# **08: BIAS AND EFFICIENCY**

Stat250 S25 Prof Amanda Luby

## 1 Recap

- Observe data  $X_1, ..., X_n \sim F_x(x|\theta)$ , where  $\theta$  is unknown
- Goal: Estimate  $\theta$  based on the values of  $X_i$  by formulating an estimator  $\hat{\theta}$
- One technique is to use the *maximum likelihood estimator*, which finds the value of  $\theta$  that maximizes the joint probability  $\prod_{i=1}^n f_x(x_i|\theta)$
- A second technique is to use the *method of moments estimator*, which finds the value of  $\theta$  that make the theoretical moments equal to the sample moments
- Today: if we have multiple estimators, how do we decide which is better?

## 2 Example: exponential distribution

**Warm up**: Suppose we take a random sample of size 50 from an exponential distribution with rate is  $\lambda = 1/10$ . What is  $\mu = E(Y)$ ? If we want to design an estimator for the mean,  $\hat{\mu}$ , what are some intuitive estimators?

**Example**: Suppose we take a random sample of size 50 from an exponential distribution with mean 10 (rate is  $\lambda = 1/10$ ). Consider three estimators of  $\mu$ :

$$\hat{\mu_1} =$$

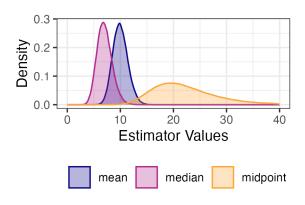
$$\hat{\mu_2} =$$

$$\hat{\mu_3} =$$

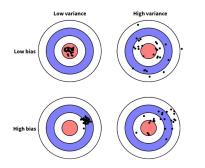
*Aside:* estimators are also random variables.  $X_1, ..., X_n \sim F_x(\theta)$  and each  $\hat{\theta} = g(X_1, ..., X_n)$  is a function of the data, so each  $\hat{\theta}$  is itself a random variable and has:

## 3 Comparing estimators: simulation

```
n <- 50
N_sims <- 100000
theta <- 3
est1 <- numeric(N_sims)
est2 <- numeric(N_sims)
est3 <- numeric(N_sims)
for(i in 1:N_sims){
    x <- rexp(n, rate = .1)
    est1[i] <- mean(x)
    est2[i] <- median(x)
    est3[i] <- (max(x) - min(x))/2
}</pre>
```



## **4 Properties of Estimators**



#### Bias of an estimator

If  $\hat{\theta}(X)$  is an estimator of  $\theta$ , then the bias of the estimator is equal to

*Note:* the expected value is computed from the sampling distribution of  $\hat{\theta}(X)$ 

#### Variance of an estimator

The variance of an estimator is

#### **MSE**

The MSE of an estimator is

Exercise: Your task is to compare the estimators

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = X_{\max}$$
  $\hat{\theta}_{MoM} = 2\bar{X}$ 

- (a) What is the bias of each estimator? (A helpful fact is that  $f_{X_{max}}(x) = n[F(x)]^{n-1} f_X(x)$ )
- (b) What is the variance of each estimator?
- (c) What is the MSE of each estimator?
- (d) When does  $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$  "beat"  $\hat{\theta}_{MoM}$  in terms of MSE?

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(e) Since $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ beats $\hat{\theta}_{MoM}$ in terms of MSE but is biased, can we "unbias" the MLE? Call this third estimator $\hat{\theta}_3$
(f) Does $\hat{\theta}_3$ ever "beat" $\hat{\theta}_{MLE}$ in terms of MSE?
5 Comparing unbiased estimators
Efficiency
For two unbiased estimators, $\hat{\theta}_1$ is more <b>efficient</b> than $\hat{\theta}_2$ if
Cramer-Rao Lower Bound
If $X_1,, X_n$ are an iid sample from a distribution with pdf $f(x \theta)$ , then any unbiased estimator $\hat{\theta}$ of $\theta$
satisfies:
where $I(\theta)$ is the Fisher Information of $X_i$

## **Fisher Information**

The **Fisher Information** of an observation X is

$$I(\theta) = E[(\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln f(x|\theta))^2] =$$

(f) Does  $\hat{\theta}_3$  meet the CRLB?