

- ① Suppose  $\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  is a sample from a  $N(\mu, \sigma_0^2)$  distribution and put  $\underline{\Sigma} = \underline{x} - \bar{x} \underline{1}$ . Calculate the moment generating function of  $(\bar{x}, \underline{\Sigma})$ , and from this deduce that

$\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \sigma_0^2/n)$  statistically independent of

$$\underline{\Sigma} \sim N_n(\underline{0}, \sigma_0^2(\underline{I} - \underline{1}(\underline{1}'\underline{1})^{-1}\underline{1}')).$$

Hint: calculate the joint moment generating function of  $(\bar{x}, \underline{\Sigma})$ .

- ② Consider the following statistical model

$\theta \backslash x$	1	2	3
a	$1/3$	$1/3$	$1/3$
b	$1/3$	$2/3$	0
c	0	$1/3$	$2/3$

and suppose  $\underline{\pi}(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \theta \in \{a, b\} \\ 0 & \theta \in \{c\} \end{cases}$  with

loss function  $L(\theta, \pi) = 1$  when  $\underline{\pi}(\theta) \neq \theta$  and 0 otherwise.

- (a) Let  $d_1: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}$  be given by  $d_1(x) = 1$  when  $x \in \{1, 2\}$  and  $d_1(x) = 0$  otherwise. Determine  $R(\theta, d_1)$ .
- (b) Determine  $R(\theta, d_2)$  when  $d_2(x) = \underline{\pi}_{\{1, 3\}}(x)$ .
- (c) Which of  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  is preferred.



③  $E+R$  8.1.8

④  $E+R$  8.1.15 ( $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ )

⑤  $E+R$  8.1.19.

⑥  $E+R$  8.1.21

⑦  $E+R$  8.1.25