

Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is a random sample from the exponential distribution with rate  $\lambda > 0$ .

We know that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda)$$

and therefore that

$$2\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma\left(n, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{2n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \chi^2(2n)$$

Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is a random sample from the exponential distribution with rate  $\lambda > 0$ .

We also know that

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma(n, n\lambda)$$

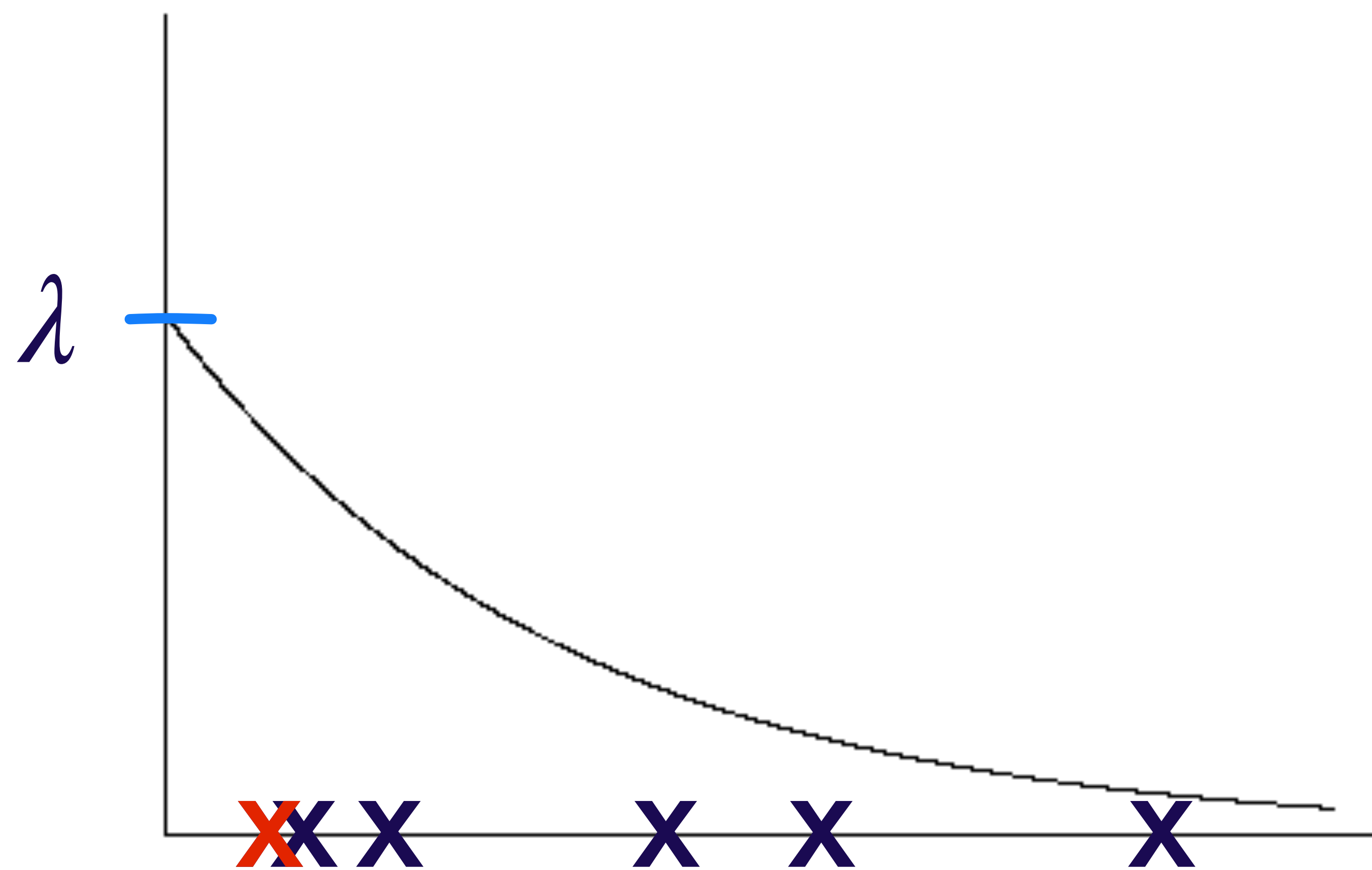
and therefore that

$$2n\lambda\bar{X} \sim \Gamma\left(n, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(\frac{2n}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \chi^2(2n)$$

