ANSWER SHEET 4

Assignment 1. (a) Note that $S^2 = (n-1)^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 - [n/(n-1)]\overline{X}^2$. By the law of large numbers applied to the i.i.d. sequence $\{X_1, \ldots, X_n\}$, it follows that $\overline{X} \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{E}[X_1] = \mu$ as $n \to \infty$. Thus, the continuous mapping theorem implies that $\overline{X} \xrightarrow{p} \mu^2$ as $n \to \infty$. We can also apply the law of large numbers to the i.i.d. sequence $\{X_1^2, \ldots, X_n^2\}$. Then, it follows that $n^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{E}[X_1^2] = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$ as $n \to \infty$. Since the real-valued sequence $\{n/(n-1)\}$ converges to one as $n \to \infty$, it follows from Slutsky's theorem that

$$S^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \times \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 - \frac{n}{n-1} \times \overline{X}^2 \xrightarrow{p} \sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \mu^2 = \sigma^2$$

as $n \to \infty$.
(b) The central limit theorem implies that $\sqrt{n}(\overline{X} - \mu) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$ as $n \to \infty$. Using part (a), and the continuous mapping theorem along with Slutsky's theorem, we now have

$$T_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\overline{X} - \mu)}{S} \xrightarrow{d} \sigma^{-1} N(0, \sigma^2) \overset{d}{=} N(0, 1)$$

as $n \to \infty$. Here, $\overset{d}{=}$ denotes equality in distribution.
(c) If F is the $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ distribution, we know that T_n has the t distribution with $(n-1)$ degrees of freedom for each $n \geq 2$.
(d) Part (b) says that the exact distribution of T_n converges to the $N(0,1)$ distribution as $n \to \infty$. Using part (c), we can say that the $t_{(n-1)}$ distribution converges to the $N(0,1)$ distribution as $n \to \infty$. This is equivalent as saying that the t distribution converges to the standard normal distribution as the degrees of freedom tend to infinity. We saw this phenomenon empirically (using R software) in Exercise 7 in Week 3.

Assignment 2. (a) Since $\overline{X}$ is an unbiased estimator of p, it is easy to see that $\overline{X}(1 - \overline{X})$ is a proxy/estimator of $p(1-p)$. This is a "plug-in" estimator of $p(1-p)$.
(b) Note that $n\overline{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \sim \mathrm{Bin}(n, p)$. So, $\mathbb{E}[n\overline{X}] = np$ and $\mathrm{Var}(n\overline{X}) = np(1-p)$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[U_n] \;=\; n^{-2}\,\mathbb{E}[n\overline{X}(n - n\overline{X})] &= n^{-1}\,\mathbb{E}[n\overline{X}] - n^{-2}\,\mathbb{E}[(n\overline{X})^2] \\ &= n^{-1} \times (np) - n^{-2} \times \left[np(1-p) + (np)^2\right] \\ &= (1 - n^{-1})p(1-p). \end{aligned}$$

So, U_n is not an unbiased estimator of $p(1-p)$.
(c) By the weak law of large numbers, we know that $\overline{X} \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{E}[X_1] = p$ as $n \to \infty$. Using the continuous mapping theorem with $g(x) = x(1-x)$, $x \in (0,1)$, it now follows that $U_n = g(\overline{X}) \xrightarrow{p} g(p) = p(1-p)$ as $n \to \infty$. So, U_n is a consistent estimator of $p(1-p)$.
(d) The central limit theorem implies that $\sqrt{n}(\overline{X} - p) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, p(1-p))$ as $n \to \infty$. Let $g(x) = x(1-x)$, $x \in (0,1)$. Then, $g'(x) = 1 - 2x$. Using the delta method, it now follows that $\sqrt{n}[U_n - p(1-p)] \xrightarrow{d} N(0, p(1-p)(1-2p)^2)$ as $n \to \infty$.
(Note : If $p = 1/2$, the above limiting distribution is degenerate as zero. In fact, in that case, the correct scaling to have a non-degenerate distribution is n instead of $\sqrt{n}$.)

