



M 15937

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Second Semester M.Sc. Degree Examination, May 2009

STATISTICS

Paper – 2.4 : Inference – I

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : Answer any 5 questions without omitting any Unit. All questions carry equal marks.

UNIT – I

I. a) Distinguish between minimal sufficiency and sufficiency. Give examples. Let

X follow $P(\theta)$. Show that $T = \sum_{i=1}^n l_i X_i$ is sufficient if and only if

$l_1 = l_2 = \dots = l_n$

$$p(x|\tau) = \frac{e^{-n\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\tau^n}$$

$$= p(\tau)$$

b) Define consistency. Let $f(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}, 0 < x < \theta$. Show that

$X_{(n)} = \max(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ is consistent for θ .

II. a) State and prove Basu's theorem on sufficiency.

b) Define unbiased estimator. Prove or disprove the following :

i) Unbiased estimators are always consistent

ii) There exist an unbiased estimator for every parametric function.

UNIT – II

III. a) Define moment estimator. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sample from beta distribution with parameters α and β . Find the moment estimator for (α, β) . Are they consistent for (α, β) .

b) Describe the method of maximum likelihood estimation. Find MLE of θ when :

i) $X \sim N(\theta, \theta), \theta > 0$

ii) $X \sim U(\theta, \theta+1), \theta > 0$.

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- IV. a) Describe the method of minimum chi-square. Prove or disprove. Minimum chi-square estimators are always consistent.
- b) Under the regularity conditions, to be stated, show that the likelihood equation provides a consistent estimator and it is unique.

UNIT - III

- V. a) State and prove Cramer-Rao inequality.
- b) Define Fisher information matrix. Find Fisher information matrix when X follows gamma distribution with parameters α and β .
- VI. a) Define uniformly minimum variance unbiased estimator. Let $X \sim N(\theta, 1)$. Find UMVUE of
- $P(X \leq U)$ and
 - $\xi_p = F^{-1}(p)$ where $F(\cdot)$ is the distribution function.
- b) Prove : A necessary and sufficient condition for an unbiased estimator T of $\psi(\theta)$ to be most efficient is that T be sufficient and the relation
- $$T(X) - \psi(\theta) = k(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log L(\theta, x) \text{ for some } k(\theta).$$

UNIT - IV

- VII. a) Distinguish between prior and posterior distributions. Let $X \sim N(\theta, 1)$. Find a conjugate prior for θ . Using this, find Bayes estimator of θ under squared error loss function.
- b) Define minimax estimator. If the risk function corresponding to a Bayes estimator T is constant, show that T is minimax.
- VIII. a) Define admissible and inadmissible rules. Find an admissible estimator of θ when $X \sim N(\theta, 1)$.
- b) Define Pitman estimator for a scale parameter θ . Find Pitman estimator of θ when $X \sim N(0, \theta)$.



UNIT - V

- IX. a) Define uniformly most accurate interval. Let $X \sim U(0, \theta)$. Find a uniformly most accurate confidence interval for θ .
- b) Explain shortest length confidence interval. Let $X \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$. Find shortest length confidence interval for σ^2 .
- X. a) Describe large sample confidence intervals. Find 100 $(1 - \alpha)\%$ large sample confidence interval for θ when $X \sim P(\theta)$.
- b) Define uniformly most accurate unbiased confidence interval.

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be i.i.d. with $f(x, \theta) = \frac{\theta}{x^2}, x \geq \theta$. Find uniformly most accurate confidence interval for θ based on the pivot $\frac{\theta}{X_{(1)}}$.