

Statistics 581, Problem Set 1

Wellner; 9/24/2014

Reading: Lehmann & Casella, TPE, pages 1 - 32; Ferguson, ACILST, Chapter 1, pages 3-7; skim Chapter 0; read Chapter 1.

Due: Wednesday, October 1, 2014.

1. Ferguson, ACILST, #2, page 6: Suppose that X_n is uniformly distributed on the set of points $\{1/n, 2/n, \dots, 1\}$. Show that $X_n \rightarrow_d X$ where the distribution of X is Uniform(0, 1). Does $X_n \rightarrow_p X$?
2. (Continuation of the previous problem). Now suppose that $U \sim \text{Uniform}(0, 1)$ and for each $n \geq 1$ define $V_n \equiv \sum_{j=1}^n (j/n) 1_{((j-1)/n, j/n]}(U)$.
 - (a) Show that $V_n \stackrel{d}{=} X_n$ where X_n is as in problem 2.
 - (b) Show that $V_n \rightarrow_p U$.
3. Suppose that X_n has the Binomial distribution, Binomial(n, p) for some $0 < p < 1$.
 - (a) For fixed k , find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(X_n \leq k - 1 | X_n \leq k)$.
 - (b) Now let the distribution of Y_n be the conditional distribution of X_n given $X_n \leq k$ with $k \geq 1$ fixed. Express the result in (a) in the form $Y_n \rightarrow_d Y$.
4. Suppose that X has an inverse power distribution with distribution function $F_\alpha(x) = 1 - x^{-\alpha}$ for $x \in [1, \infty)$ where $\alpha > 0$.
 - (a) Show that $E(X) = \alpha/(\alpha - 1)$ for $\alpha > 1$ and $Var(X) = \alpha/((\alpha - 2)(\alpha - 1)^2)$ for $\alpha > 2$. (b) Let $Y_\alpha = (\alpha - 1)X - \alpha$ (so that Y_α has mean 0 and variance converging to 1 as $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$). Show that $Y_\alpha \rightarrow_d Y_\infty$ for some random variable Y_∞ and find the distribution function of Y_∞ .
5. (a) Lehmann and Casella, TPE, problem 1.2, page 62.

Let X_1, \dots, X_n be uncorrelated random variables with common expectation θ and variance σ^2 . Then, among all linear estimators $\sum \alpha_i X_i$ of θ satisfying $\sum \alpha_i = 1$, the mean \bar{X}_n has the smallest variance.

 - (b) Lehmann and Casella, TPE, problem 1.3, page 62.

In the preceding problem, minimize the variance of $\sum \alpha_i X_i$ ($\sum \alpha_i = 1$)

 - (i) When the variance of X_i is σ^2/c_i (c_i known).
 - (ii) When the X_i have common variance σ^2 but are correlated with common correlation coefficient ρ .

6. **Bonus problem 1:** Let $\mathcal{X} = (0, 1)$, $\mathcal{Y} = (0, 1)$, both equipped with the Borel sets and Lebesgue measure. Let

$$g(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad \text{for } (x, y) \in (0, 1) \times (0, 1).$$

Show that:

- (a) $\int_0^1 (\int_0^1 g(x, y) dy) dx = \pi/4$.
 - (b) $\int_0^1 (\int_0^1 g(x, y) dx) dy = -\pi/4$.
 - (c) Why does Fubini's theorem fail here?
7. **Bonus problem 2:** Lehmann and Casella, TPE, problem 3.8, page 64, modified as follows: (a) First suppose that X has distribution function F on $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, \infty)$ and Y with distribution function G on \mathbb{R}^+ are independent random variables. Find the joint distribution of $Z = \min\{X, Y\}$ and $W = 1\{X \leq Y\}$.
- (b) Show that if $F = \text{exponential}(\lambda)$ and $G = \text{exponential}(\mu)$, then Z and W are independent.