

Question 1: *Application of your knowledge of the exponential family*

- (a) Let the random variable X follow a Poisson distribution with parameter $\lambda > 0$. Show that the distribution of X belongs to the exponential family.
- (b) Let X_1, \dots, X_n be i.i.d. distributed random variables with $X_i \sim \text{Po}(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Let $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)^\top$. Show that the distribution of \mathbf{X} belongs to the exponential family.

Question 2: *Application of your knowledge of the location- and scale family*

Let X be logistically distributed with parameters $a \in \mathbb{R}$ and $b \in \mathbb{R}_+$. The density of the logistic distribution is defined as follows

$$f(x) = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{x-a}{b}\right)}{b \left(1 + \exp\left(-\frac{x-a}{b}\right)\right)^2}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. It is given that $\mathbb{E}(X) = a$ and $\text{Var}(X) = b^2\pi^2/3$. Show that the logistic distribution is part of the location-and scale family.

Question 3: *Extending your knowledge of the exponential family*

Show that in general it is true that:

If the distribution of real random variable X belongs to the exponential family with parameter vector $\boldsymbol{\theta} \in \mathbb{R}^p$ and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous, differentiable function with a continuous, differentiable inverse g^{-1} , then it follows that the distribution of $Z = g(X)$ also belongs to an exponential family.

Hint: In our situation, the rule of transformation in densities is applied to the distribution of Z . It is defined in the following way:

$$f_Z(z|\boldsymbol{\theta}) = |(g^{-1})'(z)| \cdot f_X(g^{-1}(z)|\boldsymbol{\theta})$$