## Explain/justify ALL your answers.

1. (12 points: 4 each part)

 $X_1, X_2$ , and  $X_3$  are a sample of three independent realizations from a distribution with mean  $\theta$  and variance 1. Consider two estimators of  $\theta$ ;  $T_1 = (X_1 + X_2 + X_3)/3$  and  $T_2 = (4X_1 + 3X_2 + X_3)/9$ .

- (a) Which estimator (if either) is an unbiased estimator of  $\theta$ ?
- (b) Which estimator (if either) has smaller variance?
- (c) Which estimator (if either) has smaller MSE?

## 2. (12 points: 3 each part)

A company maintains a very large number of machines, and the number that break down each month can be modeled as the outcome of a Poisson random variable with mean  $\theta$ , and successive months are independent. The monthly cost to the maintenance company is proportional to the *square* of the number of breakdowns in that month (due to overtime, delays in spare parts, etc.).

(a) If X is distributed as a Poisson random variable with mean  $\theta$ , show that  $E(X^2) = \theta^2 + \theta$ .

(b) If X is distributed as a Poisson random variable with mean  $\theta$ , it can be shown that  $E(X^3) = \theta(\theta^2 + 3\theta + 1)$ and  $E(X^4) = \theta(\theta^3 + 6\theta^2 + 7\theta + 1)$ . (Do NOT try to show this.). Assuming these formulas, find an expression for var $(X^2)$  in terms of  $\theta$ . (Do not try to tidy it up– it is just messy.)

(c) The company manager decides to observe the numbers of breakdowns for n months; that is the outcomes of an n-sample  $X_1, ..., X_n$ , from a Poisson  $\mathcal{P}o(\theta)$  distribution. He will then estimate  $\theta^2 + \theta$  using the statistic  $T = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$ . Show that T is an unbiased estimator of  $\theta^2 + \theta$ .

(d) Using Chebychev's inequality, show  $T = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2$  is a consistent estimator of  $\theta^2 + \theta$ 

## 3. (12 points: 4 each part)

Continuing the story of the previous question the manager consults a statistician who tells him he should use the Method of Moments (MoM) to find his estimator of  $\theta^2 + \theta$ .

(a) If  $X_1, \ldots, X_n$  are i.i.d. Poisson with mean  $\theta$ ,

show the MoM estimator of  $\theta^2 + \theta$  is  $W = \overline{X_n}^2 + \overline{X_n}$ , where  $\overline{X_n} = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ .

(b) If  $X_1, ..., X_n$  are i.i.d. Poisson with mean  $\theta$ , and  $\overline{X_n} = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ , show  $E(\overline{X_n}^2) = \theta^2 + \theta/n$ 

(c) Show the MoM estimator W is a biased estimator of  $\theta^2 + \theta$ , but asymptotically unbiased.