

Ex/INT/M/7Stat/31/2017

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION, 2017**

**(2nd Year, 1st Semester)**

**STATISTICS**

**Paper - 7Stat**

**[ Inference - I ]**

Full Marks : 50

Time : Two Hours

Answer any *five* questions.

Each questions carries 10 marks.

1. Define Bias of an Estimator. When an estimator is called  
(a) unbiased (b) Asymptotically unbiased.

Let  $X \sim \text{Binomial}(n, \theta)$ , let  $n$  be known and the unknown parameter  $\theta$  be estimated by the estimator

$$T(X) = \frac{X + \sqrt{n}/2}{n + \sqrt{n}}, \text{ is } T(X) \text{ unbiased for } \theta ? \text{ Is } T(X)$$

asymptotically unbiased for  $\theta$  ?

2. Define a sufficient statistic. Show that if  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are i.i.d.

[Turn over]

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(independent and identically distributed) Poisson ( $\lambda$ ),

( $\lambda > 0$ , unknown) then  $\sum_1^n X_i$  is sufficient for  $\lambda$ .

3. State and prove Fisher-Neyman factorisation theorem (for discrete distributions only.)
4. Define a Uniformly Minimum Variance Unbiased Estimator (UMVUE). State and prove Rao-Cramer Inequality.
5. Given a random sample of size  $n$  from a population with mean 10 and unknown variance  $\sigma^2$ , prove that  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - 10)^2$  is unbiased for  $\sigma^2$  ?
6. If  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  is a random sample of size  $n$  from an exponential ( $\theta$ ) population, show that  $\bar{X}$  is consistent for  $\theta$ .
7. Using Neyman-Pearson lemma, find a Most Powerful test (use  $\alpha = 5\%$ ) for testing  $H_0 : \sigma^2 = 1$  vs  $H_1 : \sigma^2 = 2$ , with an iid sample of size  $n$  from a Normal population with mean 0 and variance  $\sigma^2$ .

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