

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, BANGALORE CENTRE
B.MATH - Third Year, Second Semester, 2002-03
Statistics - IV, Final Examination, May 3, 2003

(10) 1. Suppose we have a random sample X_1, \dots, X_n from a continuous distribution with unknown c.d.f. F . Consider testing $H_0 : F = F_0$, where F_0 is a completely specified c.d.f.

(a) What are the directional and non-directional Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistics that are useful for this test and when are they used?

(b) Show that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistics mentioned in (a) are distribution free under the null hypothesis.

(10) 2. Suppose we have a random sample X_1, \dots, X_n from a continuous distribution with c.d.f. F and density f , both of which are completely unknown.

(a) Define the histogram estimate of f .

(b) Show that under appropriate conditions the histogram is a consistent estimator of f .

(10) 3. Suppose $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, \theta)$, where n is fixed but θ is unknown. Consider estimating θ under the loss $L(\theta, a) = \theta^{-2}(\theta - a)^2$.

(a) Show that $\delta_c(X) = cX$ is inadmissible if $c > 1/n$.

(b) Find the Bayes estimator of θ with respect to the prior $\pi(\theta) \propto \theta^{5/2}$, $0 < \theta < 1$.

(10) 4. Let X be $N(\theta, 1)$, where $\theta > 0$. Consider the decision problem where the loss function is $L(\theta, a) = (\theta - a)^2$. Consider the two decision rules, $\delta_1(X) = X$ and $\delta_2(X) = X^+ = \max\{X, 0\}$. Show that δ_2 has a uniformly smaller risk than δ_1 for all $\theta > 0$.

(10) 5. Consider a two-person, zero-sum game which is strictly determined.

(a) Explain why player I should use the maximin strategy and player II, the minimax strategy, if they are intelligent.

(b) Solve the game with the following loss matrix:

	a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4
θ_1	3	5	0	0
θ_2	0	4	3	1
θ_3	0	3	1	2