Example 4: Suppose we obtain a sample  $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ , from an Uniform  $(0, \theta)$  distributed random variable. Use  $\frac{X_{(n)}}{\beta}$  to form a 90% confidence interval for  $\theta$ .

a) Is  $\frac{X_{(n)}}{a}$  a pivotal quantity?

$$F_{x}(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{x}{\theta} \int_{x=0}^{x=x} \frac{1}{\theta} dx \quad 0 < x < 1$$

then 
$$(x) = n [F_{x}(x)] + x = n [6] [6] [6]$$

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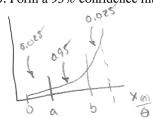
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$$f_{xm}(y) = f_{xm}(g_{xm}(g)) \left| \frac{d}{dy} g_{xm}(y) \right| = n \frac{(y0)}{6} (6)$$

$$= n y^{-1} \theta^{-1} \theta = n y^{-1} \theta^{-1} = n y^{-1}$$
 for  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ 

So les 4 is a proofel quentity!

b)  $P\left(a \le \frac{X_{(n)}}{a} \le b\right) = 0.95$ , find a and b. Form a 95% confidence interval for  $\theta$ 



$$= 0.025 = \int_{0}^{a} n y^{-1} dy = n \left[ y \right]_{y=0}^{y=a} = \left[ a^{n} - 0^{n} \right] = a^{n} = 0.025$$

$$= P O.975 = \begin{cases} b & n y^{-1} dy = b^{2} = 0.975 \Rightarrow b = 0.975 \end{cases}$$

$$P(\frac{X_{01}}{0.025}, 7, \Theta^{7}, \frac{X_{01}}{0.975}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}) = 0.95 = P(\frac{X_{01}}{0.975}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}) = 0.95 = P(\frac{X_{01}}{0.975}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}})$$