

MATH357 - Statistics

Based on lectures from Winter 2025 by Prof. Abbas Khalili.
Notes by Louis Meunier

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§1 REVIEW OF PROBABILITY

↪ **Definition 1.1** (Measurable Space, Probability Space): We work with a set Ω = sample space = {outcomes}, and a σ -algebra \mathcal{F} , which is a collection of subsets of Ω containing Ω and closed under taking complements and countable unions. The tuple (Ω, \mathcal{F}) is called *measurable space*.

We call a nonnegative function $P : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined on a measurable space a *probability function* if $P(\Omega) = 1$ and if $\{E_n\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ a disjoint collection of subsets of Ω , then $P(\bigcup_{n \geq 1} E_n) = \sum_{n \geq 1} P(E_n)$. We call the tuple (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) a *probability space*.

↪ **Definition 1.2** (Random Variables): Fix a probability space (Ω, \mathcal{F}, P) . A Borel-measurable function $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (namely, $X^{-1}(B) \in \mathcal{F}$ for every $B \in \mathfrak{B}(\mathbb{R})$) is called a *random variable* on \mathcal{F} .

- *Probability distribution*: X induces a probability distribution on $\mathfrak{B}(\mathbb{R})$ given by $P(X \in B)$
- *Cumulative distribution function (CDF)*:

$$F_X(x) := P(X \leq x).$$

Note that $F(-\infty) = 0, F(+\infty) = 1$ and F right-continuous.

We say X *discrete* if there exists a countable set $S := \{x_1, x_2, \dots\} \subset \mathbb{R}$, called the *support* of X , such that $P(X \in S) = 1$. Putting $p_i := P(X = x_i)$, then $\{p_i : i \geq 1\}$ is called the *probability mass function* (PMF) of X , and the CDF of X is given by

$$P(X \leq x) = \sum_{i: x_i \leq x} p_i.$$

We say X *continuous* if there is a nonnegative function f , called the *probability distribution function* (PDF) of X such that $F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then,

- $\forall B \in \mathfrak{B}(\mathbb{R}), P(X \in B) = \int_B f(t) dt$
- $F'(x) = f(x)$
- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 1$

If $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a random variable and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a Borel-measurable function, then $Y := g(X) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ also a random variable.

↪ **Definition 1.3** (Moments): Let X be a discrete/random variable with pmf/pdf f and support S . Then, if $\sum_{x \in S} |x| f(x) / \int_S |x| f(x) dx < \infty$, then we say the first moment/mean of X exists, and define

$$\mu_X = \mathbb{E}[X] = \begin{cases} \sum_{x \in S} x f(x) \\ \int_S x f(x) dx \end{cases}.$$

Let $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Borel-measurable function. Then, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \begin{cases} \sum_{x \in S} g(x) f(x) \\ \int_S g(x) f(x) dx \end{cases}.$$

Taking $g(x) = |x|^k$ gives the so-called “ k th absolute moments”, and $g(x) = x^k$ gives the ordinary “ k th moments”. Notice that $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$ is linear in its argument.

For $k \geq 1$, if μ exists, define the central moments

$$\mu_k := \mathbb{E}[(X - \mu)^k],$$

where they exist.

↪ **Definition 1.4** (Moment Generating Function (mgf)): If X a r.v., the mgf of X is given by

$$M(t) := \mathbb{E}[e^{tX}],$$

if it exists for $t \in (-h, h)$, $h > 0$. Then, $M^{(n)}(0) = \mathbb{E}[X^n]$.

↪ **Definition 1.5** (Multiple Random Variable): $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ a random vector if $X^{-1}(I) \in \mathcal{F}$ for every $I \in \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}^n}$. (It suffices to check for “rectangles” $I = (-\infty, a_1] \times \dots \times (-\infty, a_n]$, as before.)

