



You have four sections (A, B, C, D). Select 2 questions from each section and answer them. Best Wishes.

Section A:

- 1) Suppose a random sample of size  $n$  is available from the distribution

$$f(x; p) = p(1-p)^{x-1}; x = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \infty.$$

Find the maximum likelihood estimator of  $p$ .

- 2) Find the moment estimator of  $\theta$  if a random sample of size  $n$  is available from the distribution

$$f(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}; 0 < x < 1.$$

- 3) Suppose we have a sample of  $n$  observation from  $N(0; \theta)$ . Show that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \text{ is a sufficient statistics for } \theta.$$

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Section B:

- 1) Suppose a random sample of size 10 is available from the distribution

$$P(X=x) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}; x = 0, 1.$$

Using a sample observation, a hypothesis  $H_0: p = 0.2$  is to be tested

against  $H_1: p = 0.6$ . The hypothesis will be rejected if  $\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i > 4$ .

Compute the probability of Type-I error for the test and its power.

- 2) A sample of size 4 is drawn from Poisson distribution with parameter  $\lambda$ .

Find the most powerful test of size  $\alpha$  for testing  $H_0: \lambda = 2$  against

$$H_1: \lambda = 3.$$

- 3) A random sample of size  $n$  is available from the distribution

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \exp\left(-\frac{x}{\theta}\right); x > 0; \theta > 0.$$

Use the Generalized Likelihood Ratio method to develop a test statistic for testing the hypothesis  $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$  against  $H_1: \theta \neq \theta_0$ .





Section C:

- 1) Let  $X$  be a random variable having pdf,

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{35}(x+3); -2 < x < 3.$$

Find the distribution of  $z = x^2$ .

- 2) Find the distribution for which the Characteristic function (cf) is

$$\phi(t) = (q + pe^{it})^n.$$

- 3) Let  $X$  be a Poisson random variable with probability function,

$$p_k = P(X = k) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^k}{k!}; k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Find the mean and variance using the probability generating function (pgf) of Poisson distribution.

Section D:

- 1) For the regression model  $Y_i = \beta_0 + \epsilon_i$ . Derive the least squares estimator of  $\beta_0$  for this model and Prove that the least squares estimator of  $\beta_0$  obtained is unbiased.

- 2) Consider the simple linear model,  $Y = \alpha + \beta X + e$  with  $e \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2)$  in usual notation. Prove that  $Var(\hat{\alpha}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \sigma_e^2$ .

- 3) Let  $y = X\beta + e$ , where  $X$  is an  $n \times (k+1)$  matrix of full rank,  $\beta$  is a  $(k+1) \times 1$  vector of unknown parameters, and  $e$  is an  $n \times 1$  random vector with mean 0 and variance  $\sigma^2 I$ . Show that the least squares estimator  $b$  is the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE) for  $\beta$ .