

## Review

### Probability

Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be two continuous random variables with densities  $f$  and  $g$ , respectively,  $X_1, X_2, \dots$ , and  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots$  be two sequences of continuous random variables, and  $a, b, c$  be real-valued scalars. Write down the definition or equivalent expressions of the following:

1. Expectation
  - (a)  $E(X)$
  - (b)  $E(aX + bY + c)$
  - (c)  $E(E(Y | X))$
  - (d)  $E(f(X)g(Y))$  if  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent
2. Variance
  - (a)  $\text{Var}(X)$
  - (b)  $\text{Var}(aX + bY + c)$
3. Covariance:
  - (a)  $\text{Cov}(X, Y)$
  - (b)  $\text{Cov}(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i, \sum_{j=1}^m b_j Y_j)$
4. Correlation
  - (a)  $\text{Corr}(X, Y)$
  - (b) Write down bounds for  $\text{Corr}(X, Y)$
5. Autocorrelation between  $s$  and  $t$ :
6. Sample autocovariance of lag  $k$ :
7. Sample autocorrelation of lag  $k$
8. Independence:  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent if and only if
9. Convergence in distribution:  $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$  if and only if
10. Convergence in probability:  $X_n \xrightarrow{p} X$  if and only if

### Statistics

Let  $\theta$  be a parameter of interest and  $\hat{\theta}$  be the corresponding estimator.

1. We say  $\hat{\theta}$  is an **unbiased** estimator of  $\theta$  if

2. The **mean-squared error (MSE)** of an estimator  $\hat{\theta}$  with respect to  $\theta$  is
3. We say  $\hat{\theta}$  is a **consistent** estimator of  $\theta$  if
4. A random interval  $[A, B]$  is a  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  **confidence interval** of  $\theta$  if
5. A (sequence of) random interval(s)  $[A_n, B_n]$  is a  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  **asymptotic confidence interval** of  $\theta$  if

## Conceptual questions / Problems

1. Which one is random: sample autocorrelation or autocorrelation? Why?
2. The central limit theorem states that if  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are independently identically distributed (i.i.d.) with  $E(X) = \mu$  and  $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 \in (0, \infty)$ , then  $\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$ , where  $\bar{X}$  is the sample mean  $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . Now suppose  $\sigma^2$  is known.
  - (a) Is  $\bar{X}$  an unbiased estimator of  $\mu$ ?
  - (b) Find  $\text{Var}(\bar{X})$ .
  - (c) Construct a 95% asymptotic confidence interval of  $\mu$ .
3. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  be a sequence of i.i.d. random variables with mean 0 and variance  $\sigma^2 \in (0, \infty)$ . Define  $S_t = X_1 + \dots + X_t$  for positive integer  $t$ .
  - (a) Compute  $E(S_t)$ . Does it depend on  $t$ ?
  - (b) Compute  $\text{Var}(S_t)$ . Does it depend on  $t$ ?
  - (c) Compute the autocovariance function of  $(S_t)$ .
  - (d) Compute the autocorrelation function of  $(S_t)$ .