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Spring, 2007

Applied Statistics Comprehensive Examination

Statistical Theory I & II

Calculators are not permitted on this part of the examination.

- (20) 1. Suppose X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 are independent random variables, where X_1 has a normal distribution with mean 2 and variance σ^2 , X_2 has a normal distribution with mean 1 and variance σ^2 and X_3 has a normal distribution with mean 2 and variance σ^2 . Let

$$W = c \left[\frac{4(X_1 - 2)^2}{(X_2 - 1)^2 + (X_3 - 2)^2} \right]$$

Find c such that W will have an $F(1, 2)$ distribution. Simplify your answer.

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- (25) 2. Let X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 be independent Poisson random variables with means θ , 2θ and 3θ , respectively. Derive the maximum likelihood estimator of θ . Simplify your answer.

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- (25) 3. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from a population with probability density function

$$f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \theta(4-x)^{\theta-1} & \text{if } 3 \leq x \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

where $\theta > 0$.

- a. Consider $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ versus $H_a: \theta = \theta_a$ where $\theta_a > \theta_0$. Find the best critical region (Neyman-Pearson Lemma) for this test. Simplify your answer.
- b. If there is only one observation X from this population, find the best critical region with $\alpha = 0.05$ when testing $H_0: \theta = 1$ versus $H_a: \theta = 2$.

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- (30) 4. Let T_1 and T_2 be unbiased estimators of a population parameter θ , each estimator based upon a different independent random sample. Let T_1 and T_2 have variances σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 , respectively.
- Show that $T = \lambda T_1 + (1 - \lambda)T_2$ is also an unbiased estimator of θ .
 - Find the value of λ that minimizes the variance of T .
 - Discuss how the solution to the problem in part *b* would change if T_1 and T_2 were based on the *same* random sample. (It is not necessary to find this new solution. Just indicate what would have to be considered.)