

Normal sample mean

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无脑满~出发!

$$\begin{aligned}
 S^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \rightarrow \text{表示为 } x_1 - \bar{x}, (x_2 - \bar{x}), (x_3 - \bar{x}) \\
 &\quad \dots (x_n - \bar{x}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right] \rightarrow x_1 - \bar{x} \text{ 可以用其余项表示} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\left(\sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \right)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right] \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) - \sum_{i=2}^n (x_i - \bar{x})}_{\rightarrow 0} \right]^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

\therefore let $y_1 = x_1 - \bar{x}, y_2 = x_2 - \bar{x}, \dots, y_n = x_n - \bar{x}$

$$x_1 = y_1 + \bar{x}, x_2 = y_2 + \bar{x}, \dots, x_n = y_n + \bar{x}$$

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

$$ny_1 = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$$

为个零 $x_j - \bar{x}$
 \rightarrow 同 $y_i = x_j - \bar{x}$

$$ny_1 - n\bar{x} = (x_1 - \bar{x}) + \sum_{j=2}^n (x_j - \bar{x}) \quad \text{找 } (i) \text{ 是找 } y_j \text{ PDF.}$$

$$y_1 = \bar{x} \quad x_1 = \bar{x} - \sum_{j=2}^n (x_j - \bar{x}) \quad \rightarrow \text{全部写成 } y \text{ 的形式}$$

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

$$f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}(y_1 - \sum y_j)^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum (y_j + y_1)^2} \quad \text{这里 } (i) \text{ 是找 } y_j \text{ PDF.}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} [y_1^2 + (\sum y_j)^2 - 2y_1 \sum y_j + \sum y_j^2 + ny_1^2 + 2y_1 \sum y_j]} \quad \text{这里 } (n-1) \text{ 是 } y_j \text{ 的 PDF.}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\sum y_j^2 + (\sum y_j)^2)} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} (n-1) y_1^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{n}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\eta^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2\pi)^{(n-1)/2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\sum y_j^2 + (\sum y_j)^2)} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} n y_1^2}$$

这里是为求一个
又的分布和
一个 χ^2 的分布

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{n}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} n y_1^2}}_{(1)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\eta^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(2\pi)^{(n-1)/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\sum y_j^2 + (\sum y_j)^2)}}_{(2)}$$

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

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

\Rightarrow 记 \bar{x} 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

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

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

③ Jacobian = $n \rightarrow$ 并不是很懂

$$\textcircled{4} x_1 = y_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n y_i \star$$

2.2.1 用 MGF 证明 \bar{x}_n 与 每一个 $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 的 $x_i - \bar{x}$ \perp .

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則 \bar{X}_n 与 S_n^2 (a fun. of $X_1 - \bar{X}, X_2 - \bar{X}, \dots, X_n - \bar{X}$) \perp .

得证

方法③ 用 covariance 证明, $U = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$, $V = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i X_i$

$$U = \frac{1}{n} \sum X_i (\bar{X}) \rightarrow \text{系数 } \frac{1}{n}$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^n (\sigma_{ij} - \frac{1}{n}) X_i \rightarrow \text{系数 } \sigma_{ij} - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \sum \sigma_{ij} X_i - \underbrace{\sum \frac{1}{n} X_i}_{\bar{X}}$$

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

$$\text{cov}(U, V) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n} (\sigma_{ij} - \frac{1}{n}) \cdot \sigma_j^2 \quad \text{wlog assume } X \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$= 0$$