Let F be the CDF of X , and let $A \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, enumerating A by $\{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$. Then, the CDF of the subvector $X_A = (X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k})$ is given by

$$F_{X_A}(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k}) = \lim_{\substack{x_{i_j} \rightarrow \infty, \\ i_j \in \mathcal{I} \setminus A}} F(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

In particular, the marginal distribution of X_i is given by

$$F_{X_i}(x) = \lim_{x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n \rightarrow +\infty} F(x_1, \dots, x, \dots, x_n).$$

Let $g : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ measurable. Then,

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X_1, \dots, X_n)] = \begin{cases} \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} g(x_1, \dots, x_n) f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\ \int \dots \int g(x_1, \dots, x_n) f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1 \dots dx_n \end{cases}.$$

We have the notion of a joint mgf,

$$M(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \mathbb{E}\left[e^{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i X_i}\right],$$

if it exists for $0 < \left(\sum_{i=1}^n t_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < h$ for some $h > 0$. Notice that $M(0, \dots, 0, t_i, 0, \dots, 0)$ is equal to the mgf of X_i .

↪ **Definition 1.6** (Conditional Probability): Let (X_1, \dots, X_n) a random vector. Let $\mathcal{I} = \{1, \dots, n\}$ and A, B disjoint subsets of \mathcal{I} with $k := |A|, h := |B|$. Write $X_A = (X_{i_1}, \dots, X_{i_k})^t$, similar for B . Then, the conditional probability of A given B is given by

$$f_{X_A|X_B}(x_a|x_b) := f_{X_A|X_B=x_B}(x_A) = \frac{f_{X_A, X_B}(x_a, x_b)}{f_{X_B}(x_b)},$$

provided the denominator is nonzero. Sometimes we have information about conditional probabilities but not the main probability function; we have that

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1)f(x_2|x_1)f(x_3|x_1, x_2)\dots f(x_n|x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}),$$

which follows from expanding the previous definition and observing the cancellation.

Let $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n) \sim F$. We say X_1, \dots, X_n (mutually) independent and write $\prod_{i=1}^n X_i$ if

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n F_{X_i}(x_i),$$

where F_{X_i} the marginal cdf of X_i . Equivalently,

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i=1}^n X_i &\Leftrightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_i}(x_i) \\ &\Leftrightarrow P(X_1 \in B_1, \dots, X_n \in B_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i \in B_i) \quad \forall B_i \in \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{R}} \\ &\Leftrightarrow M_X(t_1, \dots, t_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n M_{X_i}(t_i). \end{aligned}$$

If X, Y are two random variables with cdfs F_X, F_Y such that $F_X(z) = F_Y(z)$ for every z , we say X, Y identically distributed and write $X \stackrel{d}{=} Y$ (note that X need not equal Y pointwise). If X_1, \dots, X_n a collection of random variables that are independent and identically distributed with common cdf F , we write $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$.

Further, define the covariance, correlation of two random variables X, Y respectively:

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) := \sigma_{X,Y} := \mathbb{E}[(X - \mathbb{E}[X])(Y - \mathbb{E}[Y])] = \mathbb{E}[XY] - \mu_X \mu_Y, \quad \rho_{X,Y} := \frac{\sigma_{XY}}{\sigma_X \sigma_Y},$$

if $\mathbb{E}[|X - \mathbb{E}[X]| |Y - \mathbb{E}[Y]|] < \infty$.

↪ **Theorem 1.1**: If X_1, \dots, X_n independent and $g_1, \dots, g_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ borel-measurable functions, then $g_1(X_1), \dots, g_n(X_n)$ also independent.

↪ **Definition 1.7** (Conditional Expectation): Let X, Y be random variables and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a borel-measurable function. We define the following notions:

$$\mathbb{E}[g(X)|Y = y] = \begin{cases} \sum_{x \in S_X} g(x)f(x|y) & \text{discrete} \\ \int_{S_X} g(x)f(x|y) dx & \text{cnts} \end{cases}.$$

$$\text{Var}(X|Y = y) = \mathbb{E}[X^2|Y = y] - \mathbb{E}^2[X|Y = y].$$

↪ **Theorem 1.2**: If $\mathbb{E}[g(X)]$ exists, then $\mathbb{E}[g(X)] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{E}[g(X)|Y]]$, where the first nested \mathbb{E} is with respect to x , the second y .

↪ **Theorem 1.3**: If $\mathbb{E}[X^2] < \infty$, then $\text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}[X|Y]) + \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}(X|Y)]$. In particular, $\text{Var}(X) \geq \text{Var}(\mathbb{E}[X|Y])$.

