

不偏分散はなぜ $n - 1$ で割るのか？

説明①

$$\text{標本分散 } s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} \leq \text{母分散 } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}$$

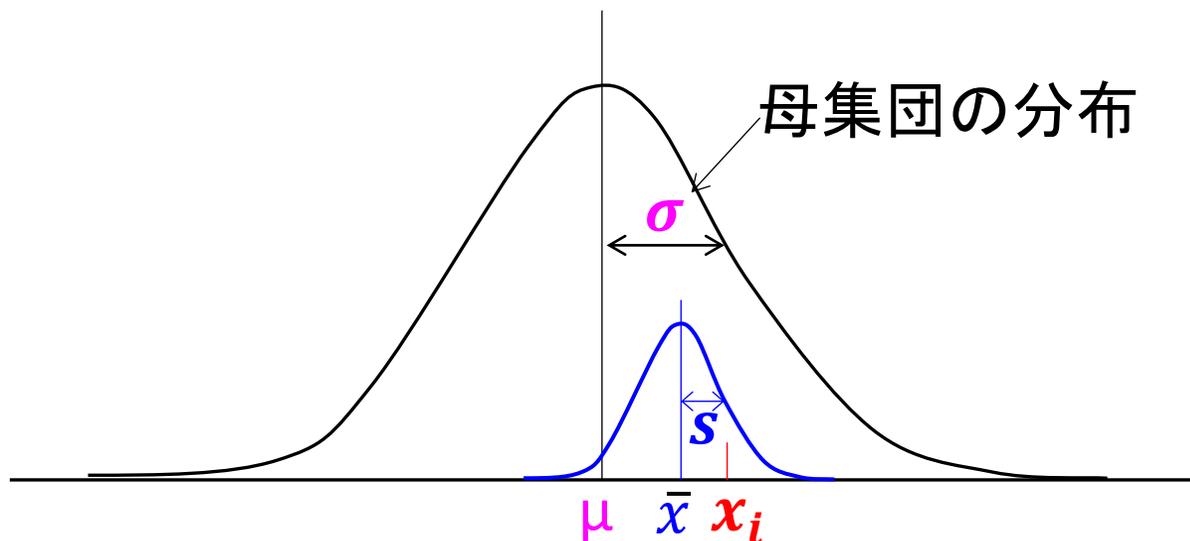
(注: x_i は赤、 \bar{x} は青、 μ は紫)

過小評価分を補正 ↓

$$\text{不偏分散 } s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

説明② 数学の自由度より

$n-1$ の数値がわかれば平均値の算出式から残りの1個は自明であるので自由度は $n-1$



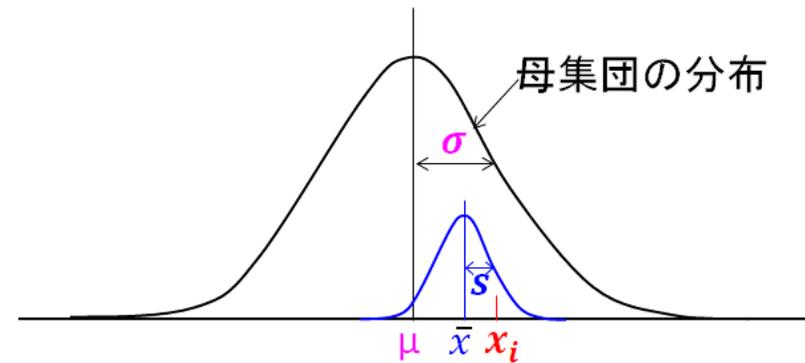
標本について

標本平均

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{1}{n} (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

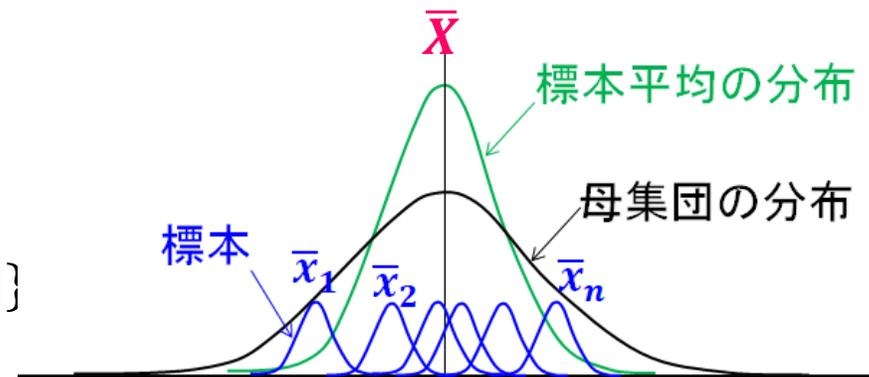
標本分散

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



標本平均の期待値(平均) = 母集団の平均

$$\begin{aligned} E[\bar{x}] &= E\left[\frac{1}{n} (\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \dots + \bar{x}_n)\right] = \frac{1}{n} \{E[\bar{x}_1] + E[\bar{x}_2] + \dots + E[\bar{x}_n]\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} (\mu + \mu + \dots + \mu) = \mu \end{aligned}$$



