## INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, BANGALORE CENTRE B.MATH - Second Year, Second Semester, 2011-12 Statistics - II, Backpaper Examination

1. The life time X, of a certain product, has the  $Exponential(\theta)$  distribution with density

 $f(x|\theta) = \theta \exp(-\theta x), x > 0, \theta > 0.$ 

Let  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  be life times of a random sample of n > 1 such products. Consider testing

$$H_0: \theta \leq \theta_0$$
 versus  $H_1: \theta > \theta_0$ 

(a) Show that the conditions required for the existence of UMP test are satisfied here.

(b) Derive the UMP test of level  $\alpha$ .

**2.** Let  $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$  and  $Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_m$  be independent random samples, respectively, from  $N(\mu_1, \sigma^2)$  and  $N(\mu_2, \sigma^2)$ , where  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  and  $\sigma^2$  are unknown. For testing

[10]

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$
 versus  $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ ,

find the generalized likelihood ratio test at the significance level  $\alpha$ . [10]

**3.** The number of occurrences of a certain disease, X, is assumed to have the Poisson( $\lambda$ ) distribution with mean  $\lambda$ . Consider data  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  from n > 1 widely separated areas.

(a) Derive the maximum likelihood estimator,  $\hat{\lambda}$ , of  $\lambda$ .

(b) Is  $\hat{\lambda}$  a consistent estimator of  $\lambda$ ?

(c) Derive the asymptotic distribution of  $\hat{\lambda}$ .

(d) Derive the asymptotic distribution of  $(\hat{\lambda})^{1/2}$ . (e) Find a large in a large in a set  $\hat{\lambda}$ 

(e) Find a large sample 95% confidence interval for  $\lambda$  using (d). [15]

**4.** Consider a trial which ends up in 'Success' with probability p or 'Failure' with probability 1 - p,  $0 . Let X denote the number of independent trials required to obtain the first 'Success'. Let <math>X_1, \ldots, X_n$  be a random sample from the distribution of X. Assume the Beta(a, b) prior distribution on p.

(a) Derive the posterior distribution p given the data.

(b) Find the highest posterior density estimate of p.

(c) Find the posterior mean and posterior standard deviation of *p*. [15]