§2 STATISTICS

§2.1 Sample Distributions

↪ **Definition 2.1** (Inference): We consider some population with some characteristic we wish to study. We can model this characteristic as a random variable $X \sim F$. In general, we don't have access to F , but wish to take samples from our population to make inferences about its properties.

(1) *Parametric inference*: in this setting, we assume we know the functional form of X up to some parameter, $\theta \in \Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, where Θ our "parameter space". Namely, we know $X \sim F_\theta \in \mathcal{F} := \{F_\theta \mid \theta \in \Theta\}$.

(2) *Non-parametric inference*: in this setting we know nothing about F itself, except perhaps that F continuous, discrete, etc.

Other types exist. We'll focus on these two.

↪ **Definition 2.2** (Random Sample): Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$. Then X_1, \dots, X_n called a *random sample* of the population.

We also call X_i the "pre-experimental data" (to be observed) and x_i the "post-experimental data" (been observed).

↪ **Definition 2.3** (Statistics): Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$ where X_i a d -dimensional random vector. Let

$$T : \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^d}_{n\text{-fold}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$$

be a borel-measurable function. Then, $T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ is called a *statistic*, provided it does not depend on any unknown.

⊗ **Example 2.1:** $\bar{X}_n := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ (the “sample mean”) and $S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$, (the “sample variance”) are both typical statistics.

↪ **Theorem 2.1:** Let $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$, then

- (a) $\operatorname{argmin}_{\alpha \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \alpha)^2 \right\} = \bar{x}_n$;
- (b) $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2) - n\bar{x}_n^2$;
- (c) $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}_n) = 0$.

↪ **Theorem 2.2:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$, and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ borel-measurable such that $\operatorname{Var}(g(X)) < \infty$. Then,

- (a) $\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n g(X_i) \right] = n \mathbb{E}[g(X_1)]$;
- (b) $\operatorname{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n g(X_i) \right) = n \operatorname{Var}(X_1)$.

↪ **Theorem 2.3:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$ with $\sigma^2 < \infty$, then

- 1. $\mathbb{E}[\bar{X}_n] = \mu$, $\operatorname{Var}(\bar{X}_n) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$, $\mathbb{E}[S_n^2] = \sigma^2$.
- 2. If $M_{X_1}(t)$ exists in some neighborhood of 0, then $M_{\bar{X}_n}(t) = M_{X_1}\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)^n$, where it exists.

↪ **Theorem 2.4:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Then

- 1. $\bar{X}_n \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$;
- 2. \bar{X}_n, S_n^2 are independent;
- 3. $\frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{(n-1)}^2$.

Remark 2.1:

- 2. actually holds iff the underlying distribution is normal.

PROOF. We prove 2. We first write S_n^2 as a function of $(X_2 - \bar{X}_n, \dots, X_n - \bar{X}_n)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
S_n^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=2}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 + (X_1 - \bar{X}_n)^2 \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{n-1} \left\{ \sum_{i=2}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=2}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n) \right)^2 \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then, it suffices to show that \bar{X}_n and $(X_2 - \bar{X}_n, \dots, X_n - \bar{X}_n)$ are independent.

Consider now the transformation

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = \bar{x}_n \\ y_2 = x_2 - \bar{x}_n \\ \vdots \\ y_n = x_n - \bar{x}_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n y_i \\ x_2 = y_2 + y_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n = y_n + y_1 \end{cases},$$

which gives Jacobian

$$|J| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = n,$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{Y_1, \dots, Y_n}(y_1, \dots, y_n) &= |J| \cdot f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1(y_1, \dots, y_n), \dots, x_n(y_1, \dots, y_n)) \\
&= n \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(x_i(y_1, \dots, y_n) - \mu)^2} \\
&\approx \underbrace{e^{-\frac{n(y_1 - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}_{\text{only } y_1} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\{(\sum_{i=2}^n y_i)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n y_i^2\}}}_{\text{no } y_1 \text{ dependence}},
\end{aligned}$$

and hence as the PDFs split, we conclude Y_1 independent of Y_2, \dots, Y_n and so \bar{X}_n independent of $(X_2 - \bar{X}_n, \dots, X_n - \bar{X}_n)$ and so in particular of any Borel-measurable function of this vector such as S_n^2 , completing the proof.

