STATISTICS

Paper – I

Time Allowed : ***Three*** *Hours*

Maximum Marks : **200**

Question Paper Specific Instructions

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions :

There are ***EIGHT*** *questions in all, out of which* ***FIVE*** *are to be attempted.*

Questions no. ***1*** *and* ***5*** *are* ***compulsory****. Out of the remaining* ***SIX*** *questions,* ***THREE*** *are to be attempted selecting at least* ***ONE*** *question from each of the two Sections A and B.*

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

All questions carry equal marks. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Unless otherwise mentioned, symbols and notations have their usual standard meanings.

Assume suitable data, if necessary and indicate the same clearly.

Answers must be written in ***ENGLISH*** *only.*

SECTION A

Q1. (a) (i) Find α such that P is a finitely additive probability measure, where $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3\}$. $\mathcal{F}$ consists of all subsets of Ω, and $P(\{1\}) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(\{2\}) = \frac{1}{6}$, $P(\{3\}) = \alpha$. Compute $P(\{1, 2\})$, $P(\{1, 3\})$ and $P(\{2, 3\})$. *4*

(ii) Among t = 60 lottery tickets, w = 20 win prizes. We buy b = 6. What is the probability that g = 2 will be winning ? Generalize this to arbitrary numbers t, w, b, g. *4*

(b) A fair coin is tossed independently n times. Let S_n be the number of heads obtained. Use Chebyshev's inequality to find a lower bound of the probability that $\frac{S_n}{n}$ differs from $\frac{1}{2}$ by less than 0·1 for n = 100. *8*

(c) If t is a consistent estimator of θ, then prove that t^2 is consistent for θ^2. *8*

(d) Define absorbing, transient, recurrent and periodic states in a Markov chain. Also, test the periodicity of the states of a Markov chain with the following transition probability matrix : *8*

$$P = \begin{matrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0{\cdot}6 & 0{\cdot}4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0{\cdot}6 & 0{\cdot}4 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

(e) The joint probability density function of two random variables X and Y is

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4}(1 + xy), & |x| < 1, \quad |y| < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Show that X and Y are not independent but X^2 and Y^2 are independent. *8*

Q2. (a) Suppose the probability generating function of a random variable X is

$$g_X(t) = e^{\lambda(t-1)}.$$

(i) Find the probability mass function of the random variable X.

(ii) Find the probability generating function of Y = 3X + 2.

(iii) Obtain variance of Y. *3+3+4=10*

(b) A coin is tossed. If it shows heads, you pay 2 Rupees. If it shows tails, you spin a wheel which gives the amount you win, distributed with uniform probability between 0 and 10 Rupees. Your gain (or loss) is a random variable X. Find the distribution function and use it to compute the probability that you will not win at least 5 Rupees. *10*

(c) (i) If a random sample of size n is taken from $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ and σ^2 is known but μ is not known, then show that

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n} . \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

is not a sufficient estimator for σ^2. Also, suggest a sufficient estimator for σ^2. *15*

(ii) Describe the role of Cramer-Rao Inequality, Rao-Blackwell and Lehmann-Scheffé theorems in the estimation of unknown parameters of the distributions. *5*

Q3. (a) The observed value of mean of a random sample from $N(\theta, 1)$ distribution is 2·3. If the parameter space is $\theta = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, then find the maximum likelihood estimate of θ. *10*

(b) Let X have a pdf

$$f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \theta x^{\theta - 1}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere.} \end{cases}$$

Find the power function of the test to test the simple hypothesis $H_0 : \theta = 1$ against the alternative simple hypothesis $H_1 : \theta = 2$ using a random sample of X_1 and X_2 of size n = 2 and defining the critical region to be

$$W = \left\{(x_1, x_2) : \frac{3}{4x_1} \leq x_2\right\}.$$ *10*

(c) (i) Suppose that X is uniformly distributed on the interval (– 2, 3). Let $Y = X^2$. Find the density function of Y. *12*

