

Problem Set 5  
Data Analysis and Interpretation (EE 223)  
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1. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d.  $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ . Find UMVUE for  $\lambda$ .
2. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d.  $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ .
  - (a) Find  $E_\lambda[X_1^2]$ .
  - (b) Find  $E_\lambda[X_1^2 | \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = y]$ .
  - (c) Find  $\psi(\lambda)$  s.t.  $E_\lambda[X_1^2 | \sum_{i=1}^n X_i]$  is UMVUE for  $\psi(\lambda)$ .
3. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d.  $\text{Gaussian}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , where  $\mu$  is known. Consider the following family of estimators for  $\sigma^2$ ,

$$\delta_K(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2,$$

where  $\bar{X}$  is the sample mean.

- (a) Find MSE for  $\delta_K(\cdot)$ .
  - (b) Find the optimal value of  $K$  for which MSE is the minimum.
4. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. RVs with  $f_\lambda(\cdot)$  s.t.

$$f_\lambda(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}, \quad \forall x \geq 0, \lambda \in (0, \infty)$$

Let  $\psi(\lambda) = \lambda^2$ . Find UMVUE for  $\psi(\cdot)$ .

5. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. RVs with  $f_\theta(\cdot)$  where

$$\begin{aligned} f_\theta(x) &= 2x/\theta^2, & 0 < x < \theta, \\ &= 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\delta_c(\bar{x}) = c \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ .

- (a) Find MSE for  $\delta_c(\bar{x})$ .
  - (b) Find  $c$  that minimizes MSE.
6. Let  $X \sim N(\theta, \theta^2)$  and  $\theta \in [0, \infty)$ . Find MLE for  $\theta^2$ .
7. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. RVs. Find MLE for  $\theta$ .
  - (a) Bernoulli distribution with parameter  $\theta$
  - (b) Geometric distribution

$$f_\theta(x) = (1 - \theta)^{x-1} \theta$$

- (c) Poisson distribution

$$f_\theta(x) = \frac{\theta^x e^{-\theta}}{x!}$$

- (d) Binomial distribution

$$f_\theta(x) = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!} \theta^x (1 - \theta)^{n-x}$$

(e) Negative Binomial distribution

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \binom{x-1}{r-1} \cdot \theta^r \cdot (1-\theta)^{x-r}$$

(f) Exponential distribution

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, \quad x \geq 0$$

(g) Gaussian distribution

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-(x-\theta)^2/2\sigma^2}$$

(h) Rayleigh distribution

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2\theta^2}\right)}, \quad x > 0$$

(i) Gamma distribution

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \frac{\theta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\theta x}, \quad x > 0, \quad \theta, \alpha > 0.$$

(j) Pareto distribution

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \theta \frac{\beta^{\theta}}{x^{\theta+1}}, \quad x \geq \beta, \quad \theta, \beta > 0.$$

8. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d.  $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ . Find MLE for  $(1-\lambda)^2$ .