STAT 703/J703
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-Lecture 21-

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Today

Some Properties of Estimators

- Efficiency
- Cramer-Rao Inequality
- Sufficiency

8.7 Comparing Estimates and Tests

One of the standard tools for evaluating an estimate is the mean squared error:

$$MSE(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta} - \theta_0)^2$$
$$= Var(\hat{\theta}) + [E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta_0]^2$$

If two estimators are unbiased, then the efficiency of $\hat{\theta}$ relative to $\tilde{\theta}$ is

$$eff\,(\hat{\theta},\tilde{\theta}) = \frac{\mathrm{var}(\tilde{\theta})}{\mathrm{var}(\hat{\theta})}$$

For two tests T_1 and T_2 of the same H_0 and H_A with the same α-level, the relative efficiency of T_1 to T_1 is the ratio n_2/n_1 required so that they have the same power.

The <u>asymptotic relative efficiency</u> of the MWW to the *t*-test is:

- 0.955 if the populations are normal
- 1.0 if the populations are uniform
- 1.5 if the pops. are double-exp.
- 0.864 to infinity in general

assuming the populations differ only by location.

The <u>asymptotic relative efficiency</u> of the MWW to the median test is:

- 1.5 if the populations are normal
- 3.0 if the populations are uniform
- 0.75 if the pops. are double-exp.

assuming the populations differ only by location.

<u>Cramer-Rao Inequality</u>

Let $X_1, \ldots X_n$ be I.I.d. with density $f(x|\theta)$, and T be an unbiased estimate of θ. Then under appropriate smoothness assumptions on f

$$Var(T) \geq \frac{1}{nI(\theta)}$$

Recall that under smoothness conditions that the $1/n\,\mathrm{I}(\theta)$ is the asymptotic variance of the MLE!

So, why isn't the MLE always best?

8.8 Sufficiency One of the key concepts in advanced mathematical statistics is that of sufficiency. Does a statistic summarize all of the information in the data about a parameter, or do we lose something by summarizing.

Defn A statistic $T(X_1, \ldots X_n)$ is sufficient for θ if the conditional distribution of $X_1, \ldots X_n$ given $T=t$ does not depend on θ for any value of t.

Example: Consider a Poisson Distribution with parameter λ and a sample size of 2.

A) Consider $T=X_1 + X_2$

B) Consider $T=X_1 + 2X_2$