



QP CODE: 23800336



23800336

Reg No : .....

Name : .....

**INTEGRATED PG DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2023**

**Third Semester**

INTEGRATED MSC BASIC SCIENCE-STATISTICS

**CORE - IST3CR02 - ESTIMATION THEORY**

2020 ADMISSION ONWARDS

BFAC9A54

Time: 3 Hours

Weightage: 30

**Part A (Short Answer Questions)**

*Answer any **eight** questions.*

*Weight 1 each.*

1. What is meant by Standard error?
2. Write down the sampling distribution of sample mean.
3. Write down the relationship between chi-square, F and t distribution.
4. Distinguish between point estimate and interval estimate.
5. Define Cramer-Rao inequality.
6. How do you show completeness?
7. Suppose  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is a random sample from a Poisson distribution with mean  $\lambda$ . Find the moment estimator of  $\lambda$ .
8. What is the purpose of method of least squares?
9. Define Confidence interval.
10. Estimate the 95% confidence interval for the mean, based on 10 random samples 22,25,30,21,24,26,24,25,28,26 taken from normal population with standard deviation 5.

(8×1=8 weightage)

**Part B (Short Essay/Problems)**

*Answer any **six** questions.*

*Weight 2 each.*

11. A random sample of size 12 is taken from a normal population with mean 20 and variance 36. Find the probability that the sample variance  $s^2$  will be less than population variance  $\sigma^2$  ?





12. Derive the cumulative distribution for the  $r^{\text{th}}$  order statistic.
13. i) State and prove the invariance property of consistent estimator.  
ii) Show that for a normal distribution, the sample mean is a consistent estimator of population mean.
14. i) Which are the desirable properties of a good estimator? Explain the terms.  
ii) Explain MVUE.
15. Describe the procedure of maximum likelihood estimation and method of minimum variance.
16. Explain the method of minimum variance. Also, briefly explain the method of least squares.
17. Obtain the interval estimate for the difference between proportions of two binomial population.
18. A sample of size 12 is taken from  $N(\mu, \sigma)$ . Mean of sample is 10 and sample variance is 16. Find a 90% confidence interval for  $\sigma^2$ .

(6×2=12 weightage)

### Part C (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any **two** questions.

Weight 5 each.

19. i) Explain an example of a statistic following student's t distribution with required proofs.  
ii) If  $X$  is the random variable following F-distribution with  $(n_1, n_2)$  degrees of freedom then  $\frac{1}{X}$  follows  $F(n_2, n_1)$ . Prove this.
20. A random sample  $(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5)$  of size 5 is drawn from a normal population with unknown mean  $\mu$ . Consider the following estimators to estimate  $\mu$ :  

$$1) \quad t_1 = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5}{5} \quad 2) \quad t_2 = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2} + X_3 \quad 3) \quad t_3 = \frac{2X_1 + X_2 + \lambda X_3}{3}$$
 where  $\lambda$  is such that  $t_3$  is an unbiased estimator of  $\mu$ .  
 i) Find  $\lambda$ .  
 ii) Are  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  unbiased?  
 iii) State giving reasons, the estimator which is best among  $t_1, t_2$  and  $t_3$ .
21. i) Explain Bayesian estimation procedure.  
ii) Let  $X$  follows  $b(n, p)$  and  $\Pi(p)=1$  for  $0 < p < 1$  be the prior distribution. Find the posterior distribution and mean of the posterior distribution.
22. Obtain the interval estimates for differences of means in case of small samples, when  
 i)  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  are known.  
 ii)  $\sigma_1$  and  $\sigma_2$  are unknown, but equal.

(2×5=10 weightage)