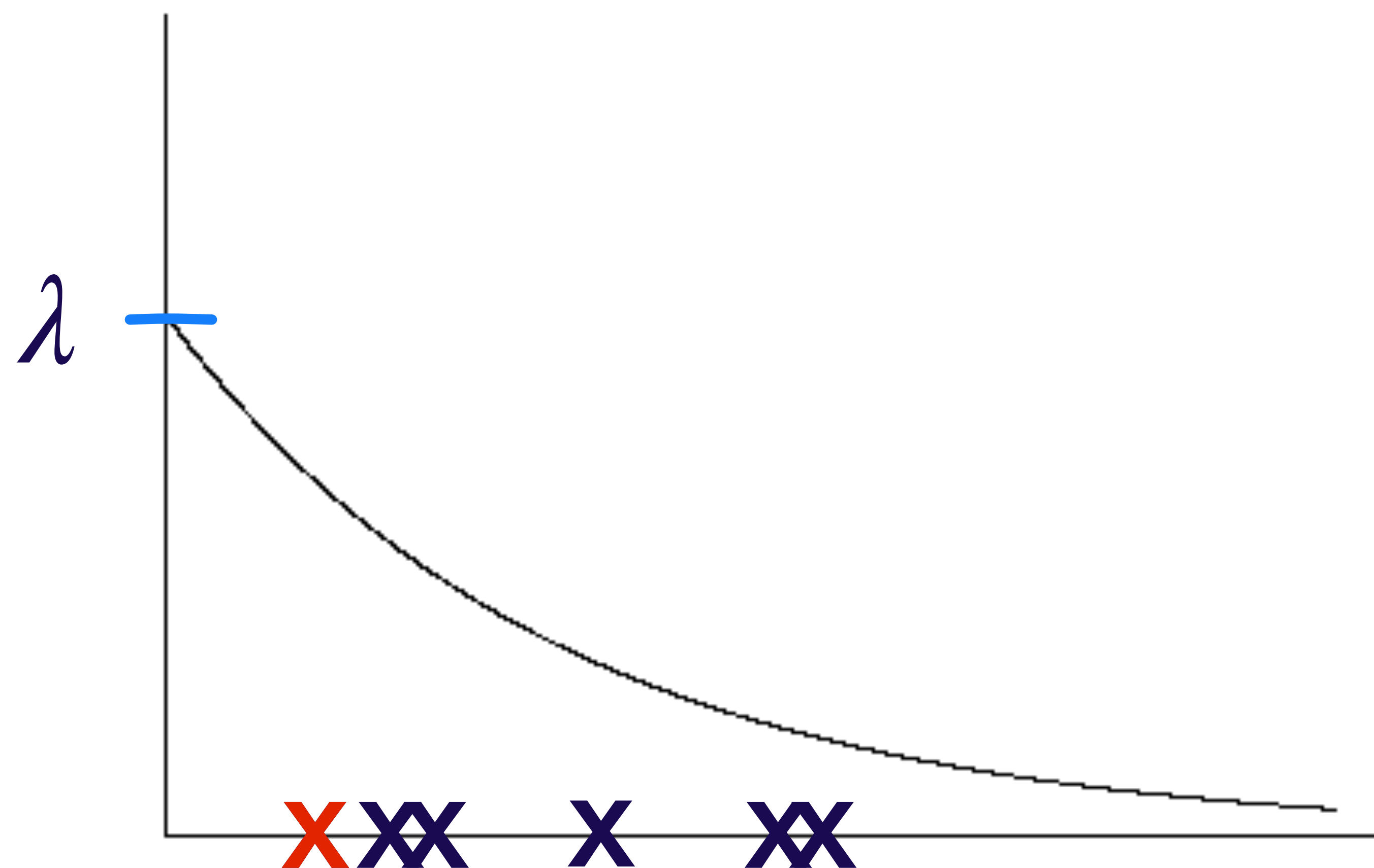
Suppose that  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  is a random sample from the exponential distribution with rate  $\lambda > 0$ .

