MATH 450: Mathematical statistics

September 15th, 2020

Lecture 5: The distribution of a linear combination

Overview

- Homework due this Thursday (before lecture)
- Files to be uploaded to Canvas, or sent via Slack or email
- Screenshot of the codes and the figures are okay

Topics

Week 2	**Chapter 6: Statistics and Sampling Distributions**
Week 4	Chapter 7: Point Estimation
Week 6	Chapter 8: Confidence Intervals
Week 9	Chapter 9: Test of Hypothesis
Week 11	Chapter 10: Two-sample inference
Week 12	Regression

Overview

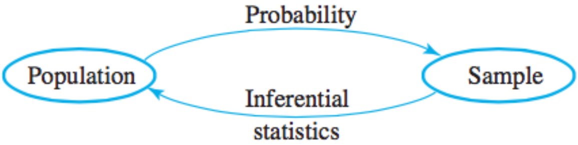
6.1 Statistics and their distributions

6.2 The distribution of the sample mean

6.3 The distribution of a linear combination

Order 6.1 $\rightarrow$ 6.3 $\rightarrow$ 6.2

Random sample



Definition

The random variables $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ are said to form a (simple) random sample of size n if

1. the X_i's are independent random variables
2. every X_i has the same probability distribution

Statistics

Definition

A statistic is any quantity whose value can be calculated from sample data

- prior to obtaining data, there is uncertainty as to what value of any particular statistic will result $\rightarrow$ a statistic is a random variable
- the probability distribution of a statistic is referred to as its *sampling distribution*

Example of a statistic

- Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ be a random sample of size n
- The sample mean of $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$, defined by

$$\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \ldots X_n}{n},$$

  is a statistic
- When the values of $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ are collected,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \ldots x_n}{n},$$

  is a realization of the statistic $\bar{X}$

Questions for this chapter

Real questions: If

$$T = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + \ldots + a_n X_n,$$

can we

- compute the distribution of T in some easy cases?
- compute the expected value and variance of T?

Focus:

$$T = X_1 + X_2$$

Example 1

Problem

Consider the distribution P

x	10	15	20
$p(x)$	0.2	0.3	0.5

Let $\{X_1, X_2\}$ *be a random sample of size 2 from* P, *and* $T = X_1 + X_2$.

1. *Compute* $P[T = 40]$
2. *Derive the probability mass function of* T
3. *Compute the expected value and the standard deviation of* T

Example 2

Problem

Let $\{X_1, X_2\}$ be a random sample of size 2 from the exponential distribution with parameter λ

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

and $T = X_1 + X_2$.
What is the distribution of T?

Summary

1. If the distribution and the statistic T is simple, try to construct the pmf of the statistic (as in Example 1)
2. If the probability density function $f_X(x)$ of X's is known, the
   - try to represent/compute the cumulative distribution (cdf) of T
   $$\mathbb{P}[T \leq t]$$
   - take the derivative of the function (with respect to t)

Linear combination of normal random variables

Linear combination of normal random variables

Theorem

Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ be independent normal random variables (with possibly different means and/or variances). Then

$$T = a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + \ldots a_nX_n$$

also follows the normal distribution.

What are the mean and the standard deviation of T?

- $E(T) = a_1E(X_1) + a_2E(X_2) + \ldots + a_nE(X_n)$
- $\sigma_T^2 = a_1^2\sigma_{X_1}^2 + a_2^2\sigma_{X_2}^2 + \ldots + a_n^2\sigma_{X_n}^2$

Moment generating function

Moment generating function

Definition

The moment generating function (mgf) of a continuous random variable X is

$$M_X(t) = E(e^{tX}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{tx} f_X(x) dx$$

Reading: 3.4 and 4.2

Moment generating function

Property

Two distributions have the same pdf if and only if they have the same moment generating function

Moment generating function

Distribution	Moment-generating function $M_X(t)$
Bernoulli $P(X=1)=p$	$1-p+pe^t$
Geometric $(1-p)^{k-1}\,p$	$\dfrac{pe^t}{1-(1-p)e^t}$ $\forall t < -\ln(1-p)$
Binomial B(n, p)	$\left(1-p+pe^t\right)^n$
Poisson Pois(λ)	$e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$
Uniform (continuous) U(a, b)	$\dfrac{e^{tb}-e^{ta}}{t(b-a)}$
Uniform (discrete) U(a, b)	$\dfrac{e^{at}-e^{(b+1)t}}{(b-a+1)(1-e^t)}$
Normal $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$	$e^{t\mu+\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2t^2}$
Chi-squared χ^2_k	$(1-2t)^{-\frac{k}{2}}$
Gamma $\Gamma(k, \theta)$	$(1-t\theta)^{-k}; \forall t < \dfrac{1}{\theta}$
Exponential Exp(λ)	$\left(1-t\lambda^{-1}\right)^{-1},\ (t<\lambda)$

Moment generating function

Definition

Let X_1, X_2 be a 2 independent random variables and $T = X_1 + X_2$, then

$$M_T(t) = M_{X_1}(t)M_{X_2}(t)$$

Hint:

$$M_T(t) = E(e^{tT}) = E(e^{t(X_1+X_2)}) = E(e^{tX_1} \cdot e^{tX_2})$$

Example 3

Problem

Given that the mgf of a Poisson variables with mean λ is

$$e^{\lambda(e^t-1)}$$

Suppose X and Y are independent Poisson random variables, where X has mean a and Y has mean b. Show that $T = X + Y$ also follows the Poisson distribution.

Example 4

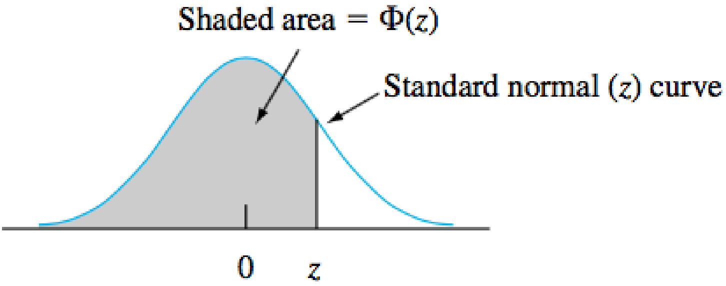
Problem

Given that the mgf of a normal random variables with mean μ and variance σ^2 is

$$e^{\mu t + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} t^2}$$

Suppose X and Y are independent normal random variables. Show that $T = X + Y$ also follows the normal distribution.

$\Phi(z)$



$$\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z) = \int_{-\infty}^{z} f(y)\, dy$$

$\Phi(z)$

Table A.3 Standard Normal Curve Areas (*cont.*) $\Phi(z) = P(Z \leq z)$

z	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
0.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
0.1	.5398	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5753
0.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
0.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
0.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
0.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
0.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
0.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
0.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
0.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8508	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9278	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767

Example 1

Problem

Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_{16}$ be a random sample from $\mathcal{N}(1,4)$ (that is, normal distribution with mean $\mu = 1$ and standard deviation $\sigma = 2$).
Let $\bar{X}$ be the sample mean

$$\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \ldots + X_{16}}{16}$$

- *What is the distribution of $\bar{X}$?*
- *Compute $P[\bar{X} \leq 1.82]$*