\bar{x}_i は母集団の構成員でもある

標本平均の分散の期待値(平均)

$$\begin{aligned} E[(\bar{X} - \mu)^2] &= E\left[\left\{\frac{1}{n} (\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2 + \dots + \bar{x}_n - n\mu)\right\}^2\right] = E\left[\left\{\frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \mu) + (\bar{x}_2 - \mu) + \dots + (\bar{x}_n - \mu)}{n}\right\}^2\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E[(\bar{x}_i - \mu)^2] = \frac{1}{n^2} (\sigma^2 + \sigma^2 + \dots + \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

標本分散

$$\begin{aligned}
s^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \{ (x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + \dots + (x_n - \bar{x})^2 \} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \{ (x_1 - \mu - \bar{x} + \mu)^2 + (x_2 - \mu - \bar{x} + \mu)^2 + \dots + (x_n - \mu - \bar{x} + \mu)^2 \} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \{ (x_1 - \mu)^2 - 2(x_1 - \mu)(\bar{x} - \mu) + (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 + \dots + (x_n - \mu)^2 - 2(x_n - \mu)(\bar{x} - \mu) + (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)(\bar{x} - \mu) + (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2 \frac{1}{n} (\bar{x} - \mu) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) + (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{x} - \mu)(\bar{x} - \mu) + (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2(\bar{x} - \mu)^2 + (\bar{x} - \mu)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 - (\bar{x} - \mu)^2
\end{aligned}$$

標本数nを増やせば
母分散 σ^2 に収束

標本分散の平均=母分散-標本平均の分散

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

母分散

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{n}{n-1} E[s^2] = \frac{n}{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

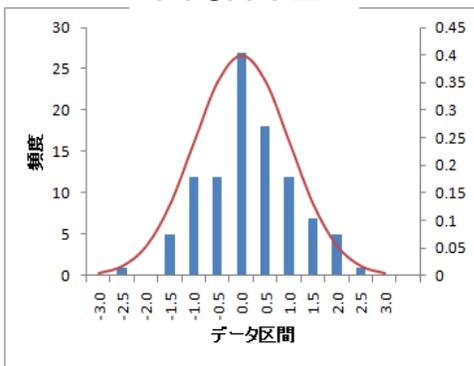
← 不偏分散で母分散を推定

不偏分散

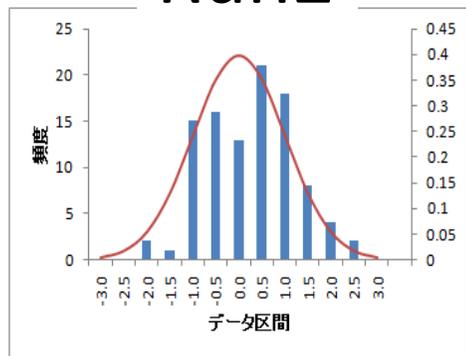
$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

平均0、標準偏差1(分散1)の正規分布ライクの100個のデータを
 -3.0~3.0の範囲で乱数で発生(Run1~5の5回実施)

