Ph.D. Qualifying Examination in Statistics January 2008

You need at least 50 points to guarantee a "pass".

- **1.** Let X_i be a random sample of size n with pdf $f(x; \eta) = e^{-(x-\eta)}$ $(x > \eta, \eta > 0)$.
- **1a)** (5 points) Find the MLE $\hat{\eta}$ and compute its pdf. Do you recognize it?
- **1b)** (5 points) Is $\hat{\eta}$ unbiased, asymptotically unbiased, MSE consistent, simple consistent?

2. Let X_i be a random sample of size n with pdf $f(x;\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}e^{-(x-\theta)/\theta}$ $(x > \theta, \theta > 0)$.

- **2a)** (5 points) What is the MME of θ ? Is it a reasonable estimator?
- **2b)** (5 points) What is the MLE of θ ?

3. (10 points) Let $X_i \sim \text{POI}(\mu)$ be a random sample of size *n*. Find the MLE of $e^{-\mu}$. Is it unbiased, asymptotically unbiased, MSE consistent, simple consistent? [Hint: The MGF of $\text{POI}(\mu)$ is $e^{\mu(e^t-1)}$.]

4. Let X_i be a random sample of size n with pdf $f(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$ (0 < x < 1, $\theta > 0$.)

- 4a) (5 points) Find a complete and sufficient statistic.
- **4b)** (5 points) Find a uniformly minimum variance unbiased estimator (UMVUE) of $1/\theta$.

5. Let X and Y be independent standard normals and consider (U, V) = (aX + bY, cX + dY). Assume that at least one of a and b is nonzero, and at least one of c and d is nonzero. (Otherwise either U or V would be 0 and the problem is not interesting.)

- **5a)** (5 points) Show that if ad = bc, then U and V cannot be independent random variables.
- **5b)** (5 points) Assume $ad \neq bc$ and find the joint pdf of (U, V).
- **5c)** (5 points) Find a necessary and sufficient condition for U and V to be independent.

6. Consider the pdf $f(x;\theta) = \theta x^{-(\theta+1)}$ $(x \ge 1)$. Let X_i be a random sample of size *n* with pdf $f(x;\theta_1)$. Let Y_i be a random sample of size *m* with pdf $f(x;\theta_2)$. The two sets of random variables are independent. We wish to test

$$H_0: \theta_1 = \theta_2$$
 against $H_a: \theta_1 \neq \theta_2$

- **6a)** (5 points) If one considers just the X-data, find the MLE $\hat{\theta}_1$.
- **6b)** (5 points) Derive a formula for the critical region obtained using the generalized likelihood ratio method.
- 7. Let $X_i \sim \text{EXP}(\theta)$ be a random sample of size n.
- **7a)** (5 points) Find the MGF of $\frac{2n\bar{X}}{\theta}$ and identify its distribution.
- **7b)** (10 points) Derive the generalized likelihood ratio test of $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ against $H_a: \theta \neq \theta_0$.
- 7c) (5 points) The following data are times (in hours) between failures of air conditioning equipment in a particular airplane: 74, 57, 48, 29, 502, 12, 70, 21, 29, 386, 59, 27, 153, 26, 326. Test $H_0: \theta = 125$ against $H_a: \theta \neq 125$.
- 8. Let X_i be a random sample of size n with pdf $f(x; \theta) = \frac{2x}{\theta^2}$ $(0 < x < \theta)$.
- 8a) (5 points) Use the MME $\tilde{\theta}$ to find an unbiased estimator of θ .
- **8b)** (10 points) Use the MLE $\hat{\theta}$ to find another unbiased estimator of θ .
- 8c) (5 points) Using the factorization criterion, find one sufficient statistic for θ . Which of the two unbiased estimators you have found has a lower variance?
- 8d) (5 points) Calculate $Var(\tilde{\theta})$ and $Var(\hat{\theta})$. Does this confirm your answer?

9. (5 points) Let ζ_n and η_n be two sequences of random variables. Prove or give counterexamples to the following statements:

- **9a)** If $\zeta_n \xrightarrow{d} \zeta$ and $\eta_n \xrightarrow{d} \eta$, then $\zeta_n + \eta_n \xrightarrow{d} \zeta + \eta$.
- **9b)** If $\zeta_n \xrightarrow{P} \zeta$ and $\eta_n \xrightarrow{P} \eta$, then $\zeta_n + \eta_n \xrightarrow{P} \zeta + \eta$.
- **9c)** If $\zeta_n \xrightarrow{d} \zeta$ and $\eta_n \xrightarrow{d} \eta$, then $\zeta_n + \eta_n \xrightarrow{P} \zeta + \eta$.

 $\begin{pmatrix} d \\ \rightarrow \end{pmatrix}$ and \xrightarrow{P} denote convergence in distribution and in probability, respectively.)

