Step 2 Find the distribution of 
$$Z_n$$
 and  $V$ .

It  $X_n = M$ ,  $V_{\alpha r} X_n = M V_{\alpha r} X_i = G^2$ 

$$\Rightarrow X_n \sim N(M, G^2)$$

$$X_n \sim M(M-M=0, G^2)$$

$$X_n \sim M(M-M$$

$$\sqrt{=(M-1)\frac{5}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{(M-1)\frac{5}{n}}{\sqrt{2}} (X_1 - X_1)^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} (X_1 - X_1)^2$$

but

$$\frac{1}{\delta^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left( \chi_i - \overline{\chi}_{n} + \overline{\chi}_{n} - \mu_i \right)^2$$

$$= \underbrace{\lambda}_{S^{2}} \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\chi_{j} - \overline{\chi}_{m}\right)^{2} - 2\left(\chi_{j} - \overline{\chi}_{m}\right)\left(\overline{\chi}_{m} - \mu\right)^{2}}_{-1} + \underbrace{\left(\chi_{j} - \overline{\chi}_{m}\right)^{2} - 2\left(\chi_{j} - \overline{\chi}_{m}\right)\left(\overline{\chi}_{m} - \mu\right)^{2}}_{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left( \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{i=1}^{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \Delta \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{n}} \right)^{2} + \left( \sqrt{n - n} \right)^{2}$$

Then  $Z = V + Z_n^2$  where  $Z := Z_1 \left( \frac{\chi_1 - \mu^2}{\delta} \right)^2 \wedge \chi_n^2 \quad \text{and} \quad Z_n^2 \wedge \chi_1^2.$ Since  $V \perp Z_n$  by Gorollary A,  $V_{2}(t) = V_{2}(t)$   $V_{2}(t) = V_{2}(t)$  $= (1 - 2t)^{-m/2} = (1 - 2t)^{-m/2 + 1/2}$   $= (1 - 2t)^{-1/2}$   $= (1 - 2t)^{-1/2}$  = (1 - 2t)  $= (1 - 2t)^{-1/2}$ londuding,  $V \sim \chi_{m-1}^2$ . Solution 3 Show that  $\frac{Z_n}{\sqrt{N(n-1)}} \sim t_{n-1}$ By the previous steps, the ratio is a N(0,1) over the square root of a  $\chi_{n-1}^2$  divided by its degrees of precolon.