For 3, note that

$$\begin{aligned}
V &:= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n ((X_i - \bar{X}_n) - (\mu - \bar{X}_n))^2 \\
&= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{n(\bar{X}_n - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} =: W_1 + W_2.
\end{aligned}$$

The first part, W_1 , of this summation is just $(n-1) \frac{S_n^2}{\sigma^2}$, a function of S_n^2 , and the second, W_2 , is a function of \bar{X}_n . By what we've just shown in the previous part, these two are independent. In addition, $V \sim \chi_{(n)}^2$ and

$$W_2 = \frac{n(\bar{X}_n - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} = \left(\frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} \right)^2 \sim \chi_{(1)}^2,$$

since the inner random variable is a standard normal. Then, since W_1, W_2 independent, $M_V(t) = M_{W_1}(t)M_{W_2}(t)$, so for $t < \frac{1}{2}$,

$$M_{W_1}(t) = \frac{M_V(t)}{M_{W_2}(t)} = \frac{(1-2t)^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{(1-2t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = (1-2t)^{-\frac{(n-1)}{2}},$$

hence $W_1 \sim \chi^2_{(n-1)}$. ■

↪ **Proposition 2.1:** Let $X \sim t(\nu)$, the Student t -distribution i.e

$$f(x) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\nu+1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi\nu} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{\nu}\right)^{-\frac{\nu+1}{2}},$$

then

- $\text{Var}(X) = \frac{\nu}{\nu-2}$ for $\nu > 2$
- If $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ and $V \sim \chi^2_{(\nu)}$ are independent random variables, then $T = \frac{Z}{\sqrt{V/\nu}} \sim t(\nu)$.

↪ **Theorem 2.5:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Then,

$$T = \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\sqrt{S_n^2/n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)}{S_n} \sim t(n-1).$$

Remark 2.2: By combining CLT and Slutsky's Theorem, T asymptotes to $\mathcal{N}(0,1)$, but this gives a general distribution. Note that for large n , $t(n-1)$ approximately normal too.

PROOF. Notice that

$$W_1 := \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\sigma} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,1), \quad W_2 := \frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{(n-1)}$$

are independent, and

$$T = \frac{W_1}{\sqrt{W_2/(n-1)}}$$

so by the previous proposition $T \sim t(n-1)$. ■

↪ **Proposition 2.2:** Given $U \sim \chi^2_{(m)}, V \sim \chi^2_{(n)}$ independent, then $F = \frac{U/m}{V/n} \sim F(m,n)$. If $T \sim t(\nu)$, $T^2 \sim F(1, \nu)$.

↪ **Theorem 2.6:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_m \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ and $Y_1, \dots, Y_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{N}(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ be mutually independent random samples. Then,

$$F = \frac{S_m^2/\sigma_1^2}{S_n^2/\sigma_2^2} \sim F(m-1, n-1).$$

PROOF. We have that $U = \frac{(m-1)S_m^2}{\sigma_1^2} \sim \chi_{(m-1)}^2$ and $V = \frac{(n-1)S_n^2}{\sigma_2^2}$ are independent so by the previous proposition

$$F = \frac{U/(m-1)}{V/(n-1)} \sim F(m-1, n-1).$$

■

§2.2 Order Statistics

↪ **Definition 2.4:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$. Then, the *order statistics* are

$$X_{(1)} \leq X_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq X_{(n)},$$

where $X_{(i)}$ the i th largest of X_1, \dots, X_n .

↪ **Definition 2.5** (Related Functions of Order Statistics): The *sample range* is defined

$$R_n := X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}.$$

The *sample median* is defined

$$M(X_1, \dots, X_n) := \begin{cases} X_{(\frac{n+1}{2})} & \text{if } n \text{ odd} \\ \frac{X_{(\frac{n}{2})} + X_{(\frac{n+1}{2})}}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ even.} \end{cases}$$

↪ **Theorem 2.7** (Distribution of Max, Min): Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F, f$.

