

# Final Examination of 5010 STAT TONY SHI JIASHENG.

1. True/False, give explanation.

① Th 6.12 of Lehmann. (Ch 1).

②  $\hat{F}_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}\{X_i \leq x\}$ ,  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  sample from  $P$  (all pdf).

Then  $\hat{F}_n(x)$  is UMVUE of  $F(x)$ .

③  $p$  is exponential family admits one-parameter canonical form.  
then it has monotone likelihood function.

2.  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  iid  $\sim U(0, \theta_1)$ ,  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  iid  $\sim U(0, \theta_2)$

① Find complete sufficient statistic for  $(\theta_1, \theta_2)$   $(X_{(n)}, Y_{(n)})$

② Find UMVUE of  $\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2}$ . ~~Give~~  $c(n) \cdot \frac{X_{(n)}}{Y_{(n)}}$ .

3.  $X = YZ$ ,  $Y \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $P(Z = \frac{1}{2}) = P(Z = -1) = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

①  $T(X) = X$  is sufficient but not complete.

② If there exists a complete sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .

4.  $f_\theta(x) = e^{-(x-\theta)} \mathbb{1}\{x > \theta\}$ . (Refer to <sup>Problem</sup> 4.7.1 of Keener).

① Find complete sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ . ( $T_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ )

②  $\phi = P(X_1 > x)$  ~~or  $P(X_1 \leq x)$~~ . Find Fisher info  $I(\phi)$ .

③ State Lehmann-Scheffé Theorem ties together with sufficiency, completeness, uniqueness, ~~bias~~ unbiased estimation.

Show that  $\hat{\phi}_n = \mathbb{1}\{T_n > x\} \cdot (1 - \frac{x}{T_n})^{n-1}$  is UMVUE of  $\phi$ .

5.  $(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$  are iid,  $X_i \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $Y_i | X_i = x \sim N(\theta x, 1)$ .

① Find MLE of  $\theta$

② Find limiting dist of  $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta} - \theta)$  (MLE 极限分布)  $\Rightarrow N(0, \frac{1}{I(\theta)})$

③ Construct  $1-\alpha$  Asymptotic confidence interval for  $\theta$  based on  $I(\hat{\theta})$ ,  $I(\theta)$  is Fisher info based on one observation  $(X_1, Y_1)$ .

④ Give the exact dist of  $\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2} (\hat{\theta} - \theta)$ .

6. ~~Q~~  $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ , <sup>v.s.</sup>  $H_1: \theta = \theta_1$ , Find the UMPT (uniform most powerful) of size  $\alpha$ . ~~for~~  $f_X(x) = e^{-(x-\theta)} \cdot 1\{x > \theta\}$ .