Exponential Distribution

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Point Estimation: Methods

We compared the following point estimators:

- Maximum Likelihood Estimator
- Unbiased correction for the MLE
- Second Method of Moment Estimator

##add criteria for comparing estimators!

Maximum Likelihood Estimator

##code here

Unbiased correction for the MLE

##code here

Second Method of Moment Estimator

##code here

Confidence Intervals: Methods

We compared the following confidence intervals:

- Wald-based Confidence Interval
- Gamma-based Confidence Interval
- Score-based Confidence Interval
- Bootstrap Confidence Interval

##add criteria for comparing Cls!!

Wald Confidence Interval

```
wald_ci <- function(N, rate, alpha = 0.05){
  x <- rexp(N, rate = rate)
  x_bar <- mean(x)
  se <- x_bar / sqrt(N)
  ci <- x_bar + c(-1, 1) * qnorm(1 - (alpha / 2))*se
  return(ci)
}</pre>
```

Gamma Confidence Interval

If $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathsf{Exponential}(\lambda)$, then

$$\sum_{i}^{n} x_{i} \sim \mathsf{Gamma}(n, \lambda) \implies \lambda \bar{x} \sim \mathsf{Gamma}(n, n)$$

Let g_y be the yth percentile of this distribution. Then we can say:

$$1-\alpha = P(g_{\alpha/2} \leq \lambda \bar{x} \leq g_{1-\alpha/2}) = P(g_{\alpha/2}/\bar{x} \leq \lambda \bar{x} \leq g_{1-\alpha/2}/\bar{x})$$

And therefore, a $(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for λ is

$$(g_{\alpha/2}/\bar{x}, g_{1-\alpha/2}/\bar{x})$$

Score Confidence Interval

For moderate to large sample sizes, the following score statistic is approximately normally distributed

$$\frac{\textit{U}(\lambda_o)}{\sqrt{\textit{Var}[\textit{U}(\lambda_o)]}} \sim \textit{N}(0,1)$$

So the $1-\alpha$ score confidence interval for the mean can be obtained by solving

$$\frac{\frac{n}{\lambda_o} - \sum x_i}{\sqrt{n/\lambda_o^2}} = \sqrt{n}(1 - \lambda_o \overline{X}) \le z_{1-\alpha/2}$$

for \overline{X} , giving us a confidence interval of

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda_o}\left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}z_{1-\alpha/2}\right),\frac{1}{\lambda_o}\left(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}z_{1-\alpha/2}\right)\right)$$

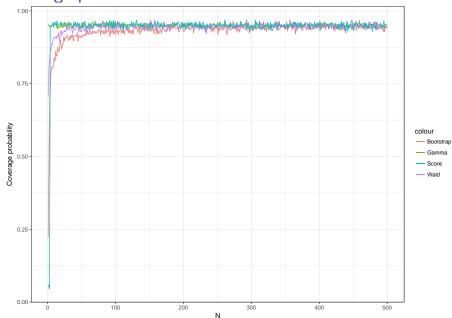
Bootstrap Confidence Interval

- Empirical method which does not require knowledge of underlying distribution for X
- Based on resampling data (with replacement) many times to create an empirical distribution U^* which approximates the true (unknown) distribution U
- We estimate the variation of \bar{x} around the true mean $1/\lambda$ using the variation of \bar{x}^* in bootstrapped samples
- As an empirical method, depends on the original data
 - \blacktriangleright We expect that \bar{x}^* will approximate \bar{x} well, but no guarantee it will be a good estimate of $1/\lambda$
 - ▶ Not a problem when we use simulated data

Bootstrap Confidence Interval

```
bootstrap_ci <- function(N, rate, alpha = 0.05){
  # Function to calculate bootstrap CI
  x <- rexp(N, rate = rate)
  x bar <- mean(x)
  # Number of bootstrap samples
  nb < -1000
  # Take boostrap samples
  bootstrap_samples <- sample(x, N * nb, replace = TRUE) %>%
    matrix(nrow = N, ncol = nb)
  # Get means of columns
  means <- colMeans(bootstrap_samples)</pre>
  # Get deltas (x* - x)
  deltas <- means - x bar
  deltas <- sort(deltas)</pre>
  # Calculate CIs
  ci <- x_bar - quantile(deltas, probs = c(alpha / 2, 1 - (alpha / 2, 1 - (alpha / 2, 1 - (alpha / 2))
  return(c(mean(ci), max(ci)))
```

Coverage probabilities



Plot Cl Widths # need to split

```
# need to split
\#wald\ ci \leftarrow function(N,\ rate,\ alpha = 0.05)
 \# x \leftarrow rexp(N, rate = rate)
  \#x \ bar < - mean(x)
  \#se \leftarrow sd(x)/sqrt(N)
  \#ci \leftarrow x_bar + c(-1, 1)*qnorm(1 - (alpha / 2))*se
  #return(ci)
#}
#qqplot() +
  \#stat\_function(aes(x = 0:1), fun = wald\_ci, args = list(N=1))
# width
set.seed(123)
wald_ci_width <- function (N, rate, alpha = 0.05){</pre>
  x <- rexp(N, rate = rate)
  x bar <- mean(x)
  se <- x_bar / sqrt(N)
    \leftarrow x bar + c(-1, 1)*gnorm(1 - (alpha / 2))*se
```

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

summary(cars)

```
##
       speed
                     dist
   Min. : 4.0
##
                Min. : 2.00
                 1st Qu.: 26.00
##
  1st Qu.:12.0
   Median: 15.0 Median: 36.00
##
   Mean :15.4
##
                Mean : 42.98
##
   3rd Qu.:19.0
                3rd Qu.: 56.00
##
   Max. :25.0
                 Max. :120.00
```