

Homework III- Liese Course II deadline: 8/12/09

1. Consider the model

$$\mathcal{M} = (\{0, 1, 2, 3\}, \mathcal{P}(\{0, 1, 2, 3\}), \{P_1, P_2, P_3\})$$

with

x	0	1	2	3
P_1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0
P_2	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	0
P_3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

- (a) Derive the standard model and the standard distribution.
 (b) Formulate the models

$$\mathcal{M}_\alpha = (\{0, 1, 2, 3\}, \mathfrak{B}, \{P_{1,\alpha}, P_{2,\alpha}, P_{3,\alpha}\}), \alpha \in [0, 1]$$

- (c) Calculate

$$H_s(P_{1,\alpha}, P_{2,\alpha}, P_{3,\alpha})$$

2. Construct a series of models

$$\mathcal{M}_n = ([0, 3], \mathfrak{B}_{[0,3]}, \{P_{1,n}, P_{2,n}, P_{3,n}\})$$

such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Delta(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}_n) = 0$, for \mathcal{M} given in 1.

3. Consider the models

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_n &= \left(\mathbb{R}, \mathfrak{B}, \left\{ \text{Exp} \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} h \right) \right\}_{\lambda \in (0,10], h \in [0,1]} \right) \\ \mathcal{M} &= \left(\mathbb{R}, \mathfrak{B}, \{ \text{Exp}(\lambda) \}_{\lambda \in (0,10]} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Show (!, directly for this case, with help of Theorem 6.13) that $\Delta(\mathcal{M}_n, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow 0$.

4. (* facultative) Consider the

simple linear regression model for $(y_i, x_i), i = 1, \dots, n$

$$y_i = \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i, i = 1..n, \varepsilon_i \text{ i.i.d. } N(0, 1), x_i \text{ i.i.d. } N(0, 1)$$

and the simple linear errors - in- variable model for $(y_i, x_i), i = 1, \dots, n$

$$y_i = \beta \xi_i + \varepsilon_i, x_i = \xi_i + \delta_i, \varepsilon_i \text{ i.i.d. } N(0, 1), \xi_i \text{ i.i.d. } N(0, 1), \delta_i \text{ i.i.d. } N(0, 1)$$

(a) Formulate both as

$$\mathcal{M}_n = \left(\mathbb{R}^{2n}, \mathfrak{B}, \{P_\beta^n\}_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}} \right)$$

and

$$\mathcal{Y}_n = \left(\mathbb{R}^{2n}, \mathfrak{B}, \{Q_\beta^n\}_{\beta \in \mathbb{R}} \right).$$

(b) Find the models related to the sufficient statistics.

(c) Discuss the distance

$$\Delta(\mathcal{Y}_n, \mathcal{M}_n).$$