What is the distribution of the minimum?

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Let  $Y_n = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ .

The cdf for each  $X_i$  is

$$F(x) = P(X_i \leq x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

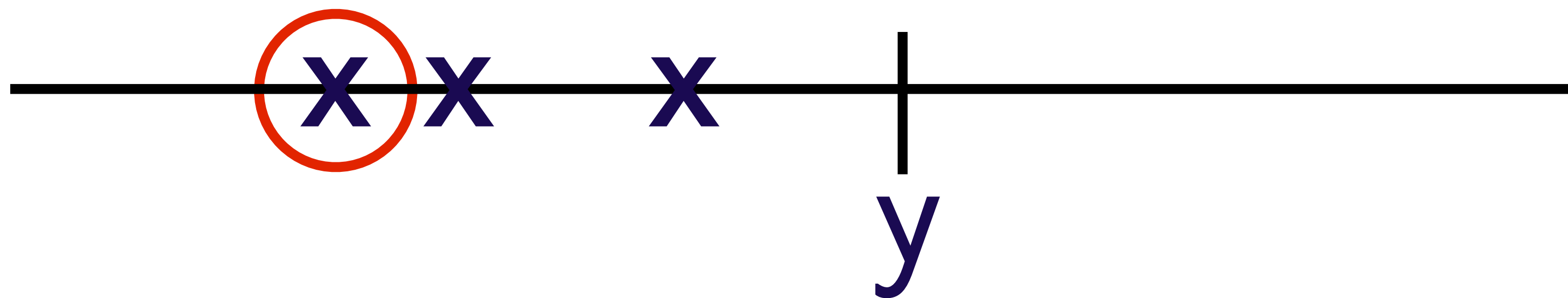
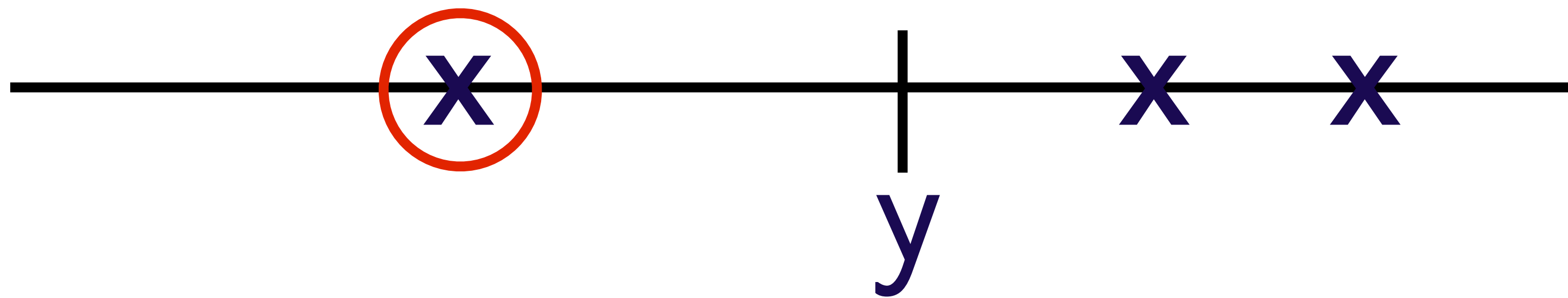
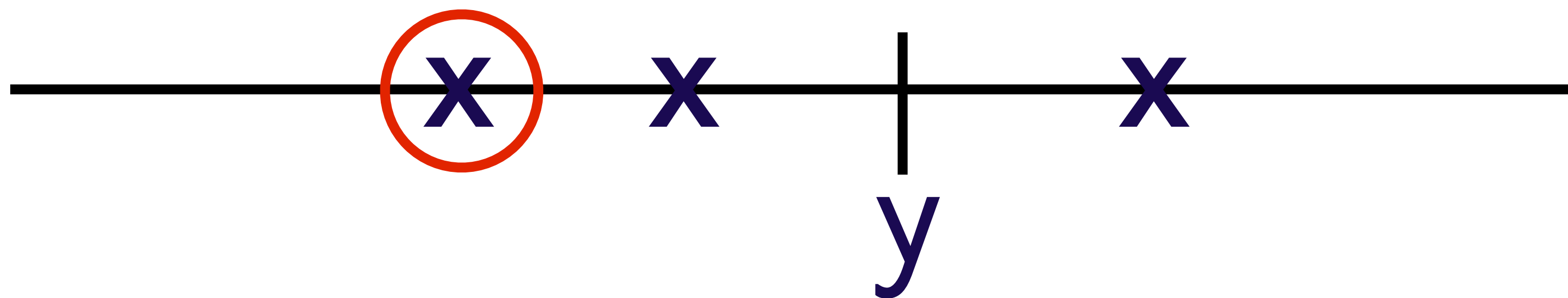
The cdf for  $Y_n$  is

