对大量分布都有近似为正态分布, 但对二项分布有特殊的规则

3.6 De Moivre-Laplace CLT

When the sample size is large enough, the binomial distribution with parameters n and p can be approximated by the normal model with parameters $\mu = np$ and $\sigma = \sqrt{np(1-p)}$.

Currently recommended

np > 15 n(1-p) > 15

应用:因为把这些全算出来太麻烦了,可以用CLT近似

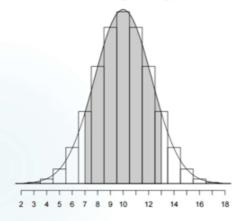
$$P(7 \le X \le 13) = \sum_{k=7}^{13} {20 \choose k} 0.5^{x} (1 - 0.5)^{20-k}$$

校正偏差:

eg顶点处分别少计了一半的矩形

3.6 Improving approximation

Take for example a Binomial distribution where n=20 and p=0.5, we should be able to approximate the distribution of X using $N(10, \sqrt{5})$.



It is clear that our approximation is missing about 1/2 of P(X = 7) and P(X = 13), as $n \to \infty$ this error is very small. In this case P(X = 7) = P(X = 13) = 0.073 so our approximation is off by $\approx 7\%$.

当n不趋于∞时要考虑误差(如果格子数目不太大) (如果n=200+校正的必要性不大ry)

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Binomial probability:

$$P(7 \le X \le 13) = \sum_{k=7}^{13} {20 \choose k} 0.5^{x} (1 - 0.5)^{20-k}$$

????

Naive approximation:

$$P(7 \le X \le 13) \approx P\left(Z \le \frac{13-10}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - P\left(Z \le \frac{7-10}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

Continuity corrected approximation:

$$P(7 \le X \le 13) \approx P\left(Z \le \frac{13 + 1/2 - 10}{\sqrt{5}}\right) - P\left(Z \le \frac{7 - 1/2 - 10}{\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

连续性校正近似

分别改变半格

拓展: joint distribution

联合概率 - 离散

Para	>18	<18
F	X	Υ
М	Z	U

X+Y (一条边) X+Z 边际概率 相交得X (联合概率)

 连续 曲线+曲线→曲面 双重积分∫_a^b∫_c^df_{XY}(x,y)dxdy 也可以通过此式只研究x 或y

CH5 Estimation

Comparison between parameters and statistics		
Statistics 选出	Parameters	
Describes a sample	Describes a population	
Always known	Usually unknown	
 Random, changes upon repeated sampling 	• Fixed	
• Ex: \bar{X} , S^2 , S	• Ex: μ, σ^2, σ	

统计量: 不依赖未知参数, 与样本有关

统计推断inference (估计+评估合理性)

• 点估计point estimation

• 参数估计 interval estimation

eg统计20个人的出货率

统计方法: 最小值

可以得到结果 (一个值)

eg2统计20个人的出货率

统计方法: 平均值

也可以得到结果 (一个值)

eg3统计20个人的出货率

统计方法: 男的出货率平均值

也可以

总之方法是随便选的但准确性不一样;点估计=结果为一个值

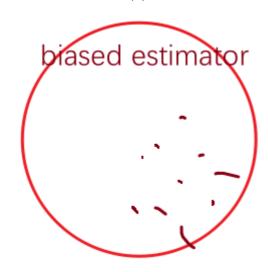
eg4最大出货率&最小出货率可以得到区间 eg5去掉一个最大最小ry再选剩下的最大最小还是可以得到区间

参数估计=得到范围 净含量±ry

如何评估以上方法的好坏:

点估计

- Accuracy准确性
 - 对统计量 θ 的估计称为 $\hat{\theta}$
 - unbiased estimator $E(\hat{\theta})=\theta$





- Precision精确度
 - 所有估计无论是否有偏都有精度,无偏>有偏,无偏小方差>无偏大方差
 - MSE mean square error= Bias²+Var 更为一般的比较 越小越好
- Consistency相合性
 - 样本量小的时候没有明显问题但随着样本量增大,不收敛的估计是一个很糟糕的估计

Standard Error

我们希望 $\hat{\theta}$ 无偏小方差 标准误 $se(\hat{\theta})=(var(\hat{\theta}))^{1/2}$ 对 $\hat{\theta}$ 的标准差、越小越好

格式: 估计身高 H=1.73m (se=0.03m) 一定要写上se

如何评估以上方法的好坏:

区间估计

- Confidence Level置信水平是一个概率值aka置信度
 - P(Cl∋θ) 置信区间包含总体平均值的概率(表示"至少有np的Cl包含",可能会更多)

