Statistics 581, Problem Set 8 Solutions

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1. (a) Show that if $\theta_n = cn^{-1/2}$ and T_n is the Hodges super-efficient estimator discussed in class, then the sequence $\{\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta_n)\}$ is uniformly square-integrable.
(b) Let $R_n(\theta) \equiv nE_\theta(T_n - \theta)^2$ where T_n is the Hodges superefficient estimator as in Example 3.3.1 (so $T_n = \delta_n$ of Example 2.5, Lehmann and Casella pages 440 - 443). Show that $R_n(n^{-1/4}) \to \infty$ as $n \to \infty$.

Solution: (a) First recall that (with $\delta_n = T_n$) since $\sqrt{n}(\overline{X} - \theta) \stackrel{d}{=} Z \sim N(0,1)$ we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta) &= \sqrt{n}(\overline{X}_n 1_{[|\overline{X}_n| > n^{-1/4}]} + a\overline{X}_n 1_{[|\overline{X}_n| \le n^{-1/4}]} - \theta) \\
&\stackrel{d}{=} Z 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| > n^{1/4}]} + [aZ + \sqrt{n}\theta(a-1)] 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\
&= Z + [(a-1)Z + (a-1)\sqrt{n}\theta] 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\
&= Z - (1-a)[Z + \sqrt{n}\theta] 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus (as we showed in class) when $\theta_n = cn^{-1/2}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta_n) &\stackrel{d}{=} Z 1_{[|Z+c| > n^{1/4}]} + [aZ + c(a-1)] 1_{[|Z+c| \le n^{1/4}]} \\
&= Z + [(a-1)Z + (a-1)c] 1_{[|Z+c| \le n^{1/4}]} \\
&= Z - (1-a)[Z + c] 1_{[|Z+c| \le n^{1/4}]}. \qquad (0.1)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_n &\equiv \left\{\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta_n)\right\}^2 \\
&\stackrel{d}{=} \left\{Z - (1-a)[Z + c] 1_{[|Z+c| \le n^{1/4}]}\right\}^2 \\
&\le 2\left(Z^2 + (1-a)^2 (Z+c)^2\right) \equiv Y
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$E(Y) = 2\left(E(Z^2) + (1-a)^2 E(Z+c)^2\right) < \infty.$$

Thus

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} E\{Y_n 1_{[Y_n \ge \lambda]}\} \le E\{Y 1_{[Y \ge \lambda]}\} \to 0$$

as $\lambda \to \infty$. Hence $\{Y_n\}$ is uniformly integrable; that is, $\{\sqrt{n}(T_n - \theta_n)\}$ is uniformly square-integrable.

(b) Using the distributional identity in (a) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
R_n(\theta) &= 1 + (1-a)^2 E(Z + \sqrt{n}\theta)^2 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\
&\qquad - 2(1-a) E\{Z(Z + \sqrt{n}\theta) 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]}\} \\
&= 1 + \{(1-a)^2 - 2(1-a)\} E(Z + \sqrt{n}\theta)^2 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\
&\qquad + 2(1-a)\sqrt{n}\theta E\{(Z + \sqrt{n}\theta) 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]}\} \\
&= 1 - (1-a^2) E(Z + \sqrt{n}\theta)^2 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\
&\qquad + 2(1-a)\sqrt{n}\theta E\{(Z + \sqrt{n}\theta) 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]}\}
\end{aligned}$$

(This confirms the first identity in Lehmann's example 4.7, page 442.) Squaring out the expectation in the second term and writing the third term as the sum of two terms yields, with $\alpha_n \equiv n^{1/4} - \sqrt{n}\theta$, $\beta_n \equiv -n^{1/4} - \sqrt{n}\theta$,