(ii) Let the random variables X and Y be jointly distributed. The marginal distribution of X is

$$p_X(x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$$

and the conditional distribution of Y given X = x is

$$p_{Y/X}(y/x) = \binom{x}{y} p^y (1 - p)^{x - y}, \quad x > y, \quad y = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, x.$$

Find the marginal distribution of Y. *8*

Q4. (a) Verify that there exists a Minimum Variance Bound Unbiased Estimator (MVBUE) of the parameter θ of the distribution

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{e^{-\theta} \cdot \theta^{x}}{x!}; \; x = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$$

Hence, obtain variance of the MVBUE so obtained. *10*

(b) (i) Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ ($n > 4$) be a random sample from a population $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Consider the following estimators of μ :

$$U = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \text{ and } V = \frac{1}{8} X_1 + \frac{3}{4(n-2)} (X_2 + \ldots + X_{n-1}) + \frac{1}{8} X_n,$$

then examine whether U and V are unbiased estimators μ. Also, find which of the two estimators is more efficient. *12*

(ii) In what situation do we make use of non-parametric tests ? Test the hypothesis of no difference between the ages of male and female employees of a certain company using the Mann-Whitney U-test for the sample data given below : *8*

Males (Age)	31	25	38	33	42	40	44	26	43	35
Females (Age)	44	30	34	47	35	32	35	47	48	34

Use 0·10 level of significance with $Z_{(0 \cdot 10)} = 1 \cdot 64$.

(c) The joint probability density function (pdf) of two random variables X and Y is

$$f(x, y) = \frac{9(1 + x + y)}{2(1 + x)^4 \, (1 + y)^4}, \; 0 \le x < \infty, \; 0 \le y < \infty.$$

Find the conditional distribution of Y given X = x. *10*

SECTION B

Q5. (a) Explain the problem of multicollinearity. What are its consequences ? State different measures to detect the presence of multicollinearity. *8*

(b) Given below is an ANOVA table of an RBD with some missing entries denoted by (∗). Find out the missing entries.

RBD ANOVA TABLE

Source	d.f.	S.S.	M.S.S.	F_{cal}
Blocks	3	∗	2·040	∗
Treatments	5	15·440	∗	∗
Error	∗	7·030	∗	
Total	23	28·590		

Stating clearly the hypotheses to be tested, give your conclusions. *8*

Given that $F(3, 15; 5\%) = 3{\cdot}29$

$F(5, 15; 5\%) = 2{\cdot}90$

(c) Define a linear model. Develop 100 $(1 - \alpha)\%$ confidence interval for an estimable linear parametric function $\lambda'\theta$ in a linear model in a Gauss-Markov set-up $(Y; A\theta, \sigma^2 I_n)$. *8*

(d) Explain Warner's randomised response technique for sensitive characteristics. *8*

(e) Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots X_n$ be a random sample from an $N_p(\mu, \Sigma)$. Give the test statistic for testing $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ versus $H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$; and test the hypothesis $H_0 : \mu = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ using the data $X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 & 6 & 8 \\ 12 & 9 & 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$. *8*

Given : $F(2, 2; 5\%) = 19$

Q6. (a) The data given below is on yields of a Latin Square Design of order 6.

Total \ No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rows	26·35	25·85	33·45	36·75	33·25	42·85
Columns	26·75	28·90	31·45	34·40	36·40	40·60
Treatments	22·20	28·30	34·20	31·60	38·55	43·55
$\Sigma y_{ij}^2 = 1222{\cdot}84$		$\Sigma y_{ij} = 198{\cdot}50$				

State all hypotheses and carry out analysis. Write ANOVA, Estimates of test statistics, conclusions and interpretations. *15*

Given that $F(6, 20; 5\%) = 2{\cdot}60$

$F(5, 20; 5\%) = 2{\cdot}71$

$F(6, 20; 1\%) = 3{\cdot}87$

$F(5, 20; 1\%) = 4{\cdot}10$

(b) (i) Define a multiple linear regression model. Obtain ordinary least squares (OLS) estimator of regression coefficient β and show that it is best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE). *6*