(Discrete)

$$(a) P(X_{(1)} = x) = [1 - F(x^-)]^n - [1 - F(x)]^n$$

$$(b) P(X_{(n)} = y) = [F(y)]^n - [F(y^-)]^n$$

(Continuous)

$$(c) F_{X_{(1)}}(x) = P(X_{(1)} \leq x) = 1 - [1 - F(x)]^n, \quad f_{X_{(1)}}(x) = n \cdot f(x)[1 - F(x)]^{n-1}$$

$$(d) F_{X_{(n)}}(y) = [F(y)]^n, \quad f_{X_{(n)}}(y) = n \cdot f(y)[F(y)]^{n-1}$$

PROOF. (a) Notice

$$P(X_{(1)} = x) = P(X_{(1)} \leq x) - P(X_{(1)} < x).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
P(X_{(1)} \leq x) &= 1 - P(X_{(1)} > x) \\
&= 1 - P(X_1 > x, X_2 > x, \dots, X_n > x) \\
&= 1 - P(X_1 > x)P(X_2 > x) \dots P(X_n > x) \\
&= 1 - [1 - F(x)]^n,
\end{aligned}$$

and similarly

$$P(X_{(1)} < x) = 1 - P(X_{(1)} \geq x) = 1 - [1 - F(x^-)]^n,$$

where $F(x^-) = \lim_{z \rightarrow x^-} F(z)$. So in all,

$$P(X_{(1)} = x) = [1 - F(x^-)]^n - [1 - F(x)]^n.$$

(b) is very similar. For (c), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
P(X_{(1)} \leq x) &= 1 - P(X_{(1)} > x) \\
&= 1 - P(X_1 > x, \dots, X_n > x) \\
&= 1 - [1 - F(x)]^n.
\end{aligned}$$

(d) is similar. ■

↪ **Theorem 2.8** (Distribution of j th Order Statistics): Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F, f$.

(Discrete) Suppose the X_i 's take values in $S_x = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ and put $p_i = P(X_i)$. Then,

$$F_{X_{(j)}}(x_i) = P(X_{(j)}(x_i) \leq x_i) = \sum_{k=j}^n \binom{n}{k} p_i^k (1 - p_i)^{n-k},$$

where $P_i = P(X_i \leq x_i) = \sum_{\ell=1}^i p_\ell$.

(Continuous)

$$F_{X_{(j)}}(x) = \sum_{k=j}^n \binom{n}{k} F^k(x) [1 - F(x)]^{n-k},$$

so

$$f_{X_{(j)}}(x) = \frac{n!}{(j-1)!(n-j)!} f(x) [F(x)]^{j-1} [1 - F(x)]^{n-j}.$$

PROOF. For discrete, we have

$$P(X_{(j)}(x_i) \leq x_i) = P(\text{at least } j \text{ out of } X_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_i).$$

Then,

$$P(\text{at least } j \text{ out of } X_1, \dots, X_n \leq x_i) = \sum_{k=j}^n \binom{n}{k} p_i^k (1 - p_i)^{n-k}.$$

Continuous is similar. ■

§2.3 Large Sample/Asymptotic Theory

↪ **Definition 2.6** (Convergence in Probability): We say $T_n = T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ converges in probability to θ $T_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ if for any $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|T_n - \theta| > \varepsilon) = 0.$$

↪ **Definition 2.7** (Convergence in Distribution): Find a positive sequence $\{r_n\}$ with $r_n \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$r_n(T_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} T,$$

where T a random variable.

↪ **Theorem 2.9** (Slutsky's): Suppose $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ and $Y_n \xrightarrow{P} a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Then,

$$X_n + Y_n \xrightarrow{d} X + a$$

$$X_n Y_n \xrightarrow{d} aX,$$

and if $a \neq 0$,

$$\frac{X_n}{Y_n} \xrightarrow{d} \frac{X}{a}.$$

↪ **Theorem 2.10** (Continuous Mapping Theorem (CMT)): Suppose $X_n \xrightarrow{P} X$ and g is continuous on the set C such that $P(X \in C) = 1$. Then,

$$g(X_n) \xrightarrow{P} g(X).$$

⊗ **Example 2.2:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$ with $\mu = \mathbb{E}[X_i]$, $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i) < \infty$. Then,

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)}{S_n} \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, 1),$$

since we may rewrite

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)/\sigma}{S_n/\sigma}.$$

The numerator $\xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ by CLT. $S_n^2 \xrightarrow{P} \sigma^2$, so the denominator goes to 1 in probability.

↪ **Definition 2.8** (Big O , Little o Notation): Let $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ real sequences.