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(\theta) &= 1 - (1-a^2)EZ^2 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\ &\quad - 2(1-a^2)\sqrt{n}\theta EZ 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\ &\quad - (1-a^2)n\theta^2(\Phi(\beta_n) - \Phi(\alpha_n)) \\ &\quad + 2(1-a)n\theta^2(\Phi(\beta_n) - \Phi(\alpha_n)) \\ &\quad + 2(1-a)\sqrt{n}\theta E\{Z 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]}\} \\ &= 1 - (1-a^2)EZ^2 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\ &\quad +(1-a)^2 n\theta^2(\Phi(\beta_n) - \Phi(\alpha_n)) \\ &\quad -2a(1-a)\sqrt{n}\theta E(Z 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]}) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} E(Z 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]}) &= \int_{\alpha_n}^{\beta_n} z\phi(z)dz \\ &= - \int_{\alpha_n}^{\beta_n} \phi'(z)dz \qquad \text{since } \ \phi'(z) = -z\phi(z) \\ &= - (\phi(\beta_n) - \phi(\alpha_n)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(\theta) &= 1 - (1-a^2)EZ^2 1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}| \le n^{1/4}]} \\ &\quad + (1-a)^2 n\theta^2(\Phi(\beta_n) - \Phi(\alpha_n)) \\ &\quad + 2a(1-a)\sqrt{n}\theta(\phi(\beta_n) - \phi(\alpha_n)). \end{aligned}$$

(This confirms the second identity in Lehmann's problem 4.7, page 442.) Now we take $\theta = \theta_n = n^{-1/4}$, and note that $\alpha_n = -2n^{1/4}$, $\beta_n = 0$. Since the expectation of in the second term in the last display is bounded below by zero and above by 1 we find that

$$\begin{aligned} R_n(n^{-1/4}) &\ge a^2 + (1-a)^2 n^{1/2}(1/2 - \Phi(-2n^{1/4}) \\ &\quad +2a(1-a)n^{1/4}(\phi(0) - \phi(-2n^{1/4})) \\ &\to a^2 + \infty + \infty = \infty \end{aligned}$$

since $n^{1/2}\Phi(-2n^{1/4}) \to 0$ and $n^{1/4}\phi(-2n^{1/4}) \to 0$.

(b), Second (more elegant) solution: from the lecture notes, 3.3 (3), it follows that

$$R_n(\theta) = E[n(T_n - \theta)^2] = nVar[T_n] + nb_n(\theta)^2 \ge a^2 + nb_n(\theta)^2.$$

Using the formula for $b_n(\theta)$ from problem 2 (a) below, it follows that it is enough to show that

$$\left| \int_{-n^{1/4}}^{n^{1/4}} x\phi(x - n^{1/4})dx \right| \to \infty.$$

But we have, with $Z \sim N(0,1)$ (and hence $E|Z| < \infty$),

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|\int_{-n^{1/4}}^{n^{1/4}} x\phi(x-n^{1/4})dx\right| &= \left|\int_{-2n^{1/4}}^{0} (y+n^{1/4})\phi(y)dy\right| \\
&\geq \left|n^{1/4}\int_{-2n^{1/4}}^{0} \phi(y)dy\right| - \left|\int_{-2n^{1/4}}^{0} y\phi(y)dy\right| \\
&\geq n^{1/4}(\Phi(0)-\Phi(-2n^{1/4})) - E|Z| \\
&\to \infty.
\end{aligned}$$

2. Lehmann and Casella, Problem 2.13, page 501.
Let $b_n(\theta) = E_\theta(T_n) - \theta$ be the bias of Hodges estimator T_n.
(a) Show that

$$b_n(\theta) = \frac{-(1-a)}{\sqrt{n}} \int_{-n^{1/4}}^{n^{1/4}} x\phi(x-\sqrt{n}\theta)dx.$$

(b) Show that $b_n'(\theta) \to 0$ for any $\theta \neq 0$ and $b_n'(0) \to 1-\alpha$.
(c) Use (b) to explain how the Hodges estimator T_n can violate $V^2(\theta)$ without violating (Cramér-Rao) information inequality.

Solution:

(a) Note that the identity (0.1) in (a) above holds. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n(\theta) &= E_\theta(T_n) - \theta \\
&= n^{-1/2}\left\{EZ - (1-a)E[Z+\sqrt{n}\theta]1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}|\leq n^{1/4}]}\right\} \\
&= -\frac{1-a}{\sqrt{n}}E[Z+\sqrt{n}\theta]1_{[|Z+\theta\sqrt{n}|\leq n^{1/4}]} \\
&= -\frac{1-a}{\sqrt{n}}\int_{-n^{1/4}}^{n^{1/4}} x\phi(x-\sqrt{n}\theta)dx
\end{aligned}$$

