# CHUKA UNIVERSITY

## JAN-MARCH 2021 EXAMINATION

## **MATH 344: THEORY OF ESTIMATION**

# STREAMS: BSc. ECONSTAT, BA ECON MATH, BED Sc.,

### **TIME 2 HOURS**

### Instructions

- Answer Question ONE and any other TWO questions.
- All workings must be shown clearly

## **QUESTION 1[30 MARKS]**

- a) Define the following terms as used in theory of Estimation
  - (i) Mean square error consistency
  - (ii) An estimator
  - (iii) Unbiasedness
  - (iv) Sufficient statistic
- b) Which one of the following is not an unbiased estimator of  $\theta$ , given that  $E(x_i) = \theta$

$$T_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4$$
  

$$T_2 = 2x_1 + 3x_2$$
  

$$T_2 = 4x_2 - 3x_2$$

[3 marks] erval estimation [4 marks]

[8 marks]

- c) Differentiate between Point and Interval estimation [4 marks]
  d) Let x<sub>i</sub>, i = 1,2,3,4, be four independent sample observations of Poisson distribution with parameter θ. Show that T = <sup>1</sup>/<sub>15</sub>(2x<sub>1</sub> + 4x<sub>2</sub> + 5x<sub>3</sub> + 3x<sub>4</sub>) is a biased estimator of θ. Calculate the amount of bias. [5 marks]
- e) Let  $T_1$  be the most efficient estimator and  $T_2$  be the unbiased estimator for unknown parameter  $\theta$ . If  $\rho$  is the efficiency with respect to  $T_1$ , show that  $Var(T_1 T_2) = \frac{1-\rho}{\rho} var(T_1)$ [5 marks]
- f) Find the sample size (n) of a random sample taken from a normal population with mean  $\mu$  and variance 9 and given that  $\overline{X}$  is the mean of the random sample such that  $P[\overline{x} 1 < \mu < \overline{x} + 1] = 0.9$  [5 marks]

# **QUESTION 2 [20 MARKS]**

a) Consider two random samples  $x_1, x_2, ..., x_{n1}$  of size n1 and  $y_1, y_2, ..., y_{n2}$  of size n2 both from normal populations such that  $x \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$  and  $y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$  respectively. Obtain the  $(1 - \alpha)100\%$  confidence interval for  $(\bar{x} - \bar{y})$ . [7 marks]

b) The distribution of x is given by  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \theta^x (1-\theta)^{1-x} & x = 0, 1 \\ 0 & elsewhere \end{cases}$ Show that  $T = \sum x_i$  is a sufficient statistic for  $\theta$ . [8Marks]

#### **QUESTION 3 [20 MARKS]**

- a) Given  $f(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x \theta)^2}, -\infty < x < \infty$ Find  $I(\theta)$ [15 Marks]
- c) Find sufficient statistic for  $\delta^2$  where  $x \sim N(\mu, \delta^2)$ [5 Marks]

#### **QUESTION 4 [20 MARKS]**

- a) Define a uniformly minimum variance unbiased estimator (UMVUE) T of  $\tau(\theta)$ .
- [5 Marks] b) If T is a consistent estimator of  $\theta$ ,  $\phi(T)$  is also a consistent estimator of  $\phi(\theta)$  where  $\phi$  is a continuous function, Proof. [15 Marks]

#### **QUESTION 5 [20 MARKS]**

- a) Let  $x_1, x_2 \dots x_3$  be a random sample from a Poisson distribution with parameter  $\theta$ . Using the Cramer-Rao inequality condition, show that the mean  $\bar{x}$  is UMVUE of the population [12 Marks] mean.
- b) Let  $y_1, y_2, \dots y_n$  be a random sample with a distribution given as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(\beta - y)}{\beta^2}, & 0 < y < \beta \\ 0, & otherwise \end{cases}$$

- Find an estimator of  $\beta$  by method of moments i) [4 Marks]
- Determine if the estimator is unbiased ii)

[4 Marks]