(ii) Give the test statistic for testing linear restrictions of the type $R\beta = r$ in multiple linear regression and obtain its distribution. From this, deduce the test statistic for testing the significance of any regressor, say X_i. *4*

(iii) Define the OLS residual. Show that it is heteroscedastic and autocorrelated. How is this residual useful in detecting

(1) heteroscedasticity,

(2) autocorrelation, and

(3) normality ? *5*

(c) Define ratio estimator and regression estimator. Show that ratio estimator is biased; further obtain the bias. Derive the condition for ratio and regression estimators to be equally efficient. *10*

Q7. (a) What is unequal probability sampling ? When is it to be used ? Under this scheme without replacement,

(i) explain Lahiri's method of sample selection, and

(ii) obtain Horvitz-Thompson estimator of variance of population total and give your comments. *6+9=15*

(b) (i) Suppose $X_1, X_2, \ldots X_N$ are independent each distributed according to $N_k(\mu, \Sigma)$ and $C = ((C_{ij}))$ be an orthogonal matrix. Show that $Y_i = \sum_{j=1}^{N} C_{ij} X_j$ is multivariate normal with mean vector $C\mu$ and variance covariance matrix Σ. *4*

(ii) Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots X_n$ be a random sample from a normal population with mean vector μ and covariance Σ. Show that

$$\hat{\mu} = \overline{X} \text{ and } \hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - \overline{X})(X_i - \overline{X})'$$

are the maximum likelihood estimators of μ and Σ. *5*

(iii) Explain canonical correlation analysis. Obtain the first pair of canonical covariates and first canonical correlation given the covariance matrix of two groups of variables *6*

$$X^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1^{(1)} \\ X_2^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } X^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1^{(2)} \\ X_2^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{as cov}\begin{pmatrix} X^{(1)} \\ X^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Sigma_{11} & \Sigma_{12} \\ \Sigma_{21} & \Sigma_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 100 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0{\cdot}95 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0{\cdot}95 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 100 \end{array}\right]$$

(c) Consider the following regression output :

$$\hat{y} = 0{\cdot}2033 + 0{\cdot}6560\,X$$

$$SE = (0{\cdot}0976) \quad (0{\cdot}1961)$$

Residual sum of squares = 0·0544

Regression sum of squares = 0·0358

where

Y = Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of women in 1972

X = LFPR of women in 1968

The regression results were obtained from a sample of 19 cities. The figures in the parentheses give Standard Error (SE) of the estimate. Critical t value at 1%, df = 17 is $t_{17,\, 1\%} = 2{\cdot}567$.

(i) How do you interpret the result ? Compute the coefficient of determination R^2.

(ii) Test the hypothesis that $H_0 : \beta = 0$ vs $H_1 : \beta > 0$. Which test do you use and why ? What are the underlying assumptions of the test you use ?

(iii) Write 95% confidence interval for α and β.

(iv) Test that the hypothesis LFPR of women in 1972 is not depending on LFPR of women in 1968. *10*

Given $t\,(17;\,5\%) = 1{\cdot}740$

$F(1,\,17;\,5\%) = 4{\cdot}45$

Q8. (a) (i) What is confounding ? Explain briefly, types of confounding and compare them. *7*

(ii) Obtain single replication of a 2^5 factorial experiment confounding interactions $X = ABC$ and $Y = ACDE$. *8*

(b) (i) Let $(Y;\, A\theta,\, \sigma^2 I)$ be a Gauss-Markov set-up. Obtain the least squares estimator of θ and variance of the best estimator of estimable linear parametric function $\lambda'\theta$. *6*

(ii) Define a linear hypothesis. Derive the maximum likelihood ratio test statistic for testing a linear hypothesis $H_0 : \xi_1 = \dots = \xi_r$ in a Gauss-Markov model $(Y;\, \xi,\, \sigma^2 I_n)$, where ξ is a mean vector of Y and $\sigma^2 I_n$ is the dispersion matrix of Y. Obtain the distribution of the test statistic. *9*

(c) Define : Connectedness, Orthogonality and Balancedness. State and prove a necessary and sufficient condition for an incomplete block design to be balanced. *10*