since $Z + \theta\sqrt{n} \sim N(\theta\sqrt{n}, 1)$.
(b) Differentiating the result in (a) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
b_n'(\theta) &= -\frac{1-a}{\sqrt{n}}\int_{-n^{1/4}}^{n^{1/4}} x\phi'(x-\sqrt{n}\theta)(-\sqrt{n})\ dx \\
&= -(1-a)\int_{-n^{1/4}}^{n^{1/4}} x(x-\sqrt{n}\theta)\phi(x-\sqrt{n}\theta)\ dx \qquad \text{since} \quad \phi'(x) = -x\phi(x) \\
&\to 0 \qquad \text{if} \quad \theta \neq 0
\end{aligned}$$

by the dominated convergence theorem since $x(x-\sqrt{n}\theta)\phi(x-\sqrt{n}\theta)1_{[-n^{1/4},n^{1/4}]}(x) \to 0$ for each fixed x and is dominated by the integrable function $4e^{-1}\phi(x)/(|\theta| \wedge 1)$ (for $n \geq (3/|\theta|)^4$).
Details of this domination: For $|x| \leq n^{1/4}$ it follows that

$$|x||x-\sqrt{n}\theta| \leq n^{1/4}|-n^{1/4}-\sqrt{n}\theta| \leq n^{1/2} + n^{3/4}|\theta| \leq 2n^{3/4}(|\theta| \vee 1)$$

while

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi(x-\sqrt{n}\theta) &= \phi(x)\exp(\sqrt{n}\theta x - n\theta^2/2) \\
&\le \phi(x)\exp(|\theta|n^{3/4} - n\theta^2/2) \\
&= \phi(x)\exp(|\theta|n^{3/4}(1-n^{1/4}|\theta|/2)) \\
&\le \phi(x)\exp(-\frac{1}{2}|\theta|n^{3/4}) \qquad \text{if } \ 1-n^{1/4}|\theta|/2 < -1/2
\end{aligned}$$

or, equivalently, when $n > (3/|\theta|)^4$. Combining these two bounds yields

$$\begin{aligned}
|x||x-\sqrt{n}\theta|\phi(x-\sqrt{n}\theta) &\le \phi(x)n^{3/4}2(|\theta|\vee 1)\exp(-|\theta|n^{3/4}/2) \\
&= \phi(x)\begin{cases} 2n^{3/4}\exp(-|\theta|n^{3/4}/2) & \text{if } \ |\theta|<1 \\ 2n^{3/4}|\theta|\exp(-|\theta|n^{3/4}/2) & \text{if } \ |\theta|\ge 1 \end{cases} \\
&= \phi(x)\begin{cases} (4/|\theta|)(n^{3/4}|\theta|/2)\exp(-|\theta|n^{3/4}/2) & \text{if } \ |\theta|<1 \\ 4(n^{3/4}|\theta|/2)\exp(-|\theta|n^{3/4}/2) & \text{if } \ |\theta|\ge 1 \end{cases} \\
&\le \frac{4e^{-1}}{|\theta|\wedge 1}\phi(x).
\end{aligned}$$

When $\theta = 0$

$$b_n'(0) = -(1-a)\int_{-n^{1/4}}^{n^{1/4}} x^2\phi(x)\ dx \to -(1-a)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2\phi(x)dx = -(1-a).$$

(c) The information inequality implies that

$$Var_\theta(\sqrt{n}(T_n-\theta)) \ge \frac{(b_n'(\theta)+1)^2}{I(\theta)} = (b_n'(\theta)+1)^2$$

since $I(\theta)=1$. At the point $\theta=0$ the right side converges to a^2, while the limit inferior of the left side is the variance of the limiting distribution at $\theta=0$, namely a^2. Thus there is no contradiction with the information inequality.

3. Suppose that $Z \sim N(0,1)$ and, for $\mu \in R$ and $\sigma > 0$, that $X = \mu + \sigma Z \sim P_{\mu,\sigma} = N(\mu,\sigma^2)$.
(a) Compute the likelihood ratio

$$\frac{dP_{\mu,\sigma}}{dP_{0,\sigma}}(x) = \frac{\sigma^{-1}\phi((x-\mu)/\sigma)}{\sigma^{-1}\phi(x/\sigma)} \qquad \text{and} \qquad Y \equiv \log\frac{dP_{\mu,\sigma}}{dP_{0,\sigma}}(X)\,.$$

What is the distribution of Y under $P_{0,\sigma}$ and under $P_{\mu,\sigma}$?
(b) Plot the function $l(\mu;X) \equiv \log(dP_{\mu,\sigma}/dP_{0,\sigma})(X)$ as a function of μ.
(c) Find the maximum value of the function $l(\mu;X)$ in (b) (as a function of μ) and the value of $\mu \equiv \hat{\mu}$ which achieves the maximum.
(d) What is the distribution of $\hat{\mu}$ under $P_{0,\sigma}$ and under $P_{\mu,\sigma}$? What is the distribution of $l(\hat{\mu};X)$ under $P_{0,\sigma}$ and under $P_{\mu,\sigma}$?

