

1. Recall that the Poisson distribution is a discrete distribution with *pmf*

$$f(x|\lambda) = e^{-\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

- a. Let $\vec{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ be a sample from a Poisson distribution. Write the sample *pmf* explicitly as a function of $\vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$:

$$f_{\vec{X}}(\vec{x}|\lambda) =$$

- b. Show that $\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ is a sufficient statistic for λ .

2. Suppose that X_1, \dots, X_n are independent and uniformly distributed on the open interval on the real line between α and β . Then

$$f_{X_i}(x_i | (\alpha, \beta)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha}, & \text{if } \alpha < x_i < \beta; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Show that $T(\vec{X}) = (\min\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}, \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\})$ is a sufficient statistic for the vector parameter (α, β) .