

ProbStats L14a

# Confidence Intervals

Wed, March 29

TA Austin Help Hours

3:15 - 4:30 MEB 3115

4:30 - 6:00 MEB 3105

Tue, Mar 28

TA Ancyra

7-9 pm (Zoom)

March 28  
2023

# Review Estimation

Assume distribution

$f(\theta)$

pdf

parameters

lower case

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

Assume

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$

iid

$f(\theta)$

R.V.s.

Create a statistic  $\hat{\theta} = T(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

estimator  $\hat{\theta}$

unbiased estimator if  $E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta$

Flip a coin (2 sides)  $n$  times  
1, 0

$$F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} \text{Ber}(p)$$

↑ Prob of 1

ave-func ( $F_1 \dots F_n$ )  
fonction ( $F_1 \dots F_n$ )  
return  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n F_i$

fonction ( $F_1 \dots F_n$ )  
min ( $F_1 \dots F_n$ )

max ( $F_1 \dots F_n$ )

return  $\left( \frac{\text{max} + \text{min}}{2} \right)$

$\begin{matrix} \text{0.0} \\ \text{0} \\ \text{1.0} \\ \text{1} \\ \text{1.0} \\ \text{1/2} \end{matrix}$

$$\hat{p} = \text{ave-func}(F_1 \dots F_n)$$

$$E[\hat{p}] = p$$

unbiased.

$$E[F_i] = p$$

$$\text{CLT } \bar{F}_n = \hat{p}$$
$$E[\bar{F}_n] = E[F_i] = p$$

# Confidence Intervals

assign probabilistic guarantees  
about parameters

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} f(\theta)$

$\theta$  "ground truth"  
const. parameter.

$\rightarrow$  create two statistics  $L_n, R_n$

$$L_n = \text{func}(X_1, \dots, X_n)$$

$\hookrightarrow$  R.V.

also  $R_n$  R.V.

$$P_r(L_n \leq \theta \leq R_n) = 1 - \alpha$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$   
100(1- $\alpha$ )% confidence interval

eg.  $\alpha = 0.05$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  95% confidence interval.

# Confidence Intervals for Normal R.V.

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

*unknown  $\sigma$*  (pointing to  $\mu$ )  
*known (w/ known variance)* (pointing to  $\sigma^2$ )

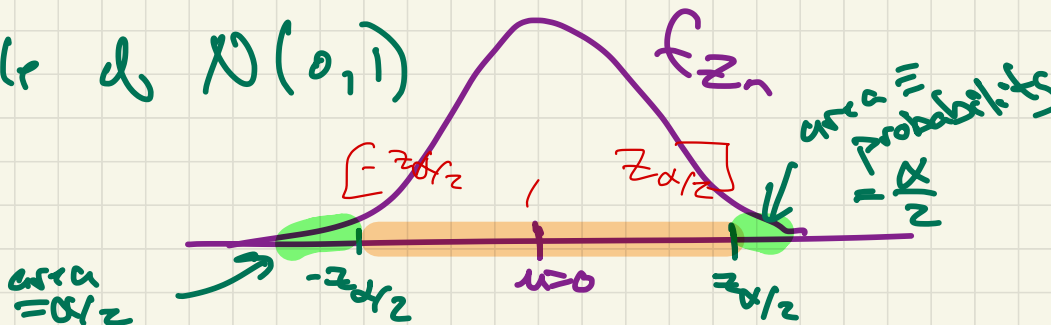
CLT  $Z_n = \frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \quad Z_n \sim N(0, 1)$

$$P(-z_{\alpha/2} < Z_n \leq z_{\alpha/2}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$z_{\alpha/2} = (1 - \alpha/2)$ -quantile of  $N(0, 1)$

$$z_{0.025} \approx 1.96$$

$$z_{0.005} \approx 2.58$$



$$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad \text{know } n$$

$$\bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2$$

100(1- $\alpha$ )% - confidence interval

$$\Pr\left(\bar{X}_n - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X}_n + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

Annotations:  $z_{\alpha/2}$  is const.,  $\sigma/\sqrt{n}$  is parameter,  $z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$  is known const.,  $\sigma/\sqrt{n}$  is known const.,  $z_{\alpha/2}$  is const.,  $\sigma/\sqrt{n}$  is parameter.

know  $\text{Var}[\bar{X}_n] = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$

std-dev  $[\bar{X}_n] = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr\left(\bar{X}_n - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu\right) &= \Pr\left(\bar{X}_n \leq \mu + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \\ &= \Pr\left(\bar{X}_n - \mu \leq z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \Pr\left(\frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq z_{\alpha/2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Normal  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$   $(1-\alpha)$ -conf. inter

$$P\left(\bar{X}_n - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{X}_n + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = 1-\alpha$$

$$\text{Interval } \left[ \bar{X}_n - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{X}_n + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{length} &= \cancel{\bar{X}_n} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} - \left( \cancel{\bar{X}_n} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \\ &= z_{\alpha/2} \left( 2 \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

