

(6%) 1. Let  $Y$  be a random variable having a Poisson distribution with parameter  $\lambda$ . Assume that the conditional distribution of  $X$  given  $Y = y$  is binomially distributed with parameters  $y$  and  $p$ . Find  $E(X)$  and  $Var(X)$ .

2. If  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent random variables, each having the same exponential distribution with c.d.f.

$$F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

for  $x > 0, \lambda > 0$ .

(5%)(a) Find the distribution of  $F(X)$ .

(6%)(b) Find  $P(X < Y)$ .

(6%)(c) Find the joint p.d.f. of  $X/(X + Y)$  and  $X + Y$ .

(6%)(d) Define  $U = \min(X, Y)$  and  $V = \max(X, Y)$ . Find the p.d.f. of  $U$ .

(6%)(e) Find  $E[V]$ .

(8%)(f) Let  $W$  be independent of  $X$  and  $Y$ , and assume that  $W$  is Bernoulli distributed with parameter  $\rho$ .

Define  $Z = WX + (1 - W)Y$ . Find the correlation coefficient of  $X$  and  $Z$ .

(5%)(g) Find the distribution of  $Z$ .

(6%) 3. Assume that  $X_1, \dots, X_{k+1}$  are independent Poisson distributed random variables with respective parameters  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{k+1}$ . Find the conditional distribution of  $X_1, \dots, X_k$  given that  $X_1 + \dots + X_{k+1} = n$ .

4. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. random variables from the c.d.f.

$$F(x) = 1 - x^{-\theta}$$

for  $x > 1, \theta > 0$ . Find

(5%)(a) the maximum likelihood estimator(MLE) of  $1/\theta$ .

(5%)(b) the Cramér-Rao lower bound for unbiased estimators of  $1/\theta$ .

(6%)(c) the UMVUE of  $1/\theta$ .

(6%)(d) the UMVUE of  $\theta$ .

(8%)(e) the limiting distribution of  $\sqrt{n}(\log \hat{\theta}_n - \log \theta)$ , where  $\hat{\theta}_n$  is the MLE of  $\theta$ .

5. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. random variables from a exponential distribution with p.d.f.

$$f(x) = \theta e^{-\theta x}$$

for  $x > 0, \theta > 0$ .

(6%)(a) Derive the most powerful size- $\alpha$  test of  $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$  versus  $H_a : \theta = \theta_1$ , where  $\theta_1 > \theta_0$ .

(6%)(b) Derive the generalized likelihood ratio(GLR) test of size  $\alpha$  of  $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$  versus  $H_a : \theta \neq \theta_0$ .

(4%)(c) Compute the power of the test in (a).