Solution: (a) The likelihood ratio

$$\frac{dP_{\mu,\sigma}}{dP_{0,\sigma}}(x) = \frac{\sigma^{-1}\phi((x-\mu)/\sigma)}{\sigma^{-1}\phi(x/\sigma)} = \frac{\exp(-(x-\mu)^2/(2\sigma^2))}{\exp(-x^2/(2\sigma^2))}$$
$$= \exp\left(\frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}x - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2}\right).$$

Hence

$$Y \equiv \log \frac{dP_{\mu,\sigma}}{dP_{0,\sigma}}(X) = \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\frac{X}{\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2}.$$

Under $P_{0,\sigma}$ we find that $E(Y) = 0 - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2}$ and $Var(Y) = \mu^2/\sigma^2 \equiv V^2$ so that

$$Y \sim N(-\frac{1}{2}V^2, V^2) \qquad \text{under} \quad P_{0,\sigma}.$$

Under $P_{\mu,\sigma}$ a similar computation gives $E(Y) = \mu^2/\sigma^2 - \mu^2/(2\sigma^2) = V^2/2$ and $Var(Y) = V^2$, so

$$Y \sim N(\frac{1}{2}V^2, V^2) \qquad \text{under} \quad P_{\mu,\sigma}.$$

(b) and (c). The function

$$l(\mu,\sigma;X) \equiv \log \frac{dP_{\mu,\sigma}}{dP_{0,\sigma}}(X) = \frac{\mu}{\sigma}\frac{X}{\sigma} - \frac{\mu^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{X^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{(X-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

is quadratic in μ with maximum value $X^2/(2\sigma^2)$ which is achieved at $\mu = \hat{\mu} \equiv X$.
(d) Under $P_{0,\sigma}$, $\hat{\mu} = X \sim N(0,\sigma^2)$ and $l(\hat{\mu},\sigma;X) = X^2/(2\sigma^2) \sim \chi_1^2/2$. Under $P_{\mu,\sigma}$, $\hat{\mu} = X \sim N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ and $l(\hat{\mu},\sigma;X) = X^2/(2\sigma^2) \sim \chi_1^2(\delta)/2$ with $\delta = \mu^2/\sigma^2$.

4. Suppose that $(T|Z) \sim \text{Weibull}(\lambda^{-1}e^{-\gamma Z}, \beta)$, and $Z \sim G_\eta$ on R with density g_η with respect to some dominating measure μ. Thus the conditional cumulative hazard function $\Lambda(t|z)$ is given by

$$\Lambda_{\gamma,\lambda,\beta}(t|z) = (\lambda e^{\gamma Z} t)^\beta = \lambda^\beta e^{\beta\gamma Z} t^\beta$$

and hence

$$\lambda_{\gamma,\lambda,\beta}(t|z) = \lambda^\beta e^{\beta\gamma Z}\beta t^{\beta-1}.$$

(Recall that $\lambda(t) = f(t)/(1-F(t))$ and

$$\Lambda(t) \equiv \int_0^t \lambda(s)ds = \int_0^t (1-F(s))^{-1}dF(s) = -\log(1-F(t))$$

if F is continuous.) Thus it makes sense to re-parametrize by defining $\theta_1 \equiv \beta\gamma$ (this is the parameter of interest since it reflects the effect of the covariate Z), $\theta_2 \equiv \lambda^\beta$, and $\theta_3 \equiv \beta$. This yields