Assignment 3. (a) Note that $\mathbb{E}[X_1] = p$. So, it is an unbiased estimator of p.
(b) V_n is minimally sufficient for p (see Slide 92).
(d) Recall that $V_n \sim \text{Bin}(n,p)$ and $\sum_{i=2}^n X_i \sim \text{Bin}(n-1,p)$. Now, for $k \geq 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{P}[X_1 = 1 \mid V_n = k] &= \frac{\mathbb{P}\left[X_1 = 1, X_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n X_i = k\right]}{\mathbb{P}[V_n = k]} \\ &= \frac{\mathbb{P}\left[X_1 = 1, \sum_{i=2}^n X_i = k-1\right]}{\mathbb{P}[V_n = k]} \\ &= \frac{p\binom{n-1}{k-1}p^{k-1}(1-p)^{n-k}}{\binom{n}{k}p^k(1-p)^{n-k}} = \frac{k}{n}.\end{aligned}$$

So, $\mathbb{P}[X_1 = 0 \mid V_n = k] = 1 - (k/n)$. Hence, $W_n = \mathbb{E}[X_1 \mid V_n] = V_n/n$.
(Alternative proof : Let $\psi(V_n) := \mathbb{E}[X_1 \mid V_n] = \mathbb{E}\left[X_1 \mid \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right]$ for a function $\psi(\cdot)$. Since the X_i's are i.i.d., by symmetry, we have

$$\psi(V_n) = \mathbb{E}\left[X_2 \mid \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \ldots = \mathbb{E}\left[X_n \mid \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right].$$

Thus,

$$n\psi(V_n) = \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbb{E}\left[X_j \mid \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{j=1}^n X_j \mid \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i,$$

where the last equality follows from the fact that $\mathbb{E}[Z \mid Z] = Z$ for any random variable Z. Thus, $\mathbb{E}[X_1 \mid V_n] = \psi(V_n) = n^{-1}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i = V_n/n$.)
(e) $\mathbb{E}[W_n] = \mathbb{E}[V_n/n] = (np)/n = p$. Alternatively, $\mathbb{E}[W_n] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[X_1 \mid V_n]] = \mathbb{E}[X_1] = p$.
(f) $\text{Var}(W_n) = \text{Var}(V_n/n) = np(1-p)/n^2 = p(1-p)/n \leq p(1-p) = \text{Var}(X_1)$ for all $n \geq 1$. Equality holds if and only if $n = 1$. So, the inequality is strict for all $n \geq 2$, i.e., for all "practical" sample sizes.
(g) Note that

$$\begin{aligned}\log f(\mathbf{X}, p) &= V_n(ln\ p) + (n - V_n)(ln\ (1-p)) \\ \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2}\log f(\mathbf{X}, p) &= -\frac{V_n}{p^2} - \frac{(n-V_n)}{(1-p)^2} \\ \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{I}_n(p) &= \mathbb{E}\left[-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial p^2}\log\ f(\mathbf{X}, p)\right] = \frac{np}{p^2} + \frac{n-np}{(1-p)^2} = \frac{n}{p(1-p)}.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the Cramer-Rao lower bound for the variance of an unbiased estimator of p is given by $p(1-p)/n$.
This lower bound is attained by the estimator W_n.

Assignment 4. (a) The random variable will equal 2 with probability $p = 0.49$ and 0 with probability $1 - p = 0.51$. Therefore $X = 2Y$ with $Y \sim Ber(p)$.
(b) Here we have $X_1, \ldots, X_{1000}$ independent realisations of X, and we are interested in their sum S_{1000}. By the above, $S/2 \sim Bin(1000, p)$. Therefore

$$\mathbb{P}(S \geq 1000) = \mathbb{P}(S/2 \geq 500) = \sum_{k=500}^{1000}\binom{1000}{k}p^k(1-p)^{1000-k}.$$

