

STAT4003 Homework Assignment (#2)
(Due Monday 26 October)

1. Consider a random sample X_1, \dots, X_n from a Weibull distribution

$$f(x|\theta, \beta) = (\beta/\theta)x^{\beta-1} \exp(-x^\beta/\theta), \quad x > 0$$

where $\beta > 0$ is known and θ is a parameter.

- (i) Find the method of moment estimator $\tilde{\theta}$ and the MLE $\hat{\theta}$ of θ ;
 - (ii) Are $\tilde{\theta}$ and $\hat{\theta}$ unbiased estimators?
 - (iii) Find the Cramer-Rao lower bound;
 - (iv) Is $\hat{\theta}$ UMVUE?
2. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from a uniform distribution on the interval $(\theta - 1, \theta + 1)$.
- (i) Find the method of moments estimator for θ ;
 - (ii) Is your estimator in part (i) an unbiased estimator of θ ?
 - (iii) Given the following 5 observations,

$$6.61, \quad 7.70, \quad 6.98, \quad 8.36, \quad 7.26$$

give a point estimate of θ ;

- (iv) The method of moments estimator has greater variance than the estimator $(1/2)(X_{(1)} + X_{(n)})$. Compute the value of this estimator for the 5 observations in (iii).
3. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a random sample from the density function

$$f(x|\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1, \theta > 0.$$

- (i) Find the MLE $\hat{\theta}_n$ of θ and show that $\hat{\theta}_n$ is a consistent estimator of θ ;
 - (ii) Find the method of moments estimator of θ .
4. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a random sample from distribution with the following probability density function

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta^3} x^2 e^{-x/\theta}, \quad 0 < x < \infty, \quad 0 < \theta < \infty$$

- (i) Find the MLE $\hat{\theta}$ for θ ;
- (ii) Find the MLE for $\tau(\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}$;
- (iii) Find the C-R inequality for $\tau(\theta)$;

(iv) Is $\hat{\theta}$ unbiased? Is $\tau(\hat{\theta})$ unbiased?

(v) Find the asymptotic distribution of $\sqrt{n}(\tau(\hat{\theta}) - \tau(\theta))$.

5. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a random sample from the following distribution

$$f(x|\theta) = \frac{x^2 e^{-x/\theta}}{2\theta^3}, \quad x > 0$$

Show that the UMVU estimator of θ is

$$T = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i.$$

6. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a random sample from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Prove that $(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2)$ is minimal jointly sufficient statistics.