



# THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURAI

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University)  
Re-accredited (2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle) by NAAC with Grade "A", CGPA – 3.46 on a 4-point scale

## Backlog Arrear Examination, March 2021

**PGM 5546**  
**Statistical Inference and Stochastic processes**

**Time: 3 Hrs**  
**Marks: 75**

Answer any FIVE questions.

**5 x 15 = 75**

- 1) State Likelihood Test, Wald Type Test, Score Test. Also apply the above tests for the Laplace Location Model.
- 2) State and prove Rao-Cramer Lower bound. Also derive the information matrix.
- 3) Write down the six Regularity conditions. Also assume  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are iid with pdf  $f(x; \theta_0)$  for  $\theta_0 \in \Omega$  such that the regularity conditions (R0) to (R5) are satisfied. Suppose further that the Fisher information satisfies  $0 < I(\theta_0) < \infty$ . Then prove any consistent sequence of solutions of the mle equations satisfies  $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta_0)$  converges in distribution to  $N(0, 1/I(\theta))$ .
- 4) Define best critical region. Also State and prove Neyman-Pearson theorem.
- 5) (a) Define sufficient statistic for a parameter  $\theta$ .  
(b) State and prove Neyman (Factorization) theorem
- 6) Explain Polya's urn model in detail.
- 7) (a) Consider a communication system which transmits the two digits 0 and 1 through several stages. Let  $\{X_n, n \geq 1\}$  be the digit leaving  $n$ th stage of system and  $X_0$  be the digit entering the first stage (leaving the 0th stage). At each stage there is a constant probability  $q$  that the digit which enters will be transmitted unchanged (the digit will remain unchanged when it leaves), and probability  $p$  otherwise (the digit changes when it leaves)  $p+q=1$ . Convert the problem into a Markov chain and give solution.  
(b) For the two-state Markov chain  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1-a & a \\ b & 1-b \end{pmatrix}, 0 < a, b < 1$ . Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{i1} = \frac{b}{a+b}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{i2} = \frac{a}{a+b}, i = 1, 2$ .

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