Example 4: If $\hat{\theta} = \hat{S}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n}$, $\theta = \sigma^2$ when $X_i \sim Norm(\mu, \sigma)$, find $MSE[\hat{\theta}]$. Recell Example 1 part (3) E[ô]: E[ŝ]= ··· = (n-1) 02 08 (n-1) 0 Snice 02 0 B[ô]=(n-1) 0-0=0[n-1]=0[n]=0 first consular $(n-1)s^2 \sim \chi^2_{df:n-1}$ so $V_{or}\left[\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2}\right] = 2(n-1) = \rho\left[\frac{n-1}{\sigma^2}\right]^2 V_{Ar}(s^2) = 2(n-1)$ So V[52] = 2(n-1) 0" = 20" (n-1) $S^2 = \frac{2(\lambda_i - \bar{\chi})^2}{n-1}$ 50 $S^2(n-1) = \frac{2(\lambda_i - \bar{\chi})^2}{n} = \hat{S}^2$ So $VAr[\hat{S}^2] = VAr[\hat{m}-1]\hat{S}^2 = (\hat{m}-1)^2 VAr[\hat{S}^2] = (\hat{m}-1)^2 \frac{2\sigma^4}{(n-1)} = \frac{2\sigma^4(\hat{m}-1)}{n^2}$ The MSE[S] = VAT[S] + B(S2) $= \frac{26^{4}(n-1)}{n} + \left(-\frac{5^{2}}{n}\right)^{2} = \frac{26^{4}(n-1)+6^{4}}{n^{2}} = \frac{-6^{4}(2(n-1)+1)}{n^{2}}$ = (2n-1)04 $MSE[\hat{S}^2] = MSE[\hat{G}] = (2n-1) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Sine \theta} = \delta^2$