

ACM 157 Set 3

1. $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim F \in \mathcal{F}$ \hat{F}_n $\hat{F}_n(x)$ $\hat{F}_n(y)$ $x \neq y$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{F}_n(x), \hat{F}_n(y)) = \mathbb{E}[\hat{F}_n(x) \cdot \hat{F}_n(y)] - \mathbb{E}[\hat{F}_n(x)] \cdot \mathbb{E}[\hat{F}_n(y)]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}[\hat{F}_n(x) \cdot \hat{F}_n(y)] - F(x) \cdot F(y)$$

$$\hat{F}_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n H(x - X_i) \quad \hat{F}_n(y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n H(y - X_j)$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{F}_n(x) \cdot \hat{F}_n(y)] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n H(x - X_i) \sum_{j=1}^n H(y - X_j)\right]$$

If $i \neq j$ they are independent so we get $F(x) \cdot F(y)$
 If $i = j$ we get whichever of x or y is smaller
 because the heaviside function is 0 for values larger

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{F}_n(x) \cdot \hat{F}_n(y)] = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n^2}(n(n-1)F(x)F(y) + nF(y)) & x > y \\ \frac{1}{n^2}(n(n-1)F(x)F(y) + nF(x)) & x \leq y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Cov}(\hat{F}_n(x), \hat{F}_n(y)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n^2}(n(n-1)F(x)F(y) + nF(y)) - F(x)F(y) & x > y \\ \frac{1}{n^2}(n(n-1)F(x)F(y) + nF(x)) - F(x)F(y) & x \leq y \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n}F(x)F(y) + \frac{1}{n}F(y) - F(x)F(y) & x > y \\ \frac{n-1}{n}F(x)F(y) + \frac{1}{n}F(x) - F(x)F(y) & x \leq y \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{F(y) - F(x)F(y)}{n} & x > y \\ \frac{F(x) - F(x)F(y)}{n} & x \leq y \end{cases}$$

2. $K_F = \frac{\int (x - \mu_F)^2 dF(x)}{(\int (x - \mu_F)^2 dF(x))^2}^{1/2}$

$$= \frac{\int (x - \bar{X}_F)^2 d\hat{F}_n(x)}{(\int (x - \bar{X}_F)^2 d\hat{F}_n(x))^2}^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X}_n)^2}{(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X}_n)^2)^2}^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X}_n)^2}{\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X}_n)^2}$$

$$F(x) \rightarrow \hat{F}_n(x) \quad \mu_n \rightarrow \bar{X}_n$$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$$

4. $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim U[0, \theta] \quad \mathbb{E}[X_{(k)}] = \frac{k\theta}{n+1}$

a) $\theta = \min\{x: F(x) = 1\}$

$$\hat{\theta}_n = \min \{x: F_n(x) \geq 1\}$$

$$= \min \{x: \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n H(x - X_i) \geq 1\}$$

$$\text{since } \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n H(x - X_i) \geq 1 \text{ only if } x \geq X_i \quad \forall X_i$$

$$= \min \{x: x \geq X_{(n)}\}$$

$$= X_{(n)}$$

b)

$$\text{bias}[\hat{\theta}_n] = E[\hat{\theta}_n] - \theta = E[X_{(n)}] - \theta = \frac{n\theta}{n+1} - \theta = -\frac{\theta}{n+1}$$

c)

$$\hat{\theta}_n^J = n\hat{\theta}_n - (n-1)\bar{\theta}_n^J$$

$\hat{\theta}_n^{(-i)} = X_{(n)}$ except for the replication omitting $X_{(n)}$ where it is $X_{(n-1)}$

$$\bar{\theta}_n^J = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\theta}_n^{(-i)} = \frac{1}{n} ((n-1)X_{(n)} + X_{(n-1)})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}_n^J &= nX_{(n)} - (n-1) \frac{1}{n} ((n-1)X_{(n)} + X_{(n-1)}) \\ &= nX_{(n)} - \frac{(n-1)^2}{n} X_{(n)} - \frac{n-1}{n} X_{(n-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2n-1}{n} X_{(n)} - \frac{n-1}{n} X_{(n-1)}$$

d)

$$B[\hat{\theta}_n^J] = E[\hat{\theta}_n^J] - E[\hat{\theta}_n^J] - \theta$$

$$= \frac{n\theta}{n+1} - E[(n-1)(\bar{\theta}_n^J - \hat{\theta}_n)] - \theta$$

$$= -\frac{\theta}{n+1} - E[(n-1) \left(\frac{1}{n} ((n-1)X_{(n)} + X_{(n-1)}) - X_{(n)} \right)]$$