(c) We know that X has expectation $2p = 0.98$ and variance $4p(1-p) = 4 * 0.2499 = 0.9996$. The central limit theorem tells us that

$$\sqrt{n}\frac{S_n/n - 0.98}{\sqrt{.9996}} \to N(0,1)$$

as $n \to \infty$. Therefore

$$\mathbb{P}(S \geq 1000) = \mathbb{P}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1000}{.9996}}[S/1000 - 0.98] \geq 0.02\sqrt{\frac{1000}{.9996}}\right) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(0.2\sqrt{\frac{10}{.9996}}\right) \approx 0.26.$$

(d) This is carried out with the following code. Try changing the parameters p, n and t.

```
p <- 0.49
n <- 1000
mu <- 2*p
s2 <- 4*p*(1-p)
t <- 1000
1 - pnorm(sqrt(n/s2) * (t/n - mu))
f1 <- function(x) pbinom((x*sqrt(s2/n) + mu)*n/2  , size = n, prob = p)
curve(f1, from = -3, to = 3)
curve(pnorm, add=TRUE, col = "blue")
```

The black and blue curves are nearly identical, so the approximation is very good.

Assignment 5. (i) Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n \overset{iid}{\sim} \mathcal{B}(p)$ with $p \in (0,1)$. The X_i's are discrete, so the likelihood function

$$V(p) = f_1(x_1; p) \times f_2(x_2; p) \times \ldots \times f_n(x_n; p),$$

where $f_i(x_i; p) = P(X_i = x_i) = p^{x_i}(1-p)^{1-x_i}$ is the frequency function for each X_i. We have

$$V(p) = p^{x_1}(1-p)^{1-x_1} p^{x_2}(1-p)^{1-x_2} \ldots p^{x_n}(1-p)^{1-x_n} = p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}(1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}.$$

The m.l.e. is the value of p that maximise $L(p) = \log(V(p)$ We have

$$L(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log p + \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)\log(1-p).$$

To find the maximum we solve

$$\begin{aligned}
& L'(p) = 0 \\
\Rightarrow \quad & \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p} - \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{1-p} = 0 \\
\Rightarrow \quad & (1-p)\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - p\left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = 0 \\
\Rightarrow \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = p\left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \\
\Rightarrow \quad & p = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}_n.
\end{aligned}$$

To check that is indeed a maximum notice that

$$L''(p) = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{p^2} - \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{(1-p)^2} < 0,$$

for every $p \in (0,1)$. Hence the value $p = \bar{x}_n$ maximise the function $V(p)$ and $\bar{X}_n$ is the m.l.e, $\hat{p}_{ML} = \bar{X}_n$.

(ii)

— We write the log likelihood function for λ

$$L(\lambda) = \log(\lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}) = n \log \lambda - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i,$$

setting it the derivative to zero we find

$$\hat{\lambda}_n = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}_n}.$$

The function ℓ_n is concave, hence we have found a maximum.

(iii)

— The likelihood for (μ, σ^2) is

$$V(\mu,\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i;\mu,\sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x_i-\mu)^2\right).$$

So the log likelihood is

$$\begin{aligned} L(\mu,\sigma^2) = \log V(\mu,\sigma^2) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x_i-\mu)^2\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\left(n\log(2\pi\sigma^2) + \frac{1}{\sigma^2}\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2\right). \end{aligned}$$

Write $w = \sigma^2$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu} &= \frac{1}{w}\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu), \\ \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial w} &= -\frac{n}{2w} + \frac{1}{2w^2}\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\mu)^2. \end{aligned}$$

The first partial derivative vanishes when

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = 0$$

hence

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}.$$

The second partial derivative vanishes when

$$-n + \frac{1}{w}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \mu)^2 = 0 \tag{1}$$

hence

$$\hat{w} = \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \hat{\mu})^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})^2.$$

By direct computation we find that the hessian matrix at $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{w})$ is

$$H\Big|_{(\mu,w)=(\hat{\mu},\hat{w})} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{n}{\hat{w}} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{n}{2\hat{w}^2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

The matrix is negative definite so $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{w}) = (\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}^2)$ is a maximum.

