

Dept Copy

Department of Statistics  
University of Wisconsin-Madison  
PhD Qualifying Exam Part I  
January 13, 2009  
12:30–4:30pm, Room 133 SMI

- There are a total of FOUR (4) problems in this exam. Please do a total of THREE (3) problems.
- Each problem must be done in a separate exam book.
- Please turn in THREE (3) exam books.
- Please write your code name and **NOT** your real name on each exam book.

2. Let  $\mathbf{Y} = (\mathbf{Y}'_1, \dots, \mathbf{Y}'_n)'$  denote an  $nk \times 1$  random vector, where  $\mathbf{Y}_i$  is a  $k \times 1$  random vector, for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ . Consider the model,

$$\mathbf{Y}_i = \mathbf{X}\beta_i + \epsilon_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

where  $\mathbf{X}$  is a known  $k \times p$  matrix of rank  $p$ . Further,  $\beta_i$  is a  $p \times 1$  random vector with,

$$\beta_i \sim N(\beta, \Sigma),$$

where  $\beta$  is a  $p \times 1$  vector of unknown parameters and  $\Sigma$  is an unknown  $p \times p$  positive definite matrix. Finally,  $\epsilon_i$  is a  $k \times 1$  random vector with,

$$\epsilon_i \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}),$$

where  $\mathbf{0}$  is a  $k \times 1$  vector of zeros,  $\sigma^2 > 0$  is an unknown parameter, and  $\mathbf{I}$  is a  $k \times k$  identity matrix. Assume that  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$  are independently distributed.

- Provide matrices  $\mathbf{Z}$  and  $\mathbf{V}$  such that the marginal distribution of the random vector  $\mathbf{Y}$  follows  $N(\mathbf{Z}\beta, \mathbf{V})$ .
- Let  $\bar{\mathbf{Y}} = n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Y}_i$ . Provide a matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  such that  $\hat{\beta} = \mathbf{A}\bar{\mathbf{Y}}$  is the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimator of  $\beta$ .
- Determine whether,

$$\frac{1}{n(n-1)} (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}' \sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{Y}_i - \bar{\mathbf{Y}})(\mathbf{Y}_i - \bar{\mathbf{Y}})' \mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1},$$

is an unbiased estimator of the variance-covariance matrix of  $\hat{\beta}$ , the OLS estimator of  $\beta$ .

- For a known  $p \times 1$  vector  $\lambda$ , show that a  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  confidence interval for  $\lambda'\beta$  is of the form,

$$\lambda'\hat{\beta} \pm t_{\alpha/2, d} \sqrt{\lambda' \mathbf{B} \lambda},$$

where  $\lambda'\hat{\beta}$  is the OLS estimator of  $\lambda'\beta$  and  $t_{\alpha/2, d}$  is the  $100(1 - \alpha/2)^{th}$  percentile of the Student  $t$ -distribution with  $d$  degrees of freedom. Find the constant  $d$  and the matrix  $\mathbf{B}$ .

- Construct a  $100(1 - \alpha)\%$  confidence interval for  $\sigma^2$ .

4. Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be i.i.d. observations with finite mean 0 and variance 1. Let  $\bar{X}$  be the sample mean,  $S^2$  be the sample variance, and  $\Phi$  be the standard normal distribution function.

(a) Define

$$T_n = \begin{cases} \bar{X}, & \text{if } \sqrt{n}|\bar{X}| \geq z_\alpha S, \\ 0, & \text{if } \sqrt{n}|\bar{X}| < z_\alpha S, \end{cases}$$

where  $z_\alpha = \Phi^{-1}(1 - \alpha)$ ,  $0 < \alpha < 0.5$ . Let

$$H_n(t) = P(\sqrt{n}T_n \leq t), \quad -\infty < t < \infty.$$

Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} H_n(t)$ .

- (b) Assume that  $g(x)$  is a continuous function such that the derivative  $g'(x)$  exists and is continuous for all  $x \neq 0$  and

$$\lim_{x>0, x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = g'_+ > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x<0, x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x) - g(0)}{x} = g'_- < 0.$$

(An example of such a function is  $g(x) = |x|$ .) Let

$$G_n(t) = P(\sqrt{n}[g(\bar{X}) - g(0)] \leq t), \quad 0 < t < \infty.$$

Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} G_n(t)$ .