

M378K: November 4th, 2024.

More on Confidence Intervals.

Example. $Y_1, \dots, Y_n \sim E(\tau)$

$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n} (Y_1 + \dots + Y_n) \sim \Gamma(n, \tau)$ is not a pivotal quantity

We propose the pivotal quantity:

$$U = \frac{1}{\tau} \bar{Y} = \frac{1}{n\tau} (Y_1 + \dots + Y_n) \sim \Gamma(n, \tau)$$

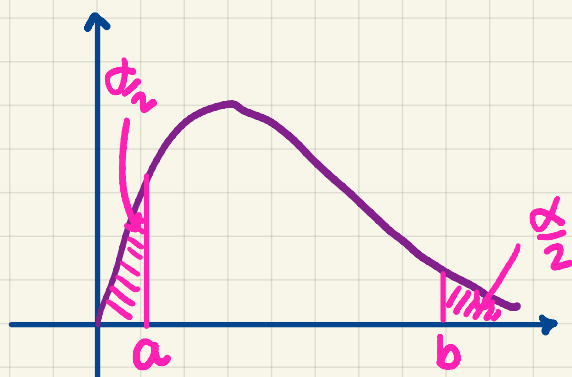
$m_{a,x}(t) = \mathbb{E}[e^{atx}]$
 $= \mathbb{E}[e^{(at) \cdot x}]$
 $= m_x(at)$

Because the second parameter of a Γ dist'n is a scale parameter, as we know from

$$m_x(t) = (1 - \tau t)^{-k} \text{ for } X \sim \Gamma(k, \tau)$$

$$\Rightarrow U \sim \Gamma(n, \frac{\tau}{n\tau}) = \Gamma(n, 1/n)$$

The dist'n doesn't depend on τ , so this is a pivotal quantity



Pick the confidence level $C=0.90$, i.e., $\alpha=0.10$

In the lecture notes $n=6$

$$a = \text{qgamma}(0.05, \text{shape}=6, \text{scale}=1/6)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 0.4353025 \approx 0.44$$

$$b = \text{qgamma}(0.95, \text{shape}=6, \text{scale}=1/6)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1.752172 \approx 1.75$$

We know that

$$P[0.44 \leq U \leq 1.75] = 1 - \alpha = 0.90$$

$$P\left[0.44 \leq \frac{1}{\tau} \cdot \bar{Y} \leq 1.75\right] = 0.90$$

$$P\left[\frac{0.44}{\bar{Y}} \leq \frac{1}{\tau} \leq \frac{1.75}{\bar{Y}}\right] = 0.90$$

$$P\left[\frac{\bar{Y}}{1.75} \leq \tau \leq \frac{\bar{Y}}{0.44}\right] = 0.90$$

$\hat{\theta}_L$ $\hat{\theta}_R$

Choosing the Sample Size.

By def'n, the margin of error is $\frac{1}{2}(\hat{\theta}_R - \hat{\theta}_L)$

We can prescribe a margin of error m and a confidence level $1 - \alpha$, and then seek the necessary sample size so that the margin of error is @ most m .

Example. $n = ?$

With a normal population $N(\mu, \sigma)$ w/ known σ ,
i.e., $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$

The form of the confidence interval for μ is

$$\bar{Y} \pm z^* \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$\leq m$

$$z^* \cdot \frac{\sigma}{m} \leq \sqrt{n}$$

$$\left(z^* \cdot \frac{\sigma}{m}\right)^2 \leq n$$