Lecture notes

Statistical Methods

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Minimal Variance Unbiased Estimator (MVUE):

Theorem 1.1 (Lehman-Schally). Let $T(X_1, \ldots, X_n)$ be an unbiased estimator of $g(\theta)$.

$$E(T(X_1,\ldots,X_n))=g(\theta)$$

with finite variance. T is MVUE for θ iff $E(T(X_1, ..., X_n) = S(X_1, ..., X_n)) = 0$ for every S s.t. $E(S(X_1, ..., X_n)) = 0$, $Var(S) < \infty$, we can use "special estimators" ex BLUE (Best linear unbiased estimator) in lin reg MSE is usually BLUE. CDF:

$$F(x) = P(X \le x)$$

Definition 1.1 (Empirical cumulative distribution function).

$$F_n(u, (X_1, \dots, X_n)) = n^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^n I_{(-u,u)}(X_i) = \begin{cases} 0, & u \le X_{(1)} \\ \frac{k}{n} X_{(k)} \le u \le X_{k+1} \\ 1 & u > X_{(n)}. \end{cases}$$

1.1 Order statistics

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \Rightarrow X_{(1)} \le X_{(2)} \le \dots \le X_{(n)}$$

[!!image 1]

Theorem 1.2 (Glivenko-Conteli).

$$F_n \to_{n\to\infty} F$$

[!add type of convergence]

$$X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\overline{X} \sim N(\mu \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$$

$$\overline{X} - \mu$$

$$\frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$
Show:
$$\overline{X} \pm \epsilon$$

$$\begin{split} P(-1.96 \leq \frac{\overline{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \leq 1.96) &= 95\%/ - \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \\ P(-1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \overline{X} - \mu \leq 1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) &= 95\%/ - \overline{X} \\ P(-1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \overline{X} \leq -\mu \leq 1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \overline{X}) &= 95\%/ - (-1) \\ P(\overline{X} - 1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \overline{X} + 1.96 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}) &= 95\%. \end{split}$$

Definition 1.2 (Confidence Interval). A RANDOM interval (L, U) [L, U] [?] is a confidence interval for parameter θ with confidence level α if

$$P(L < \theta < U) = 1 - \alpha$$

Confidence interval (L,U) covers θ with $1-\alpha$ probability.

$$\overline{X} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

is a α -level confidence interval for μ . Show