طبق نامساوی کوشی-شوارتز برقرار است.

سپس برای  $X$  و  $Y$  در حالت کلی، با ساده‌سازی از طرفین نشان می‌دهیم حکم که برای  $Z = X - \mathbb{E}(X)$  و  $T = Y - \mathbb{E}(Y)$  برقرار است، برای  $X$  و  $Y$  هم برقرار است.

Let  $Y = X_1 + X_2 + \cdots + X_n$ ,  $n = 1000$ .

$$X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p = 0.1)$$

$$EX_i = p = 0.1$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = p(1 - p) = 0.09$$

$$EY = np = 100$$

$$\text{Var}(Y) = np(1 - p) = 90$$

By the CLT:

$$\frac{Y - EY}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(Y)}} = \frac{Y - 100}{\sqrt{90}} \quad (\text{can be approximated by } N(0, 1)). \quad \text{Thus,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(Y > 125) &= P\left(\frac{Y - 100}{\sqrt{90}} > \frac{125 - 100}{\sqrt{90}}\right) \\ &= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{25}{\sqrt{90}}\right) \\ &\approx 0.0042 \end{aligned}$$

#### مسئله ۴. عنوان مسئله

اگر داشته باشیم  $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ ، مقدار  $E(|X|)$  را حساب کنید.  
حل.

$$E(|x|) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x| f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 x f_X(x) dx - \int_0^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \int_{-\infty}^0 x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx - \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \right)$$

بنابراین کافیست مقدار انتگرال زیر را محاسبه کنیم:

$$\int_a^b x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

با استفاده از انتگرال جزء به جزء داریم:

$$\int_a^b x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \int_a^b x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \left[ -\sigma^2 x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right] \Big|_a^b + \sigma^2 \int_a^b x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$$

$$\int_a^b x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \left[ -\sigma^2 x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right] \Big|_a^b$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \left[ -\sigma^2 x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right] \Big|_a^b + \sigma^2 \left[ -\sigma^2 x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right] \Big|_a^b$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \sigma^2 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = -\sigma^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(|x|) = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

- (a) (1 pt) Construct a sample statistic which has zero mean under the null hypothesis.

*Solution:*  $S = \bar{X} - .5\bar{Y}$ .

- (b) (2 pts) What is its variance under the null?

*Solution:*  $\text{var}(S) = 16/100 + 9/100 = .25$ .

- (c) (2 pts) Construct a rejection region at 95% significance level.

*Solution:*  $P(|S| \geq \xi; H_0) = .05$ . Under the null,  $S \sim N(0, .25)$ . So  $\xi/.5 = 1.96$  and so  $\xi = .98$ .

- (d) (1 pt) Would you accept or reject the null hypothesis at the 95% significance level?

*Solution:*  $|S| = |48 - 50| = 3$ . Clearly in the rejection region. reject

$$f_{X_i}(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}}$$

تابع درست نمایی را بدست می آوریم:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) &= f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) \\ &= f_{X_1}(x_1; \theta) f_{X_2}(x_2; \theta) \dots f_{X_n}(x_n; \theta)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\theta) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta}$$

از تابع درست نمایی نسبت به  $\theta$  مشتق می گیریم و آن را برابر با 0 قرار می دهیم:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln \mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) &= -\frac{n}{2\theta} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2\theta^2} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}E[X_i^2] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 f_{X_i}(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx \\ &= -\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x d(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}}) \\ &= -\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} \underbrace{(xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}}) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_{=0} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx \\ &= \theta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx \\ \Rightarrow E[X_i^2] &= \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}B(\hat{\theta}) &= E[\hat{\theta}] - \theta \\ &= E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right] - \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i^2] - \theta \\ \Rightarrow B(\hat{\theta}) &= 0\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
E[X_i^4] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 f_{X_i}(x) dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx \\
&= -\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^3 d(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}}) \\
&= -\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} \underbrace{(x^3 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}}) \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty}}_{=0} - 3 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx \\
&= 3\theta \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}} dx \\
&= 3\theta E[X_i^2] \\
\Rightarrow E[X_i^4] &= 3\theta^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$Var(X_i^2) = E[X_i^4] - (E[X_i^2])^2 = 2\theta^2$$

با توجه به مستقل بودن  $X_i$  ها از یکدیگر،  $X_i^2$  ها نیز از یکدیگر مستقل اند.

$$\begin{aligned}
Var(\hat{\Theta}) &= Var\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Var(X_i^2) \\
\Rightarrow Var(\hat{\Theta}) &= \frac{2\theta^2}{n}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MSE(\hat{\Theta}) &= Var(\hat{\Theta}) + B(\hat{\Theta})^2 = \frac{2\theta^2}{n} \\
\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} MSE(\hat{\Theta}) &= 0
\end{aligned}$$