

الحلقة ٢٧ - حلقة ٢٦

: ١ حلقة

٢ حلقة

: ٣ حلقة

(١) . (١٠٣٧٧) مراجعة في الامتحانات

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$\frac{n \cdot \hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sim \chi^2_{(n-1)}$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} - 1\right| \leq 0.5\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{\chi^2_{(n-1)}}{n} - 1\right| \leq 0.5\right) =$$

$$P\left(1 - 0.5 \leq \frac{\chi^2_{(n-1)}}{n} \leq 1 + 0.5\right) = P\left(n(1 - 0.5) \leq \chi^2_{(n-1)} \leq n(1 + 0.5)\right)$$

$$= P\left(\chi^2_{(n-1)} \leq n(1 + 0.5)\right) - P\left(\chi^2_{(n-1)} \leq n(1 - 0.5)\right) = 0.743$$

(٢) $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

$$\frac{(n-1)}{\sigma^2} S^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sim \chi^2_{(n-1)}$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{S^2}{\sigma^2} - 1\right| \leq 0.5\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{\chi^2_{(n-1)}}{n-1} - 1\right| \leq 0.5\right) =$$

$$P\left(1 - 0.5 \leq \frac{\chi^2_{(n-1)}}{n-1} \leq 1 + 0.5\right) = P\left((n-1)(1 - 0.5) \leq \chi^2_{(n-1)} \leq (n-1)(1 + 0.5)\right)$$

$$= P\left(\chi^2_{(n-1)} \leq (n-1)(1 + 0.5)\right) - P\left(\chi^2_{(n-1)} \leq (n-1)(1 - 0.5)\right) = 0.731$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad E(\hat{\sigma}^2) = E\left(\frac{\zeta^2}{n} \times \chi_{(n-1)}^2\right) = \frac{\zeta^2}{n} E(\chi_{(n-1)}^2) = \frac{n-1}{n} \zeta^2$$

$$\text{bias}_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = E(\hat{\sigma}^2) - \sigma^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \zeta^2 - \sigma^2 = -\frac{1}{n} \zeta^2$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \text{var}\left(\frac{\zeta^2}{n} \times \chi_{(n-1)}^2\right) = \frac{\zeta^4}{n^2} \text{var}(\chi_{(n-1)}^2) = \frac{\zeta^4}{n^2} \cdot 2(n-1)$$

$$MSE_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \text{var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) + \text{bias}_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\hat{\sigma}^2)^2 = \frac{\zeta^4}{n^2} \cdot 2(n-1) + \frac{\zeta^4}{n^2} = \frac{\zeta^4}{n^2} (2n-1)$$

$$E(S^2) = E\left(\frac{\zeta^2}{n-1} \times \chi_{(n-1)}^2\right) = \frac{\zeta^2}{n-1} E(\chi_{(n-1)}^2) = \frac{\zeta^2}{n-1} (n-1) = \zeta^2$$

$$\text{bias}_{S^2}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = E(S^2) - \sigma^2 = \zeta^2 - \sigma^2 = 0. \text{ Since } S^2 \text{ is unbiased}$$

$$MSE_{S^2}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \text{var}(S^2) = \text{var}\left(\frac{\zeta^2}{n-1} \times \chi_{(n-1)}^2\right) = \frac{\zeta^4}{(n-1)^2} \text{var}(\chi_{(n-1)}^2) = \frac{\zeta^4}{(n-1)^2} (n-1) \cdot 2 \\ = \frac{2\zeta^4}{(n-1)}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)\zeta^4}{n^2} < \frac{2\zeta^4}{(n-1)} \quad : n \geq 1 \quad \text{for } S^2$$

$$MSE(S^2) < MSE(\hat{\sigma}^2)$$

الآن نلاحظ أن S^2 هو مترافق و unbiased و $\hat{\sigma}^2$ هو مترافق و biased.

