

You may use your calculator, your crib sheets, and the tables supplied. Please use no other outside source of information. **Show your work.**

1. X_1, \dots, X_n are iid $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ and σ is known.

(a) The joint density of the X 's is $f(x_1, \dots, x_n | \mu) =$

(b) Derive the maximum likelihood estimator $\hat{\mu}$ of μ .

(c) The likelihood ratio for the hypothesis

(*) $H_0: \mu = 0$ against $H_A: \mu > 0$
 is $\lambda(x) =$

(d) Prove that $\sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - t)^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j - \bar{x})^2 + n(\bar{x} - t)^2$ and use this to prove that

(x) $\lambda(x) < c$ if and only if $|\bar{x} - t|$ is too large.

(e) Show that the likelihood ratio test of (*) of size α rejects H_0 if $\sqrt{n} | \bar{x} - \mu_0 | / \sigma > z_{\alpha/2}$.

2. Assuming the data below constitutes a random sample from a normal distribution, does the data present significant evidence at $\alpha = .05$ that the mean of the population differs from 7? You may use, without derivation, the likelihood ratio test we developed in class for $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ against $H_A : \mu \neq \mu_0$. Be sure to state the test before you use it.

1.92 3.84 5.50 2.62

3. If x_1, \dots, x_n are fixed numbers, not all zero, and if Y_1, \dots, Y_n are independent,

$$Y_i \sim N(x_i, 1)$$

then

a) the joint density of the Y's is

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_n | \mathbf{x}) =$$

b) Give the form of the Neyman-Pearson most powerful test of

$$H_0: \theta = 0 \quad \text{against} \quad H_A: \theta = 1$$

c) What is the probability distribution of $a_1 Y_1 + \dots + a_n Y_n$?

d) Give the Neyman-Pearson most powerful test of the hypotheses in (b) of size $\alpha = 0.05$.

e) Is the test in d) UMP (uniformly most powerful) of size $\alpha = 0.05$ for testing

$$H_0: \theta = 0 \quad \text{against} \quad H_A: \theta > 0?$$

Why?