- We say $a_n = O(b_n)$ if $\exists 0 < c \in \mathbb{R}$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|\frac{a_n}{b_n}| \leq c$ for every $n \geq N$.
- We say $a_n = o(b_n)$ if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0$.

↪ **Definition 2.9** (Big O_p , Little o_p Notation): Let $\{X_n\}, \{Y_n\}$ sequences of random variables.

- We say $X_n = O_p(1)$ if $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ there is a $N_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ and $C_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$P(|X_n| > C_\varepsilon) < \varepsilon$$

for every $n > N_\varepsilon$.

- We say $X_n = O_p(Y_n)$ if $X_n/Y_n = O_p(1)$.
- We say $X_n = o_p(1)$ if $X_n \xrightarrow{P} 0$.
- We say $X_n = o_p(Y_n)$ if $X_n/Y_n = o_p(1)$.

↪ **Proposition 2.3**: If $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$, then $X_n = O_p(1)$.

↪ **Proposition 2.4** (The Delta Method (First Order)): Let $\sqrt{n}(X_n - \mu) \xrightarrow{d} V$ and g a real-valued function such that g' exists at $x = \mu$ and $g'(\mu) \neq 0$. Then,

$$\sqrt{n}(g(X_n) - g(\mu)) \xrightarrow{d} g'(\mu)V.$$

In particular, if $V \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ then

$$\sqrt{n}(g(X_n) - g(\mu)) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, g'(\mu)^2 \sigma^2).$$

PROOF. Taylor expanding the LHS,

$$\sqrt{n}\{g(X_n) - g(\mu)\} = g'(\mu)\sqrt{n}(X_n - \mu) + o_p(1) \rightarrow g'(\mu)V.$$

■

↪ **Proposition 2.5** (The Delta Method (Second Order)): Suppose $\sqrt{n}(X_n - \mu) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ and $g'(\mu) = 0$ but $g''(\mu) \neq 0$. Then,

$$n\{g(X_n) - g(\mu)\} \xrightarrow{d} \sigma^2 \frac{g''(\mu)}{2} \cdot \chi_{(1)}^2.$$

PROOF.

$$g(X_n) - g(\mu) = \frac{g''(\mu)}{2}(X_n - \mu)^2 + o_p(1),$$

so

$$n(g(X_n) - g(\mu)) = \sigma^2 \frac{g''(\mu)}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{n}(X_n - \mu)}{\sigma} \right]^2 + o_p(1).$$

The bracketed term converges in distribution to $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$ and the $o_p(1)$ term converges in probability to zero, so the proposition follows by applying Slutsky's Theorem. ■

⊗ **Example 2.3:** $\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ by CLT. Letting $g(x) = x^2$, and assuming $\mu \neq 0$, then

$$\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n^2 - \mu^2) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, 4\mu^2\sigma^2),$$

by the first-order delta method.

↪ **Proposition 2.6:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$, and denote the ECDF $F_n(x) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}(X_i \leq x)$. Then,

1. $\mathbb{E}[F_n(x)] = F(x)$;
2. $\text{Var}(F_n(x)) = \frac{1}{n}F(x)(1 - F(x))$;
3. $nF_n(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}(X_i \leq x) \sim \text{Bin}(n, F(x))$;
4. $\frac{\sqrt{n}(F_n(x) - F(x))}{\sqrt{F(x)(1 - F(x))}} \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$.
5. $F_n(x) \xrightarrow{P} F(x)$.
6. $P(|F_n(x) - F(x)| \geq \varepsilon) \leq 2e^{-2n\varepsilon^2}$, by Hoeffding's Inequality.
7. $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |F_n(x) - F(x)| = \|F_n - F\|_\infty \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} 0$, by the Glivenko-Cantelli Theorem.
8. $P(\|F_n - F\|_\infty > \varepsilon) \leq C\varepsilon e^{-2n\varepsilon^2}$ for some constant C (Dvoretzky-Kiefer-Wolfowitz Theorem).

Remark 2.3: The constant in 8. was shown to be 2 by Massart.

§2.4 Parametric Inference

↪ **Definition 2.10** (Point Estimator): Let X_1, \dots, X_n a random sample. A *point estimator* $\hat{\theta} := \hat{\theta}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ is an estimator of a parameter θ if it is a statistic.

