

Roll No.

Total Pages : 4

11764/NJ**D-2/2111****STATISTICAL INFERENCE-I**

Paper-234

Semester-III

Time Allowed : 3 Hours] [Maximum Marks : 30

Note : The candidates are required to attempt **two** questions each from Sections A and B carrying 4 marks each and the entire Section C consisting of 7 short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.

SECTION—A

1. State and prove Factorization theorem. 4

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[P. T. O.]

2. State and prove Rao Blackwell theorem. 4

3. Define consistency of an Estimator. If T is a consistent estimator of θ , show that T^2 is also consistent for θ^2 . 44. Obtain $100(1-\alpha)\%$ Confidence Interval for the variance of Normal Distribution. 4**SECTION—B**

5. Define the following : 4

(i) Simple and composite hypothesis.

(ii) Size of the critical region and power of test.

(iii) UMP and UMPU test.

6. Explain method of MLE and mention its properties. 4

7. Use NP Lemma to obtain MPCR for testing $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ against $H_1 : \theta > \theta_0$ in case of normal**11764/NJ/469/W/710** 2

population $N(\theta, \sigma^2)$, assuming σ^2 to be known. Also obtain power of test. 4

8. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m be iid $B(n, p)$ random variables. Both n and p are unknown. Estimate n and p by method of moments. 4

SECTION—C

9. Write short notes on the following : 7×2=14
- (i) What is likelihood function? How does it differ from joint density function ?
 - (ii) Define the Minimal sufficient statistic. How does it help in Data reduction?
 - (iii) Define the Unbiasedness. If T is unbiased estimator of θ , show that T^2 is not unbiased for θ^2 .
 - (iv) Obtain MVUE of θ if random sample of size

n is down from a population with :

$$\text{pdf } f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \theta e^{-\theta x} & , 0 < x < \infty, \theta > 0 \\ 0 & , \text{ Otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (v) Explain one tailed and two tailed Tests.
- (vi) If a sufficient estimator exist, show that it's a function of MLE.
- (vii) Show that a MPCR for the test may be expressed in terms of marginal distribution of Sufficient statistic.