

# ISE 315: Engineering Statistics

*Lecture 3: Practice on Estimators*

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*Based on Montgomery & Runger, Applied Statistics and Probability for Engineers, 6th Ed.*

# Lecture 3

Practice on Estimators

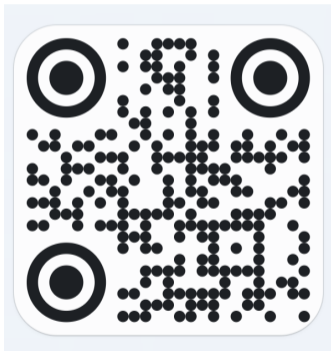
## Lecture 3 Outline

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- Discussion on estimation concepts
- Practice problems on estimators
- Q & A on homework or mini quizzes

Share **two estimation concepts** you remember from last lecture!

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Scan the QR or visit [pe.app/ise315!](https://pe.app/ise315)

A random sample of 36 observations has been drawn from a normal distribution with mean 50 and standard deviation 12. Find the probability that the sample mean is in the interval  $47 \leq \bar{X} \leq 53$ . Is the assumption of normality important? Why?

*Problem 1 (7.S11)*

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A random sample of 36 observations has been drawn from a normal distribution with mean 50 and standard deviation 12. Find the probability that the sample mean is in the interval  $47 \leq \bar{X} \leq 53$ . Is the assumption of normality important? Why?

*Problem 1 (7.S11)*

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How do we solve this again?

*Problem 1 (7.S11)*

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*Problem 1 (7.S11)*

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- Population distribution parameters:  $\mu = 50$  and  $\sigma = 12$

*Problem 1 (7.S11)*

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- Population distribution parameters:  $\mu = 50$  and  $\sigma = 12$
- Sampling distribution for  $\bar{X}$  with  $n = 36$  parameters:

$$\mu_{\bar{X}} = \mu = 50 \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{\bar{X}} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{36}} = 2$$

Problem 1 (7.S11)

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- Population distribution parameters:  $\mu = 50$  and  $\sigma = 12$
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- The probability  $\bar{X} \in [47, 53]$  is

$$\begin{aligned} P(47 \leq \bar{X} \leq 53) &= P\left(\frac{47 - 50}{2} \leq Z \leq \frac{53 - 50}{2}\right) \\ &= P(-1.5 \leq Z \leq 1.5) \\ &= 0.9332 - 0.0668 = 0.8664 \end{aligned}$$

Problem 1 (7.S11)

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- Population distribution parameters:  $\mu = 50$  and  $\sigma = 12$
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- No, because CLT gives us that  $\bar{X} \sim N(50, 2)$  approximately.

Consider two estimators for the population mean  $\mu$ :  $\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X}$  and  $\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{n}{n+1}\bar{X}$ . For a sample of size  $n = 9$  from  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  with  $\sigma^2 = 9$ , compute the bias, variance, and MSE of each estimator. If  $\mu = 1$ , which is better? If  $\mu = 10$ , which is better?

*Problem 2*

---

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- Recall:  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta})]^2$

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*Problem 2*

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- Recall:  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) = \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + [\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta})]^2$
- $\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}] - \theta$

*Problem 2: Solution (Part 1)*

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**For  $\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X}$ :**

*Problem 2: Solution (Part 1)*

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**For  $\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X}$ :**

- $\text{Bias}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \mathbb{E}[\bar{X}] - \mu = 0$  (unbiased)

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**For  $\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{n}{n+1}\bar{X} = \frac{9}{10}\bar{X}$ :**

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- $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{9}{10}\bar{X}\right) = \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{81}{100} \cdot 1 = 0.81$

Problem 2: Solution (Part 1)

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- $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \text{Var}(\frac{9}{10}\bar{X}) = (\frac{9}{10})^2 \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{81}{100} \cdot 1 = 0.81$
- $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \text{Bias}^2 + \text{Var} = (-\frac{\mu}{10})^2 + 0.81 = \frac{\mu^2}{100} + 0.81$

*Problem 2: Solution (Part 2)*

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**Comparison:**

## *Problem 2: Solution (Part 2)*

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*Problem 2: Solution (Part 2)*

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**Comparison:**

- For  $\mu = 1$ :

- $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{1^2}{100} + 0.81 = 0.82$        $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1) = 1$

- $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) < \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1)$

*Problem 2: Solution (Part 2)*

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- For  $\mu = 10$ :

*Problem 2: Solution (Part 2)*

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- For  $\mu = 10$ :
  - $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{10^2}{100} + 0.81 = 1.81$        $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1) = 1$
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*Problem 2: Solution (Part 2)*

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  - $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) > \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1)$
- What's the cut-off (when does  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) < \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1)$ )?

## Problem 2: Solution (Part 2)

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### Comparison:

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- For  $\mu = 10$ :
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  - $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) > \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1)$
- What's the cut-off (when does  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) < \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1)$ )?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2) < \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1) &\implies \frac{\mu^2}{100} + 0.81 < 1 &&\implies \frac{\mu^2}{100} < 0.19 \\ &\implies \mu^2 < 19 &&\implies \|\mu\| < 4.36 \end{aligned}$$

A semiconductor manufacturer samples 100 chips, classifying each as defective ( $X_i = 1$ ) or nondefective ( $X_i = 0$ ). The sample fraction defective is  $\hat{P} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{100}}{100}$ . What is the sampling distribution of  $\hat{P}$ ?

*Problem 3 (7.S12)*

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*Problem 3 (7.S12)*

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What is our population distribution (for  $X_i$ )?

