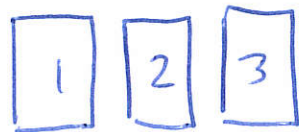


Monty Hall Game



Strategies Switch Not

$$\Pr(\text{1st Guess is correct}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Pr(\text{Behind one of 2 other doors}) = \frac{2}{3}$$

Let $\epsilon > 0$

Sample Sum Distribution

X_1, \dots, X_n iid ~~mean~~ from dist. with mean μ
Std. dev σ

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \approx N(n \cdot \mu, n \sigma^2)$$

Why Binom(n, p) \rightarrow Normal as $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$X_i \sim \text{Bern}(p) \leftarrow \mu = p, \sigma^2 = pq$$

$$S_n = Y = X_1 + \dots + X_n \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$$

if n large, Y is approx Normal

mean = $n\mu = np$
var $n\sigma^2 = npq$

Facts about Chi-Square Dist.

$\chi^2(v)$ $v =$ the "degrees of freedom"

is same as Gamma with $\alpha = \frac{v}{2}$, $\beta = 2$

Mean of $\chi^2(v)$ is v

Var of $\chi^2(v)$ is $2v$

If $Z \sim N(0,1)$

$Z^2 \sim \chi^2(1)$

if Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_n iid $N(0,1)$

$\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad (n-1)S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n ((X_i - \bar{X}) + (\bar{X} - \mu))^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{X} - \mu)^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(\bar{X} - \mu) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + n(\bar{X} - \mu)^2 + 2(\bar{X} - \mu) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

add $\bar{X} - \bar{X}$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} + \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2/n}$$

\uparrow $\chi^2(n-1)$ \uparrow $\chi^2(1)$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2(n)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i &= n\bar{X} \\ \bar{X} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} \\ n\bar{X} &= \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)S^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1) \quad \text{if } X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid } N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

even if X 's are not normal, this approx. true as $n \rightarrow \infty$

(ex) Car batteries lifetimes are normally dist. with supposed std. dev. of 1 year. 5 batteries tested, we get 1.9, 2.4, 3, 3.5, 4.2 years.

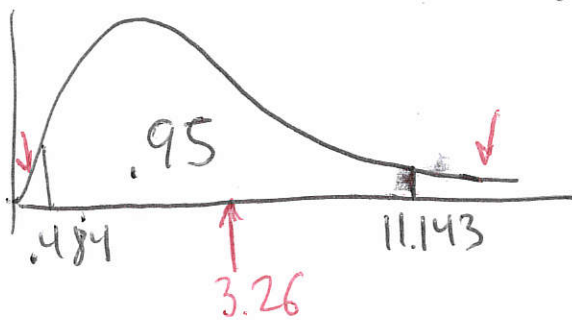
Should we suspect that σ has changed?

$$S^2 = \bar{X} = 3$$

$$s^2 = .90277^2$$

if $\sigma = 1$ then $\frac{(4)S^2}{1} \sim \chi^2(4)$

$$4(.90277)^2 = 3.26$$



CLT

$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$S_n \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$$

$$\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2 \sim N\left(\mu_1 - \mu_2, \frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}\right)$$