

1) Let $Y_{(n)} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} Y_i$. If Y_1, \dots, Y_n are iid random variables with pdf $f_Y(y) = 2y$ for $0 < y < 1$, find $E(Y_{(n)})$.

$F(y) = \int_0^y 2t dt = \frac{2t^2}{2} \Big|_0^y = y^2, \quad 0 < y < 1$

$f_{Y_{(n)}}(y) = n [F(y)]^{n-1} f(y) = n (y^2)^{n-1} 2y = 2n y^{2n-2+1} = 2n y^{2n-1}, \quad 0 < y < 1$

So $E[Y_{(n)}] = \int_0^1 y \cdot 2n y^{2n-1} dy = 2n \int_0^1 y^{2n} dy = 2n \frac{y^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \Big|_0^1$

$= \frac{2n}{2n+1}$

25 ($\log(n) + \log(\theta) = \log(n\theta) = \log(\theta + \dots + \theta) \neq [\log \theta]^n$
 \rightarrow 2) Let Y_1, \dots, Y_n be iid with pdf $2.4497 \log(20) \neq [\log(10)]^2 = 5.3018$)

$f(y) = \frac{\log(\theta)}{\theta - 1} \theta^y$

where $0 < y < 1$ and $\theta > 1$. Find a sufficient statistic $T(Y)$ for θ .

$f(\underline{y}) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i) = \left[\frac{\log(\theta)}{\theta - 1} \right]^n \theta^{\sum y_i} \mathbb{I}[0 < y_{(1)} < y_{(n)} \leq 1]$

$g(T(\underline{y}) | \theta)$ $h(\underline{y})$

So $T(\underline{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$ is sufficient by

factorization,

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usually prefer $\lambda > 0$ to $\lambda < 0$

3) Let Y_1, \dots, Y_n be iid gamma $(\frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \lambda)$ random variables with pdf

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{y} \frac{y^{\frac{1}{\lambda^2}} e^{-y/\lambda}}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{\lambda^2}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{\lambda^2})}$$

where λ and y are positive.

a) Show that the family $\{f(y|\lambda) : \lambda > 0\}$ is a two parameter exponential family.

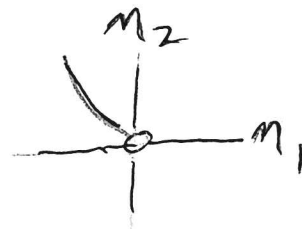
$$f(y) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{y} I(y > 0)}_{h(y)} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{\lambda^2}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{\lambda^2})}}_{c(\lambda)} \exp\left[\underbrace{-\frac{1}{\lambda}}_{\eta_1} y + \underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda^2}}_{\eta_2} \log(y)\right]$$

$$\text{OR} = \underbrace{\frac{e^{-y/\lambda}}{I(y > 0)}}_{h(y)} \underbrace{\frac{1}{\lambda^{\frac{1}{\lambda^2}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{\lambda^2})}}_{c(\lambda)} \exp\left[\underbrace{-\frac{1}{\lambda}}_{\eta_1} y + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} - 1\right)}_{\eta_2} \log(y)\right]$$

b) Show that the natural parameter space Ω is a parabola. You may assume that $\eta_i = \eta_i(\lambda)$. Is this family a regular exponential family? Explain briefly.

$$\eta_1 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \in (-\infty, 0) \quad \eta_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \in (0, \infty)$$

So $\eta_2 = \eta_1^2$ and Ω is a parabola



No the family is not regular since Ω is not a 2 dimensional open set.

$$\text{OR } \eta_1 = -\frac{1}{\lambda} \in (-\infty, 0), \quad \eta_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} - 1 = \eta_1^2 - 1 \in (-1, \infty)$$

OR

$$\text{OR } \eta_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} - 1, \quad \eta_2 = -\frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad \eta_1 = \eta_2^2 - 1$$

$$\text{OR } \eta_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \quad \eta_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad \eta_1 = \eta_2^2$$