

Q5

Since  $n = 49 > 30$ , therefore we will take ~~z distribution~~ Normal distribution ~~by~~

where 
$$\frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim Z$$

$$1 - \alpha = 90.9 \quad \therefore \alpha = 0.1 \quad \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0.05$$

For 90% CI  $\rightarrow$  we know that limits will be

$$L = \left( \bar{x} - Z_{0.05} * \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \quad U = \left( \bar{x} + Z_{0.05} * \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

Here  $\frac{S^2}{\bar{x}} = 0.5625$   $S = 0.75$   $\sqrt{n} = \sqrt{49} = 7$

$$\therefore L = \left( 89 - Z_{0.05} * \frac{0.75}{0.7} \right) \quad U = \left( 89 + Z_{0.05} * \frac{0.75}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$Z_{0.05} = -1.64$$

$$\therefore L = 89 - 1.645 * \frac{0.75}{7}$$

$$U = \left( 89 + 1.645 * \frac{0.75}{7} \right)$$

$$L = 89 - 0.17$$

$$U = 89 + 0.17$$

$$88.83$$

$$= 89.17$$

$$\therefore 90\% \text{ CI } \rightarrow [88.83, 89.17]$$

Q17  $n = 100$   $\mu = 6.525$   $\sigma = 1.25$

To find  $P(6.275 < \bar{X} < 6.775)$

since  $n$  is large, we can take normal dist

$\therefore$  normalizing

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

normalizing both sides

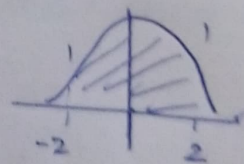
$$P\left(\frac{6.275 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < Z < \frac{6.775 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

~~not~~ substituting values

$$P\left(\frac{6.275 - 6.525}{1.25/10} < Z < \frac{6.775 - 6.525}{1.25/10}\right)$$

$$P(-2.0 < Z < 2.0)$$

~~not~~  $z$  table



$$= P(Z < 2) - P(Z < -2)$$

By normal table  $\Rightarrow 0.9772 - 0.0228$

$$= 0.9544$$

$\therefore$  Probability of getting  $\bar{X}$  bet<sup>n</sup> 6.275 & 6.775 is 0.9544



Q2

we need to calculate bias of each estimator.

$$\text{Bias} = E[\bar{X}_i] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

~~for~~  $E[X_i] = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{3}$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{3}$$

$$\therefore \text{Bias}(\theta_1) = \theta_1 - E[X_i] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bias}(\theta_2) \quad \theta_2 - E[X_i] &= \frac{5X_1 + 3X_2 + X_3}{9} - \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{3} \\ &= \frac{2X_1 - 2X_3}{9} \end{aligned}$$

~~as~~  $\theta_1$  is unbiased whereas  $\theta_2$  has a bias

$\therefore \theta_1$  is a better estimator. we should choose  $\theta_1$



Q3

Given X 0 1 2 3

$$P(x) \quad \frac{1-\theta}{3} \quad \frac{\theta}{3} \quad \frac{2(1-\theta)}{3} \quad \frac{2\theta}{3}$$

Sample : [2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2]

∴ for MLE

$$L(\theta) = P(X=2) \cdot P(X=0) \cdot P(X=3) \cdot P(X=1) \cdot P(X=0) \cdot P(X=1) \\ \cdot P(X=3) \cdot P(X=2) \cdot P(X=1) \cdot P(X=2)$$

$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1-\theta}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2(1-\theta)}{3}\right)^3 \left(\frac{2\theta}{3}\right)^2$$

Taking log likelihood

$$\ln(L(\theta)) = 2 \ln\left(\frac{1-\theta}{3}\right) + 3 \ln\left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right) + 3 \ln\left(\frac{2(1-\theta)}{3}\right) + 2 \ln\left(\frac{2\theta}{3}\right)$$

~~Taking derivative~~

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln(L(\theta)) = 2 \ln(1-\theta) + 3 \ln(\theta) + 3 \ln(1-\theta) + 2 \ln \theta + \underline{\underline{C}}$$

Taking deriv

$$\ln(L(\theta)) = -\frac{5}{1-\theta} + \frac{5}{\theta}$$

Equating to 0



$$\frac{S}{\theta} = \frac{S}{1-\theta}$$

$$2\hat{\theta} = 1 \quad \hat{\theta} = 1/2$$

$$\therefore \text{MLE } \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

~~(a)~~ (b) Using Moment Estimator

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \sum_{i=1}^3 x \cdot P(X=x) = 0 \cdot \frac{1-\theta}{3} + 1 \cdot \frac{\theta}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{2(1-\theta)}{3} + 3 \cdot \frac{2\theta}{3} \\ &= \frac{\theta}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4\theta}{3} + 2\theta = \frac{3\theta+4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

The value of mean based on samples is

$$\bar{X} = \frac{2+0+3+1+0+1+3+2+1+2}{10} = \frac{15}{10} = 1.5$$

$\therefore$  equating both

$$\frac{3\theta+4}{3} = 1.5$$

$$3\theta+4 = 4.5$$

$$3\theta = 0.5 \quad \theta = \frac{0.5}{3}$$

$$= 0.1666$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta} = 0.1666$$

Q4

a) acceptance region is  $[98.7, 101.3]$

$$P(98.7 \leq \bar{x} \leq 101.3)$$

Normalizing to  $z$ .

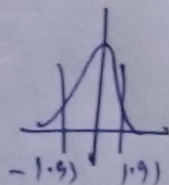
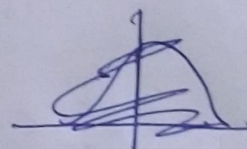
$$n = 9, \mu = 100, \sigma^2 = 4.$$

$$z = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

$$P\left(\frac{98.7 - 100}{2/3} \leq z \leq \frac{101.3 - 100}{2/3}\right)$$

$$P\left(\frac{-1.3}{2/3} \leq z \leq \frac{1.3}{2/3}\right)$$

$$P(-1.95 \leq z \leq 1.95)$$



$$\Rightarrow P(z < 1.95) - P(z < -1.95)$$

$$= 0.9744 - 0.0256$$

$$= 0.9488$$

$$\therefore \text{Type I error} = 1 - 0.9488 = 0.0512$$