

**Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati**  
**Statistical Inference and Multivariate Analysis (MA 324)**  
**Problem Set 01**

1. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} Geo(p)$  with common PMF

$$f(x; p) = \begin{cases} p(1-p)^x & \text{if } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where  $p \in (0, 1)$  is an unknown parameter. Find a sufficient statistic for  $p$ .

2. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} Poi(\lambda)$ ,  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} Poi(2\lambda)$ , where  $\lambda > 0$  is unknown parameter. Also, assume that  $X$ 's and  $Y$ 's are independent. Show that  $\sum_{i=1}^m X_i + \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$  is a sufficient statistic for  $\lambda$ .

3. Let  $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} Bernoulli(p)$ , where  $0 < p < 1$  is unknown parameter. Denote

$$U = X_1(X_3 + X_4) + X_2.$$

Show that  $U$  is not a sufficient statistic for  $p$ .

4. Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are *i.i.d.* RVs with common PDF

$$f(x, \sigma, \mu) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma} e^{-\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}} & \text{if } x > \mu \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where  $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $\sigma > 0$ . Show that

- (a)  $X_{(1)} = \min \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$  is minimal sufficient for  $\mu$  if  $\sigma$  is known.
  - (b)  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)$  is minimal sufficient statistic for  $\sigma$  if  $\mu$  is known.
  - (c)  $(X_{(1)}, \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - X_{(1)}))$  is minimal sufficient statistic for  $(\mu, \sigma)$  if both parameters are unknown.
5. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\theta, \theta^2)$ , where  $\theta > 0$  is unknown parameter. Derive a minimal sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .
6. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\theta, \theta)$ , where  $\theta > 0$  is unknown parameter. Derive a minimal sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .
7. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} U(-\theta, \theta)$ , where  $\theta > 0$  is unknown parameter. Derive a minimal sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .