

STA 312s19 Assignment Two¹

The paper and pencil questions are not to be handed in. They are practice for Quiz 2 on January 21st. The R parts may be handed in as part of the quiz. **Bring your printout(s) to the quiz.** Do not write anything on your printout(s) in advance except possibly your name and student number.

1. Let X have a Bernoulli distribution with parameter θ . Verify the formulas for expected value and variance on the formula sheet.
2. Let X have an exponential distribution with parameter λ . Verify the formulas for expected value and variance on the formula sheet.
3. Let $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Show $Z = \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$.
4. Prove that if $Z \sim N(0, 1)$, then $Z^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$.
5. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a random sample (that is, independent and identically distributed) from a distribution with expected value μ and variance σ^2 . The sample mean is $\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$.
 - (a) Calculate $E(\bar{X}_n)$. Show your work.
 - (b) Calculate $Var(\bar{X}_n)$. Show your work.
6. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a random sample (that is, independent and identically distributed) from a Poisson distribution with parameter $\lambda > 0$. The sample mean for a sample of $n = 49$ is $\bar{X} = 4.2$.
 - (a) Derive a formula for $\hat{\lambda}$, the maximum likelihood estimate of λ .
 - (b) Carry out the second derivative test.
 - (c) Give a point estimate of λ . Your answer is a number.
 - (d) Give a 95% confidence interval for λ ; the answer is a pair of numbers. My lower confidence limit is 3.63. Note that in this problem you do *not* need to go through the Fisher information to get the standard error, because you can just write down the exact variance of $\hat{\lambda}$.

¹This assignment was prepared by [Jerry Brunner](#), Department of Mathematical and Computational Sciences, University of Toronto. It is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution - ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License](#). Use any part of it as you like and share the result freely. The L^AT_EX source code is available from the course website: <http://www.utstat.toronto.edu/~brunner/oldclass/312s19>

- (e) Carry out a two-sided Z -test of $H_0 : \lambda = 3$.
- What is the critical value? The answer is a number You can use R, or just look it up on the lecture slides.
 - Calculate the test statistic. The answer is a number. I did it two ways and got $Z = 4.1$ and $Z = 4.85$. The method yielding 4.1 is more similar to what we will be doing later in the course.
 - Do you reject the null hypothesis at $\alpha = 0.05$? Answer Yes or No.
 - Do you conclude that λ is different from 3? Answer Yes or No.
 - If the answer to the last question was Yes, do you conclude that λ is less than 3, or that λ is greater than 3? Pick one.
 - Use R to calculate the two-sided p -value for $Z = 4.1$. My answer is $4.131501e-05 = 0.00004131501$.
7. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be a random sample from a distribution with density $f(x|\pi) = \pi e^{-\pi/x} \frac{1}{x^2}$ for $x > 0$, and zero for $x \leq 0$. The unknown parameter π is greater than zero.
- Verify that this really is a density by showing that it integrates to one. To save some work, you may use the fact that all the densities on the formula sheet integrate to one.
 - Derive a formula for the MLE of π . Include the second derivative test. Show your work and circle your final answer.
 - Give a formula for \hat{v}_n , the estimated asymptotic variance of $\hat{\pi}_n$. Show a little work.
 - The file <http://www.utstat.toronto.edu/~brunner/data/legal/inversegamma.data.txt> has a set of raw data. Using R and your answers to Questions 7b and 7c, calculate
 - The maximum likelihood estimate $\hat{\pi}_n$.
 - A 95% confidence interval for π .
 The answers are numbers on your printout.
- (e) Test $H_0 : \pi = 3.14159$ with a two-sided large-sample Z -test, using the $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level.
- There are two critical values, one for the lower tail and one for the upper tail. What are they? The answers are numbers.
 - What is the value of the test statistic? The answer is a number on your printout.
 - Use R to calculate the 2-sided p -value. The answer is a number on your printout. My answer is 0.01125527.
 - Do you reject the null hypothesis? Answer Yes or No.
 - Are the results statistically significant? Answer Yes or No.
 - Do these data contradict claim that $\pi = 3.14159$? Answer Yes or No.

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