

## MA331 HW4

To get full credit you need to:

- Clearly state the correct answer.
- Justify and explain each step in your solution and the final answer.
- Make very clear that you understand the logic behind the steps.
- Using a symbolic algebra system to perform computations does not exonerate you to explain and motivate every step as mentioned above.

**Very important:** Honor code applies fully. You are required to sign the pledge. You must submit your own work only.

### Problem 1

Prove the following:

- (a) If  $\hat{\Theta}_1$  is an unbiased estimator for  $\theta$ , and  $W$  is a zero mean random variable, then

$$\hat{\Theta}_2 = \hat{\Theta}_1 + W$$

is also an unbiased estimator for  $\theta$ .

- (b) If  $\hat{\Theta}_1$  is an estimator for  $\theta$  such that  $\mathbb{E}[\hat{\Theta}_1] = a\theta + b$ , where  $a \neq 0$ , show that

$$\hat{\Theta}_2 = \frac{\hat{\Theta}_1 - b}{a}$$

is an unbiased estimator for  $\theta$ .

### Problem 2

Let  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample with unknown mean  $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \mu$ , and unknown variance  $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2$ . Suppose that we would like to estimate  $\theta = \mu^2$ . We define the estimator  $\hat{\Theta}$  as

$$\hat{\Theta} = (\bar{X})^2 = \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n X_k \right]^2$$

to estimate  $\theta$ . Is  $\hat{\Theta}$  an unbiased estimator for  $\theta$ ? Why?

### Problem 3

Let  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from the following distribution

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \theta(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 1 & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where  $\theta \in [-2, 2]$  is a unknown parameter. We define the estimator  $\hat{\Theta}_n$  as

$$\hat{\Theta}_n = 12\bar{X} - 6$$

to estimate  $\theta$ .

- (a) is  $\hat{\Theta}_n$  an unbiased estimator of  $\theta$ ?
- (b) Is  $\hat{\Theta}_n$  a consistent estimator of  $\theta$ ?
- (c) Find the mean squared error (MSE) of  $\hat{\Theta}_n$ .

### Problem 4

Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from a Poisson( $\lambda$ ) distribution. Find the log likelihood function and use that to obtain the ML estimator for  $\lambda$ ,  $\hat{\lambda}_{ML}$ .