

**KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS**  
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**STAT 502: Statistical Inference**

Semester 142

First Major Exam

Saturday April 04, 2015

6:30 – 9:30 pm

Q.No.1:- (5+5 marks) The distribution of the sample mid-range (R) from a uniform distribution of a random variable  $X$  on  $\left(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2}\right)$  has the density function:

$$f(r) = n2^{n-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - |r - \theta| \right\}^{n-1}; \quad \theta - \frac{1}{2} < r < \theta + \frac{1}{2}$$

(a) Show that the sample mid-range is an unbiased estimator of  $\theta$ .

(b) Show that the sample mid-range is a consistent estimator of  $\theta$ .

Q.No.2:- (7 marks) If  $\hat{p}_1$  is the most efficient estimator of  $p$  and  $\hat{p}_2$  is a less efficient estimator with relative efficiency  $e = \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{p}_1)}{\text{Var}(\hat{p}_2)}$  and the correlation coefficient between  $\hat{p}_1$  and  $\hat{p}_2$  is  $\rho$ . If we define another estimator as  $\hat{p}_3 = \frac{(1-\rho\sqrt{e})\hat{p}_1 + (e-\rho\sqrt{e})\hat{p}_2}{(1+e-2\rho\sqrt{e})}$ , then show that  $\rho = \sqrt{e}$ .

Q.No.3:- (3+3+3 marks) Show that the following densities belong to the exponential family and give the sufficient statistic(s) for the unknown parameter(s).

(a) Negative Binomial distribution

$$f(x; \theta) = \binom{x+r-1}{r-1} p^r (1-p)^x; \quad x = r, r+1, r+2, \dots$$

(b) Weibull distribution

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{k}{\lambda} \left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{k-1} e^{-(x/\lambda)^k}; \quad x > 0$$

(c) Beta Distribution

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\beta(a,b)} x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1}; \quad 0 < x < 1$$

where  $\beta(a, b)$  is the beta function defined as  $\beta(a, b) = \frac{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)}{\Gamma(a+b)}$

Q.No.4:- (7 marks) In a sequence of  $n$  Bernoulli trials with  $p$  as the probability of success,  $x$  successes were observed. Show that  $\hat{p}\hat{q}^2$  is a biased estimator of  $pq^2$  but the bias  $\rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , where  $q = 1 - p$ ,  $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$  and  $\hat{q} = 1 - \hat{p}$ .

Q.No.5:- (6+4 marks)

(a) Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  form a random sample from the density function  $f(x; \theta)$ , subject to a number of regularity conditions. Find the Cramer-Rao lower bound for the variance of a biased estimator of  $g(\theta)$  where  $g(\theta)$  is some function of the unknown parameter  $\theta$ .

(b) Show that  $E\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\text{Log}_e L(x; \theta)\right)^2 = -E\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial\theta^2}\text{Log}_e L(x; \theta)\right)$

Q.No.6:- (5 marks) If  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is a random sample from Rayleigh distribution with probability density function  $f(x; \theta) = \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}}$ ;  $x > 0$ . Find whether there exist any Minimum Variance Bound (MVB) estimator for  $\theta$ . If yes, find its sampling variance as well.

Q.No.7:- (8+2 marks) Suppose that 2-dimensional vector  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$  form a random sample from a bivariate normal distribution with probability density function:

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^2)}\left\{\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)^2 - 2\rho\left(\frac{x-\mu_1}{\sigma_1}\right)\left(\frac{y-\mu_2}{\sigma_2}\right)\right\}}, \quad \begin{matrix} -\infty < x < \infty \\ -\infty < y < \infty \end{matrix}$$

where  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  are the unknown means of  $X$  and  $Y$  respectively,  $\sigma_1^2$  and  $\sigma_2^2$  are the known variances of  $X$  and  $Y$  respectively and the correlation coefficient ( $\rho$ ) between  $X$  and  $Y$  is also known.

(a) Find the Maximum Likelihood Estimators (MLE) of  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ .

(b) Comment on the 4 basic properties (unbiasedness, consistency, sufficiency, efficiency) of the estimators found in part (a).

Q.No.8:- (7 marks) Suppose that  $Y$  follows exponential distribution with probability density function  $f(y; \theta) = \theta e^{-\theta y}$ ;  $y > 0$ . We observe  $y_1 = 3, y_2 = 6, y_3 = 10$  and the prior of  $\theta$  is  $h(\theta) = \frac{3\theta^2}{19}$ ;  $2 < \theta < 3$ . Find the expression for Bayes' estimate of  $\theta$ .

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*With the Best Wishes*