

# Assignment 5

Jatin Tarachandani-CS20BTECH11021

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[https://github.com/jatin-tarachandani/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment\\_5/main.tex](https://github.com/jatin-tarachandani/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment_5/main.tex)

From Bayes Theorem,

$$\Pr(X = x, Y = y) = \Pr(Y = y) \Pr(X = x|Y = y) \quad (2.0.3)$$

$$= {}^yC_x \frac{1}{2^y} \frac{\lambda^y}{y!} e^{-\lambda} \quad (2.0.4)$$

## 1 Problem Statement

Let  $X, Y$ , have the joint discrete distribution such that  $X|Y = y \sim \text{Binomial}(y, 0.5)$  and  $Y \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ ,  $\lambda > 0$ , where  $\lambda$  is an unknown parameter. Let  $T = T(X, Y)$  be any unbiased estimator of  $\lambda$ . Then

1.  $\text{Var}(T) \leq \text{Var}(Y)$  for all  $\lambda$
2.  $\text{Var}(T) \geq \text{Var}(Y)$  for all  $\lambda$
3.  $\text{Var}(T) \geq \lambda$  for all  $\lambda$
4.  $\text{Var}(T) = \text{Var}(Y)$  for all  $\lambda$

## 2 Solution

**Definition 2.1.** Suppose we have an estimator  $T(X, Y)$ , acting on a set of 2 RVs  $X, Y$ ; which estimates a parameter  $\theta$ , then if

$$E(T(X, Y)) = \theta \quad (2.0.1)$$

the estimator is unbiased.

**Lemma 2.1.** Since  $Y$  has a Poisson distribution, we know that:

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \lambda \quad (2.0.2)$$

Let us represent  $\Pr(X = x, Y = y)$  as a function of  $x, y$ , and  $\lambda$ :  $f(x, y; \lambda)$ .

**Definition 2.2.** If  $T(X, Y)$  is an unbiased estimator of a parameter  $\lambda$ , the Cramer-Rao bound states that:

$$\text{Var}(T(X, Y)) \geq -\frac{1}{E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ln(f(x, y; \lambda))}{\partial \lambda^2}\right)} \quad (2.0.5)$$

From using (2.0.5) on  $T(X, Y)$ ,

$$\text{Var}(T(X, Y)) \geq -\frac{1}{E\left(\frac{\partial^2 \ln(f(x, y; \lambda))}{\partial \lambda^2}\right)} \quad (2.0.6)$$

$$\geq -\frac{1}{E\left(-\frac{y}{\lambda^2}\right)} \quad (2.0.7)$$

$$\geq \frac{\lambda^2}{E(y)} \quad (2.0.8)$$

$$\geq \lambda \quad (2.0.9)$$

because the expectation value of a Poisson distribution with parameter  $\lambda$  is  $\lambda$ .

The correct options are options (2) and (3), since by (2.0.9), we see that

$$\text{Var}(T) \geq \lambda = \text{Var}(Y)$$

(from (2.0.2)). (1) and (4) do not hold for all  $\lambda$ .