

无偏~出发!

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \rightarrow \text{看成为 } (x_1 - \bar{x}), (x_2 - \bar{x}), \dots, (x_n - \bar{x})$$
$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right] \rightarrow x_1 - \bar{x} \text{ 可以用其余项表示}$$
$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\left(\sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \right)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right] \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}_{=0} - \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \right]^2$$

WLOG, assume $\mu=0, \sigma^2=1$.

Joint pdf of x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n :

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right\}$$

let $y_1 = \bar{x}, y_2 = x_2 - \bar{x}, \dots, y_n = x_n - \bar{x}$

$$x_1 = y_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n y_j \quad x_2 = y_2 + \bar{x} \quad \dots \quad x_n = y_n + \bar{x}$$

$$y_1 = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) \quad y_1 = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

为什么假设 $x_j - \bar{x}$
因为 $y_j = x_j - \bar{x}$
我(i)想找 y_j PDF.
$$ny_1 = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$$

$$ny_1 - n\bar{x} = (x_1 - \bar{x}) + \sum_{j=2}^n (x_j - \bar{x})$$

为什么假设 $x_j - \bar{x}$
因为 $y_j = x_j - \bar{x}$
我(i)想找 y_j PDF.
$$0 = x_1 - \bar{x} + \sum_{j=2}^n (x_j - \bar{x}) \rightarrow \text{全部写成 } y \text{ 的形式}$$

$$y_1 = \bar{x} \quad x_1 = \bar{x} - \sum_{j=2}^n (x_j - \bar{x})$$

$$= y_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n y_j$$

$$f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} (y_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n y_j)^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^n (y_j + y_1)^2}$$

n 待补充
这里 (n-1) 哭哭
检查100遍3.
$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} [y_1^2 + (\sum_{j=2}^n y_j)^2 - 2y_1 \sum_{j=2}^n y_j + \sum_{j=2}^n y_j^2 + ny_1^2 + 2y_1 \sum_{j=2}^n y_j]}$$

$$e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\sum_{j=2}^n y_j^2 + (\sum_{j=2}^n y_j)^2)} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} (ny_1^2)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2\pi)^{(n-1)/2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\sum_{j=2}^n y_j^2 + (\sum_{j=2}^n y_j)^2)} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} ny_1^2}$$

这里是一个
x 的分布和
一个 S^2 的分布
$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{n}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} ny_1^2}}_{(1)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2\pi)^{(n-1)/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\sum_{j=2}^n y_j^2 + (\sum_{j=2}^n y_j)^2)}}_{(2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = \bar{x}, y_j: x_j - \bar{x} \perp$$

思路总结: 证 \bar{x} 与 $\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \perp$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{证 } \bar{x} \text{ 与 } (x_2 - \bar{x}, x_3 - \bar{x}, \dots, x_n - \bar{x}) \perp.$$

因为 S^2 可以由 \nearrow 表示

① $f_{\bar{x}, S^2} = f_{\bar{x}} \cdot f_{S^2}$

② tricks: WLOG, assume $x \sim N(0, 1)$

③ Jacobian = n \rightarrow 并不是很懂

④ $x_1 = y_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n y_i$ *

方法② 用 MGF 证明 \bar{x}_n 与 每个 i.e. $x_i - \bar{x} \perp$,

则 \bar{x}_n 与 S_n^2 (a fun. of $x_2 - \bar{x}, x_3 - \bar{x}, \dots, x_n - \bar{x}$) \perp .

待补充

方法③ 用 covariance 证明, $u = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i, v = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i$

$$u = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i (\bar{x}) \rightarrow \text{系数 } \frac{1}{n}$$

$$v = \sum_{i,j} (\delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{n}) x_i \rightarrow \text{系数 } \delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{n}.$$

$$= \sum \delta_{ij} x_i - \underbrace{\sum \frac{1}{n} x_i}_{\bar{x}}$$

indicator if $i=j$ $\delta_{ij}=1$; 0 otherwise

$$\text{cov}(u, v) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} (\delta_{ij} - \frac{1}{n}) \cdot \sigma_j^2 \quad \text{WLOG assume } x \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$= 0$$

证④ sufficient, Basu thm