(4) $E(S^2) < E(\hat{\sigma}^2)$ لأن S^2 هو مترافق و unbiased و $\hat{\sigma}^2$ هو مترافق و biased.

لذلك S^2 هو مترافق و unbiased و $\hat{\sigma}^2$ هو مترافق و biased.

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$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim d(M_x, \sigma^2) \\ Y_1, \dots, Y_m \sim d(M_y, \sigma^2)$$

: 2 \Rightarrow ملخص

$$\therefore \text{پس } E(S^2) = \sigma^2 \quad \text{و } S^2 \text{ دو } n+m-2 \text{ درجه حریف دارد.} \quad (1)$$

$$E(S^2) = E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{n+m-2}\right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n+m-2} E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{\sigma^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{n+m-2} \left[E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\sigma^2}\right) + E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \right] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n+m-2} [(n-1) + (m-1)]$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{n+m-2} (n+m-2) = \sigma^2 \Leftrightarrow n+m-2$$

$$\omega = \frac{(n+m-2)}{n+m-2} S^2 = \frac{(n+m-2)}{n+m-2} \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{n+m-2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n+m-2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{n+m-2} \xrightarrow{*} X^2_{(n+m-2)}$$

برهان (نحوی) برای S^2 داشتیم که $S^2 = \frac{1}{n+m-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2$.

$$X \sim d(M_x, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \bar{X} \sim d(M_x, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \\ Y \sim d(M_y, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \bar{Y} \sim d(M_y, \frac{\sigma^2}{m}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim d(M_x - M_y, \sigma^2(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m}))$$

$$E(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = E(\bar{X}) - E(\bar{Y}) = M_x - M_y$$

$$\text{var}(\bar{X} - \bar{Y}) = \text{var}(\bar{X}) + \text{var}(\bar{Y}) - \text{cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{Y}) = \text{var}(\bar{X}) + \text{var}(\bar{Y}) = \sigma^2(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m})$$

$$\therefore \bar{X} - \bar{Y} \sim N(M_x - M_y, \sigma^2(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m})) \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$S = \sqrt{S^2} = 6 \sqrt{\frac{\omega}{(n+m-2)}} \xrightarrow{(2)} 6 \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n+m-2}}$$

$$M = \frac{\bar{x}}{\sqrt{\frac{\omega}{n+m-2}}} = \frac{\frac{(\bar{x}-\bar{y}) - (\mu_x - \mu_y)}{6 \sqrt{\frac{1}{n+m}}}}{\sim \sqrt{\frac{\omega(n+m-2)}{n+m-2}}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n+m-2}}$$

$$M_{n+m-2}$$

اپنے لپیوں

(*) نکالہے تھہریں اور کریں ملکیتیاں
 - جسے نہ کریں اور کہاں کریں \bar{x} ! $\bar{x} - \bar{y}$ کیا کہاں لفڑیاں لے گے وہیں
 اور \bar{y} ! $\bar{y} - \bar{x}$ کیا کہاں لفڑیاں لے گے وہیں
 - \bar{x} ! \bar{y} کیا کہاں لفڑیاں لے گے وہیں
 . \bar{y} ! $x_i - \bar{x}$ کیا کہاں لفڑیاں لے گے وہیں

$$(x_1 - \bar{x}, \dots, x_n - \bar{x}, y_1 - \bar{y}, \dots, y_m - \bar{y}, \bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

اونچے کے رکھیں کیا کہ درجہ دیگریں جوں کلیں ہیں
 کیا کوئی ایسا سیراںی کی کہ اور اس کی کوئی لفڑیاں نہیں

- جسے کوئی دیگریں رکھیں رکھیں
 ! (X, Y) کے (x, y) کے (y, x) کے (x, y) کے (y, x)

$$(x_1 - \bar{x}, \dots, x_n - \bar{x}, y_1 - \bar{y}, \dots, y_m - \bar{y})$$

کہ کہاں لفڑیں

$$\text{پہلے } \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \text{ کی دوں کی}$$

$$\text{پہلے } \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (\mu_x - \mu_y)}{6 \sqrt{\frac{1}{n+m}}}$$

