

Ans-1 $X = 200$
 $X \sim \text{Poi}(\theta)$

$$\frac{X - \theta}{\sqrt{\theta}} \approx N(0, 1)$$

$$P[X_1 < \theta < X_2] = 0.95$$

$$P[-1.96 < \theta < 1.96] = 0.95$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 95\% \text{ CI} &= \theta \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\theta} \\ &= 200 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{200} \\ &= (172.281, 227.718) \end{aligned}$$

Ans-2 $X_i = 1, 2, \dots, n$; i.i.d. RV

$$\text{Mean} = \mu$$

$$\text{Variance} = \sigma^2$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

i) Mean

$$E(\bar{X}) = E\left(\frac{\sum X_i}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} E(\sum X_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n [E(X_i)]$$

$$= \frac{n\mu}{n} = \mu$$

Variance

$$\begin{aligned} V(\bar{x}) &= V\left(\frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} V(\sum x_i) \\ &= \frac{\sum V(x_i)}{n^2} \\ &= \frac{n\sigma^2}{n^2} \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ii) } E(S^2) &= E\left[\frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)} E\left[\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum \left[\sigma^2 + \mu^2 - \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + \mu^2\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum \left[\sigma^2 \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)\right] \\ &= \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

Ans-2

- i) $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$
- ii) $E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta \neq 0$
- iii) $\theta = \text{Var} + \text{bias}^2$

~~Ans-3~~

Ans-3 X : No. of claims
 $X \sim \text{Bin}(4, p)$

No. of claims	0	1	2	3	4
No. of policies	86	75	16	2	1

i) $L = \prod_{i=1}^{180} P(X=n)$

$$= [P(X=0)]^{86} \cdot [P(X=1)]^{75} \cdot [P(X=2)]^{16} \cdot [P(X=3)]^2 \cdot [P(X=4)]^1$$

$L = \text{const}$

$$L = \text{constant} \times (1-p)^{603} p^{117}$$

$$\ln L = \text{constant} + 603 \ln(1-p) + 117 \ln p$$

$$1) 603p = 117(1-p)$$

$$p = \underline{\underline{0.1625}}$$

Ans-4 i) PDF of random variable is given by:

$$f(x) = \frac{CB^3}{(x+B)^4}; x > 0, B > 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{Cx^a}{(x+x)^{a+1}} \quad \text{--- (2) (from table back)}$$

By (1) & (2)
 $C = 3$

Mean of x :-

$$E(x) = \frac{B}{C-1}$$

$$\underline{E(x) = \frac{B}{2}}$$

Variance:-

$$V(x) = \frac{CB^2}{(C-1)(C-2)} = \frac{3B^2}{4-1}$$

$$V(x) = \frac{3B^2}{4}$$

ii) Using method of moments

$$1) E(x) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

$$1) \frac{B}{C-1} = \bar{x}_n$$

$$\hat{B} = 2\bar{x}_n$$

To verify unbiasedness

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bias} &= E[g(x)] - \theta \\ &= E[\hat{B}] - B \end{aligned}$$

$$= E(2\bar{x}_n) - B$$

$$= 2E(\bar{x}_n) - B$$

$$= 2 \sum_n E(x_{in}) - B$$

$$= \frac{2nB}{2n} - B = 0$$

$$1) \text{MSE} = \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) + \text{Bias}^2$$

$$\text{MSE} = V(\bar{x}_n)$$

$$= 4V\left(\sum \frac{x_i}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2} E[V(x_i)]$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2} E\left(\frac{3B^2}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3 \ln B^2}{n^2}$$

$$= \frac{3B^2}{n}$$