

# Statistics Ph.D. Qualifying Exam: Part II

October 13, 2023

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1. Answer 8 out of 12 problems. Mark the problems you selected in the following table.

Problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Selected												
Scores												

2. Write your answer right after each problem selected, attach more pages if necessary. Assemble your work in right order.
3. You can use the  $N(0,1)$  distribution table as attached.

1. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be independent Poisson random variables with parameters  $\theta$  and  $\lambda$ , respectively. Show that the conditional distribution of  $Y|(X + Y)$  is binomial with the probability of success  $\lambda/(\theta + \lambda)$ .

2. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from a distribution whose pdf is

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{\log(\theta)}{\theta - 1} \theta^x, \quad 0 < x < 1, \theta > 1.$$

Is there a function of  $\theta$ , say  $g(\theta)$ , for which there exists an unbiased estimator whose variance attains the Cramér-Rao lower bound? If so, find it. If not, show why not.

3. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from a  $N(\theta, \sigma^2)$  population, and suppose that the prior distribution on  $\theta$  is  $N(\mu, \tau^2)$ . Here we assume that  $\sigma^2$ ,  $\mu$ , and  $\tau^2$  are all known.
- (a) Find the joint pdf of  $\bar{X}$  and  $\theta$ , where  $\bar{X}$  is the mean of the random sample.
  - (b) Find the posterior distribution of  $\theta$  given  $\bar{X}$ .
  - (c) If the squared error loss function is used, find the Bayes estimator of  $\theta$ .

4. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  and  $Y_1, \dots, Y_m$  be two independent random samples from  $\text{beta}(\mu, 1)$  and  $\text{beta}(\theta, 1)$  populations, respectively.

(a) Find a likelihood ratio test of

$$H_0 : \mu = \theta \quad \text{versus} \quad H_1 : \mu \neq \theta.$$

(b) Show that the test in part (a) can be based on the statistic

$$T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \log X_i + \sum_{j=1}^m \log Y_j}.$$

5. Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots$  are jointly continuous and independently distributed with marginal pdf  $f(x)$ , where each  $X_i$  represents annual rainfall at a given location.
- (a) Find the distribution for the number of years until the first year's rainfall ( $X_1$ ) is exceeded for the first time.
  - (b) Show that the mean number of years until  $X_1$  is exceeded for the first time is infinite.

6. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from a population with pdf

$$f(x|\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1, \quad \theta > 0$$

- (a) Is  $\sum X_i$  sufficient for  $\theta$ ? Explain.
- (b) Find a complete sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ .

7. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from the uniform( $\theta, \theta + 1$ ) distribution. To test  $H_0 : \theta = 0$  v.s.  $H_1 : \theta > 0$ , use the test

$$\text{reject } H_0 \text{ if } Y_n \geq 1 \text{ or } Y_1 \geq k,$$

where  $k$  is a constant,  $Y_1 = \min\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ ,  $Y_n = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\}$ .

- (a) Determine  $k$  so that the test will have size  $\alpha$ .
- (b) Find an expression for the power function of the test in part (a).
- (c) Prove that the test is UMP size  $\alpha$ .



8. Suppose  $(X, Y)$  have a trinomial distribution with parameters  $n, \theta_1, \theta_2$ , where  $n$  is the numbers of trials, and  $0 \leq \theta_1 + \theta_2 \leq 1$ . That is,

$$P(X = x, Y = y | \theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{n!}{x!y!(n-x-y)!} \theta_1^x \theta_2^y (1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2)^{n-x-y}.$$

Suppose we put the Dirichlet density

$$\pi(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \frac{\Gamma(a+b+c)}{\Gamma(a)\Gamma(b)\Gamma(c)} \theta_1^{a-1} \theta_2^{b-1} (1-\theta_1-\theta_2)^{c-1} \quad 0 \leq \theta_1 \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta_2 \leq 1; 0 \leq \theta_1 + \theta_2 \leq 1,$$

as prior for  $(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ .

- (a) Let  $r, s, t$  be positive. Find  $E\theta_1^r \theta_2^s (1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2)^t$ .
- (b) Find the posterior distribution of  $((\theta_1, \theta_2) | X = x, Y = y)$ . Is the Dirichlet distribution a conjugate prior for this problem?
- (c) For any function  $h$  of  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$ , defining the Bayes estimator of  $h(\theta_1, \theta_2)$  by  $d_B(\mathbf{X}) = E(h(\theta_1, \theta_2) | \mathbf{X})$ , find the Bayes estimators of  $\theta_2$ , and  $\theta_1 \theta_2 (1 - \theta_1 - \theta_2)$ .

9. Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be random variables such that  $Y|X = x \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda x)$ , and  $X$  has density

$$f_X(x) = \frac{\theta^\theta x^{\theta-1} e^{-\theta x}}{\Gamma(\theta)}, \quad x \geq 0.$$

Prove that

- (a)  $E(Y) = \lambda$  and  $\text{Var}(Y) = \lambda + \theta\lambda^2$ .  
(b)  $Y$  has density

$$f_Y(y; \lambda) = \frac{\Gamma(\theta + y)\lambda^y \theta^\theta}{\Gamma(\theta)y!(\theta + \lambda)^{\theta+y}}, \quad y = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

10. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_m$  be a random sample from  $N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$  and  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  a random sample from  $N(\mu_2, 4\sigma^2)$ .
- (a) Obtain maximum likelihood estimators of  $\mu_1, \mu_2$ , and  $\sigma^2$ .
  - (b) Derive the likelihood ratio test for testing  $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$  vs.  $H_1 : \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ . What is the sampling distribution of your test statistic under  $H_0$ ?

11. Suppose that  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  form a random sample from a Poisson distribution with unknown mean  $\theta$ . Let  $g(\theta) = P(X_1 + X_2 = 1)$ .
- (a) Find  $g(\theta)$ .
  - (b) Find an unbiased estimator of  $g(\theta)$ .
  - (c) Find maximum likelihood estimator of  $g(\theta)$ .
  - (d) Find a uniform minimum variance unbiased estimator (UMVUE) of  $g(\theta)$ .

12. Let  $(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$  be independently and identically distributed as  $(X, Y)$ , where  $(X, Y)$  follows a bivariate normal distribution with means  $E(X) = \mu_1$  and  $E(Y) = \mu_2$  and with the variances  $Var(X) = \sigma_1^2$  and  $Var(Y) = \sigma_2^2$  respectively. Assume that  $X$  is un-correlated with  $Y$ .
- (a) Derive the likelihood ratio test (LRT) for testing  $H_0 : \sigma_1^2 = \sigma_2^2$  against the alternative hypothesis  $H_1 : \sigma_1^2 \neq \sigma_2^2$ .
  - (b) Derive the probability distribution of your test statistic under  $H_1$ . What is the power function of the LRT test?

