

**Problem Set 7**

1. (Consistency of the sample slope)

Recall that we introduced earlier on what was the best linear predictor for  $Y$  given  $X$ , when  $Y$  and  $X$  were jointly distributed. We defined the best linear predictor as

$$\mathbb{E}^*(Y|X) = \alpha + \beta X,$$

where

$$\beta = \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X^2}$$

$$\alpha = \mu_Y - \beta\mu_X$$

Generally  $\sigma_{XY}$  and  $\sigma_X^2$  are unknown (if the joint distribution of  $X$  and  $Y$  is unknown). However, we can estimate  $\sigma_{XY}$  and  $\sigma_X^2$  using a random sample.

Use Theorem 5.5.4 and Slutsky Theorem to prove that

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{S_{XY}}{S_X^2} \rightarrow_p \beta$$

2. (Uniform MLE) Assume you are given the following random sample from a uniform( $a, b$ ) distribution  
{0.6849204, 3.216103, 2.789009, 3.023975, 3.42088, 0.5433397, 3.092291, 0.3053189, 2.776194, 4.357245}  
a) Recall that the uniform pdf is

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a} & \text{if } x \in [a, b] \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin [a, b] \end{cases}$$

with  $b > a$ .

Therefore, the likelihood function for the uniform distribution is

$$L(a, b|x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{b-a} I_{[a,b]}(x_i)$$

Recall that the  $I_{[a,b]}(x_i)$  function takes the value of one if  $x_i \in [a, b]$  and 0 otherwise.

- (a) Using the random sample values provided, evaluate the likelihood function above at the following parameter values:  
(i)  $a = 2.7, b = 4.3$   
(ii)  $a = 0.30, b = 3.02$ .

- (iii)  $a = 0.68, b = 4.5$
  - (iv)  $a = 0.2, b = 4.5$
  - (v)  $a = -2, b = 6$
- (b) If you had to choose  $a$  and  $b$  out of the five choices in (a), which values would maximize the likelihood function?
- (c) Notice that we can write the likelihood function as

$$L(a, b | x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left[ \frac{1}{b - a} \right]^n I_{[a, \infty]}(x_{(1)}) I_{[-\infty, b]}(x_{(n)}),$$

where  $x_{(1)} = \min(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  and  $x_{(n)} = \max(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ . Explain why.

- (d) What is the MLE for  $a$  and  $b$  in the general case with a random sample realization given by  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  that is distributed uniform $[a, b]$ .

In addition, solve the following problem from Casella and Berger: 7.12.