Assignment 6

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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 cumulative distribution function F(x) of x:

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\theta} 0 dt + \int_{\theta}^{x} e^{\theta - t} dt$$
(2.0.1)

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\theta} 0 dt + \int_{\theta}^{x} e^{\theta - t} dt \qquad (2.0.2)$$

$$= \left(e^{\theta - t}\right)_{x}^{\theta}$$

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

$$(2.0.3)$$

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

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

This gives:

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

Now,

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

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

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 Q(x) be the distribution for Y_1 :

$$Q(x) = n \times f(x) \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \Pr(X_i > x) \right]$$
 (2.0.9)

$$= nf(x) \times [1 - F(x)]^{n-1}$$
 (2.0.10)

$$= n(f(x))^n (2.0.11)$$

Thus,

$$Q(x) = \begin{cases} n(e^{-n(x-\theta)}) & \text{when } \theta < x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (2.0.12)

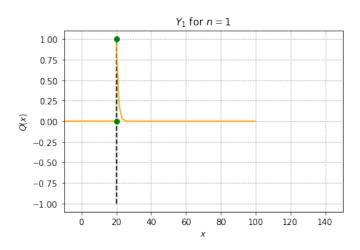


Fig. 0: Distribution when n = 1

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 becomes a vertical line at $x = \theta$

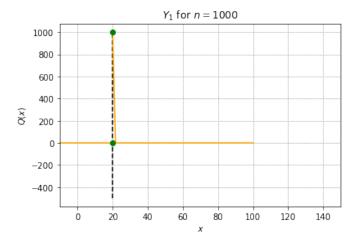


Fig. 0: Distribution as n increases to 1000

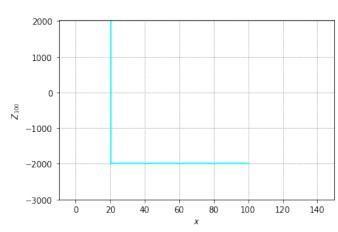


Fig. 0: Z_n when n = 100

The required distribution is Z_n :

$$Z_n = n(Y_1 - \theta)$$
 (2.0.13)
=
$$\begin{cases} n(n(e^{-n(x-\theta)}) - \theta) & \text{when } \theta < x < \infty \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
 (2.0.14)

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

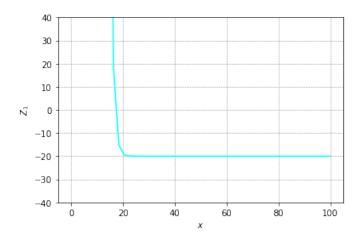


Fig. 0: Z_n when n = 1