

Homework 2

STA4322/STA5328

Introduction to Statistics Theory

Spring 2020, MWF 3:00pm

Due date: Friday, January 31st, 2020

All work must be shown for complete credit. W.M.S. denotes the course textbook, *Mathematical Statistics with Applications*.

1. If Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n are independent and identically distributed normal random variables with mean μ and variance σ^2 , then $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$ where $\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$. Prove this statement using moment generating functions.

2. Let X have probability density function

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(\theta-x)}{\theta^2} & 0 < x < \theta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

- (a) Show that X has distribution function

$$F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{2x}{\theta} - x^2\theta^2 & 0 < x < \theta \\ 1 & y \geq \theta \end{cases}.$$

- (b) Show that X/θ is a pivotal quantity.

- (c) Use the pivotal quantity from (b) to find a 90% lower confidence limit for θ .

3. Suppose that Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n form a random sample from the exponential distribution with unknown mean μ . Propose a confidence interval for μ with confidence level γ ($0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$). Hint: Determine constants c_1 and c_2 such that $P(c_1 < \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i < c_2) = \gamma$.

4. The downtime per day for a computing facility has mean 4 hours and standard deviation 0.8 hours.

- (a) Suppose we want to compute probabilities about the average daily downtime for a period of 30 days.

- What assumptions must be true to use the central limit theorem to obtain a valid approximation for probabilities about the average daily downtime?
- Under the assumptions you stated in the previous part, what is the approximate probability that the average daily downtime for a period of 30 days is between 1 and 5 hours?

- (b) Under the assumptions you stated in the previous part, what is the approximate probability that the *total* downtime for a period of 30 days is less than 115 hours?

5. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a random sample from a normal distribution with mean zero and variance σ^2 . Construct a 95% lower confidence limit for σ^2 .
6. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be independent and identically distributed random variables. Let each X_i be uniformly distributed on the interval $(-1, 1)$. Similarly, let Y_1, \dots, Y_n be independent and identically distributed random variables also uniformly distributed on the interval $(-1, 1)$. Assume all Y_i and X_i are independent. Let us then define a new variable Z_i : the variable $Z_i = 1$ if (X_i, Y_i) lies within the unit-disk (disk centered at 0 with radius 1); the variable $Z_i = 0$ if (X_i, Y_i) lies outside the unit-disk.
- (a) What is the distribution of Z_i ?
 - (b) Let $\bar{Z} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i$. What is the mean and variance of \bar{Z} ?
 - (c) What is the approximate, large-sample distribution of $4\bar{Z}$ (assuming n is very large)?
 - (d) Approximate $P(|4\bar{Z} - \pi| < .01)$ using the central limit theorem.