

FACULTY OF SCIENCE Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Statistics 421

Mathematical Statistics

Multivariate Normal distribution. Limit distributions. Sufficient statistics. Completeness of families of distributions. Exponential families. Likelihood ratio tests. Chi-square tests. Analysis of variance. Sequential tests. Introduction to nonparametric methods, Bayesian theory, the general linear model. Course Hours: H(3-0)

Prerequisite(s): <u>Mathematics 323</u> and <u>353</u>.

Suggested Texts:

- 1. Hogg & Craig, Introduction to mathematical statistics
- 2. Casella & Berger, Statistical Inference

Syllabus

Review – Handouts with examples, review problems on: common univariate distributions; use of cdf, mgf, pdf; variable transformations (Jacobians, graphical domain transformation); distribution of order statistics. 2 Multivariate Normal Distribution definition, mgf, joint marginals, constant density contours; distributions of linear combinations of MVN random variables. 3 Limit Distributions concept of a degenerate distribution; convergence in distribution; convergence in probability; proof of the CLT; use/proof of Slutsky's theorem. 5 Sufficiency and Completeness concept of a sufficient set of statistics, factorization theorem; Rao-Blackwell theorem; concept of a complete family of distributions; completeness and uniqueness (Lehmann-Scheffe theorem); minimal sufficient and ancillery statistics; completeness and independence (Basu's theorem); minimum variance unbiased estimation; Cramer-Rao inequality. 8 Exponential family of distributions. 2 LR Tests 5 review of likelihood ratio, Neyman-Pearson lemma; power of a test, uniformly most powerful test; noncentral t, chi-square, F distributions. 5	Topics	<u>Number</u> of Hours
definition, mgf, joint marginals, constant density contours; distributions of linear combinations of MVN random variables. 5 Limit Distributions 5 concept of a degenerate distribution; convergence in distribution (use of the cdf, mgf); convergence in probability; proof of the CLT; use/proof of Slutsky's theorem. 8 Sufficiency and Completeness 8 concept of a sufficient set of statistics, factorization theorem; Rao-Blackwell theorem; concept of a complete family of distributions; completeness and uniqueness (Lehmann-Scheffe theorem); minimal sufficient and ancillery statistics; completeness and inequality. 8 Exponential family of distributions 2 LR Tests 5 review of likelihood ratio, Neyman-Pearson lemma; power of a test, uniformly most powerful test; noncentral t, chi-square, F distributions. 5 Normal Models 5 cocharn's theorem on quadratic forms (no proof); chi-square tests; analysis of variance. 6 - sequential tests 9 - general linear model - - nonparametric tests (sign, Wilcoxon) - - Bayesian theory 36	use of cdf, mgf, pdf; variable transformations (Jacobians, graphical domain transformation);	
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LR Tests 5 review of likelihood ratio, Neyman-Pearson lemma; power of a test, uniformly most powerful test; noncentral t, chi-square, F distributions. 5 Normal Models 5 Cochran's theorem on quadratic forms (no proof); chi-square tests; analysis of variance. 5 Additional Topics - Selections from the following topics should constitute about 6-8 hours. 6 - sequential tests - - general linear model - - nonparametric tests (sign, Wilcoxon) - - Bayesian theory TOTAL	concept of a sufficient set of statistics, factorization theorem; Rao-Blackwell theorem; concept of a complete family of distributions; completeness and uniqueness (Lehmann-Scheffe theorem); minimal sufficient and ancillery statistics; completeness and independence (Basu's theorem); minimum variance unbiased estimation; Cramer-Rao	8
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TOTAL 36	- sequential tests - general linear model - nonparametric tests (sign, Wilcoxon)	6
	TOTAL	36

2000:04:19 PFE Calendar change H(3-1T) to H(3-0); Prerequisite change Fall 2009