

ST102 Class 13 – Solutions to Additional exercises

1. We have:

$$E(X) = \sum_{x=0}^1 x p(x; \pi) = 0 \times (1 - \pi) + 1 \times \pi = \pi.$$

Hence:

$$\hat{\pi} = \bar{X}$$

is the method of moments estimator of π .

2. We have:

$$E(X) = \int_0^\theta x \frac{2x}{\theta^2} dx = \left[\frac{2x^3}{3\theta^2} \right]_0^\theta = \frac{2\theta}{3}.$$

Setting:

$$\frac{2\hat{\theta}}{3} = \bar{X}$$

we obtain:

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{3\bar{X}}{2}$$

as the method of moments estimator of θ .

3. Using the results derived in lectures, we have:

$$\hat{\mu} = \hat{k}\hat{\theta} = \bar{X} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \hat{k}\hat{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2.$$

Rearranging, we have:

$$\hat{k} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\hat{\theta}}$$

which upon substituting gives:

$$\hat{k}\hat{\theta}^2 = \left(\frac{\bar{X}}{\hat{\theta}} \right) \hat{\theta}^2 = \bar{X}\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2.$$

Therefore:

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n\bar{X}} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2.$$

Finally:

$$\hat{k} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\hat{\theta}} = \frac{\bar{X}}{\frac{1}{n\bar{X}} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} = \frac{n\bar{X}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}.$$