⊗ **Example 2.4:** Let X be a random variable denoting whether a randomly selected electronic chip is operational or not, i.e. $X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{operational} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$, supposing $X \sim \text{Ber}(\theta)$, then $0 < \theta < 1$ is the probability a randomly selected chip is operational. Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Ber}(\theta)$. Then,

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\text{Ber}(\theta) : 0 < \theta < 1\}, \quad \Theta = (0, 1).$$

Then, possible estimators are $\bar{X}_n, \frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}$, just X_2 , etc.

↪ **Definition 2.11** (Bias): An estimator $\hat{\theta}_n$ is an *unbiased* estimator of θ if

$$\mathbb{E}_\theta[\hat{\theta}_n] = \theta, \quad \forall \theta \in \Theta,$$

where the expected value is taken with respect to the distribution of $\hat{\theta}_n$ (and thus depends on the distribution F_θ).

Generally, the *bias* of an estimator $\hat{\theta}_n$ is defined

$$\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta}_n) := \mathbb{E}_\theta[\hat{\theta}_n] - \theta, \quad \theta \in \Theta.$$

If $\hat{\theta}_n$ unbiased, then $\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta}_n) = 0$.

⊗ **Example 2.5:** For instance, recalling the previous example,

$$\mathbb{E}_\theta[\bar{X}_n] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}_\theta[X_i] = \frac{1}{n} n\theta = \theta,$$

so \bar{X}_n unbiased. Also,

$$\mathbb{E}_\theta[X_1] = \theta,$$

so just X_1 also unbiased, as is $\frac{X_1 + X_2}{2}$.

⊗ **Example 2.6:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F_\theta$, $\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \sigma^2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mu = \mathbb{E}[X_i]$, $\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(X_i)$. Then, $\hat{\mu}_n = \bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ an unbiased estimator of μ . Let $\hat{\sigma}_n^2 = S_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$, then recalling $\mathbb{E}[\hat{\sigma}_n^2] = \sigma^2$, this is an unbiased estimator of σ^2 . However, changing the constant term, to get

$$\hat{\sigma}_n^{*2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2,$$

is biased, with

$$\mathbb{E}_\theta[\hat{\sigma}_n^{*2}] = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2,$$

so

$$\text{Bias}(\hat{\sigma}_n^{*2}) = -\frac{\sigma^2}{n} < 0,$$

i.e. $\hat{\sigma}_n^{*2}$ underestimates the true parameter on average. Of course, in the limit it becomes 0.

⊗ **Example 2.7:** Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \mathcal{U}(0, \theta)$, $\theta > 0$, $\Theta = (0, \infty)$. Recall $\mathbb{E}_\theta[X_i] = \frac{\theta}{2}$. Consider

$$\hat{\theta}_{n,1} := 2X_3, \quad \hat{\theta}_{n,2} := 2\bar{X}_n, \quad \hat{\theta}_{n,3} := X_{(n)}.$$

Then, $\mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}_{n,i}] = \theta$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $\frac{n}{n+1}\theta$ for $i = 3$. Hence, we can scale the last one, $\hat{\theta}_{n,4} := \frac{n+1}{n}\hat{\theta}_{n,3}$, to get an unbiased estimator.

↪ **Definition 2.12** (Mean-Squared Error): The *Mean-Squared Error* (MSE) of an estimator is defined

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE}_\theta(\hat{\theta}_n) &:= \mathbb{E}_\theta[(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)^2] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_\theta\left[\left((\hat{\theta}_n - \mathbb{E}_\theta[\hat{\theta}_n]) + (\mathbb{E}_\theta[\hat{\theta}_n] - \theta)\right)^2\right] \\ &= \text{Var}_\theta(\hat{\theta}_n) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta}_n)]^2. \end{aligned}$$

Remark that if $\mathbb{E}_\theta[\hat{\theta}_n] = \theta$, i.e. $\hat{\theta}_n$ unbiased, then $\text{MSE}_\theta(\hat{\theta}_n) = \text{Var}_\theta(\hat{\theta}_n)$.

↪ **Definition 2.13** (Consistency): We say an estimator $\hat{\theta}_n$ of θ is *consistent* if $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.