Math Statistics Semiweekly HW 7

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Question 1

Suppose we have a normally distributed population with unknown variance σ^2 . Let S^2 be the sample variance of a sample with n=5.

Part a: Find x_a such that:

$$P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} > x_a\right) = .05$$

Solution: Recall that $\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_4^2$. And so, consulting our chi-square table, we have:

$$x_a \approx 9.488$$

Part b: Find x_b such that:

$$P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} < x_b\right) = .05$$

Solution: First note that:

$$.05 = P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} < x_b\right)$$

$$= 1 - P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} \ge x_b\right)$$

$$.95 = P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} \ge x_b\right)$$
(complement)

Again, we have that $\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_4^2$. And so, consulting our chi-square table, we have:

$$x_b = .711$$

Part c: If we observe our sample variance to be $s^2 = 12$, give a 90% confidence interval of the population variance σ^2 .

Solution: Note the following two events are mutually exclusive:

$$P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} < x_b \cap \frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} > x_a\right) = 0$$

And so we have the following:

$$.05 + .05 = P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} > x_a\right) + P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} < x_b\right)$$

$$.1 = P\left(\frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} > x_a \cup \frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} < x_b\right) \qquad \text{(mutually exclusive)}$$

$$= 1 - P\left(x_b < \frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} < x_a\right) \qquad \text{(complement & deMorgan)}$$

$$.9 = P\left(x_b < \frac{4S^2}{\sigma^2} < x_a\right)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{1}{x_b} > \frac{\sigma^2}{4S^2} > \frac{1}{x_a}\right) \qquad (\sigma^2, S^2, x_a, x_b \text{ are positive)}$$

$$= P\left(\frac{4S^2}{x_b} > \sigma^2 > \frac{4S^2}{x_a}\right)$$

And so, our 90% confidence interval of σ^2 is given by:

$$\left[\frac{4s^2}{x_a}, \frac{4s^2}{x_b}\right] = \left[\frac{4*12}{x_a}, \frac{4*12}{x_b}\right]$$

$$\approx \left[\frac{48}{9.488}, \frac{48}{.711}\right]$$

$$\approx [5.059, 67.511]$$

$$(s^2 = 12)$$

$$(x_a = 9.488, x_b = .711)$$