

Sampling distribution

STAT 587 (Engineering)
Iowa State University

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Sampling distribution

The **sampling distribution** of a statistic is the distribution of the statistic *over different realizations of the data*.

Find the following sampling distributions:

- If $Y_i \stackrel{ind}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,

$$\bar{Y} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\bar{Y} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}.$$

- If $Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$,

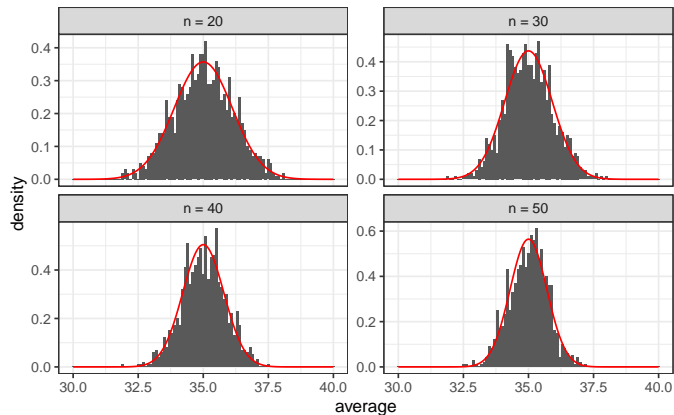
$$\frac{Y}{n}.$$

Normal model

Let $Y_i \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, then

$$\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n).$$

Sampling distribution for $N(35, 25)$ average

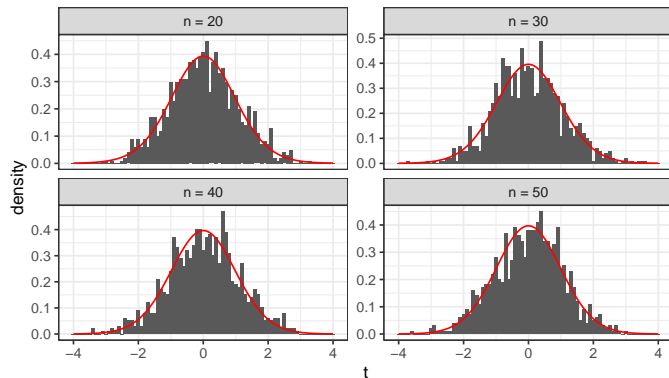


Normal model

Let $Y_i \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, then the t-statistic

$$T = \frac{\bar{Y} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{n-1}.$$

Sampling distribution of the t-statistic

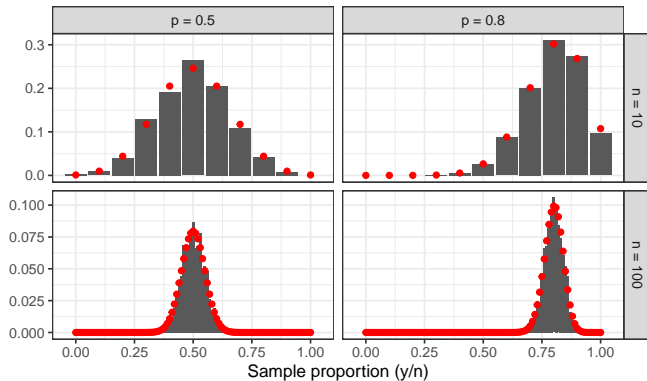


Binomial model

Let $Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$, then

$$P\left(\frac{Y}{n} = p\right) = P(Y = np), \quad p = 0, \frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}, \dots, \frac{n-1}{n}, 1.$$

Sampling distribution for binomial proportion



Approximate sampling distributions

Recall that from the Central Limit Theorem (CLT):

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \dot{\sim} N(n\mu, n\sigma^2) \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{X} = S/n \dot{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$$

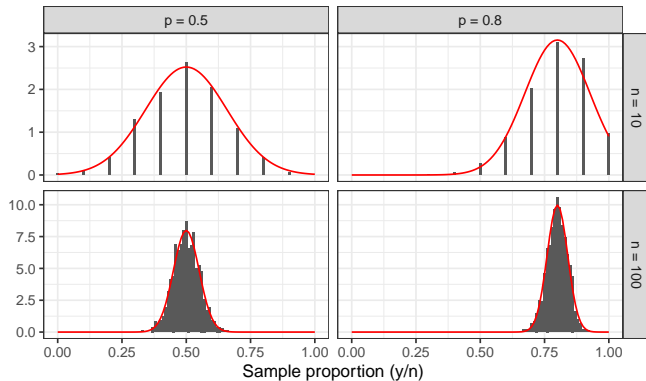
for independent X_i with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $Var[X_i] = \sigma^2$.

Approximate sampling distribution for binomial proportion

If $Y = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ with $X_i \stackrel{\text{ind}}{\sim} \text{Ber}(p)$, then

$$\frac{Y}{n} \stackrel{\sim}{\sim} N\left(p, \frac{p[1-p]}{n}\right).$$

Approximate sampling distributions for binomial proportion



Summary

Sampling distributions:

- If $Y_i \stackrel{ind}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$,
 - $\bar{Y} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$ and
 - $\frac{\bar{Y} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{n-1}$.
- If $Y \sim Bin(n, p)$,
 - $P\left(\frac{Y}{n} = p\right) = P(Y = np)$ and
 - $\frac{Y}{n} \dot{\sim} N\left(p, \frac{p[1-p]}{n}\right)$.
- If X_i independent with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $Var[X_i] = \sigma^2$, then

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \dot{\sim} N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$$

and

$$\bar{X} = S/n \dot{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$$