کہاں دوں کی

$$\omega = \frac{(n+n-2)}{6^2} \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{(n+2-2)} \right] \quad m=n \quad \text{ص ٢٤٨} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{6^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}{6^2} \sim \chi^2_{(2n-2)}$$

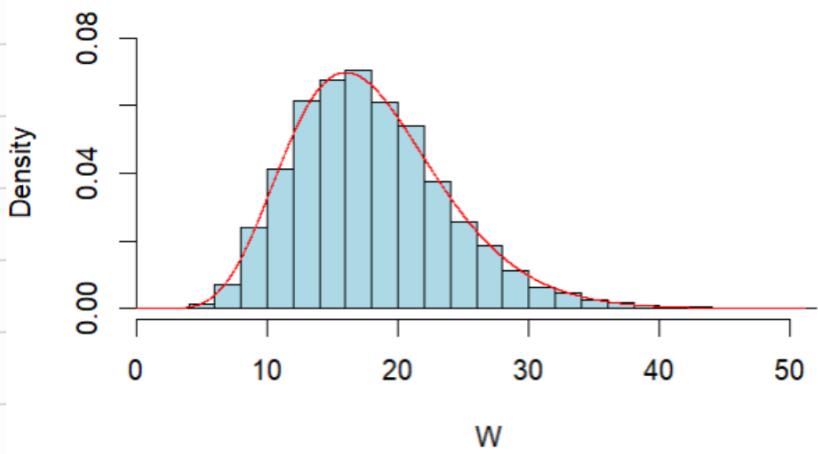
$$= \frac{(n-1)}{6^2} \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{(n-1)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(y_i - \bar{y})^2}{(n-1)}}_{\times 1.111111111111111} \right] \quad \text{ص ٢٥٦} \quad \textcircled{4}$$

$$M = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (M_y - M_x)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n-2}}} = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (M_y - M_x)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2(n-2)}{n-2}}$$

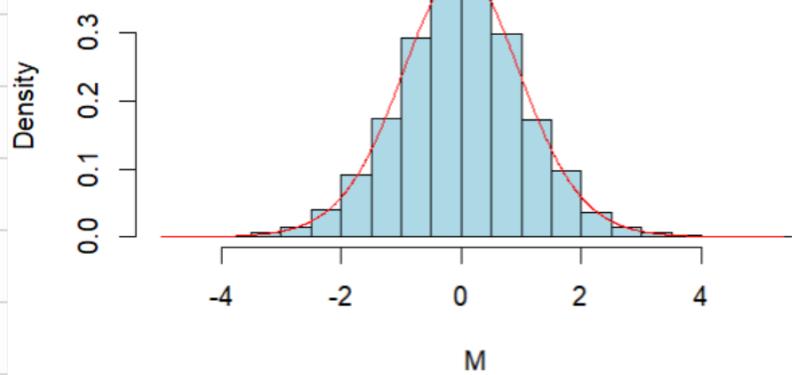
$$= \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (M_y - M_x)}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \quad \text{ص ٢٥٦}$$

