

## End Semester Examination : MTH673A

Maximum Points = 40

1. Generate  $(y_1, x_1), \dots, (y_{1000}, x_{1000})$  from the model

$$y_i = e^{-x_i} + \epsilon_i,$$

where  $\epsilon_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 1000$ ) are generated from standard normal distribution, and  $x_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, 1000$ ) are generated from uniform distribution on  $(-3, 3)$ . Propose a test to check whether  $X$  and  $\epsilon$  are independent or not and estimate the power of the test when

(i)  $X$  and  $\epsilon$  jointly follow bivariate normal distribution with  $E(X) = 0$ ,  $E(\epsilon) = 0$ ,  $Var(X) = 1$ ,  $Var(\epsilon) = 1$  and  $E(X\epsilon) = \frac{2}{3}$ . points = 6

(ii)  $X$  and  $\epsilon$  jointly follow standard Cauchy distribution. points = 6

2. Let the data  $\mathcal{X} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  be generated from an unknown distribution  $F$ , and the  $\alpha$ -trimmed mean based on the data  $\mathcal{X}$  is defined as

$\bar{x}_\alpha = \frac{1}{n-2[n\alpha]} \sum_{i=[n\alpha]+1}^{n-[n\alpha]} x_{(i)}$ , where  $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $[.]$  denotes the greatest integer inside  $[.]$ , and  $x_{(i)}$  denotes the  $i$ -th order statistic. The population version of the

$\alpha$ -trimmed mean is defined as  $\theta_\alpha = \frac{1}{1-2\alpha} \int_{F^{-1}(\alpha)}^{F^{-1}(1-\alpha)} x dF(x)$ . Does  $\sqrt{n}(\bar{x}_\alpha - \theta_\alpha)$  follow asymptotically normal distribution? If  $F$  is standard normal distribution, is the asymptotic variance of  $\sqrt{n}(\bar{x}_\alpha - \theta_\alpha)$  an increasing function of  $\alpha$ ? Justify your answers. points = 8 + 8

3. Let the data  $\mathcal{X} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  be generated from an unknown distribution  $F$ . Suppose that  $\hat{\theta}_{LTS}$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_{LMS}$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_{median}$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_{mode}$  and  $\hat{\theta}_{mean}$  denote the LTS, the LMS, the median, the mode and the mean, respectively based on the data  $\mathcal{X}$ . Compute the asymptotic efficiencies of the  $\hat{\theta}_{LTS}$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_{LMS}$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_{median}$  and  $\hat{\theta}_{mode}$  with respect to  $\hat{\theta}_{mean}$  when  $F$  is a standard normal distribution.

points = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3