

ECE 313: Lecture 36

Sample mean and variance of a data set, unbiased estimators (Ch 4.8, Example 4.8.7)

Reminder: $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = E[(X - E[X])(Y - E[Y])]$

↑
a number that summarizes the relationship X & Y
(compare w. $f_{X, Y}(u, v)$ for $u, v \in \mathbb{R}$)

Allow computation $\sim \langle X, Y \rangle$
linear w.r.t each arg

E.g. $\text{Cov}(aX + bY, cW + dZ) = ac \text{Cov}(X, W) + \dots$

\Rightarrow Special case $\text{Cov}(X, X) = \text{Var}(X)$

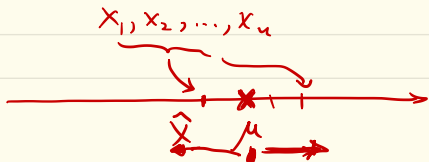
Application: Suppose X is a r.v. with f_X \rightarrow $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(\omega) d\omega$
 $E[X] = \mu$
 $\text{Var}[X] = \sigma^2 = E[(X - E[X])^2]$

In practice, we don't know f_X ; but we can independently sample X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n from f_X

\Rightarrow Sample mean $\hat{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \rightarrow \mu$
 Sample variance $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \hat{X})^2 \rightarrow \sigma$

(*) Unbiased estimator
 \hat{X} is unbiased estimator of $\mu \Leftrightarrow E[\hat{X}] = \mu$

Check: $E[\hat{X}] = E\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] \stackrel{\text{linear of } E}{=} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i]$
 $= \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \mu = \mu$



⊗ How spread is $\hat{X} = \text{average}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ around μ ?

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}[\hat{X}] &= E[(\hat{X} - \mu)^2] = E[\hat{X}^2 - 2\mu\hat{X} + \mu^2] \\ &= E[\hat{X}^2] - (E[\hat{X}])^2 \\ &= E\left[\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i - \mu\right)^2\right] \\ &= E\left[\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i\right)^2\right] - \mu^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 E[(X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)^2] - \mu^2\end{aligned}$$

Try diff. route:

$$\text{Var}[\hat{X}] = \text{Var}\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right]$$

But

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(aX + bY) &= \text{Cov}(aX + bY, aX + bY) = a^2 \text{Cov}(X, X) + 2ab \text{Cov}(X, Y) \\ &\quad + b^2 \text{Cov}(Y, Y) \\ &\text{if } X \text{ \& } Y \text{ are independent} \\ &= a^2 \text{Cov}(X, X) + b^2 \text{Cov}(Y, Y)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}[\hat{X}] = \frac{1}{n^2} (\text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_n)) = \frac{n \sigma^2}{n^2} = \boxed{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}$$

Finally, we will show

$$E[\hat{\sigma}^2] = E\left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2\right] = \sigma^2$$

again, linearity of $E[\]$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n E[(x_i - \bar{x})^2] \stackrel{\text{Symmetry } x_1, \dots, x_n}{=} \frac{n}{n-1} E[(x_1 - \bar{x})^2]$$

Now consider $E[(x_1 - \bar{x})^2] = \text{Var}[(x_1 - \bar{x})] + \underbrace{(E[x_1 - \bar{x}])^2}_{= (\underbrace{E[x_1]} - \underbrace{E[\bar{x}]})^2}_{\mu \quad \mu}}$

$$\text{Var}[x_1 - \bar{x}] = \text{Var}\left[x_1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right]$$

$$= \text{Var}\left[\frac{n-1}{n} x_1 - \frac{1}{n} x_2 - \frac{1}{n} x_3 - \dots - \frac{1}{n} x_n\right]$$

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n independent

$$= \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}[x_1] + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(x_2) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \text{Var}(x_n)$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} \sigma^2 + \frac{n-1}{n^2} \sigma^2 = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2 \quad \square$$