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

$$= -\frac{\theta}{n+1} - \frac{(n-1)^2}{n} \frac{n\theta}{n+1} - \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{(n-1)\theta}{n+1} + (n-1) \frac{n\theta}{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} (-\theta - (n-1)^2 \theta - \frac{(n-1)^2}{n} \theta + (n-1)n\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} (-\theta - n^2\theta + 2n\theta - \theta - n\theta + 2\theta - \frac{1}{n}\theta + n^2\theta - n\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+1} (-\frac{1}{n}\theta)$$

$$= -\frac{\theta}{n(n+1)}$$

5. $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\sigma^2 = 1$ $\theta = e^\mu$ $\hat{\theta}_n = e^{\bar{X}_n}$

a)

$$B[\hat{\theta}_n] = E[\hat{\theta}_n] - \theta = E[e^{\bar{X}_n}] - e^\mu$$

$$E[e^{\bar{X}_n}] = E[e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i}] = E[e^{\frac{1}{n} X_1} \dots e^{\frac{1}{n} X_n}] = E[e^{\frac{1}{n} X_1}] \dots E[e^{\frac{1}{n} X_n}]$$

$$= e^{\frac{\mu}{n} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2n^2}} \dots e^{\frac{\mu}{n} + \frac{\sigma^2}{2n^2}} = e^{\mu + \frac{\sigma^2}{2n}} = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2n}} = e^\mu e^{\frac{1}{2n}}$$

$$B[\hat{\theta}_n] = e^\mu (e^{\frac{1}{2n}} - 1)$$

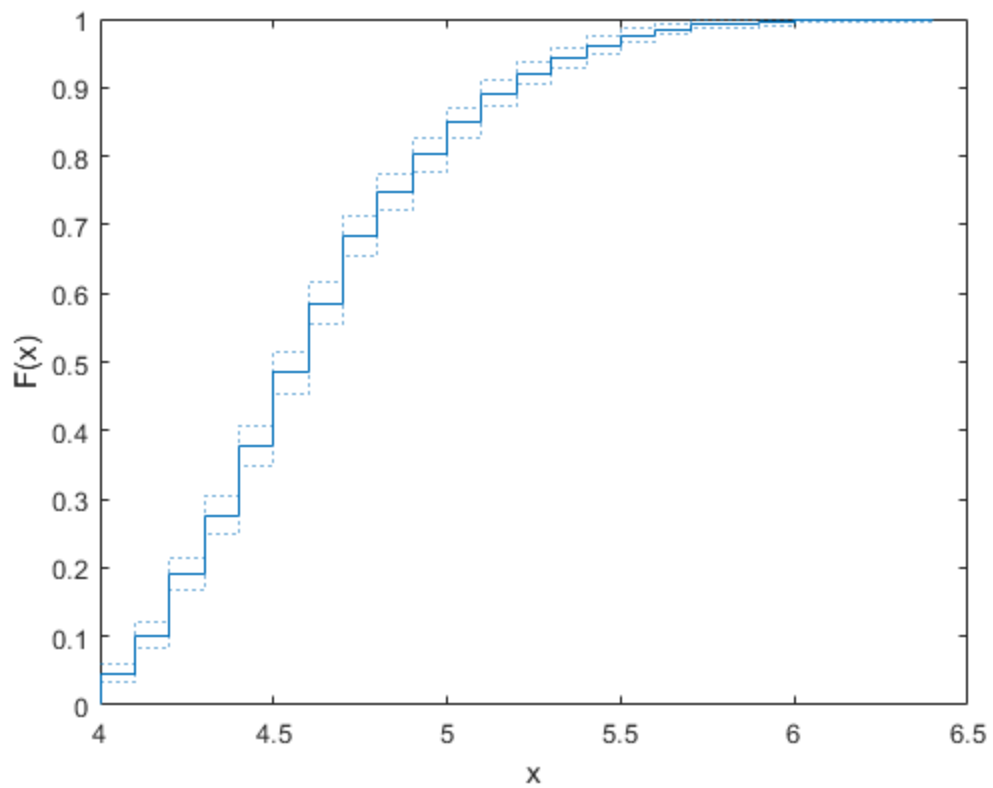
$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

