

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE  
CHENNAI CENTRE  
M.STAT First Year  
2015-16 Semester II

Large Sample Statistical Methods  
Back Paper Examination

*Points for each question is in brackets. Total Points 100.*

*Students are allowed to bring 4 pages (front and back) of hand-written notes*

*Duration: 3 hours*

1. (15) If  $F$  is discrete, then show that  $F_n \Rightarrow F$  iff for each  $x$  in the support of  $F$ ,  $P(X_n = x) \rightarrow P(X = x)$ .
2. (10) Let  $X_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  be independent Bernoulli(1/2) random variables and let  $T_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ . Show that  $4n \left[ \frac{1}{4} - T_n(1 - T_n) \right]$  has asymptotic  $\chi_1^2$  distribution.
3. (15) Show that the Pearson chi-square statistic is a Wald statistic. Hence derive its asymptotic distribution under the null hypothesis.
4. (15) Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be iid  $N(0, \sigma^2)$ . Find the asymptotic relative efficiency of the estimator  $\delta_n = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sum |X_i| / n$  with respect to the MLE  $= \sqrt{\sum X_i^2 / n}$  of  $\sigma$ .
5. (10) Use the asymptotic joint distribution of sample quantiles to derive the asymptotic distribution of the interquartile range.
6. (20) Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be iid according to the logistic distribution with cdf

$$F_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(x-\theta)}}$$

- (a) Show that the likelihood equation has unique root  $\hat{\theta}_n$  that maximizes the likelihood function.
  - (b) Find the asymptotic distribution of  $\hat{\theta}_n$ .
  - (c) Show that  $\bar{X}_n$  is a consistent estimator of  $\theta$ .
  - (d) Suggest an estimator that can be computed explicitly and has the same asymptotic distribution as  $\hat{\theta}_n$ .
7. (15) Consider a symmetric kernel  $h(x_1, \dots, x_m)$  satisfying  $E(h^2) < \infty$ . Define  $h_c(x_1, \dots, x_c) = E h(x_1, \dots, x_c, X_{c+1}, \dots, X_m)$  for  $1 \leq c \leq m$  and  $\zeta_c = \text{Var} h_c(X_1, \dots, X_c)$ .
- (a) Show that  $0 \leq \zeta_1 \leq \zeta_2 \leq \dots \leq \zeta_m$ .
  - (b) Show that  $\zeta_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \zeta_2$