$$\lambda_\theta(t|z) = \theta_3\theta_2\exp(\theta_1 z)t^{\theta_3 - 1}$$

You may assume that

$$a(z) \equiv (\partial/\partial\eta)\log g_\eta(z)$$

exists and $E\{a^2(Z)\} < \infty$. Thus Z is a "covariate" or "predictor variable", θ_1 is a "regression parameter" which affects the intensity of the (conditionally) Weibull variable T, and $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4)$ where $\theta_4 \equiv \eta$.
(a) Derive the joint density $p_\theta(t, z)$ of (T, Z) for the re-parametrized model.
(b) Find the information matrix for θ. What does the structure of this matrix say about the effect of $\eta = \theta_4$ being known or unknown about the estimation of $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$?
(c) Find the information and information bound for θ_1 if the parameters θ_2 and θ_3 are known.
(d) What is the information bound for θ_1 if just θ_3 is known to be equal to 1?
(e) Find the efficient score function and the efficient influence function for estimation of θ_1 when θ_3 is known.
(f) Find the information $I_{11\cdot(2,3)}$ and information bound for θ_1 if the parameters θ_2 and θ_3 are unknown. (Here both θ_2 and θ_3 are in "the second block".)
(g) Find the efficient score function and the efficient influence function for estimation of θ_1 when θ_2 and θ_3 are unknown.
(h) Specialize the calculations in (d) - (g) to the case when $Z \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\theta_4)$ and compare the information bounds.

Solution: (a) Integrating $\lambda_\theta(t|z)$ with respect to t gives

$$\Lambda_\theta(t|z) = \theta_2 \exp(\theta_1 z) t^{\theta_3} ,$$

and hence the conditional survival function $1 - F_\theta(t|z)$ is given by

$$1 - F_\theta(t|z) = \exp(-\Lambda_\theta(t|z)) = \exp(-\theta_2 \exp(\theta_1 z) t^{\theta_3}) . \tag{0.2}$$

It follows that

$$f_\theta(t|z) = \theta_2 \theta_3 e^{\theta_1 z} t^{\theta_3 - 1} \exp(-\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 z} t^{\theta_3}) ,$$

and hence that

$$\begin{aligned} p_\theta(y, z) &= f_\theta(y|z) g_\eta(z) = \theta_2 \theta_3 e^{\theta_1 z} t^{\theta_3 - 1} \exp(-\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 z} t^{\theta_3}) g_\eta(z) \\ &= = \theta_2 \theta_3 e^{\theta_1 z} t^{\theta_3 - 1} \exp(-\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 z} t^{\theta_3}) g_{\theta_4}(z) . \end{aligned}$$

(b) We first calculate the scores for θ. Note that the random variable $W \equiv \theta_2 \exp(\theta_1 Z) Y^{\theta_3}$ has, conditionally on Z, a standard Exponential(1) distribution:

$$P_\theta(W > w|Z) = P_\theta(\theta_2 \exp(\theta_1 Z) Y^{\theta_3} > w|Z) = e^{-w}$$

by (0.2). We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} l(\theta|Y, Z) &= \log p_\theta(Y, Z) \\ &= \log \theta_2 + \log \theta_3 + \theta_1 Z + (\theta_3 - 1) \log Y - \theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3} + \log g_{\theta_4}(Z) , \\ \dot{\mathbf{l}}_1(Y, Z) &= Z - Z\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3} = Z(1 - W) , \\ \dot{\mathbf{l}}_2(Y, Z) &= \frac{1}{\theta_2} - \frac{\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3}}{\theta_2} = \frac{1}{\theta_2}(1 - W) , \\ \dot{\mathbf{l}}_3(Y, Z) &= \frac{1}{\theta_3} + \log Y - \theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3} \log Y \end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\theta_3} + \log Y\{1 - \theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3}\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\theta_3}\left\{1 + \log \frac{\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3}}{\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z}}\{1 - W\}\right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\theta_3}\left\{1 + \{\log W - \log(\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z})\}\{1 - W\}\right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{\theta_3}\left\{[1 - (W-1)\log W] + (W-1)\log(\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z})\right\} \\
\dot{\mathbf{l}}_4(Y,Z) &= a(Z) = a(Z,\eta)\,.
\end{aligned}
$$