TABLE 4

100 \times yth Percentiles $\chi^2_{\gamma}(\nu)$ of the chi-square distribution with ν degrees of freedom

 $\gamma = \int_0^{\chi^2_{\gamma}(v)} h(y; v) \, dy$

	1 8,10		0.0.0	0.050	0.100	0.250	0.500	0.750	0.900	0.950	0.975	0.990	0.99
v	0.005	0.010	0.025	0.050	0.100	0.200				2.04	5.02	6.63	7.8
	1 Selection				0.02	0.10	0.45	1.32	2.71	3.84	7.38	9.21	10.6
1	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.58	1.39	2.77	4.61	5.99		11.34	12.8
2	0.01		0.03	0.35	0.58	1.21	2.37	4.11	6.25	7.81	9.35	13.28	14.8
3	0.07	0.11		0.71	1.06	1.92	3.36	5.39	7.78	9.49	11.14		16.7
4	0.21	0.30	0.48	1.15	1.61	2.67	4.35	6.63	9.24	11.07	12.83	15.09	10.
5	0.41	0.55	0.83	1.15	1.01	2.07	C. 3. 34 33.						101
				1.04	2.20	3.45	5.35	7.84	10.64	12.59	14.45	16.81	18.
6	0.68	0.87	1.24	1.64		4.25	6.35	9.04	12.02	14.07	16.01	18.48	20.
7	0.99	1.24	1.69	2.17	2.83		7.34	10.22	13.36	15.51	17.53	20.09	21.9
8	1.34	1.65	2.18	2.73	3.49	5.07	8.34	11.39	14.68	16.92	19.02	21.67	23.
9	1.73	2.09	2.70	3.33	4.17	5.90		12.55	15.99	18.31	20.48	23.21	25.
10	2.16	2.56	3.25	3.94	4.87	6.74	9.34	12.55	10.00	10.01			
10	2							40.70	17.28	19.68	21.92	24.72	26.
11	2.60	3.05	3.82	4.57	5.58	7.58	10.34	13.70		21.03	23.34	26.22	28.
	3.07	3.57	4.40	5.23	6.30	8.44	11.34	14.85	18.55	22.36	24.74	27.69	29.
12		4.11	5.01	5.89	7.04	9.30	12.34	15.98	19.81		26.12	29.14	31.
13	3.57	4.66	5.63	6.57	7.79	10.17	13.34	17.12	21.06	23.68	27.49	30.58	32.
14 15	4.07 4.60	5.23	6.26	7.26	8.55	11.04	14.34	18.25	22.31	25.00	27.49	30.50	02.0
16	5.14	5.81	6.91	7.96	9.31	11.91	15.34	19.37	23.54	26.30	28.85	32.00	34.:
17	5.70	6.41	7.56	8.67	10.09	12.79	16.34	20.49	24.77	27.59	30.19	33.41	35.
18	6.26	7.01	8.23	9.39	10.86	13.68	17.34	21.60	25.99	28.87	31.53	34.81	37.
19	6.84		8.91					21.00	25.99	30.14	32.85		35.
		7.63		10.12	11.65	14.56	18.34					36.19	
20	7.43	8.26	9.59	10.85	12.44	15.45	19.34	23.83	28.41	31.41	34.17	37.57	40.0
21	8.03	8.90	10.28	11.59	13.24	16.34	20.34	24.93	29.62	32.67	35.48	38.93	41.4
22	8.64	9.54	10.98	12.34	14.04	17.24	21.34	26.04	30.81	33.92	36.78	40.29	42.
23	9.26	10.20	11.69	13.09	14.85	18.14	22.34	27.14	32.01	35.17	38.08	41.64	44.
24	9.89	10.86	12.40	13.85	15.66	19.04	23.34	28.24	33.20	36.42	39.36	42.98	45.
25	10.52	11.52	13.12	14.61	16.47	19.94	24.34	29.34	34.38	37.65	40.65	44.31	46.
30	13.79	14.95	16.79	18.49	20.60	24.48	29.34	34.80	40.26	43.77	46.98	50.89	53.
40	20.71	22.16	24.43	26.51	29.05	33.66	39.34	45.62	51.80	55.76	59.34	63.69	66.
50	27.99	29.71	32.36	34.76	37.69	42.94	49.33	56.33	63.17	67.50	71.42	76.15	79.4
60	35.53	37.48	40.48	43.19	46.46	52.29	59.33	66.98	74.40	79.08	83.30	88.38	91.
70	43.28	45.44	48.76	51.74	55.33	61.70	69.33	77.58	85.53	90.53	95.02	100.42	104.
80	51.17	53.54	57.15	60.39	64.28	71.14	79.33	88.13	96.58	101.88	106.63	112.33	116.
		61.75	65.65	69.13	73.29	80.62	89.33	98.64	107.56	113.14	118.14	124.12	128.
90	59.20												

For large ν , $\chi^2_{\gamma}(\nu) \doteq \nu [1 - (2/9\nu) + z_{\gamma} \sqrt{(2/9\nu)}]^3$.