

## Homework Assignment #6

Note: You must provide sufficient detail in your derivations or proofs to earn full credit. No late homework will be graded.

1. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  where  $\mu \geq 0$  and  $\sigma \geq 1$ . If  $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and  $S^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$ , are  $\hat{\mu} = \max\{\bar{X}_n, 0\}$  and  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \max\{S^2, 1\}$  the maximum likelihood estimators of  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$ ?

2. Let  $X$  be the number of successes from  $n$  independent Bernoulli trials with success probability  $p$ .

(a) If we impose a prior distribution on  $p$  as the uniform distribution on  $(0,1)$ , find the Bayes estimator of  $p$ .

(b) If the prior distribution on  $\theta = p^2$  is uniform on  $(0,1)$ , what is the posterior mean of  $p$ ?

(c) The uniform prior is sometimes viewed as a prior that carries no prior information about the parameter. From this exercise, what do you learn about the uniform prior?

3. Let  $(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$  be a random sample from a bivariate normal distribution, where  $X_i$  is distributed as  $N(0, 1)$ , and  $Y_i - \beta X_i$  is independent of  $X_i$  and distributed as  $N(0, 1)$ . Find the best unbiased estimator of  $\beta$  for any given values of  $X_1, \dots, X_n$ .

4. Suppose that  $X = (X_1, \dots, X_k)$  is Multinomial with  $X \mid \theta \sim M_k(n; \theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k)$ , where  $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^k \theta_i = 1$ . Now assume that  $\theta$  has a prior distribution with the density

$$\pi(\theta) \propto \theta_1^{\alpha_1-1} \theta_2^{\alpha_2-1} \dots \theta_k^{\alpha_k-1},$$

with the (prior) expectation  $E[\theta_i] = \frac{\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k}$ . This prior distribution is often called the Dirichlet Distribution. Given a vector observation  $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x}$ ,

(a) calculate the posterior distribution of  $\theta$ .

(b) What is the Bayes estimator for  $\theta_i$  ( $i = 1, \dots, k$ ) under the squared error loss?