Moreover,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\ddot{\mathbf{l}}_{13}(Y,Z) &= -Z\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3} \log Y = -Z\frac{1}{\theta_3}\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3} \log\left(\frac{\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3}}{\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z}}\right) \\
&= -\frac{Z}{\theta_3} W\{\log W - \log(\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z})\} \\
&= -\frac{z}{\theta_3} W\{\log W - \log(\theta_2) - \theta_1 Z\} \\
\ddot{\mathbf{l}}_{23}(Y,Z) &= -e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3} \log Y = -\frac{1}{\theta_2\theta_3}\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3} \log\left(\frac{\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z} Y^{\theta_3}}{\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z}}\right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{\theta_2\theta_3} W\{\log W - \log(\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z})\} \\
&= -\frac{1}{\theta_2\theta_3} W\{\log W - \log(\theta_2) - \theta_1 Z\}\,, \\
\ddot{\mathbf{l}}_{33}(Y,Z) &= -\frac{1}{\theta_3^2}\{1 + W[\log W - \log(\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z}]^2\}\,.
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus we calculate easily:

$$
\begin{aligned}
I_{11}(\theta) &= E_\theta(\dot{\mathbf{l}}_1(Y,Z)^2) = E_\theta\{E[Z^2(1-W)^2|Z]\} \\
&= E\{Z^2 E[(1-W)^2|Z]\} = E(Z^2)\,, \\
I_{22}(\theta) &= E_\theta(\dot{\mathbf{l}}_2(Y,Z)^2) = E_\theta\{E[\theta_2^{-2}(1-W)^2|Z]\} = \theta_2^{-2}\,, \\
I_{33}(\theta) &= \theta_3^{-2}\left\{1 + E[W(\log W)^2] - 2E(W\log W)\{\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 E(Z)\}\right. \\
&\qquad \left. + \ E\{(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 Z)^2\}\right\} \\
&= \theta_3^{-2}\left\{1 + B^2 - 2A\{\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 E(Z)\} + \ E\{(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 Z)^2\}\right\} \\
I_{12}(\theta) &= E_\theta(\dot{\mathbf{l}}_1(Y,Z)\dot{\mathbf{l}}_2(Y,Z)) = E_\theta\{E[Z\theta_2^{-1}(1-W)^2|Z]\} = \theta_2^{-1}E(Z)\,, \\
I_{13}(\theta) &= -E_\theta\{\ddot{\mathbf{l}}_{13}(Y,Z)\} \\
&= \theta_3^{-1}\{E(Z)[A - \log\theta_2] - \theta_1 E(Z^2)\}\,, \\
I_{23}(\theta) &= -E_\theta\{\ddot{\mathbf{l}}_{23}(Y,Z)\} \\
&= (\theta_2\theta_3)^{-1}\{A - \log\theta_2 - \theta_1 E(Z)\}
\end{aligned}
$$

where

$$
\begin{aligned}
A &\equiv E\{W\log W\} = \int_0^\infty (w\log w)\exp(-w)dw = 1 - \gamma\,, \\
B^2 &\equiv E\{W(\log W)^2\} = \pi^2/6 + (1-\gamma)^2 - 1\,.
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that since $\dot{\mathbf{l}}_4(y,z) = a(z)$ is just a function of Z, it follows easily that for $j = 1, 2, 3$ we also have

$$\begin{aligned} I_{j4}(\theta) &= E_\theta\{\dot{\mathbf{l}}_j(Y,Z)\dot{\mathbf{l}}_4(Y,Z)\} \\ &= E\{g_j(W,Z)a(Z)\} = E\{E[g_j(W,Z)a(Z)|Z]\} \\ &= E\{a(Z)E[g_j(W,Z)|Z]\} = E\{a(Z)\cdot 0\} = 0\,, \end{aligned}$$

Because of this orthogonality, the information bounds for $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$ are the same when $\theta_4 = \eta$ is unknown as when it is known.
(c) If θ_2 and θ_3 are known, then the information bound for estimation of θ_1 is just $I_{11}^{-1}(\theta) = 1/E(Z^2)$. It follows that the information matrix for θ is of the following form:

$$I(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} E(Z^2) & \theta_2^{-1}E(Z) & \theta_3^{-1}C & 0 \\ \theta_2^{-1}E(Z) & \theta_2^{-2} & (\theta_2\theta_3)^{-1}D & 0 \\ \theta_3^{-1}C & (\theta_2\theta_3)^{-1}D & \theta_3^{-2}E & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & Ea^2(Z) \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} C &= E(Z)(A - \log\theta_2) - \theta_1 E(Z^2) \\ D &= A - \log\theta_2 - \theta_1 E(Z) \\ E &= 1 + B^2 - 2A(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 E(Z)) + E(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 Z)^2\,. \end{aligned}$$

