

## Expert advice from experts

MONASH  
BUSINESS  
SCHOOL

**Department of  
Econometrics &  
Business Statistics**

☎ (03) 9905 2478  
✉ [BusEco-Econometrics@monash.edu](mailto:BusEco-Econometrics@monash.edu)

ABN: 12 377 614 012

**Professor Marie Curie**  
Nobel Prize, PhD

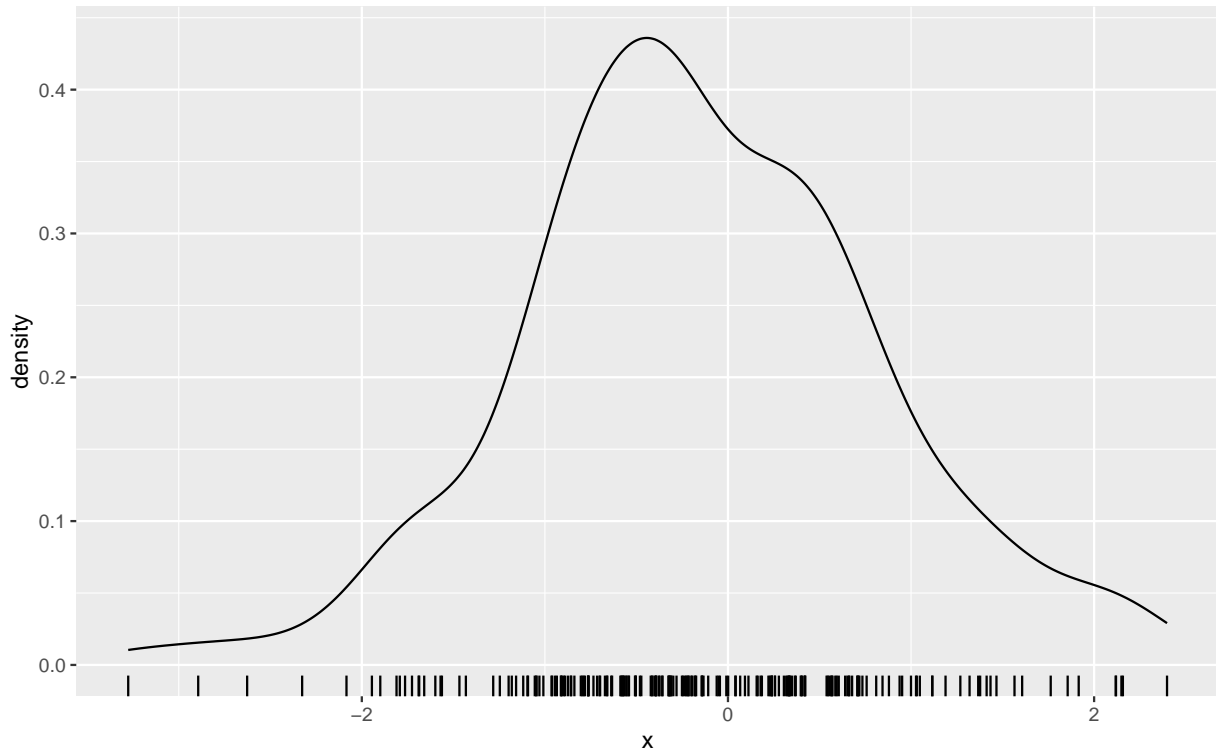
**Dr Pierre Curie**  
Nobel Prize, PhD

Report for  
Acme Corporation

**9 October 2024**

## 1 Introduction

In a famous paper, Box & Cox ([1964](#)) introduced a family of transformations ...



**Figure 1:** *Simulated data from a  $N(0,1)$  distribution.*

Figure [1](#) shows a kernel density estimate of simulated data from a  $N(0,1)$  distribution. The sample variance is given by

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 0.98. \quad (1)$$

Note that Equation [1](#) is an unbiased estimate of the variance, but it is not the maximum likelihood estimate (Rice [2007](#), p. 269).

## References

Box, GEP & DR Cox (1964). An analysis of transformations. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B* **26**(2), 211–252.

Rice, JA (2007). *Mathematical Statistics and Data Analysis*. 3rd edition. Duxbury.