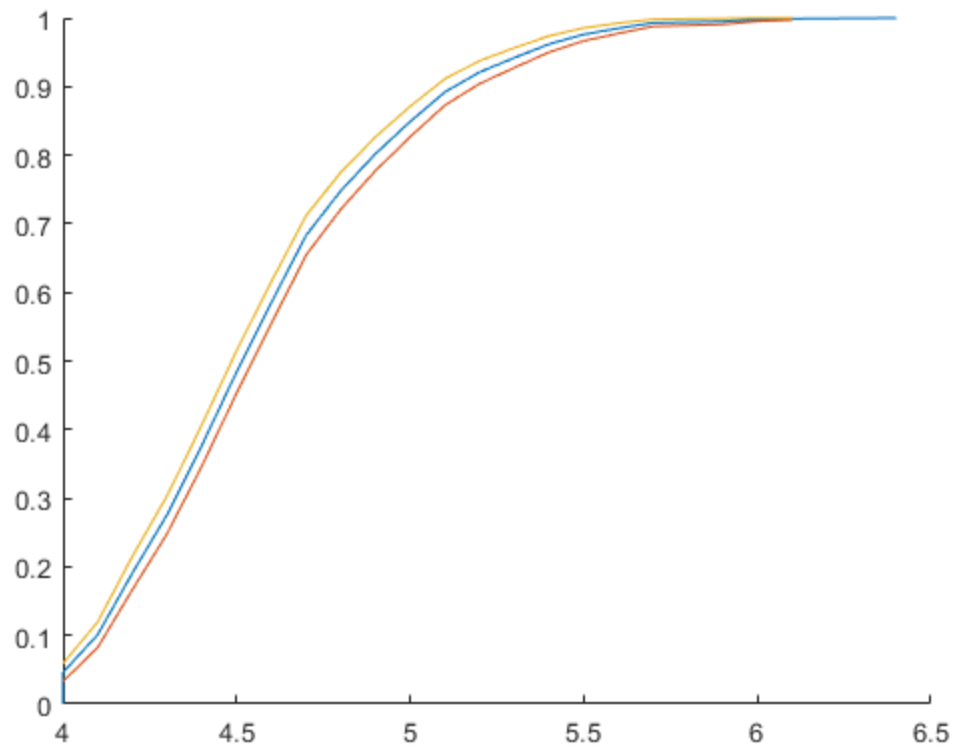
$$= e^\mu \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{8n^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^{\mu/2}}{n} + \frac{e^{\mu/8}}{n^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$$

```
A = importdata("fiji.txt");
mags = A(:,5);
n = length(mags);
a = 1 - 0.95;
figure
ecdf(mags, 'Alpha', a, 'Bounds', 'on')

[f,x,flo,fup] = ecdf(mags, 'Alpha', a);
figure
hold on
plot(x,f)
plot(x,flo)
plot(x,fup)
hold off
```





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```

mu = 5;
n = 100;
theta = exp(mu);
data = randn([n 1])+mu;

total = 0;
for i=1:n
    dataS = cat(1,data(1:i-1),data(i+1:n));
    total = total+exp(mean(dataS));
end

thetaJ = total/n;
thetaH = exp(mean(data));
bias = (n-1)*(thetaJ-thetaH);
realBias = exp(mu+(1/(2*n))) - theta;
disp([bias realBias])
% (b) The jackknife bias is close to the real bias of 0.7439
% Jackknife bias was 0.8624 in the last run

r = 10^4;
totalN = 0;
totalJ = 0;

for i=1:r
    data = randn([n 1])+mu;
    total = 0;
    for j=1:n
        dataS = cat(1,data(1:j-1),data(j+1:n));
        total = total + exp(mean(dataS));
    end
    thetaB = total/n;
    thetaN = exp(mean(data));
    thetaJ = n*thetaN - (n-1)*thetaB;
    totalN = totalN + thetaN;
    totalJ = totalJ + thetaJ;
end

B1 = totalN/r - theta;
B2 = totalJ/r - theta;
disp([B1 B2])
% (c) B1 is close to what we see for the bias but B2 is consistently
lower
% than B1 and the bias.
% In the last run B1 was 0.7376 and B2 was -0.0090
%

0.8316    0.7439

0.8349    0.0883

```