

March 18

$$\textcircled{1} X \sim \chi^2_{k_1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} Y \sim \chi^2_{k_2}$$

$\textcircled{3}$   $X$  and  $Y$  are indep.

then

$$M_{X+Y}(t) = M_X(t) \cdot M_Y(t)$$

$$= (1-2t)^{-k_1/2} (1-2t)^{-k_2/2}$$

$$= (1-2t)^{-\frac{k_1+k_2}{2}}$$

MGF of  $\chi^2_{k_1+k_2}$

By characterization of MGF

We have

$$X + Y \sim \chi^2_{k_1 + k_2}$$

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$X_1, \dots, X_n$  IID  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$

$$D_1 = X_1 - \bar{X}$$

$$\text{Cov}(\bar{X}, D_1)$$

$$= \text{Cov}(D_1, \bar{X})$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X_1 - \bar{X}, \bar{X})$$

=

property  
(... + Y, Z)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Cov}(X, Z) \\ &= \text{Cov}(X, Z) \\ & \quad + \text{Cov}(Y, Z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X}) \\ & \quad - \text{Cov}(\bar{X}, \bar{X}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X}) - \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\sigma^2}{n} - \frac{\sigma^2}{n} = 0$$

Why?

$$\text{Cov}(X_1, \bar{X})$$

$$= \text{Cov}\left(X_1, \frac{1}{n}(X_1 + \dots + X_n)\right)$$

$$= \text{Cov}\left(X_1, \frac{1}{n}X_1\right)$$

$1 \times 1 + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \text{Cov}(X_1, \frac{1}{n} X_2) + \dots \\
& + \text{Cov}(X_1, \frac{1}{n} X_n) \\
= & \frac{1}{n} \left[ \text{Cov}(X_1, X_1) + \right. \\
& \quad \text{Cov}(X_1, X_2) + \dots \\
& \quad \left. + \text{Cov}(X_1, X_n) \right] \\
= & \frac{1}{n} [\sigma^2 + 0 + \dots + 0] \\
= & \frac{\sigma^2}{n}
\end{aligned}$$


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Property: If  $(X, Y)$  is jointly normally distributed and  $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0$

then  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent.

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$\bar{X}$  is independent of  $(D_1, \dots, D_n)$

$\Rightarrow \bar{X}$  is independent of

where  $g: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$   
 $g(D_1, \dots, D_n)$

Take

$g(D_1, \dots, D_n)$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n D_i^2 = S^2$$

line

, n

We know  $\bar{X}$  is independent of  $S^2$ .

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$X_1, \dots, X_n$  are IID  $N(0, 1)$  RVs.

We know

(i)  $\bar{X}$  and  $S^2$  are independent

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

(iii)  $D_i \sim N(0, ??)$

Sketch of proof

..  $X_i - \mu$

$$Y_i = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$$

then  $Y_i \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} N(0, 1)$

① Use definition of  $\chi^2$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 \sim \chi_n^2$$

$$\textcircled{=} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ (X_i - \bar{X})^2 + (\bar{X} - \mu)^2 + 2(X_i - \bar{X}) \cdot (\bar{X} - \mu) \right]$$

$$n \quad \quad \quad - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \\
&+ \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\
&+ \frac{2}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot (\bar{x} - \mu)
\end{aligned}$$

III<sup>rd</sup> term

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


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$$= 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D_i^2 + \frac{n}{\sigma^2} (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\
&= \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} + \left( \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Since } \bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2/n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/n}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2/n}} \right)^2 \sim \chi^2_1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \sim \chi^2_n$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} + \left( \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \right)^2$$



$$\downarrow$$
$$\chi^2_1$$

$$= W + \chi^2_1$$

independent

independent

Therefore

$$W = \frac{(n-1) s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2_{n-1}$$