

Chapter three

التقدير - Estimation

1. Unbiasedness - عدم التحيز

let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from a population having pdf $f(x; \theta)$ with unknown parameter θ . let $\hat{\theta}$ be an estimator of θ ,

Therefore $\hat{\theta}$ is said to be Unbiased estimator of θ , iff $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$. Otherwise, the bias of an estimator $\hat{\theta}$ can be defined as

التقدير المتحيز يكون unbiased أو حال
 $\text{bias}(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta$
 حيث $E(\hat{\theta})$ هو التوقع $E(\hat{\theta})$ و θ هو القيمة الحقيقية.

* Properties *
 $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta \Rightarrow E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta = 0$ وتقول إنه unbiased

1) $E(k) = k$, k is a constant. غير متغير القيمة

2) $E(kx) = kE(x)$

3) $E(kx + cy) = kE(x) + cE(y)$

where k and c are constants.

4) $V(k) = 0$

5) $V(kx) = k^2 V(x)$

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

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

* Properties of a Good Estimator:

An estimator $\hat{\theta}$ is said unbiased if its expected value equals the value of parameter θ being estimated, That is

1) if $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$, $\hat{\theta}$ is unbiased

2) if $E(\hat{\theta}) \neq \theta$, $\hat{\theta}$ is biased

Estimation

Ex) let $X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\theta)$, $i=1, \dots, n$, is $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$ is an unbiased for θ ?

Solution)
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E(\bar{x}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i)$$

since $x_i \sim \text{Exp}(\theta) \therefore E(x_i) = \theta$

$$\rightarrow E(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta = \frac{n\theta}{n} = \theta \quad \begin{matrix} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta = \theta + \theta + \dots + \theta \\ = n\theta \end{matrix}$$

$\rightarrow \therefore E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$, Then $\hat{\theta}$ is unbiased for parameter θ .

Ex) let $X \sim \text{Gam}(\theta, \beta)$ is $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$ unbiased for θ ?

Solution)
$$E(\hat{\theta}) = E(\bar{x}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n E(x_i)\right)$$

$$\text{Gam}(\alpha, \beta) \rightarrow E = \alpha\beta \rightarrow \therefore X \sim \text{Gam}(\theta, \beta) \therefore E(X) = \theta\beta$$

$$\rightarrow E(\hat{\theta}) = \left[\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \theta\beta\right] = \frac{n\theta\beta}{n} = \theta\beta$$

$$\therefore E(\hat{\theta}) \neq \theta$$

So $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$ is biased estimator for θ .

Note) 3- The unbiased estimator for above Ex. will be

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{x}}{\beta}$$

H.w) let $X_i \sim U(\theta, \theta+1)$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$

show that $\hat{\theta} = \bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}$ is unbiased estimator for θ 2