(iv) Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ a sample from a uniform $\mathrm{U}[0, \theta]$ with $\theta > 0$. The likelihood function is

$$V(\theta) = f_1(x_1;\theta) \times f_2(x_2;\theta) \times \ldots \times f_n(x_n;\theta),$$

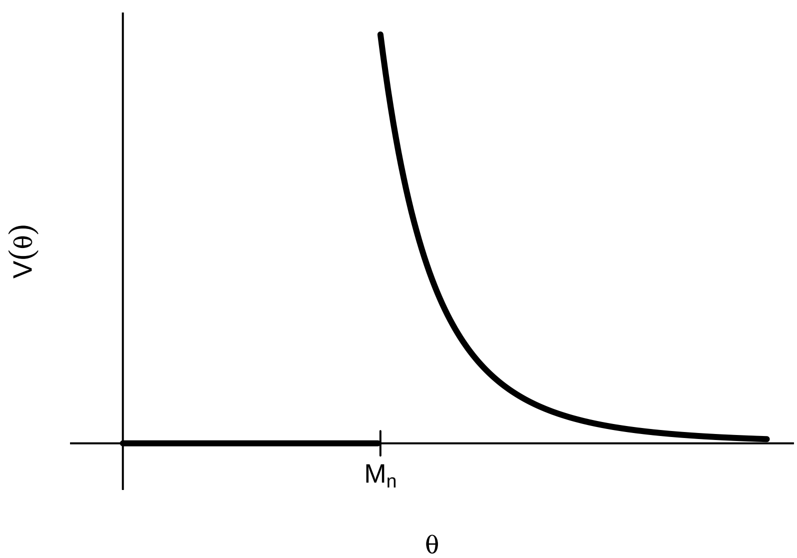
where $f_i(x_i;\theta) = f_i(x_i)$ is the density of each X_i. So

$$V(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1/\theta^n & \text{si } x_i \in [0,\theta] \text{ pour } i \in \{1,\ldots,n\} \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

Or else

$$V(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1/\theta^n & \text{si } \max_{i\in\{1,\ldots,n\}} x_i \leq \theta \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

Let $M_n = \max(X_1, \ldots, X_n)$.



We can on the figure that the function is maximised for $\theta = M_n$. In particular for $\theta < M_n$ the function equals 0, while for $\theta \geq M_n$ the likelihood is a dereasing function of θ.

Note that $V(\theta)$ is not derivable, hence the maximum cannot be found using $L'(\theta)$ as in the previous exercises.

Assignment 6. (a) By the law of large numbers, $\overline{X}_n \to \mathbb{E}\, X = m(\theta)$ in probability as $n \to \infty$.
(b) Since $\overline{X}_n$ is close to $m(\theta)$, it makes sense to estimate θ by the solution of the equation $m(\widetilde{\theta}) = \overline{X}_n$. When m is invertible, this amounts to $\widetilde{\theta} = m^{-1}(\overline{X}_n)$. If the inverse is continuous, then by the continuous mapping theorem $\widetilde{\theta} = m^{-1}(\overline{X}_n) \to m^{-1}(m(\theta)) = \theta$ in probability. Therefore, $\widetilde{\theta}$ is consistent for θ, a desirable property.
(c) Here we have $m(\lambda) = 1/\lambda$. We obtain the equation

$$\overline{X}_n = m(\widetilde{\lambda}) = 1/\widetilde{\lambda}$$

so that $\widetilde{\lambda} = 1/\overline{X}_n$. The maximum likelihood estimator is the same (see slide 147).
(d) Here we have $\mathbb{E}\, X = \kappa/2$ and we obtain the equation

$$\overline{X}_n = m(\widetilde{\kappa}) = \widetilde{\kappa}/2$$

so that $\widetilde{\kappa} = 2\overline{X}_n$. The maximum likelihood estimator is $X_{(n)} = \max(X_1, \ldots, X_n)$ (see slide 151).
(e) For the exponential, the mean squared errors are the same because the estimators are the same.
For the uniform case, $\widetilde{\kappa} = 2\overline{X}_n$ is unbiased and has variance $\kappa^2/(3n)$ (slide 62). Its mean squared error is therefore $\kappa^2/(3n)$. The maximum likelihood estimator $\widehat{\kappa}$ has density function nx^{n-1}/κ^n on $[0, \kappa]$ and 0 otherwise. Thus