3) קיינן כ' נגילה
ריבועים
אלו

Histogram of W



Histogram of M



$N = 10000$
 $n = 10$

```

mu_x = 2
mu_y = 2
sigma = 3

W = rep(0, N)
M = rep(0, N)

S = function(sampleX, sampleY) {
  return((sum((sampleX - mean(sampleX))^2) + sum((sampleY - mean(sampleY))^2)) / (length(sampleX) + length(sampleY) - 2))
}

for (i in 1:N) {
  sampleX = rnorm(n, mean=mu_x, sd=sigma)
  sampleY = rnorm(n, mean=mu_y, sd=sigma)

  W[i] = (2 * n - 2) * S(sampleX, sampleY) / sigma^2
  M[i] = ((mean(sampleY) - mean(sampleX)) - (mu_y - mu_x)) / sqrt(S(sampleX, sampleY) * 2 / n)
}

interW = seq(0, max(W), 0.01)
hist(W, freq=FALSE, col='light blue', breaks=20, ylim=c(0, 0.08))
lines(interW, dchisq(interW, 2 * n - 2), col='red')

interM = seq(min(M), max(M), 0.01)
hist(M, freq=FALSE, col='light blue', breaks=20)
lines(interM, dt(interM, 2 * n - 2), col='red')

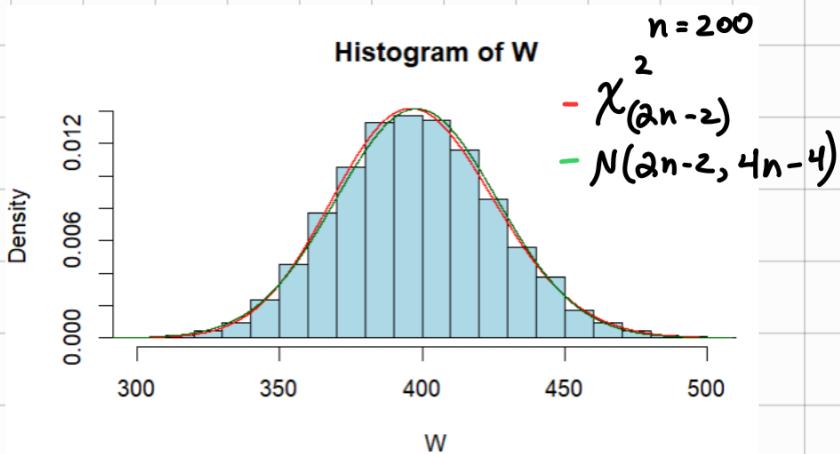
```

$$N(\mu, \sigma^2) \xleftarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} \chi_{(k)}^2$$

לעומת נורמלית יתרכז (ז)

$$\mu = E(\chi_{(k)}^2) = k \quad \text{ו } \Rightarrow$$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(\chi_{(k)}^2) = 2k$$



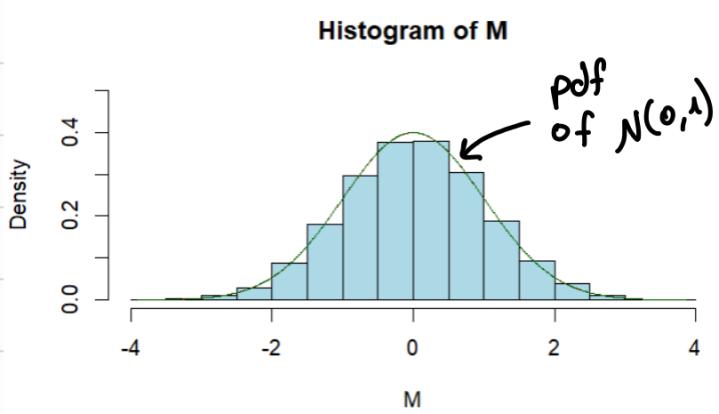
$$\chi_{(k)}^2 \text{ כ סטטיסטיקת נורמלית}$$

$$\text{בכדי שפונקציית ריבועים } \frac{1}{2}kn$$

$$\mu = E(\chi_{(k)}^2) = n$$

$$\sigma^2 = \text{Var}(\chi_{(k)}^2)$$

$$K = 2n - 2 \quad \text{ו } \Rightarrow$$



$$t_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} N(0, 1)$$

ו מטריה מוגדרת כזאת

```

interW = seq(0, max(W), 0.01)
hist(W, freq=FALSE, col='light blue', breaks=20)
lines(interW, dchisq(interW, 2 * n - 2), col='red')
lines(interW, dnorm(interW, mean=2*n-2, sd=sqrt(2 * (2*n-2))), col='dark green')

interM = seq(min(M), max(M), 0.01)
hist(M, freq=FALSE, col='light blue', breaks=20, ylim=c(0, 0.5))
lines(interM, dnorm(interM), col='dark green')

