General Instruction: Answer all questions. Print your answer, your name, number the pages and number the problems on provided exam paper. Write on one side only.

- 1. Let  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  be iid random variables each having a normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Prove that  $\overline{X}$  and  $S^2$  are independent. (12)
- 2. Let the random variable  $X_n$  have a distribution that is b(n, p). Prove that  $(1 X_n/n)$  converges in probability to (1 p). (12)
- 3. Let  $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$  be a random sample from a  $N(\theta, \sigma^2)$  distribution, where  $\sigma^2$  is fixed but  $-\infty < \theta < \infty$ . Show that the mle of  $\theta$  is  $\overline{X}$ . (12)
- 4. Let  $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$  be a random sample from a  $N(\mu_0, \theta \sigma^2)$  distribution, where  $0 < \theta < \infty$  and  $\mu_0$  is known. Show that the likelihood ratio test of  $H_0$ :  $\theta = \theta_0$  versus  $H_1$ :  $\theta \neq \theta_0$  can be based upon the statistic

$$W = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \mu_0)^2}{\theta_0}$$

Determine the null distribution of W and give, explicitly, the rejection rule for a level  $\alpha$  test. (12)

5. Let  $X_1,...,X_{n1}$  be a random sample from the distribution of  $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  and let  $Y_1,...,Y_{n2}$  be a random sample from the distribution of  $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ . Prove that (12)

$$\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}} / \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}} \xrightarrow{P} 1$$

- 6. Let  $X_1, X_2,..., X_n$  be a random sample from a Poisson distribution having parameter  $\theta$ ,  $0 < \theta < \infty$ . Prove that the sum of the observations of the random sample of size n is a sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ . (10)
- 7. If X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>,...,X<sub>n</sub> is a random sample from a distribution having pdf of the form  $f(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$ , 0 < x < 1, zero elsewhere, show that a best critical region for testing H<sub>0</sub> :  $\theta = 1$  against H<sub>1</sub> :  $\theta = 2$  is C = {(x<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub>) :  $c \le \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ }. (15)

## 8.

- a. State Neyman–Pearson Theorem. (10)
- b. Prove Neyman–Pearson Theorem. (5)