抽取的100个样本,

≠样本量为100√取了100个样本,也就是重复了100次取样,每个样本样本量n, 因此有100个CI

- Precision精度
 - CI不是越大越好eg-∞~+∞ P=1, 但没意义
 - 总得来说,窄的CI比宽的CI能提供更多的有关总体参数的信息
 - 固定置信水平, n↑, CI越窄, 但两者变化 速度不同

计算

(不考) 极大自然估计MLE maximum likelihood estimation

eg抛硬币三次正面朝上(likelihood:表示该概率的参数方程,内含参数p,p取值范围0~1,方程的值就不同),当p(抛一次正面朝上,不一定=0.5)为多少时概率最大

就算p=0.000001也可能抛十次三次朝上,只不过概率非常小

总会出现最值点 $maximum\ likelihood$,称此时的p为最大自然估计(最可能的 θ)

区间估计(基于点估计) 如果P(LB≤θ≤UP)≥95%,则CI=【LB, UB】

you need to know:

- 点估计
- critical values for the test statistic?????? 临界值
- · se of point estimate
- sample size

Cl=point extimate ± (critical values × standard error) 这样计算也行,括号内称为margin of error

inference on population proportion

样本量够大

binary outcomes
bernoulli trails
对于这个二项分布而言p的大小可以被估计(样本估计总体)p=Y/nE(p)=E(Y)/n 证明p是无偏的

2.2 Property of \hat{p}

 \hat{p} is a unbiased estimator of p. That is,

$$E(\widehat{p}) = p$$
.

To quantify the precision of \hat{p} ,

$$\operatorname{var}(\widehat{p}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$$

Question: What is the (asymptotic) distribution of \hat{p} ?

$$\widehat{p} \sim \mathcal{AN}\left(p, \frac{p(1-p)}{n}\right)$$

```
p的极限分布/渐进分布: 正态分布 (CLT)
如何将区间估计与分布联系在一起: (画图)
Y/n=p̂~N(p,p(1-p)/n)①
↓
标准化N(0,1)
↓
z<sub>α</sub>是上分位数的写法, z<sub>1-α</sub>是下分位数的写法
↓
critical value 即z (分位数的值)
↓
①中p是未知的, 需要用已知的po 替换p
p̂~N(p,p̂(1-p̂)/n)←这是方差的 估计值, 真实值无法计算得出的图像就是对p的分布的估计
↓
确定上下界,中间的图形面积为95% (或别的) 即置信区间 (对称性) ②
```

2

Let us define z_{α} be the upper α percentage point of the standard normal distribution, i.e., $P(Z > z_{\alpha}) = \alpha$.

An approximate $100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for p is

$$\left(\widehat{p} - \overbrace{z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\widehat{p}(1-\widehat{p})}{n}}}, \frac{\text{standard error}}{\widehat{p}+z_{\alpha/2}\sqrt{\frac{\widehat{p}(1-\widehat{p})}{n}}}\right).$$

margin of error 误差幅度

①对称:两边各α/2 **②假如分布不对称**

也是两边各α/2(看面积)

③只关心置信区间的上/下限

confidence limit置信界 eg -∞~上限(只关心大小不关心小多少ry

単边α

???

example

在观测之前都是猫箱但可以计算概率"包含真实值的可能性"

2.4 CI - Interpretation

- In practice, we only perform the study once, and get CI (0.193, 0.237).
- We have no way of knowing if this interval that we calculated is one of the 95% (that covers the true parameter) or one of the 5% that does not.
- Thus we are 95% confident that the true response rate of this new treatment in 2L NSCLC patients is between 0.193 and 0.237
- Every time that we calculate a 95% CI, then there is a 5% chance that the CI does not
 cover the quantity that you are estimating.

要求:

np̂>5; n(1-p̂)>5 (实际>10更好) 满足才能用CLT并近似成normal distribution

样本量小

2.7 What if the sample size is small*

Example. As part of a demographic survey of her Statistical Consultant course, Miss Wang asks students if they have any statistical consultant experience before. The following are the data from her course:

Point estimate = 7/21 = 0.33

Calculate exact binomial CI satisfying $P(p_{LB} ,$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{k} {n \choose k} p_{UB}^{k} (1 - p_{UB})^{n-k} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$
 Calculation demanding...

$$\sum_{k=x}^{n} {n \choose k} p_{LB}^{k} (1 - p_{LB})^{n-k} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$
 Let R help you



point estimator of population mean

首先假定每个Y都服从正态分布 $N(\mu,\sigma^2)$ 那么 \overline{Y} 一定也服从正态分布(不是估计) $N(\mu,\sigma^2/n)$

 \overline{Y} is an **unbiased** estimator of μ .