$$\mathbb{E}\, \widehat{\kappa} = \int_0^\kappa n \frac{x^n}{\kappa^n} dx = \frac{n\kappa}{n+1}; \qquad \mathbb{E}\, \widehat{\kappa}^2 = \int_0^\kappa n \frac{x^{n+1}}{\kappa^n} dx = \frac{n\kappa^2}{n+2}; \qquad \operatorname{Var} \widehat{\kappa} = \mathbb{E}\, \widehat{\kappa}^2 - \mathbb{E}^2\, \widehat{\kappa} = \frac{n\kappa^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2}.$$

We see that $\widehat{\kappa}$ is biased with mean squared error

$$[\mathbb{E}\, \widehat{\kappa} - \theta]^2 + \operatorname{Var} \widehat{\kappa} = \frac{\kappa^2}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{n\kappa^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} = \frac{2\kappa^2}{(n+1)(n+2)}.$$

This behaves like $1/n^2$ whereas the mean squared error of $\widetilde{\kappa}$ behaves like $1/n$. Thus, despite being biased, $\widehat{\kappa}$ has a smaller mean squared error when $n \geq 3$ is sufficiently large.

Assignment 7. We have seen that the minimal sufficient statistic is $T = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ and it's defined over an open set. $\overline{T}$ is the sample mean. From the Theorem in Slide 100 it follows that :

$$\mathbb{E}[T] = n \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \gamma(\phi) = ne^\phi \qquad \mathbb{E}[\overline{T}] = e^\phi$$
$$\operatorname{Var}[T] = n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \phi} \gamma(\phi) = ne^\phi \qquad \operatorname{Var}[\overline{T}] = \frac{e^\phi}{n}.$$

In particular from the Th. on Slide 114 it follows that

$$\sqrt{n}(\overline{T} - e^\phi) \to \mathcal{N}(0, e^\phi)$$

in distribution, so $\overline{T}$ is asymptotically $\mathcal{N}(e^\phi, e^\phi/n)$. Consequently T is asymptotically Normal $\mathcal{N}(ne^\phi, ne^\phi)$.

Assignment 8. (i) Let $X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_n$, be a sample from a Binomial with $P(X_i = x_i) = \binom{n}{x_i} p^{x_i}(1-p)^{1-x_i}$. We have that

$$\frac{f(x;p)}{f(y;p)} = \frac{\binom{n}{x_i} p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}(1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\binom{n}{y_i} p^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}(1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}}$$

Now, we can ignore the factorial constant because we want the ratio to be constant w.r.t. the parameters. We see that the ratio above is independent on p iff $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$. Hence by the factorisation theorem $T(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ is a minimal sufficient statistics.

(ii) Let $X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_n$, be a sample from a Poisson distribution. We look at the ratio of Poisson distribution in terms of x and y and we check when the ratio is independent on the parameter λ. In particular

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x;p)}{f(y;p)} &= \frac{e^{n\lambda}\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!}\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n y_i!}{e^{n\lambda}\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}} \\ &= \lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n y_i!}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!}\end{aligned}$$

The above expression is independent w.r.t. λ iff $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$. Hence by the factorisation theorem $T(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ is a minimal sufficient statistics.

(iii) Let $X_1, \dots, X_n$ and $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ be samples from a Normal distribution, the ratio of densities is

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2}\exp\left(-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-1/2}\exp\left(-\frac{(y_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)} \\ &= \exp\left\{(2\sigma^{-2})(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + 2\mu(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i)\right\}.\end{aligned}$$

The above ratio is constant w.r.t. μ if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$, while it is constant w.r.t. σ^2 iff $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2$ thus $T_1(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$ is a minimal sufficient statistics for μ and $(T_1(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i,\ T_2(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2)$ is minimal sufficient for σ^2.

(Note : We could have also taken the sample mean as a minimal sufficient statistics).