

考試科目	數理統計學	系所別	統計學系	考試時間	2月7日(五)第二節
<p>1. (a) Let <math>X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n</math> be i.i.d. uniform random variables in the interval <math>(0, 1)</math>. Find the density function of the range of <math>(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)</math>. (10%)</p> <p>(b) Let <math>X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n</math> be i.i.d. random variables with an absolutely continuous monotone increasing distribution function <math>F</math> and also let <math>(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)</math> denote the corresponding ordered statistic. Prove that <math>F(X_1)</math> is distributed uniformly in the interval <math>(0, 1)</math> and hence show how you can use the result you have obtained in (a) to get the density function of the random variable <math>F(Y_n) - F(Y_1)</math>. (15%)</p> <p>2. Let <math>X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n</math> be i.i.d. random variables with pdf</p> $f(x) = \frac{1}{6} \theta^4 e^{-\theta x} x^3; x \geq 0, \theta > 0.$ <p>(a) Show that <math>\frac{3}{X_1}</math> is an unbiased estimator of <math>\theta</math>. (10%)</p> <p>(b) Find the joint distribution of <math>X_1</math> and <math>\sum_{i=1}^n X_i</math> and hence find the conditional density of <math>X_1</math> given <math>\sum_{i=1}^n X_i</math>. (10%)</p> <p>(c) Show that the UMVUE of <math>\theta</math> is <math>E\left(\frac{3}{X_1} \mid \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right)</math> and compute the conditional expectation. (10%)</p> <p>(d) Find the Cramer-Rao lower bound for the variance of an unbiased estimator of <math>\theta</math>. Does the variance of UMVUE attain the Cramer-Rao lower bound? (10%)</p> <p>(e) Show that <math>\frac{X_1}{\sum X_i}</math> and <math>\sum X_i</math> are independent random variables and hence show that <math>E\left(\frac{X_1}{\sum X_i}\right) = \frac{1}{n}</math>. (10%)</p> <p>3. Suppose that <math>X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n</math> be i.i.d. Poisson random variables with parameter <math>\lambda_1</math>. Independent variables <math>Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n</math> are i.i.d. Poisson with parameter <math>\lambda_2</math>.</p> <p>(a) Show that the conditional distribution of <math>\sum X_i</math>, given that <math>\sum X_i + \sum Y_i = l</math>, is Binomial <math>\left(l, \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}\right)</math>. (10%)</p> <p>(b) How could you use the binomial distribution in (a) to test <math>H_0: \lambda_1 = \lambda_2</math> vs. <math>H: \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2</math>? (15%)</p>					
備註	<p>一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。</p> <p>二、試題請隨卷繳交。</p>				