

Midterm 2 : Stat 426

12/3/2004

Solution :

1. (a)  F. If  $\alpha > \gamma$ , the CI will be smaller.
1. (b)  F. The CI will be from  $-\infty$  to  $+\infty$  and will be of little practical value.
1. (c)  F. The log-likelihood  $f_{\underline{n}}$  may not be differentiable.
1. (d)  T. Law of large ~~num~~ numbers.
1. (e)  T.  $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 / \sigma^2 \sim \chi_n^2$  - this can be used as a pivot.

2.

$$2. \quad Y_i = \beta X_i + \epsilon_i \quad , \quad \epsilon_i \text{ 's are i.i.d } N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\underline{(a)} \quad E(Y_i) = \beta X_i + E(\epsilon_i) = \beta X_i$$

$$\text{Var}(X_i) = \text{Var}(\epsilon_i) = \sigma^2$$

$$Y_i \sim N(\beta X_i, \sigma^2)$$

- independent but not identically distributed (different means)

(b) The joint density can be written as

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (Y_i - \beta X_i)^2\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^n (2\pi)^{n/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta X_i)^2\right]$$

Thus, the log likelihood (call it  $l(\beta, \sigma)$ ) is -

$$l(\beta, \sigma) = -n \log \sigma - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta X_i)^2 + \text{constant}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta X_i) \cdot (-X_i)$$

equating with 0,

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum X_i Y_i}{\sum X_i^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma} = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta x_i)^2$$

equating with 0 and plugging in  $\hat{\beta}$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{\beta} x_i)^2$$

$$\therefore \hat{\sigma} = \left[ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{\beta} x_i)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\text{where } \hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum x_i y_i}{\sum x_i^2}$$

Then  $(\hat{\beta}, \hat{\sigma})$  is the MLE for  $\beta, \sigma$ .

(3)  $X_1, X_2$  are iid  $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$

Thus,  $2\lambda X_1, 2\lambda X_2$  are iid  $\text{Exp}(\frac{1}{2})$  or  $\chi^2_2$

Thus,  $2\lambda (X_1 + X_2) \sim \chi^2_4$

Thus,  $P \left[ \chi^2_{4, \alpha/2} \leq 2\lambda (X_1 + X_2) \leq \chi^2_{4, (1-\alpha/2)} \right] = 1 - \alpha$

Thus, the required CI is,

$$\left[ \frac{\chi^2_{4, \alpha/2}}{2(X_1 + X_2)}, \frac{\chi^2_{4, (1-\alpha/2)}}{2(X_1 + X_2)} \right]$$