*Problem 3: Solution #1 (using Bernoulli distribution)*

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**Step 1: Population Distribution** Each  $X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$  where  $p = \text{true rate}$

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- $n = 100$

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**Step 2: Sampling Distribution:**  $\hat{p} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n}$

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- $\mathbb{E}[\hat{P}] = \mathbb{E}[\text{sample average}] = \mathbb{E}[\bar{X}] = \mathbb{E}[X] = p$  (unbiased!)

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- $\text{SE}(\hat{P}) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{P})} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$

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**Step 3:** By CLT (since  $n = 100$  is large):

$$\hat{P} \overset{\text{approx}}{\sim} N\left(p, \frac{p(1-p)}{n}\right)$$

*Problem 3: Solution #2 (using Binomial distribution)*

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**Step 1: Population Distribution**  $X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$

*Problem 3: Solution #2 (using Binomial distribution)*

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**Step 1: Population Distribution**  $X_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \text{Binomial}(n, p)$

- $\mathbb{E}[Y] = np$  and  $\text{Var}(Y) = np(1 - p)$

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Problem 3: Solution #2 (using Binomial distribution)

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**Step 3:** By CLT (since  $n = 100$  is large):

$$\hat{P} \overset{\text{approx}}{\sim} N\left(p, \frac{p(1-p)}{n}\right) \quad (\text{same as})$$

solution #1)

# Some Useful Properties of Expectation and Variance

*From ISE 205*

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*From ISE 205*

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Consider two independent random variables

- $X \sim p_1$  with  $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu_1, \text{Var}(X) = \sigma_1^2$
- $Y \sim p_2$  with  $\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mu_2, \text{Var}(Y) = \sigma_2^2$

# Some Useful Properties of Expectation and Variance

*From ISE 205*

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- Linearity of expectation:
  
- Properties of variance:

## Some Useful Properties of Expectation and Variance

*From ISE 205*

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# Some Useful Properties of Expectation and Variance

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- Linearity of expectation:
  - Addition with random variables:  $\mathbb{E}[X \pm Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] \pm \mathbb{E}[Y] = \mu_1 \pm \mu_2$
  - Addition with constants:  $\mathbb{E}[X \pm a] = \mathbb{E}[X] \pm a = \mu_1 \pm a$
- Properties of variance:

## Some Useful Properties of Expectation and Variance

*From ISE 205*

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  - Addition with random variables:  $\mathbb{E}[X \pm Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] \pm \mathbb{E}[Y] = \mu_1 \pm \mu_2$
  - Addition with constants:  $\mathbb{E}[X \pm a] = \mathbb{E}[X] \pm a = \mu_1 \pm a$
  - Multiplication with constants:  $\mathbb{E}[aX] = a\mathbb{E}[X] = a\mu_1$
- Properties of variance:

# Some Useful Properties of Expectation and Variance

*From ISE 205*

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Consider two independent random variables

- $X \sim p_1$  with  $\mathbb{E}[X] = \mu_1, \text{Var}(X) = \sigma_1^2$
- $Y \sim p_2$  with  $\mathbb{E}[Y] = \mu_2, \text{Var}(Y) = \sigma_2^2$
- Linearity of expectation:
  - Addition with random variables:  $\mathbb{E}[X \pm Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] \pm \mathbb{E}[Y] = \mu_1 \pm \mu_2$
  - Addition with constants:  $\mathbb{E}[X \pm a] = \mathbb{E}[X] \pm a = \mu_1 \pm a$
  - Multiplication with constants:  $\mathbb{E}[aX] = a\mathbb{E}[X] = a\mu_1$
- Properties of variance:
  - Addition with random variables:  $\text{Var}(X \pm Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2$

# Some Useful Properties of Expectation and Variance

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# Some Useful Properties of Expectation and Variance

*From ISE 205*

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Consider two independent random variables

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  - Addition with random variables:  $\mathbb{E}[X \pm Y] = \mathbb{E}[X] \pm \mathbb{E}[Y] = \mu_1 \pm \mu_2$
  - Addition with constants:  $\mathbb{E}[X \pm a] = \mathbb{E}[X] \pm a = \mu_1 \pm a$
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- Properties of variance:
  - Addition with random variables:  $\text{Var}(X \pm Y) = \text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y) = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2$
  - Addition with constants:  $\text{Var}(X \pm a) = \text{Var}(X) = \sigma_1^2$
  - Multiplication with constants:  $\text{Var}(aX) = a^2\text{Var}(X) = a^2\sigma_1^2$

Practice quiz #1 (also available on Blackboard)

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Scan the QR or visit [pe.app/ise315!](https://pe.app/ise315)

A quality engineer wants to estimate the mean tensile strength of a new alloy. From past experience,  $\sigma = 8$  MPa. How large a sample is needed so that the sample mean is within 2 MPa of the true mean with 95% confidence?

*Problem 4: Sample Size Determination (if time permits)*

---

What does “within 2 MPa with 95% confidence” mean mathematically?

Two drilling methods are compared. Method A:  $n_1 = 40$  wells,  $\bar{X}_1 = 28.5$  days,  $\sigma_1 = 6$  days. Method B:  $n_2 = 36$  wells,  $\bar{X}_2 = 32.8$  days,  $\sigma_2 = 8$  days. Find the probability that  $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2$  is within 2 days of the true difference  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ .

*Problem 5: Difference of Sample Means (if time permits)*

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What is the sampling distribution of  $\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2$ ?

## Class Announcement Lecture 3

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- Homework 1 due next Wednesday before class (in Gradescope)

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## Class Announcement Lecture 3

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- Quiz #1 next class (5 questions about estimators 7.1-7.3, 10-15 minutes)
- Next class: Quiz #1 and Chapter 8.1