

# Statistical Inference- part1

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## First Slide

For more details on authoring R presentations click the **Help** button on the toolbar. Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3 Exponential distribution is simulated in R with `rexp(n, lambda)` where  $\lambda$  is the rate parameter. Average or Mean of exponential distribution is  $1/\lambda$  and the standard deviation is also  $1/\lambda$ . For this simulation, we set  $\lambda = 0.2$ . In this simulation, we investigate the distribution of averages of 40 numbers sampled from exponential distribution with  $\lambda = 0.2$ . Now let's do a thousand simulated averages of 40 exponentials

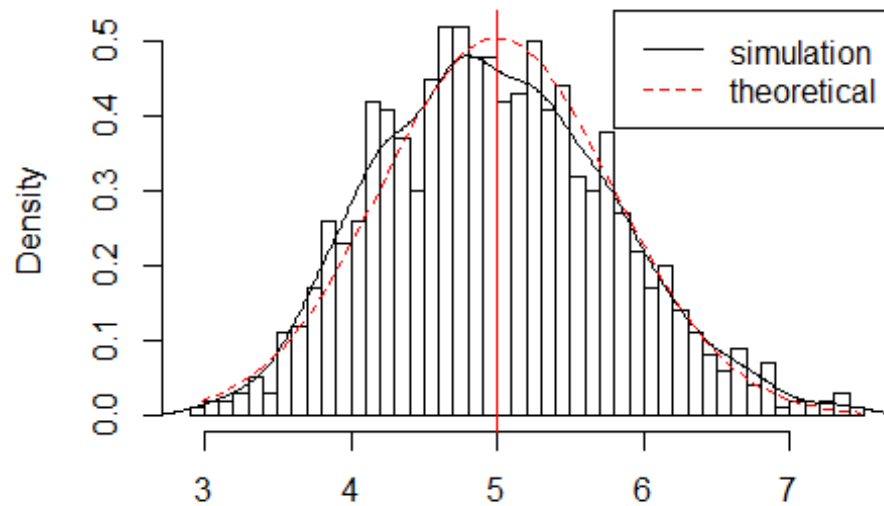
#Slide With Plot =====

```
set.seed(3)

## set variable for simulation later
lambda <- 0.2
num_sim <- 1000
sample_size <- 40
sim <- matrix(rexp(num_sim*sample_size, rate=lambda), num_sim, sample_size)
row_means <- rowMeans(sim)
## (images of plots within repo)
```

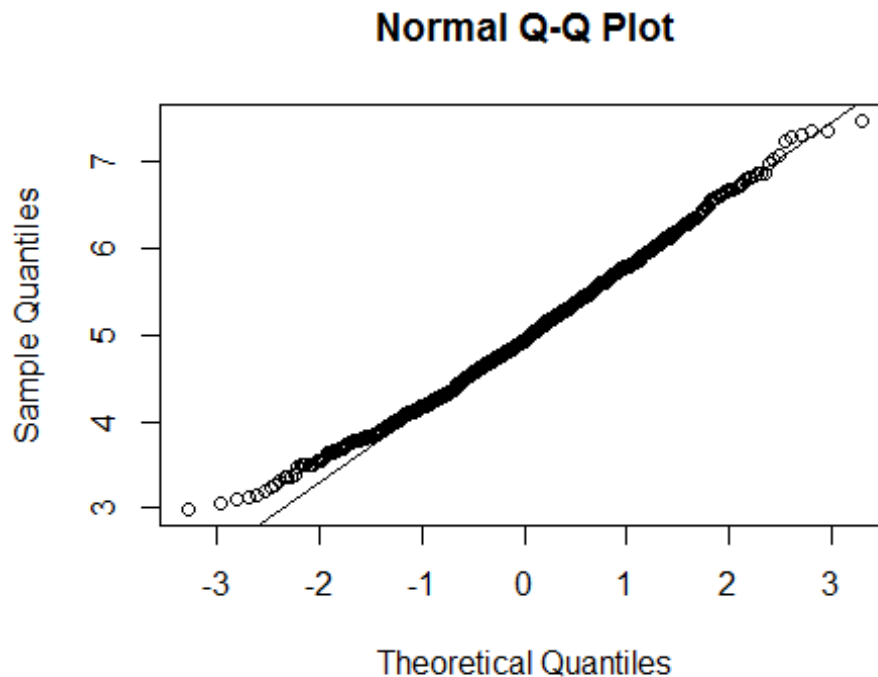
The distribution of sample means is below.

