Propiedad de la varianza muestral.

Sea $\{X_1; X_2; \dots; X_n\}$ una muestra aleatoria de una distribución con valor esperado μ y varianza σ^2 . Entonces la varianza muestral definida por

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ \left[X_{i} - \overline{X} \right]^{2} \right\}$$

es un estimador insesgado de σ^2 .

Nota. Tener presente que la equivalencia de las siguientes expresiones algebraicas:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(X_{i} - \overline{X} \right)^{2} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \right)^{2} \\
\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\left(X_{i} - \overline{X} \right)^{2} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[X_{i}^{2} - 2X_{i} \overline{X} + \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - 2 \overline{X} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i} \right) + \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 \right) = \\
= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - 2 \overline{X} \cdot n \cdot \overline{X} + n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^{2} \right) - n \cdot \left(\overline{X} \right)^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(X_{i}^$$

<u>Muestra aleatoria</u>: conjunto de variables aleatorias independientes e idénticamente distribuidas.

Demostración. Que S^2 sea un estimador insesgado de σ^2 significa que $E(S^2) = \sigma^2$, y es lo que hay que demostrar.

Como $\{X_1; X_2; \dots; X_n\}$ es una muestra aleatoria, entonces se trata de un conjunto de variables aleatorias idénticas e independientes. Así:

$$E(X_i) = \mu$$
 $i = 1; 2; \dots; n \text{ y } V(X_i) = \sigma^2$ $i = 1; 2; \dots; n$.

De la fórmula práctica de calcular la varianza para una v.a. Y se deduce:

$$V(Y) = E(Y^2) - [E(Y)]^2 \Rightarrow E(Y^2) = V(Y) + [E(Y)]^2$$
.

$$E(S^{2}) = E\left\{\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left[\left(X_{i} - \overline{X}\right)^{2}\right]\right\} = E\left\{\frac{1}{n-1}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(X_{i}^{2}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right)^{2}\right]\right\}$$

$$E(S^{2}) = \frac{1}{n-1}E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(X_{i}^{2}\right) - \frac{1}{n}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right)^{2}\right] = \frac{1}{n-1}\left\{E\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(X_{i}^{2}\right)\right] - \frac{1}{n}E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right)^{2}\right\}$$

$$(n-1)E(S^{2}) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}E\left(X_{i}^{2}\right)\right] - \frac{1}{n}\left\{V\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right) + \left[E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_{i}\right)\right]^{2}\right\}$$

Por independencia de las X_i , la varianza de su suma es la suma de las varianzas:

$$(n-1)E(S^{2}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[V(X_{i}) + \left\{ E(X_{i}) \right\}^{2} \right] - \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} V(X_{i}) \right) + \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_{i}) \right]^{2} \right\}$$

$$(n-1)E(S^{2}) = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sigma^{2} + \mu^{2} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sigma^{2} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$(n-1)E(S^{2}) = n \left(\sigma^{2} + \mu^{2} \right) - \frac{1}{n} \left[n \sigma^{2} + (n\mu)^{2} \right]$$

$$(n-1)E(S^{2}) = n \sigma^{2} + n\mu^{2} - \frac{1}{n} n \sigma^{2} - \frac{1}{n} n^{2} \mu^{2}$$

$$(n-1)E(S^{2}) = (n-1)\sigma^{2} + (n-n)\mu^{2} \Rightarrow (n-1)E(S^{2}) = (n-1)\sigma^{2} \Rightarrow E(S^{2}) = \sigma^{2}$$