

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

- Please avoid all unethical behaviors (e.g., looking at others' solutions, asking others), if you are caught, then I will take your script and the exam will be cancelled then and there, so no mercy policy!
- The exam is worth 18 points, and total duration of the exam is 20 minutes.

1. **True/False (9 points)** Write "T" if True and "F" if False.

- (a) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ Sample data points are always fixed and that is why we call it a random sample.
- (b) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ Estimator is always constant because we are calculating using a fixed sample.
- (c) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ If two probability distributions have different mean and variance, this means they are different distributions.
- (d) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ Normal distributions always have mean 0 and variance 1.
- (e) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ In Statistics we can have all possible information about Population and Sample is nothing but the full Population.
- (f) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ If we already know the true parameters (e.g., true mean and true variance), there is no need for *Statistical Inference*.
- (g) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ Central Limit Theorem (CLT) says regardless of the sample size  $n$  the sampling distribution of  $\bar{X}_n$  will be always Normal.
- (h) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ If two Normal distributions have same mean this means they are same distributions.
- (i) (1 point) \_\_\_\_\_ Interval estimation problem is just like point estimation, where we have one possible guess for the unknown parameter.

2. **Short Questions (6 points)**

- (a) (4 points) Suppose we have an iid random sample of size 6 where all random variables follow normal distribution with same mean 10 and variance 36. In particular this means the distribution of  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6$ , are all same and that is  $\mathcal{N}(10, 36)$ . Figure out the sampling distribution of  $\bar{X}_n$ . In other words, figure out  $\bar{X}_n \sim ?$  What is the mean and the variance of  $\bar{X}_n$ , in other words  $\mathbb{E}(\bar{X}_n)$ ? and  $\mathbb{V}(\bar{X}_n)$ ?

- (b) (2 points) If we have very large sample in the above problem, is there any additional benefit in this case?