(d) If $\theta_3 = 1$ is known, then the information bound for θ_1 is $I_{11\cdot 2}^{-1}$ where

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11\cdot 2}(\theta) &= I_{11} - I_{12}I_{22}^{-1}I_{21} \\ &= E(Z^2) - (E(Z)/\theta_2)^2\theta_2^2 = E(Z^2) - (EZ)^2 = Var(Z)\,. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $I_{11\cdot 2}^{-1} = 1/Var(Z)$.
(e) When θ_3 is known, the efficient score function and the efficient influence function for estimation of θ_1 are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{l}}_1^*(Y,Z) &= \dot{\mathbf{l}}_1 - I_{12}I_{22}^{-1}\dot{\mathbf{l}}_2 \\ &= Z(1-W) - \theta_2^{-1}E(Z)\theta_2^2\frac{1}{\theta_2}(1-W) \\ &= Z(1-W) - E(Z)(1-W) = (Z - E(Z))(1-W)\,, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\mathbf{l}}_1(Y,Z) &= I_{11\cdot 2}^{-1}\dot{\mathbf{l}}_1^*(Y,Z) \\ &= \frac{1}{Var(Z)}(Z - E(Z))(1-W)\,. \end{aligned}$$

(f) When both the parameters θ_2 and θ_3 are unknown, the information $I_{11\cdot(2,3)}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} I_{1\cdot(2,3)} &\equiv I_{11\cdot 2} \qquad \text{where the "second block" contains both } \theta_2, \theta_3 \\ &= I_{11} - I_{12}I_{22}^{-1}I_{21} \end{aligned} \tag{0.3}$$

where

$$I_{12} = (\theta_2^{-1} E(Z), \theta_3^{-1} C)\,,$$
$$I_{22}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_2^2 E & -\theta_2\theta_3 D \\ -\theta_2\theta_3 D & \theta_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{E - D^2}\,.$$

Thus the second term in (0.3) is

$$\left\{[E(Z)]^2 E - 2E(Z)CD + C^2\right\} /(E - D^2)\,. \tag{0.4}$$

Now the denominator is

$$\begin{aligned} E - D^2 &= 1 + B^2 - 2A(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 E(Z)) + E(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 Z)^2 \\ &\quad -(A - \log\theta_2 - \theta_1 E(Z))^2 \\ &= 1 + B^2 - 2A(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 E(Z)) + E(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 Z)^2 \\ &\quad -[A^2 - 2A(\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 E(Z)) + (\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 E(Z))^2 \\ &= 1 + B^2 - A^2 + Var[\log\theta_2 + \theta_1 Z] \\ &= \pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)\,, \end{aligned}$$

and, upon noting that

$$\begin{aligned} C - E(Z)D &= E(Z)(A - \log\theta_2) - \theta_1 E(Z^2) - \{E(Z)(A - \log\theta_2) - \theta_1 [E(Z)]^2\} \\ &= -\theta_1 Var(Z)\,, \end{aligned}$$

it follows that the numerator of (0.4) is

$$\begin{aligned} C^2 - 2E(Z)CD + [E(Z)]^2 E &= C^2 - 2E(Z)CD + [E(Z)]^2 D^2 + [E(Z)]^2(E - D^2) \\ &= (C - E(Z)D)^2 + [E(Z)]^2\{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)\} \\ &= \theta_1^2 [Var(Z)]^2 + [E(Z)]^2\{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)\}\,. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that the information for θ_1 when θ_2 and θ_3 are unknown is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} I_{11\cdot(2,3)} &= E(Z^2) - \frac{\theta_1^2 [Var(Z)]^2 + [E(Z)]^2\{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)\}}{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2/6}{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)} Var(Z) \le Var(Z) \le E(Z^2) \end{aligned}$$

with equality in the first inequality if and only if $\theta_1 = 0$. Note that the information decreases as θ_1 increases, and it converges to $\pi^2/(6\theta_1^2)$ as $Var(Z) \to \infty$.

