Friday, Feb 11

Why Do We Divide by n-1 When Computing s^2

Recall that the variance (s^2) for a sample of n observations is

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

Why divide by n-1 rather than n?

Consider the following population distribution.

x	P(x)
1	0.1
2	0.3
3	0.6

The mean of x is

$$\mu_x = 1 \times 0.1 + 2 \times 0.3 + 3 \times 0.6 = 2.5,$$

and the variance of x is

$$\sigma_x^2 = (1 - 2.5)^2 \times 0.1 + (2 - 2.5)^2 \times 0.3 + (3 - 2.5)^2 \times 0.6 = 0.45.$$

But in practice we would not know σ_x^2 , but we could use the variance from a *sample* of observations (s^2) to estimate σ_x^2 . Recall that s^2 is defined as

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

What is the sampling distribution of s^2 if n = 2?

Sample	Probability	s^2
1,1	0.01	0.0
2,1	0.03	0.5
3,1	0.06	2.0
1,2	0.03	0.5
2,2	0.09	0.0
3,2	0.18	0.5
1,3	0.06	2.0
2,3	0.18	0.5
3,3	0.36	0.0

The mean of s^2 is 0.45. Note that this equals σ_x^2 . So s^2 is unbiased when we use it to estimate σ_x^2 .

s^2	$P(s^2)$
0.0 0.5 2.0	$0.46 \\ 0.42 \\ 0.12$

But now suppose we compute the sample variance by dividing by n rather than n-1 so that

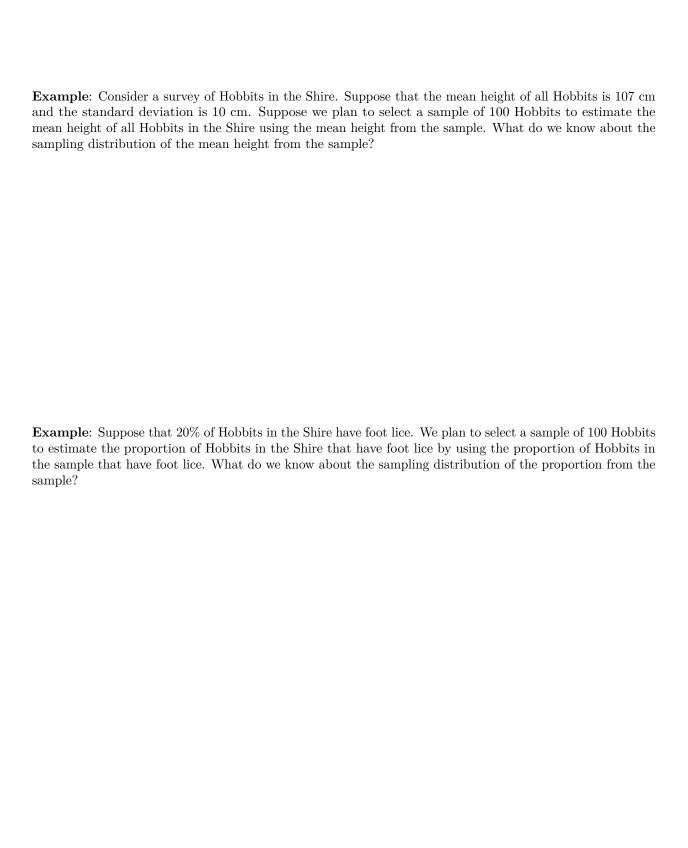
$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}.$$

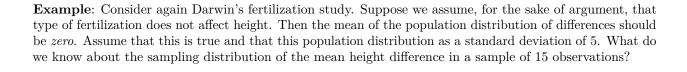
Now consider the sampling distribution of this version of s^2 when n=2.

Sample	Probability	s^2
1,1	0.01	0.00
2,1	0.03	0.25
3,1	0.06	1.00
1,2	0.03	0.25
2,2	0.09	0.00
3,2	0.18	0.25
1,3	0.06	1.00
2,3	0.18	0.25
3,3	0.36	0.00

s^2	$P(s^2)$
0.00	0.46
0.25	0.42
1.00	0.12

The mean of s^2 is now 0.225. But this is less than σ_x^2 which is 0.45, so now s^2 is biased if we were to use it to estimate σ_x^2 .





Example: In one of Gregor Mendel's well know studies, he raised pea plants and observed the color of the offspring as green or yellow. Based on his ideas about inheritance, he thought that the probabilities of observing a green or yellow offspring are 0.25 and 0.75, respectively. In one study he observed that in a sample of 8023 observations, 6022 were yellow and 2001 were green. If Mendel is correct that the probability of a yellow offspring is 0.75, what do we know about the sampling distribution of the proportion of yellow offspring in a sample of 8023 observations?