

## Probability and Statistics, Sample Prelim Questions, Spring 2021

1. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be an independent random sample drawn from a Poisson distribution with mean  $\lambda$ , and  $\lambda > 0$  is an unknown parameter.

$$f(x|\lambda) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!} & \text{for } x = 0, 1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Consider two estimators for  $\lambda$ ,  $T_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$  and  $T_2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ .

- Are  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  unbiased estimators for  $\lambda$ ? Justify your answer.
- Which estimator is more efficient for  $\lambda$ ,  $T_1$  or  $T_2$ ? Justify your answer.
- Calculate the Cramer-Rao lower bound for unbiased estimator of  $\lambda^2$ .
- Suppose that  $\lambda$  has an exponential prior distribution with mean  $\theta > 0$ ,

$$f(\lambda|\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{\theta}} & \text{for } \lambda > 0 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Derive the posterior distribution of  $\lambda$ .

- Compute the posterior mean of  $\lambda$  and show that the posterior mean of  $\lambda$  is consistent for  $\lambda$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .
2. Consider the following joint density for random variables X and Y:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} k(1 - y), & \text{for } 0 < x < y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

- Find  $k$ .
- Evaluate  $\mathbb{E}(X)$  and  $\mathbb{E}(X^2)$ . Find the variance of X.
- Derive the conditional density  $f(y|x)$  and the conditional expectation,  $\mathbb{E}[1-Y | X]$ . Hence or otherwise, evaluate  $\mathbb{E}(Y)$  and  $Cov(X, Y)$ .
- Find  $P(Y < 2X)$ .

- 3.** Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is an i.i.d. sample from a normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and variance 1. Remember that the density of  $X_i$  is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2})$ .
- Show that the likelihood ratio test of the null hypothesis  $\mu = 3$  against the alternative hypothesis  $\mu = 5$  rejects the null hypothesis if and only if  $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} > c$  for some  $c$ .
  - Find the value of  $c$  if  $n = 6$  and the probability of Type I error is 0.05.
- 4.** Consider the linear regression model

$$y = X\beta + \epsilon$$

where  $X$  is a matrix of size  $m$  by  $n$  and rank  $n$ ,  $y$  is a vector of length  $m$ ,  $\beta$  is a vector of length  $n$ , and  $\epsilon$  is a random vector with the multivariate normal distribution  $N(0, \sigma^2 I)$ .

- Write down the likelihood function.
- Use the likelihood function from part (a) to Show that the MLE is

$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min \|X\beta - y\|_2^2$$

- 5.** Consider the classical Gambler's Ruin Problem. Me and my friend are tossing a coin, if the coin comes up Heads, I win \$1 from my friend, if Tails, I lose \$1. I start with  $a$  dollars and my friend starts with  $b$  dollars. The game ends when one of us loses all their money. We will model the amount of money I have after  $i$ th toss as a Markov Chain  $X_i$ , for a nonnegative integer  $i$ , and  $X_0 = a$ . The state space is  $\{0, 1, \dots, N\}$ , where  $N = a + b$ .
- Specify the transition matrix.
  - Classify all the states of the Markov Chain as recurrent or transient, with explanations.
  - Argue that eventually the game will end with probability 1.
  - Let  $u_i$  be the probability that, starting at the state  $i$ , I will eventually win the game. Set up a system of equations describing  $u_i, i = 0, 1, \dots, N$ .
  - Solve the system.

- 6.** Consider a Poisson process  $X(t)$  with intensity  $\lambda$ , so that

$$p_k(t) = P(X(t) = k) = \exp(-\lambda t) \frac{(\lambda t)^k}{k!}.$$

Let  $W_k$  be the time when  $k$ th event happens.

- (a) Using the formula for  $p_k(t)$ , derive an expression for the density of  $W_k$ .
- (b) Calculate  $\mathbb{E}(W_3 | X(t) = 5)$  and  $\mathbb{E}(W_5 | X(t) = 3)$
- 7.** Consider the single-server queue with i.i.d. Exponential (with the mean  $\alpha$ ) interarrival and i.i.d. Exponential (with the mean  $\beta$ ) service times. Let  $X(t)$  be the number of total customers (both under service and in queue) in the system at the time  $t$ . Model  $X(t)$  as a life-and-death process. Find the limiting distribution  $\pi_k = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} P(X(t) = k)$  and the conditions under which it exists.