(g) When θ_2 and θ_3 are unknown the efficient score function for θ_1 is, with the "second block" containing both θ_2 and θ_3,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{l}_1^* &= \dot{\mathbf{l}}_1 - I_{12} I_{22}^{-1} \dot{\mathbf{l}}_2 \\ &= \dot{\mathbf{l}}_1 - (\theta_2(E(Z)E - CD), \theta_3(C - DE(Z))\dot{\mathbf{l}}_2/(E - D^2) \\ &= Z(1 - W) - \frac{E(Z)E - CD}{E - D^2}(1 - W) \\ &\quad + \frac{\theta_1 Var(Z)}{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)} \left\{[1 - (W - 1)\log W] + (W - 1)\log(\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z})\right\} \\ &= \left\{ Z - \frac{E(Z)E - CD + \log(\theta_2 e^{\theta_1 Z})}{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)} \right\} (1 - W) \\ &\quad + \frac{\theta_1^2 Var(Z)}{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)} \{1 - (W - 1)\log W\}\,. \end{aligned}$$

(h) When $Z \sim$ Bernoulli(η), then

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{11} &= E(Z^2) = \eta = \theta_4\,, \\
I_{11\cdot 2} &= Var(Z) = \eta(1-\eta) = \theta_4(1-\theta_4)\,, \\
I_{11\cdot(2,3)} &= \frac{\pi^2/6}{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 Var(Z)} Var(Z) \\
&= \frac{\pi^2/6}{\pi^2/6 + \theta_1^2 \eta(1-\eta)} \eta(1-\eta)\,.
\end{aligned}$$

The corresponding information bounds are given by the reciprocals of these quantities. See the following figures for comparisons of the information and information bounds.

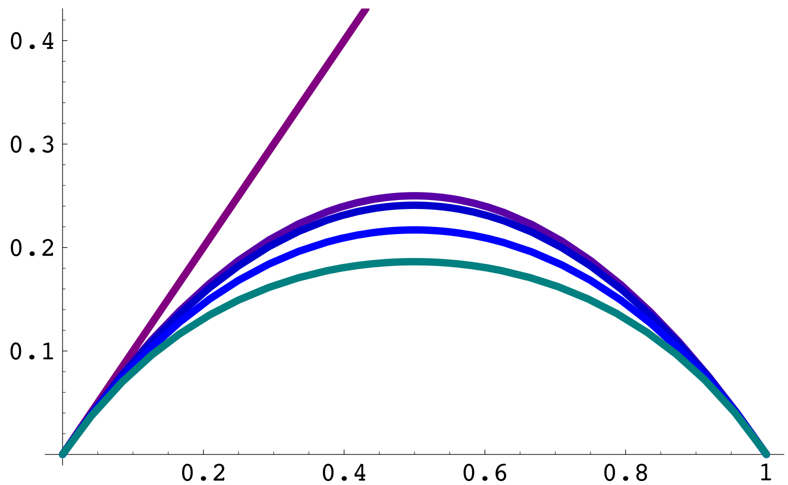

Figure 1: Plots of I_{11}, $I_{11\cdot 2}$, and $I_{11\cdot(2,3)}$ as a function of $\eta = \theta_4$, and for $\theta_1 = .5,\ 1.0, 1.5$

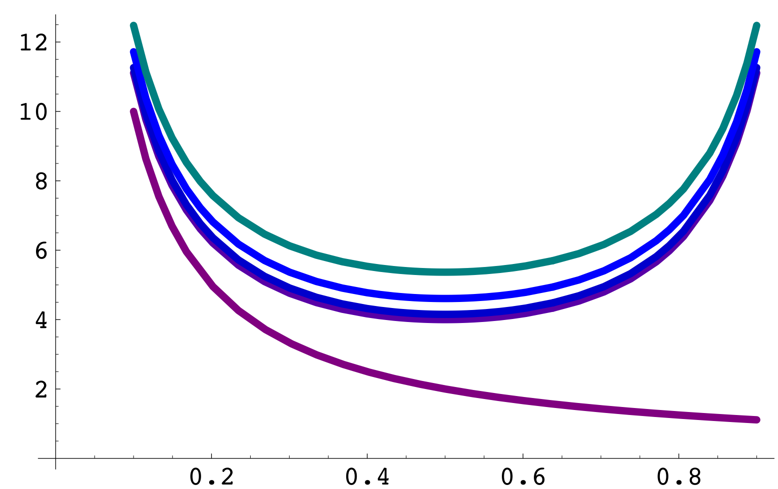

Figure 2: Plots of I_{11}^{-1}, $I_{11\cdot 2}^{-1}$, and $I_{11\cdot(2,3)}^{-1}$ as a function of $\eta = \theta_4$, , and for $\theta_1 = .5,\ 1.0, 1.5$