$$F_{Y_n}(y) = P(Y_n \leq y)$$

$$= P(\min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) \leq y)$$

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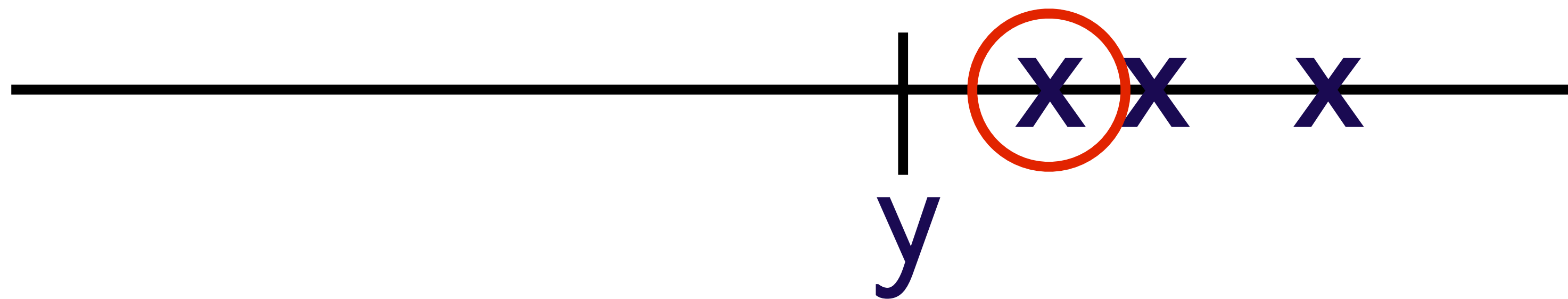
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$$= 1 - P(\min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) > y)$$



$$= 1 - P(X_1 > y, X_2 > y, \dots, X_n > y)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{indep}}{=} 1 - P(X_1 > y) \cdot P(X_2 > y) \cdots P(X_n > y)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{ident}}{=} 1 - [P(X_1 > y)]^n = 1 - [1 - F(y)]^n$$



$$F_{Y_n}(y) = P(Y_n \leq y)$$

$$= 1 - [1 - F(y)]^n$$

$$= 1 - [1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda y})]^n$$

$$= 1 - [e^{-\lambda y}]^n$$

$$= 1 - e^{-n\lambda y}$$

$$f_{Y_n}(y) = \frac{d}{dy} F_{Y_n}(y) = n\lambda e^{-n\lambda y}$$

The minimum of  $n$  iid exponential with rate  $\lambda$  is exponential with rate  $n\lambda$  !