```

$$P\left(\left|\frac{S^2 - G^2}{G^2}\right| \leq 0.5\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{S^2}{G^2} - 1\right| \leq 0.5\right) = \textcircled{1}$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{6^2 \cdot \omega}{C(2n-2)} - 1\right| \leq 0.5\right) = P\left(1 - 0.5 \leq \frac{\omega}{2n-2} \leq 1 + 0.5\right)$$

$$P\left(\left|\frac{c_1}{2n-2} - 1\right| \leq 0.5\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} P(0 \leq 0.5) = 1$$

גָּזָה. כְּנִזְקֵן כְּאַפְתָּר יְהֹוָה כְּמַעֲכֵלָה כְּבָזָבָן.

$$51 = \omega \sim \chi^2_{(n-2)} \leftarrow p^{11} = 1$$

$$\frac{C_1}{(2n-2)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

= וְלֹא תַּעֲשֶׂה כַּאֲשֶׁר תִּבְחָר אֶת־בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל כַּאֲשֶׁר תִּבְחַדְתָּ בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל

$$\frac{S^2}{G^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$P = P((2n-2)(1-0.5) \leq \omega \leq (2n-2)(1+0.5))$$

$$P = P \left((2 \cdot 10^{-2}) (1 - 0.5) \leq \omega \leq (2 \cdot 10^{-2}) (1 + 0.5) \right)$$

$$= p(\omega \leq 27) - p(\omega \leq 9) = p_{\text{chiq}}(27, 18) - p_{\text{chiq}}(9, 18)$$

$\text{with } \chi^2_{(18)}$

$$= 0.8807$$

$$P = P \left((2 \cdot 100 - 2) (1 - 0.5) \leq \omega \leq (2 \cdot 100 - 2) (1 + 0.5) \right)$$

$$= P(\omega \leq 287) - P(\omega \leq 98) = \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \omega \sim \mathcal{N}(188)}}{p\text{chig}(287, 188)} - p\text{chig}(98, 188) = 0.988$$

$$\text{bias}_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = 0$$

الجواب

$$MSE_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \text{var}(\hat{\sigma}^2) = \text{var}\left(\frac{G^2}{m+n-2} \omega\right) = \text{var}\left(\frac{G^2}{2n-2} \omega\right) =$$

$$\frac{G^4}{(2n-2)^2} \text{var}(\omega) = \frac{G^4 \omega (2n-2)}{(2n-2)^2} = \frac{G^4}{n-1}$$

: $n \geq 3$ فيكون $\omega \in (0, 1)$

$$\frac{G^4}{n-1} < \frac{(2n-1) G^4}{n^2} < \frac{2G^4}{(n-1)}$$

لذلك $MSE_{\hat{\sigma}^2}(\hat{\sigma}^2)$ ينتمي إلى $(G^4, 2G^4)$.

$$\text{Vec} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} (x_{i-1})^2, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^{10} (x_{j-1})^2 \right)$$

3 Fälle

$$x_i \sim N(1, 4)$$

$$\text{Vec} = \left(4 \cdot W_{10}, \dots, 4 \cdot W_{10,000} \right)$$

$$x_{i-1} \sim N(0, 4)$$

$$\left(\frac{x_{i-1}}{2} \right) \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$W_{1,i} = \left(\frac{x_{i-1}}{2} \right)^2 \sim \chi_{(1)}^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} W_{1,i} \sim \chi_{(10)}^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\text{Vec}) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1000} 4 \cdot W_{10,j}}{1000-1} = \text{Var}(4W_{10,j}) = 16 \text{Var}(W_{10,j})$$

$$= 16 \cdot 2 \cdot 10 = 320$$