EXERCISE 1
that two independent random samples of \( n_1 \) and \( n_2 \) observations are selected from normal populations with means \( \mu_1, \mu_2 \) and variances \( \sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2 \) respectively. Find a confidence interval for the variance ratio \( \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_2^2} \) with confidence level \( 1 - \alpha \).

EXERCISE 2
The sample mean \( \bar{X} \) is a good estimator of the population mean \( \mu \). It can also be used to predict a future value of \( X \) independently selected from the population. Assume that you have a sample mean \( \bar{x} \) and a sample variance \( s^2 \), based on a random sample of \( n \) measurements from a normal population. Construct a prediction interval for a new observation \( x \), say \( x_p \). Use \( 1 - \alpha \) confidence level. Hint: Start with \( X_p - \bar{X} \) and then use t distribution.

EXERCISE 3
(From Mathematical Statistics and Data Analysis, by J. Rice, 2nd Edition.)
In a study done at the National Institute of Science and Technology (Steel et al. 1980), asbestos fibers on filters were counted as part of a project to develop measurement standards for asbestos concentration. Asbestos dissolved in water was spread on a filter, and punches of 3-mm diameter were taken from the filter and mounted on a transmission electron microscope. An operator counted the number of fibers in each of 23 grid squares, yielding the following counts:

\[
\begin{align*}
31 & 29 & 19 & 18 & 31 & 28 \\
34 & 27 & 34 & 30 & 16 & 18 \\
26 & 27 & 27 & 18 & 24 & 22 \\
28 & 24 & 21 & 17 & 24 
\end{align*}
\]

Assume that the Poisson distribution with unknown parameter \( \lambda \) would be a plausible model for describing the variability from grid square to grid square in this situation.

1. Use the method of maximum likelihood to estimate the parameter \( \lambda \).
2. Use the asymptotic properties of the maximum likelihood estimates to construct a 95% confidence interval for \( \lambda \). As a reminder, for large samples the distribution of \( \frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta}{\sqrt{\hat{I}(\theta)}} \) is approximately standard normal, where \( \hat{I}(\theta) \) is the Fisher information.

EXERCISE 4
Let \( X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_9 \) and \( Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_{12} \) represent two independent random samples from the respective normal distributions \( N(\mu_1, \sigma_1) \) and \( N(\mu_2, \sigma_2) \). It is given that \( \sigma_1^2 = 3\sigma_2^2 \), but \( \sigma_2^2 \) is unknown. Define a random variable which has a t distribution and use it to find a 95% confidence interval for \( \mu_1 - \mu_2 \).

EXERCISE 5
Let \( X_1, \ldots, X_n \) be i.i.d. \( U(0, \alpha) \) and let \( X_{(1)}, \ldots, X_{(n)} \) be the order statistics. Define the range as \( R = X_{(n)} - X_{(1)} \) and the midrange as \( Q = \frac{X_{(n)} + X_{(1)}}{2} \). Find the joint pdf of \( R, Q \).

EXERCISE 6
Let \( X_1, \ldots, X_n \) be i.i.d. random variables with \( X_i \sim U(0, 1) \). Show that the \( j \)th order statistic follows the beta distribution, \( \text{Beta}(j, n - j + 1) \).