# Assignment 6

Varenya Upadhyaya EP20BTECH11026

Download all python codes from:

https://github.com/varenya27/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment6/codes

and all latex-tikz codes from:

https://github.com/varenya27/AI1103/blob/main/Assignment6/main.tex

## 1 Problem

Let $Y_1$ denote the first order statistic in a random sample of size $n$ from a distribution that has the pdf,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x-\theta)} & \text{when } \theta < x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Obtain the distribution of $Z_n = n(Y_1 - \theta)$

## 2 Solution

The first order statistic for any sample is the the minimum of the given sample In order to calculate the distribution for $Y_1$, we need the the cumulative distribution function $F(x)$:

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} f(t)\, dt \tag{2.0.1}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\theta} 0\, dt + \int_{\theta}^{x} e^{\theta-t}\, dt \tag{2.0.2}$$

$$= \left(e^{\theta-t}\right)_x^{\theta} \tag{2.0.3}$$

$$= 1 - e^{\theta-x} \tag{2.0.4}$$

$$= 1 - f(x) \tag{2.0.5}$$

This gives:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-(x-\theta)} & \text{when } \theta < x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{2.0.6}$$

Now,

$$F(x) = \Pr(X \leq x) \tag{2.0.7}$$

$$\implies 1 - F(x) = \Pr(X > x) \tag{2.0.8}$$

In the random sample of size $n$, $Y_1$ can take $n$ values. For $Y_1 = x$, all the other terms must be greater than $x$. Let $P_{Y_1}(y)$ be the pdf for $Y_1$:

$$Y_1 = min\{X_1, X_2 ..., X_n\} \tag{2.0.9}$$

$$P_{Y_1}(y) = \Pr(Y_1 = y) \tag{2.0.10}$$

Assume that $X_k$ is the minimum in the random sample for $k \in \{1, 2..., n\}$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{Y_1}(y) &= n \times \Pr(X_k = y) \times \Pr(X_1 > y, X_2 > y, ..X_{k-1} > y) \\ &\quad \times \Pr(X_{k+1} > y, ..., X_n > y) \\ &= n \times \Pr(X_k = y) \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \Pr(X_i > y)\right] \\ &\quad \times \left[\prod_{i=k+1}^{n} \Pr(X_i > y)\right] \\ &= n \times f(y) \times [1 - F(y)]^{n-1} \\ &= n(f(y))^n \end{aligned} \tag{2.0.11}$$

Thus,

$$P_{Y_1}(y) = \begin{cases} n(e^{-n(y-\theta)}) & \text{when } \theta < y < \infty \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{2.0.12}$$

Fig. 0 and Fig. 0 are the plots for the function in (2.0.12) when $\theta = 20$. It can be seen that as $n$ approaches infinity, the function attains a spike at $x = \theta$

The required distribution $Z_n$ is:

$$Z_n = n(Y_1 - \theta) \tag{2.0.13}$$

$$= \begin{cases} n(n(e^{-n(y-\theta)}) - \theta) & \text{when } \theta < y < \infty \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{2.0.14}$$

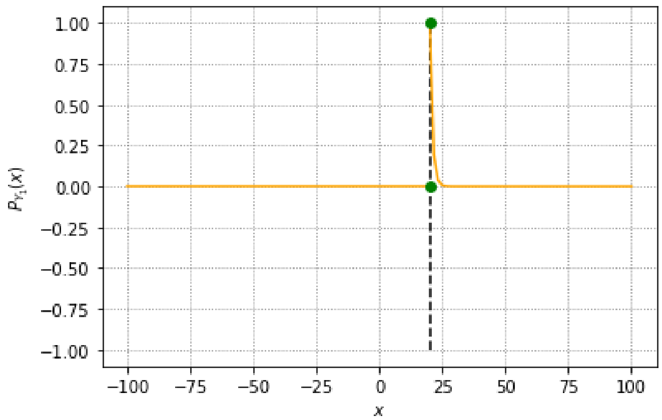


Fig. 0: Distribution when $n = 1$

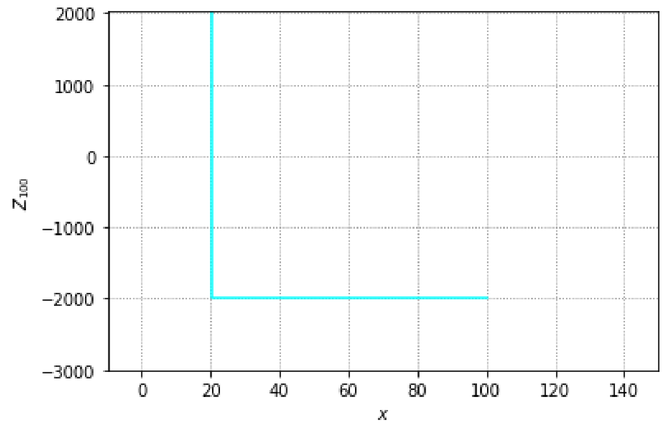


Fig. 0: $Z_n$ when $n = 100$

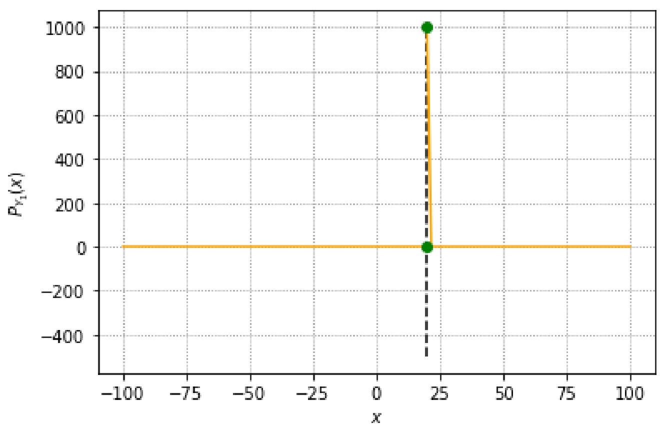


Fig. 0: Distribution as $n$ increases to 1000

Fig. 0 and Fig. 0 are the plots for the distribution in (2.0.14) for $\theta = 20$

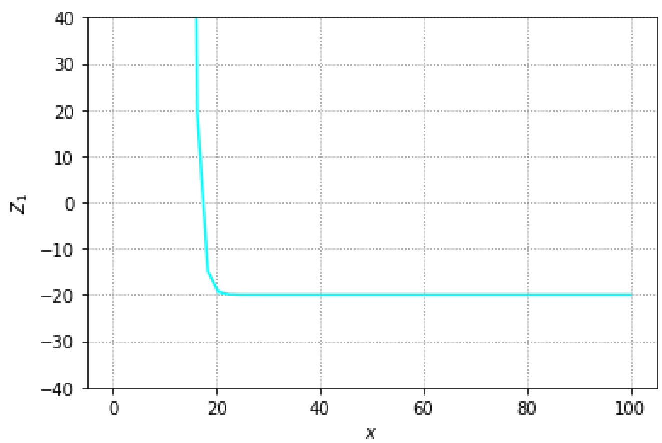


Fig. 0: $Z_n$ when $n = 1$