

Statistics 654 Comprehensive Written Exam

August, 2008

1. State and prove the version of the weak law of large numbers presented in class.
2. Suppose that Y_1, \dots, Y_n are random variables such that $Ee^{sY_i} \leq e^{s^2/2}$ for each $s \geq 0$. Show that

$$\Theta = E \left[\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} Y_i \right] \leq \sqrt{2 \ln n}$$

Hint: Begin by considering $e^{s\Theta}$ for a value $s > 0$.

3. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be random variables, all defined on the same probability space, such that X_n converges to X in probability. Establish the following relations directly, without appealing to results from class.

- a. Show that $X = O_P(1)$.
- b. Show that $X_n = O_P(1)$.
- c. Show that $O_P(1) \cdot o_P(1) = o_P(1)$.

4. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be identically distributed non-negative random variables such that EX^2 is finite. Note that the X_i may be dependent.

- a. Show that $EXI\{X > \alpha\} \rightarrow 0$ as $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$.
- b. Show carefully that for $\alpha > 0$,

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \cdot I \left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \geq \alpha \right\} \leq \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \cdot I\{X_i \geq \alpha\}$$

- c. Show that

$$n^{-1} E \left[\max_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i \right] \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

5. For $n \geq 1$ let X_n have a $\text{Bern}(n, p)$ distribution, where $p \in (0, 1)$ is fixed. What can you say about the limiting distribution of the random vectors $Y_n = (X_n, n - X_n)^T$ after suitable scaling and/or shifting?

6 . Let X_1, \dots, X_n be an i.i.d. sample from a population with $EX = \mu$ and $\text{Var}(X) = \sigma^2 < \infty$. Let $\bar{X}_n = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ be the sample mean of X_1, \dots, X_n .

a. After suitable scaling and/or shifting, what can you say about the limiting distribution of $(\bar{X}_n)^3$ when $\mu \neq 0$?

b. After suitable scaling and/or shifting, what can you say about the limiting distribution of $(\bar{X}_n)^3$ when $\mu = 0$?

7. Let X, Y be random variables such that EX^2 and EY^2 are finite. Let $SD(\cdot)$ denote standard deviation. Show that $SD(X + Y) \leq SD(X) + SD(Y)$.

8. If $X \sim \mathcal{N}_p(\mu, \Sigma)$, find the distribution of $AX + b$ where A is a $d \times p$ matrix and $b \in \mathbb{R}^d$.