Table of  $P(Z < z)$ ,  $Z \sim N(0,1)$ 

<b>z</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.09</b>
<b>0.0</b>	0.50000	0.50399	0.50798	0.51197	0.51595	0.51994	0.52392	0.52790	0.53188	0.53586
<b>0.1</b>	0.53983	0.54380	0.54776	0.55172	0.55567	0.55962	0.56356	0.56749	0.57142	0.57535
<b>0.2</b>	0.57926	0.58317	0.58706	0.59095	0.59483	0.59871	0.60257	0.60642	0.61026	0.61409
<b>0.3</b>	0.61791	0.62172	0.62552	0.62930	0.63307	0.63683	0.64058	0.64431	0.64803	0.65173
<b>0.4</b>	0.65542	0.65910	0.66276	0.66640	0.67003	0.67364	0.67724	0.68082	0.68439	0.68793
<b>0.5</b>	0.69146	0.69497	0.69847	0.70194	0.70540	0.70884	0.71226	0.71566	0.71904	0.72240
<b>0.6</b>	0.72575	0.72907	0.73237	0.73565	0.73891	0.74215	0.74537	0.74857	0.75175	0.75490
<b>0.7</b>	0.75804	0.76115	0.76424	0.76730	0.77035	0.77337	0.77637	0.77935	0.78230	0.78524
<b>0.8</b>	0.78814	0.79103	0.79389	0.79673	0.79955	0.80234	0.80511	0.80785	0.81057	0.81327
<b>0.9</b>	0.81594	0.81859	0.82121	0.82381	0.82639	0.82894	0.83147	0.83398	0.83646	0.83891
<b>1.0</b>	0.84134	0.84375	0.84614	0.84849	0.85083	0.85314	0.85543	0.85769	0.85993	0.86214
<b>1.1</b>	0.86433	0.86650	0.86864	0.87076	0.87286	0.87493	0.87698	0.87900	0.88100	0.88298
<b>1.2</b>	0.88493	0.88686	0.88877	0.89065	0.89251	0.89435	0.89617	0.89796	0.89973	0.90147
<b>1.3</b>	0.90320	0.90490	0.90658	0.90824	0.90988	0.91149	0.91309	0.91466	0.91621	0.91774
<b>1.4</b>	0.91924	0.92073	0.92220	0.92364	0.92507	0.92647	0.92785	0.92922	0.93056	0.93189
<b>1.5</b>	0.93319	0.93448	0.93574	0.93699	0.93822	0.93943	0.94062	0.94179	0.94295	0.94408
<b>1.6</b>	0.94520	0.94630	0.94738	0.94845	0.94950	0.95053	0.95154	0.95254	0.95352	0.95449
<b>1.7</b>	0.95543	0.95637	0.95728	0.95818	0.95907	0.95994	0.96080	0.96164	0.96246	0.96327
<b>1.8</b>	0.96407	0.96485	0.96562	0.96638	0.96712	0.96784	0.96856	0.96926	0.96995	0.97062
<b>1.9</b>	0.97128	0.97193	0.97257	0.97320	0.97381	0.97441	0.97500	0.97558	0.97615	0.97670
<b>2.0</b>	0.97725	0.97778	0.97831	0.97882	0.97932	0.97982	0.98030	0.98077	0.98124	0.98169
<b>2.1</b>	0.98214	0.98257	0.98300	0.98341	0.98382	0.98422	0.98461	0.98500	0.98537	0.98574
<b>2.2</b>	0.98610	0.98645	0.98679	0.98713	0.98745	0.98778	0.98809	0.98840	0.98870	0.98899
<b>2.3</b>	0.98928	0.98956	0.98983	0.99010	0.99036	0.99061	0.99086	0.99111	0.99134	0.99158
<b>2.4</b>	0.99180	0.99202	0.99224	0.99245	0.99266	0.99286	0.99305	0.99324	0.99343	0.99361
<b>2.5</b>	0.99379	0.99396	0.99413	0.99430	0.99446	0.99461	0.99477	0.99492	0.99506	0.99520
<b>2.6</b>	0.99534	0.99547	0.99560	0.99573	0.99585	0.99598	0.99609	0.99621	0.99632	0.99643
<b>2.7</b>	0.99653	0.99664	0.99674	0.99683	0.99693	0.99702	0.99711	0.99720	0.99728	0.99736
<b>2.8</b>	0.99744	0.99752	0.99760	0.99767	0.99774	0.99781	0.99788	0.99795	0.99801	0.99807
<b>2.9</b>	0.99813	0.99819	0.99825	0.99831	0.99836	0.99841	0.99846	0.99851	0.99856	0.99861
<b>3.0</b>	0.99865	0.99869	0.99874	0.99878	0.99882	0.99886	0.99889	0.99893	0.99896	0.99900
<b>3.1</b>	0.99903	0.99906	0.99910	0.99913	0.99916	0.99918	0.99921	0.99924	0.99926	0.99929
<b>3.2</b>	0.99931	0.99934	0.99936	0.99938	0.99940	0.99942	0.99944	0.99946	0.99948	0.99950
<b>3.3</b>	0.99952	0.99953	0.99955	0.99957	0.99958	0.99960	0.99961	0.99962	0.99964	0.99965
<b>3.4</b>	0.99966	0.99968	0.99969	0.99970	0.99971	0.99972	0.99973	0.99974	0.99975	0.99976
<b>3.5</b>	0.99977	0.99978	0.99978	0.99979	0.99980	0.99981	0.99981	0.99982	0.99983	0.99983
<b>3.6</b>	0.99984	0.99985	0.99985	0.99986	0.99986	0.99987	0.99987	0.99988	0.99988	0.99989
<b>3.7</b>	0.99989	0.99990	0.99990	0.99990	0.99991	0.99991	0.99992	0.99992	0.99992	0.99992
<b>3.8</b>	0.99993	0.99993	0.99993	0.99994	0.99994	0.99994	0.99994	0.99995	0.99995	0.99995
<b>3.9</b>	0.99995	0.99995	0.99996	0.99996	0.99996	0.99996	0.99996	0.99996	0.99997	0.99997
<b>4.0</b>	0.99997	0.99997	0.99997	0.99997	0.99997	0.99997	0.99998	0.99998	0.99998	0.99998
<b>4.1</b>	0.99998	0.99998	0.99998	0.99998	0.99998	0.99998	0.99998	0.99998	0.99999	0.99999