# STATS100B – Introduction to Mathematical Statistics Homework 4

Feng Shiwei UID:305256428

#### Question a

Solution:

$$M_{\bar{X}}(t) = \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{n}t\right)^{-n\alpha}$$

$$M_{\bar{X}}\left(\frac{2n}{\beta}t\right) = \left(1 - \frac{\beta}{n} \times \frac{2n}{\beta}t\right)^{-n\alpha}$$

$$= (1 - 2t)^{-\frac{2n\alpha}{2}}$$

$$= M_{\frac{2n}{3}\bar{X}}(t)$$

So the transformation  $\frac{2n}{\beta}\bar{X}$  follows  $\chi^2$  distribution. The degree of freedom is  $2n\alpha$ .

## Question b

Solution:

Solution: 
$$X \sim U(0,1), E(X) = \frac{1}{2}, var(X) = \frac{1}{12}.$$

$$E\begin{pmatrix} X \\ X^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E(X) \\ E(X^2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} \\ E(X^2) + var(X) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$var\begin{pmatrix} X \\ X^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} var(X) & cov(X, X^2) \\ cov(X, X^2) & var(X^2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$var(X^2) = E[(X^2)^2] - [E(X^2)]^2$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^4 dx - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{4}{45}$$

$$cov(X, X^2) = E[X(X^2)] - E(X)E(X^2)$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^3 dx - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\therefore var \begin{pmatrix} X \\ X^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{12} \\ \frac{1}{12} & \frac{4}{45} \end{pmatrix}$$

#### Question c

Solution:

$$E(Y) = E(2\sqrt{X_1}X_2)$$

$$= 2E(\sqrt{X_1})E(\sqrt{X_2})$$

$$\therefore E(X^k) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + k)\beta^k}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\therefore E(\sqrt{X_1}) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 1^k}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$E(\sqrt{X_2}) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha + 1) \cdot 1^k}{\Gamma(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{\alpha!}{(\alpha - 1)!\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\therefore E(Y) = 2 \times \sqrt{\pi} \times \frac{\alpha}{\pi} = 2\alpha$$

$$var(Y) = var(2\sqrt{X_1X_2})$$

$$= E(Y^2) - (E(Y))^2$$

$$= E(4X_1X_2) - (E(Y))^2$$

$$= 4E(X_1)E(X_2) - (E(Y))^2$$

$$= 4 \times (\alpha \times 1) \times ((\alpha + \frac{1}{2}) \times 1) - (2\alpha)^2$$

$$= 2\alpha$$

## Question d

Solution:

$$\begin{split} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{X} \\ \bar{Y} \end{pmatrix} \sim N_2 \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}, & \mathbf{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \\ \rho \sigma_1 \sigma_2 & \sigma_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ M_{(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})}(t_1, t_2) &= E(e^{t_1 \bar{X} + t_2 \bar{Y}}) \\ &= E\left(e^{t_1 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + t_2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j}\right) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n E\left(e^{\frac{t_1}{n} X_i + \frac{t_2}{n} Y_i}\right) \\ &= \left(e^{\frac{t'}{n} \mu + \frac{1}{2} \frac{t'}{n} \mathbf{\Sigma} \frac{t}{n}}\right)^n \\ &= e^{t' \mu + \frac{1}{2} t' \frac{\mathbf{\Sigma}}{n} t} \end{split}$$