

1. Let the conditional density of  $Y$  given  $\Lambda = \lambda$  be

$$f_1(y|\lambda) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^y}{y!}, \quad y = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

and the density function of  $\Lambda$  be

$$f_2(\lambda) = e^{-\lambda}, \quad \lambda > 0.$$

- (a) Find the marginal density of  $Y$ .  
 (b) Find  $E(Y|\Lambda = \lambda)$ ,  $E(Y)$ .

2. Suppose  $X = (X_1, X_2, X_3)$  has joint density function

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{3}{4\pi}, \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 \leq 1.$$

Let  $X_1 = U_1 \cos U_2 \sin U_3$ ,  $X_2 = U_1 \sin U_2 \sin U_3$ ,  $X_3 = U_1 \cos U_3$ ,  $0 \leq U_1 \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq U_2 \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq U_3 \leq \pi$ .

- (a) Find marginal density functions for  $U_1$ ,  $U_2$ , and  $U_3$ .  
 (b) Find  $P(1/4 \leq U_1 \leq 1/2, \pi/4 \leq U_3 \leq \pi/2)$ .

3. (a) Let  $(X, Y)$  be random variables. Show that  $E(X) = EE(X|Y)$  and  $E(XY) = E(YE(X|Y))$ .

- (b) Let  $(X, Y)$  be random variables with mean  $\mu_X$  and  $\mu_Y$ , variances  $\sigma_X^2$  and  $\sigma_Y^2$ , and correlation coefficient  $\rho$ . Suppose  $E(X|Y) = aY + b$ . Show that  $b = \mu_X - a\mu_Y$ ,  $a = \rho\sigma_X/\sigma_Y$ .

4. Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be independent with density function  $f(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$ ,  $0 < x < 1$ ,  $\theta > 0$ .

- (a) Find the MLE of  $\theta$ .  
 (b) Find the best unbiased estimator of  $1/\theta$ .  
 (c) Find an efficient estimator of  $1/\theta$ .

5. (a) State the following theorems: (i) Information inequality. (ii) Rao-Blackwell theorem.

- (b) Let  $X \sim B(10, \theta)$ . Consider testing  $\theta = 0.3$  against  $\theta \neq 0.3$  with the test

$$\Phi(X) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } X > 6 \text{ or } X < 1, \\ 0.4, & \text{if } X = 6, \\ 0.2, & \text{if } X = 1, \\ 0, & \text{if } 1 < X < 6. \end{cases}$$

Find the size of this test.

6. (a) State the following theorems: (i) Chebyshev's inequality (ii) Central limit theorem.  
(b) Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}$  be independent, with  $X_i \sim B(1, \theta)$ . Find a UMP size-0.05 test that  $\theta = 0.4$  against  $\theta > 0.4$ .

$n = 10, p = 0.4, \sum_{x=0}^r b(x; n, p)$  值表如下：

$r$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	0.0060	0.0464	0.1673	0.3823	0.6331	0.8338	0.9452	0.9877	0.9983	0.9999	1.0000