

**G5204: STATISTICAL INFERENCE**  
**Fall 2020**  
**Midterm**

1. Please **print** your name and student ID number in the upper right corner of this page.
2. This is a closed book, closed-notes examination. You can refer to five two-sided pages of notes.
3. Please write the answers in the space provided. If you do not have enough space, use the back of a nearby page or ask for additional blank paper. Make sure you sign any loose pages.
4. In order to receive full credit for a problem, you should show all of your work and explain your reasoning. Good work can receive substantial partial credit even if the final answer is incorrect.

Question	Total Points	Credit
1	25	
2	25	
3	25	
4	25	
total	100	

1. Consider a Pareto distribution with density function

$$f(x; \theta) = (\theta - 1)x^{-\theta}, \quad \theta > 2, \quad 1 \leq x < \infty$$

and suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are i.i.d. with density  $f(x; \theta)$ .

- (a) Find the method of moments estimate of  $\theta$ .

- (b) What is the maximum likelihood estimator of  $\theta$ ?

(c) Find the distribution of  $Z = (\theta - 1) \ln(X)$ .

(d) Use the Central Limit Theorem to approximate the distribution of  $\bar{Z}_n$  and find an approximate 95% confidence interval for  $\theta$ .

2. Suppose a sequence of independent trials, each with probability of success  $\theta$ , are performed until there are 3 total successes. Let  $X$  denote the total number of trials, we observe  $x = 18$ . Using a uniform prior on  $[0, 1]$ , find a Bayes estimator for  $\theta$  under squared-error loss function.

3. Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  form a random sample from the exponential distribution with mean  $1/\beta$ . Find the distribution of  $\sum_1^n X_i$  and use it to find a confidence interval for  $\beta$ . Hint: exploit the connection between the gamma distribution and the  $\chi^2$  distribution.

4. Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are i.i.d. with density function

$$f(x; \theta) = e^{-(x-\theta)}, \quad x \geq \theta.$$

- (a) Find a sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .

- (b) Is it minimally sufficient?