

# Final practice

Math 483 Fall 2019.

1. Suppose  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_1)$ ,  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_2)$  and  $n = 25$ . The sample observations yielded  $\bar{X} = 7.3$  and  $\bar{Y} = 5.1$ .
  - (a) Find a 95% confidence interval for  $\lambda_1 - \lambda_2$ , based on Normal approximation.
  - (b) Based on the above CI, do you believe that  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ ?
  - (c) Perform the Wald test for  $H_0 : \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ . Find the p-value.
  
2. For the Exponential (mean =  $\theta$ ) distribution
  - (a) Find the MLE for  $\theta$  (assume  $\theta > 0$ ).
  - (b) Find the Fisher information.
  - (c) Find the 95% confidence interval for  $\theta$ , based on a sample of size  $n = 100$ , and  $\sum_{i=1}^{100} X_i = 4132$ .
  - (d) Perform the Likelihood Ratio test for  $H_0 : \theta = 40$
  
3.  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  are identically distributed with mean 0 and variance 2. Find  $\text{Var}(\bar{X})$  when:
  - (a)  $\{X_i\}$  are independent
  - (b)  $\text{corr}(X_i, X_j) = -0.5$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

#### 4. MISC

- (a) The MLE for the mean of the exponential distribution was 2.35. Find the MLE for the median of this distribution.
- (b) Are the following estimation problems regular? Explain.
  - i.  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim^{i.i.d.} \text{Uniform}[-\theta, \theta]$
  - ii.  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim^{i.i.d.} \text{Exponential}(\theta)$
- (c) Find the MLE for  $\text{Uniform}[-\theta, \theta]$

#### 5. Bayes

- (a) Suppose  $X \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta, \text{Var} = 2)$ , and the prior for  $\theta$  is  $\mathcal{N}(0, \text{Var} = 5)$ . Find the posterior distribution for  $\theta$ . Find numerical values for  $X = 1$ .
- (b) Given  $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n = 10, p)$  and the prior distribution for  $p$  equals  $\text{Uniform}[0, 1]$ , what is the posterior distribution? Find the posterior mean in case  $X = 3$ .
- (c) Suppose that  $X \sim \text{Exponential}(\beta = 1/\theta)$  and the prior  $f(\theta) \propto 1/\theta$ , for  $\theta > 0$ . Find the posterior distribution of  $\theta$ . Find the posterior mean.

#### 6. Consistent, unbiased, asymptotically Normal and plug-in estimates.

#### 7. Highlights from Exams 1 and 2.