

**STAT 709 Second Exam**  
**8:25am-9:15pm, Oct 26, 2010**

Please show all your work for full credits.

1. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. random variables with Lebesgue p.d.f.

$$\frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-x/\theta} I_{(0,\infty)}(x),$$

where  $\theta = 1$  or  $2$  is an unknown parameter.

- (a) (3 points) Show that  $\bar{X} = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  is minimal sufficient for  $\theta = 1, 2$ .

- (b) (3 points) Show that  $\bar{X}$  is not complete.

Hint: compute  $E(\bar{X})$  and  $E(\bar{X}^2)$ .

2. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables.

- (a) (2 points) Let  $\phi(t)$  be the characteristic function of  $X_1$ . Assume that  $X_1$  and  $-X_1$  have the same distribution. Show that  $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \phi(X_i)$  converges a.s. to  $E[\cos(X_1 X_2)]$ .

- (b) (2 points) Let  $g$  be a function on  $\mathcal{R}$  such that  $g \geq 0$  and  $-g$  is convex. Assume that  $E|X_1| < \infty$ . Show that  $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n g(X_i)$  converges a.s. to a constant.

3. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a sequence of independent random variables with

$$P(X_j = 0) = 1 - 2p_j, \quad P(X_j = j^a) = p_j, \quad P(X_j = -j^a) = p_j, \quad p_j = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & j^{-b} \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ j^{-b} & j^{-b} < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are positive constants. Let  $T_n = \sum_{j=1}^n X_j$ .

- (a) (2 points) Suppose that  $b > a$ . Show that the sequence  $\{|X_j|\}$  is uniformly integrable.

- (b) (2 points) Suppose that  $2a - 1 < b$ . Show that

$$\frac{T_n}{n} \rightarrow_{a.s.} 0.$$

- (c) (3 points) Suppose that  $b < 1$  and  $b \leq 2a$ . Show that

$$\frac{T_n}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(T_n)}} \rightarrow_d N(0, 1)$$

and

$$a_n \log \left( 1 + \frac{T_n}{a_n \sqrt{\text{Var}(T_n)}} \right) \rightarrow_d N(0, 1)$$

for any sequence  $\{a_n\}$  with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \infty$  and  $a_n > 0$ .

Hint:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-(t+1)} \sum_{j=1}^n j^t = (t+1)^{-1}$  for any  $t \geq 0$ .

- (d) (3 points) Suppose that  $b < 1$  and  $2a - 1 > b$ . Show that

$$\frac{n}{T_n} \rightarrow_p 0.$$