Statistics 243: class notes

William J. De Meo

9/26/97

1 Algorithms for Mean & Variance

Definition 1.1 The sample mean, \bar{x} , of a sample of n numbers is

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i} x_i$$

Definition 1.2 The sample variance, s^2 , is

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

These are not the implementations we would use on the computer.

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i} x_{i}^{2} - 2\bar{x} \sum_{i} x_{i} + n\bar{x}^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\sum_{i} x_{i}^{2} - n\bar{x}^{2} \right]$$

However, if both $\sum x_i^2$ and $n\bar{x}^2$ are large and nearly equal, we may lose all the significant digits using this computation. We need to know when this will be a problem. Let Q be the numerator of s^2 . Since $\sum_i x_i^2$ is roughly equal to $n\bar{x}^2$, we have $\sum_i x_i^2/n\bar{x}^2$ is roughly equal to 1.

$$\frac{Q + n\bar{x}^2}{n\bar{x}^2} \approx 1$$

$$\frac{Q}{n\bar{x}^2} + 1 \approx 1$$

If CV denotes std.dev/mean then $(CV)^2 + 1 \approx 1$

When CV^2 gets so small that adding to 1 doesn't change 1, we have a problem.

1.1 Method of Provisional Means (BMDP)

At each stage, recenter the data by subtracting the current estimate of the mean.

Definition 1.3

$$\bar{x}^{(k)} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i} x_{i}$$

$$S^{(k)} = \sum_{i} (x_{i} - \bar{x}^{(k)})^{2}$$

$$\bar{x}^{(k)} = \bar{x}^{(k-1)} + \frac{1}{k} (x_{k} - \bar{x}^{(k-1)})$$

$$s^{(k)} = s^{(k-1)} + (x^{k} - \bar{x}^{(k-1)} \dots$$

1.2 Method of Subtracting the 1st Observation

Calculate:

$$\sum (x - x_1)$$

(n extra flops) and

$$\sum (x - x_1)^2$$

(n extra flops)

Then use the desk calculator algorithm. To get the right mean, we need to add x_1 back, but the variance is still right.¹

2 Random Number Generation

We often want to know the property of a statistic when assumptions are violated.

Next time we'll look at generation of uniform r.v.s, some other distributions, and some tests of randomness.

¹Find a data set where this approach fails.