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Graded Homework 1- Exercise 1

1. As the probability density function of d is:

$$f(d; \lambda) = \lambda e^{-\lambda d}$$

To get a p^{th} population quantile:

$$\int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda x} dx = p$$

$$-\frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\lambda x} + \frac{1}{\lambda} e^0 = \frac{p}{\lambda}$$

So the p^{th} population quantile is:

$$x = Q_D(p) = -\frac{\ln(1-p)}{\lambda}$$

2. From the expectation of exponential distribution:

$$E(D) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$Q_D(p) = -\ln(1-p)E(D)$$

The first empirical moment is:

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \bar{D}_n$$

$$Q_{\hat{D}(p)}^{MM} = \varphi^{-1}(\hat{\mu}_1)$$

$$= -\ln(1-p)\bar{D}_n$$

3. From CLT we know that:

$$\bar{D}_n \sim N\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}, \frac{1}{n\lambda^2}\right)$$

$$-\ln(1-p)\bar{D}_n \sim N\left(-\frac{\ln(1-p)}{\lambda}, \frac{(\ln(1-p))^2}{n\lambda^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{-\ln(1-p)\bar{D}_n - \frac{-\ln(1-p)}{\lambda}}{\frac{-\ln(1-p)}{\sqrt{n\lambda}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

The margin should be:

$$Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{-\ln(1-p)}{\sqrt{n\lambda}}$$

So the confidence interval should be:

$$\left[-\ln(1-p)\bar{D}_n - Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{-\ln(1-p)}{\sqrt{n\lambda}}, -\ln(1-p)\bar{D}_n + Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{-\ln(1-p)}{\sqrt{n\lambda}}\right]$$

4. As $D_i \sim \exp(\lambda)$, $\lambda D_i \sim \exp(1)$, which can be written as:

$$\lambda D_i \sim \text{gamma}(1, 1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda D_i \sim \text{gamma}(n, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda D_i \sim \text{gamma}(n, n)$$

so that:

$$\lambda \bar{D}_n \sim \text{gamma}(n, n)$$

As we know that $\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{Q_p(0.5)}$, we could construct the interval:

$$\text{gamma}_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n, n) \leq \frac{\ln 2 \bar{D}_n}{Q_p(0.5)} \leq \text{gamma}_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n, n)$$

Get that:

$$\frac{\ln 2 \bar{D}_n}{\text{gamma}_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n, n)} \leq Q_p(\hat{0.5}) \leq \frac{\ln 2 \bar{D}_n}{\text{gamma}_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n, n)}$$

So the exact confidence interval should be:

$$\left[\frac{\ln 2 \bar{D}_n}{\text{gamma}_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n, n)}, \frac{\ln 2 \bar{D}_n}{\text{gamma}_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n, n)} \right]$$