 $se(\overline{Y}) = \sigma/\sqrt{n}$ gives the variability of \overline{Y} , i.e. how "close" we expect \overline{Y} to be to μ .

可以用 \overline{Y} 估计 μ ,样本s估计 σ

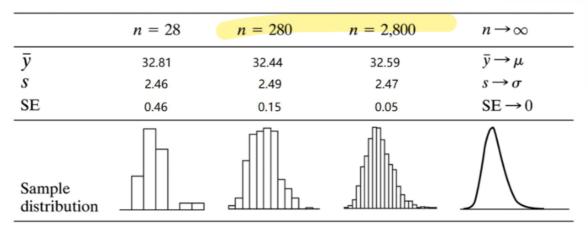
为什么是/(n-1) 内含偏差 **因为xi-xbar,如果xi-μ就不存在误差,分母为n** 需要校正(如果恰好=σ才是无偏 的,但估计值是有偏的,倍数为(n-1)/n,所以不/n

3.2 Point estimator of population mean - Example

The standard error of the mean is

$$SE_{\bar{Y}}=rac{s}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

For the butterfly wings, $SE_{\bar{Y}}=\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}=\frac{2.48}{\sqrt{14}}=0.66~\mathrm{cm^2}.$



(n是样本量) s是 **样本**的标准差,s可以估计 σ ,σ是定值而s比较稳定; \overline{Y} 也会趋近 μ (无偏估计)SE \overline{Y} =s/n $^{1/2}$

 $n \rightarrow \infty \text{ se} \rightarrow 0$

估计值非常集中, 几乎恒定

3.4 CI for μ. Assume normality and KNOWN σ

Recall if Y_1, \ldots, Y_n is a random sample from a $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ distribution and σ^2 is **known**, then

$$Z = \frac{\overline{Y} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

Similar to CI derivation in population proportion, a $100(1-\alpha)\%$ CI for μ is given by

$$\left(\overline{y}-z_{\alpha/2}\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad \overline{y}+z_{\alpha/2}\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

3.5 t distribution

However, population standard deviation σ is usually unknown. Replacing it with the sample standard deviation S, we get a new sampling distribution:

$$t = \frac{\overline{Y} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1),$$

a t distribution with degrees of freedom $\nu = n - 1$.

The t distribution was published by Gosset in 1908 & related to quality control at Guinness brewery.

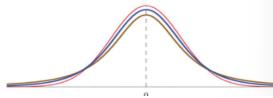
用s估计 σ 的时候分布不是很正态,变为t分布(但是也和标准正态分布很近) 分母是 $s/n^{1/2}$

3.5 t distribution

The t distribution has the following characteristics:

- 1. It is continuous and symmetric about 0.
- 2. It is indexed by a value ν called the degrees of freedom.
- 3. As $\nu \longrightarrow \infty$, $t(\nu) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}(0,1)$.
- 4. When compared to the standard normal distribution, the *t* distribution, in general, is less peaked and has more probability (area) in the tails.

Standard normal t-distribution with df = 5 t-distribution with df = 2



永远比标准正态分布低,不会超过红色图线

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3.6 CI for μ. Assume normality and UNKNOWN σ

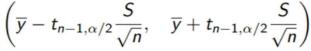


Recall if Y_1, \ldots, Y_n is a random sample from a $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ distribution and σ^2 is **unknown**, then

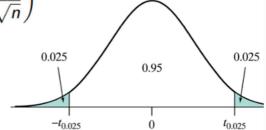
$$t = \frac{\overline{Y} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

A $100(1-\alpha)\%$ CI for μ is given by

We replace 1.96 (from a normal) by the equivalent t distribution value, denoted $t_{0.025}$ for 95% CI.



where S is the sample standard deviation.





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此时critical value来自t分布而不是正态分布

估计 (可能?) 都是随机变量

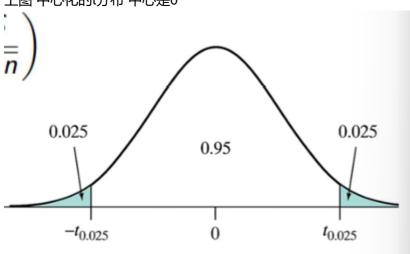
- →研究它的抽样分布
- →如果能找到分布的均值和方差(不知道确切的)(及其分布)
- →就可以计算各种内容

(不一定所有sampling distribution都是正态分布,也可以是卡方分布 xx分布 及其变形(比如标准化操作)ry)

自由度

是一个参数 决定了整个分布的形状

上图 中心化的t分布 中心是0



对称的 找1-α对称区间时 分别找(1-α)/2 (上分位数+下分位数) qt quantile(in R 算分位数)