

**IE 605: Engineering Statistics**

## Tutorial 5

**Example 1.** Let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  be any number. Define  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$  and  $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$ . Show that

- $\min_a \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - a)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$
- $s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$

**Example 2.** Let  $U \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$  and  $V \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$ , where  $n > 1$  is a positive integer and the random variables  $U$  and  $V$  are independent of each other. Define transforms  $X = \frac{U}{\sqrt{V/(n-1)}}$  and  $Y = V$ .

- Find the joint pdf of  $(U, V)$
- Find the joint distribution of  $(X, Y)$
- Find the marginal distribution of  $X$ .
- Argue that  $X$  has Student's  $t$  distribution with  $n - 1$  degrees of freedom.

**Example 3.** A manufacturer receives a lot of 100 parts from a vendor. The lot will be unacceptable if more than five of the parts are defective. The manufacturer is going to select randomly  $K$  parts from the lot for inspection and the lot will be accepted if no defective parts are found in the sample.

1. How large does  $K$  have to be to ensure that the probability that the manufacturer accepts an unacceptable lot is less than 0.10?
2. Suppose the manufacturer decides to accept the lot if there is at most one defective in the sample. How large does  $K$  have to be to ensure that the probability that the manufacturer accepts an unacceptable lot is less than 0.10?

**Example 4.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  are  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$  random variables. Define  $Z = \min(X, Y)$ . Prove that  $Z^2 \sim \chi_1^2$ .

**Example 5.** Suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$  random variables. Find  $P(X^2 + Y^2 < 1)$ .

**Example 6.** Show that Beta distribution belong to exponential family of distributions

**Example 7.** Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is a random sample drawn from a populations  $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ . Let  $\bar{X}$  and  $S^2$  be the sample mean and sample variance. Show that  $\bar{X}$  and  $S^2$  are independent.

**Example 8.** Let  $X \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \lambda)$ . Find MGF, first and second moment of  $X$ .

**Example 9.** Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are independent with  $X_i \sim \chi_{n_i}^2$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Let  $p = \sum_{i=1}^n n_i$ . Show that  $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \chi_p^2$

**Example 10.** Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be iid with pdf  $f_X(x)$ . Let  $\bar{X}$  be the sample mean and  $X = n\bar{X}$ . Show that  $f_{\bar{X}}(x) = nf_X(nx)$ .

**Example 11.** Let  $\bar{X}_n$  and  $S_n^2$  are sample mean and sample variance of random sample  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ . Let  $X_{n+1}$  the sample is obtained. Establish the following recursion relations.

- $\bar{X}_{n+1} = \frac{X_{n+1} + n\bar{X}_n}{n+1}$
- $nS_{n+1}^2 = (n-1)S_n^2 + \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)(X_{n+1} - \bar{X}_n)^2$