

# Homework I: DATA130048

## Biostatistics

Due Thursday, March 26th, 2020

### 1 Problem 1: MLE & MME

Suppose that  $X$  is a discrete random variable with the following probability mass function, where  $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$  is a parameter. The following 10 independent observations were taken from such a distribution: (3, 0, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 0, 2, 1)

X	0	1	2	3
$P(X)$	$\frac{2\theta}{3}$	$\frac{\theta}{3}$	$\frac{2(1-\theta)}{3}$	$\frac{1-\theta}{3}$

Derive the MLE (maximum likelihood estimator) and MME (method of moments estimator) of  $\theta$ .

### 2 Problem 2: MLE & MME

Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are iid random variables with density function

$$f(x | \sigma) = \frac{1}{2\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{|x|}{\sigma}\right)$$

Find the MLE and MME of  $\sigma$ .

### 3 Problem 3: MLE & MME

Suppose that  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  form a random sample from a uniform distribution on the interval  $(0, \theta)$ , where parameter  $\theta > 0$  is unknown. Find the MME and MLE of  $\theta$ .

### 4 Problem 4: Central Limit Theorem & Delta Method

Suppose  $X_n \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$ , with  $p \neq \frac{1}{2}$ . Because  $\frac{X_n}{n}$  is the maximum likelihood estimator for  $p$ , the maximum likelihood estimator for  $p(1-p)$  is  $\delta_n = \frac{X_n(n-X_n)}{n^2}$ . Use Central Limit Theorem to show the limiting distribution for  $\frac{X_n}{n}$ , and use Delta Method to derive the limiting distribution for  $\delta_n$ .

## 5 Problem 5: Central Limit Theorem & Delta Method

Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  are iid with mean  $\mu$  and finite variance  $\sigma^2$ , and  $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . What is the limiting distribution of  $\bar{X}_n^2$ ?

## 6 Problem 6: Confidence intervals

Suppose that a clinical trial was conducted to estimate the response rate  $p$  of an experimental drug. We observed 13 responses among 65 subjects treated by this drug. Based on the binomial distribution, the estimated response rate is  $\hat{p} = 0.2$ . Construct the 95% confidence interval for  $p$  using the asymptotic normal approximation.