**Distribution of averages of samples,  
drawn from exponential distribution with lambda=**

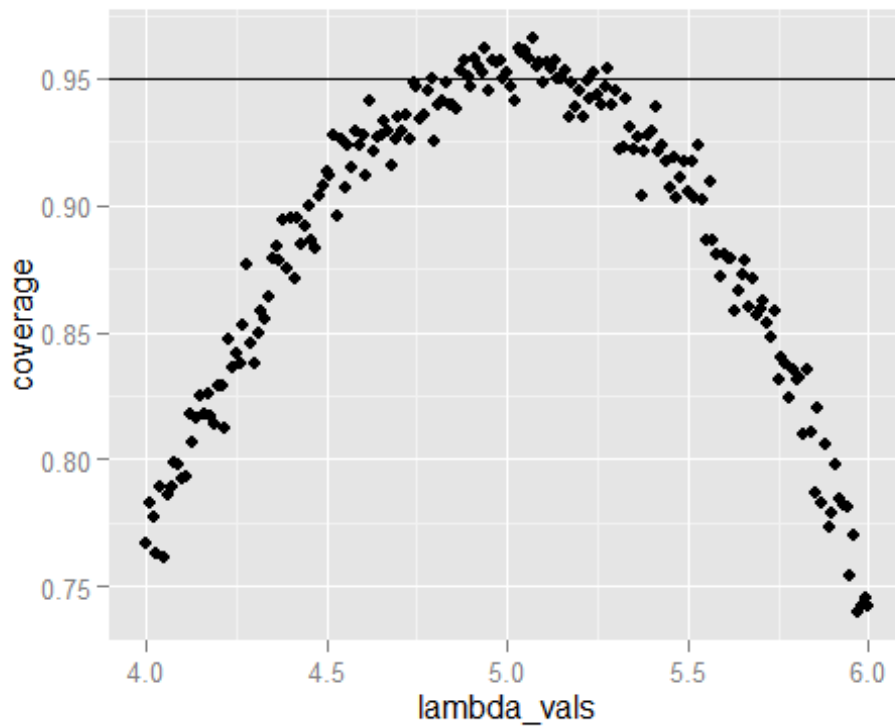


Distribution of sample means is centered at 4.9866 and the center of the distribution is  $\lambda^{-1} = 5$ . The variance of sample means is 0.6258 where the theoretical variance of the distribution is  $\sigma^2/n = 1/(\lambda^2 n) = 1/(0.04 \times 40) = 0.625$ .

Due to the central limit theorem (CLT), the averages of samples follow normal distribution. The figure above also shows the density computed using the histogram and the normal density plotted with theoretical mean and variance values. Also, the q-q plot below suggests the normality.



#Finally, let's evaluate the coverage of the confidence interval for  $1/\lambda = \bar{X} \pm 1.96 \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$



# 95% confidence  
 intervals for the rate parameter ( $\lambda$ ) to be estimated ( $\hat{\lambda}$ ) are  $\hat{\lambda}_{\text{low}} = \hat{\lambda}(1 - \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{n}})$  and  
 $\hat{\lambda}_{\text{upp}} = \hat{\lambda}(1 + \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{n}})$ . As can be seen from the plot above, for selection of  $\hat{\lambda}$  around 5, the  
 average of the sample mean falls within the confidence interval at least 95% of the time.  
 Note that the true rate,  $\lambda$  is 5