

STAT 3202: Practice 01

Autumn 2018, OSU

Exercise 1

Consider independent random variables X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 with

- $E[X_1] = 1$, $\text{Var}[X_1] = 4$
- $E[X_2] = 2$, $\text{SD}[X_1] = 3$
- $E[X_3] = 3$, $\text{SD}[X_1] = 5$

- (a) Calculate $E[5X_1 + 2]$.
- (b) Calculate $E[4X_1 + 2X_2 - 6X_3]$.
- (c) Calculate $\text{Var}[5X_1 + 2]$.
- (d) Calculate $\text{Var}[4X_1 + 2X_2 - 6X_3]$.
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Exercise 2

Consider random variables H and Q with

- $E[H] = 3$, $\text{Var}[H] = 16$
- $\text{SD}[Q] = 4$, $E\left[\frac{Q^2}{5}\right] = 3.2$

- (a) Calculate $E[5H^2 - 10]$.
- (b) Calculate $E[Q]$.
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Exercise 3

Consider a random variable S with probability density function

$$f(s) = \frac{1}{9000}(2s + 10), \quad 40 \leq s \leq 100.$$

- (a) Calculate $E[S]$.
- (b) Calculate $\text{SD}[S]$.
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Exercise 4

Consider independent random variables X and Y with

- $X \sim N(\mu_X = 2, \sigma_X^2 = 9)$
- $Y \sim N(\mu_Y = 5, \sigma_Y^2 = 4)$

- (a) Calculate $P[X > 5]$.
(b) Calculate $P[X + 2Y > 5]$.
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Exercise 5

Consider random variables $Y_1, Y_2,$ and Y_3 with

- $E[Y_1] = 1, E[Y_2] = -2, E[Y_3] = 3$
- $\text{Var}[Y_1] = 4, \text{Var}[Y_2] = 6, \text{Var}[Y_3] = 8$
- $\text{Cov}[Y_1, Y_2] = 1, \text{Cov}[Y_1, Y_3] = -1, \text{Cov}[Y_2, Y_3] = 0$

- (a) Calculate $\text{Var}[3Y_1 - 2Y_2]$.
(b) Calculate $\text{Var}[3Y_1 - 4Y_2 + 2Y_3]$.
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Exercise 6

Consider using $\hat{\xi}$ to estimate ξ .

- (a) If $\text{Bias}[\hat{\xi}] = 5$ and $\text{Var}[\hat{\xi}] = 4$, calculate $\text{MSE}[\hat{\xi}]$
(b) If $\hat{\xi}$ is unbiased, $\xi = 6$, and $\text{MSE}[\hat{\xi}] = 30$, calculate $E[\hat{\xi}^2]$
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Exercise 7

Using the identity

$$(\hat{\theta} - \theta) = (\hat{\theta} - E[\hat{\theta}]) + (E[\hat{\theta}] - \theta) = (\hat{\theta} - E[\hat{\theta}]) + \text{Bias}[\hat{\theta}]$$

show that

$$\text{MSE}[\hat{\theta}] = E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] = \text{Var}[\hat{\theta}] + (\text{Bias}[\hat{\theta}])^2$$

Exercise 8

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n denote a random sample from a population with mean μ and variance σ^2 .

Consider three estimators of μ :

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{3}, \quad \hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{X_1}{4} + \frac{X_2 + \dots + X_{n-1}}{2(n-2)} + \frac{X_n}{4}, \quad \hat{\mu}_3 = \bar{X},$$

Calculate the mean squared error for each estimator. (It will be useful to first calculate their bias and variances.)

Exercise 9

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n denote a random sample from a distribution with density

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta}, \quad x > 0, \theta \geq 0$$

Consider five estimators of θ :

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = X_1, \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}, \quad \hat{\theta}_3 = \frac{X_1 + 2X_2}{3}, \quad \hat{\theta}_4 = \bar{X}, \quad \hat{\theta}_5 = 5$$

Calculate the mean squared error for each estimator. (It will be useful to first calculate their bias and variances.)

Exercise 10

Suppose that $E[\hat{\theta}_1] = E[\hat{\theta}_2] = \theta$, $\text{Var}[\hat{\theta}_1] = \sigma_1^2$, $\text{Var}[\hat{\theta}_2] = \sigma_2^2$, and $\text{Cov}[\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2] = \sigma_{12}$. Consider the unbiased estimator

$$\hat{\theta}_3 = a\hat{\theta}_1 + (1-a)\hat{\theta}_2.$$

If $\hat{\theta}_1$ and $\hat{\theta}_2$ are independent, what value should be chosen for the constant a in order to minimize the variance and thus mean squared error of $\hat{\theta}_3$ as an estimator of θ ?

Exercise 11

Let Y have a binomial distribution with parameters n and p . Consider two estimators for p :

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{Y}{n}$$

and

$$\hat{p}_2 = \frac{Y + 1}{n + 2}$$

For what values of p does \hat{p}_2 achieve a lower mean square error than \hat{p}_1 ?

Exercise 12

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n denote a random sample from a population with mean μ and variance σ^2 .

Create an unbiased estimator for μ^2 . Hint: Start with \bar{X}^2 .

Exercise 13

Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be iid random variables from $U(\theta, \theta + 2)$. (That is, a uniform distribution with a minimum of θ and a maximum of $\theta + 2$.)

Consider the estimator

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = \bar{X}$$

- (a) Calculate the **bias** of $\hat{\theta}$ when estimating θ .
 - (b) Calculate the **variance** of $\hat{\theta}$.
 - (c) Calculate the **mean squared error** of $\hat{\theta}$ when estimating θ .
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