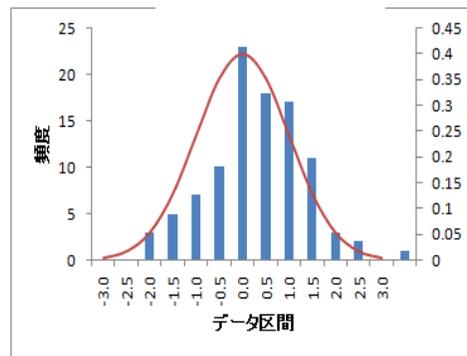
Run1



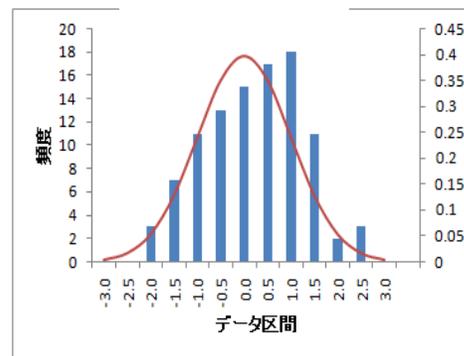
Run2



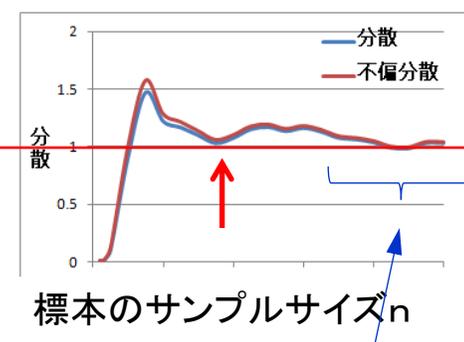
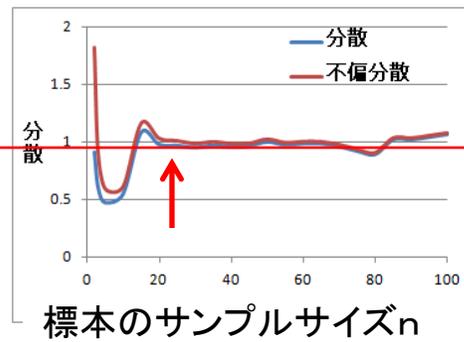
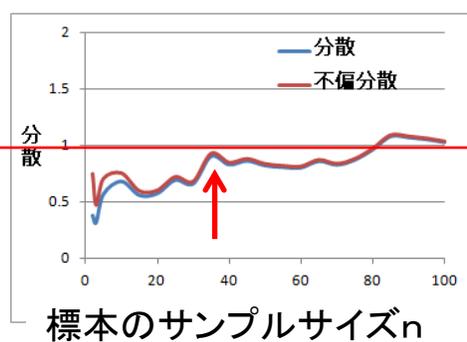
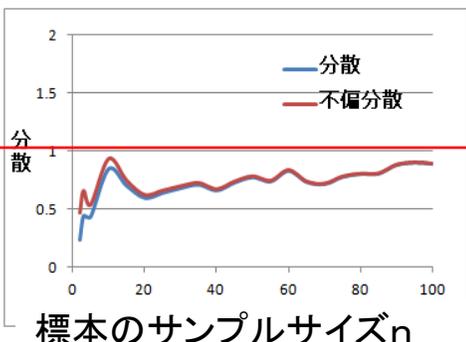
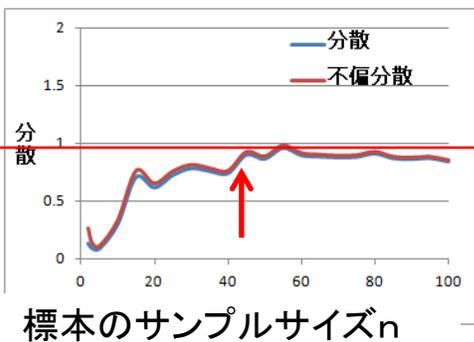
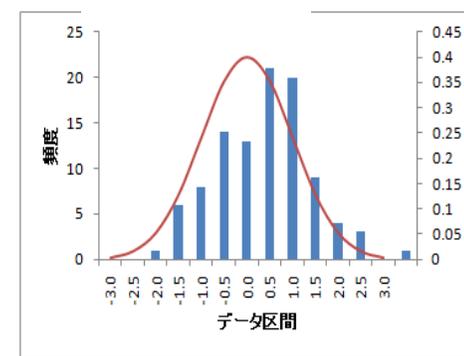
Run3



Run4



Run5



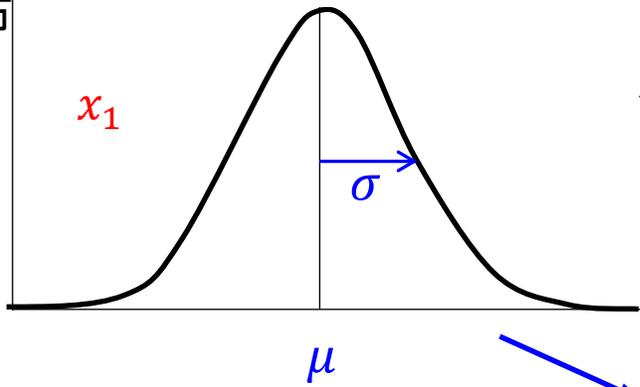
$$\text{標本分散 } s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}$$

$$\text{不偏分散 } s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

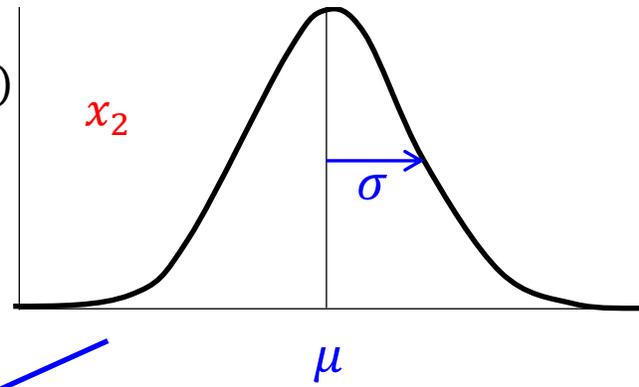
$\frac{n}{n-1}$ はn増しで1に収束

母集団 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ から1個サンプリングした標本はこの分布に入る

正規分布
 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

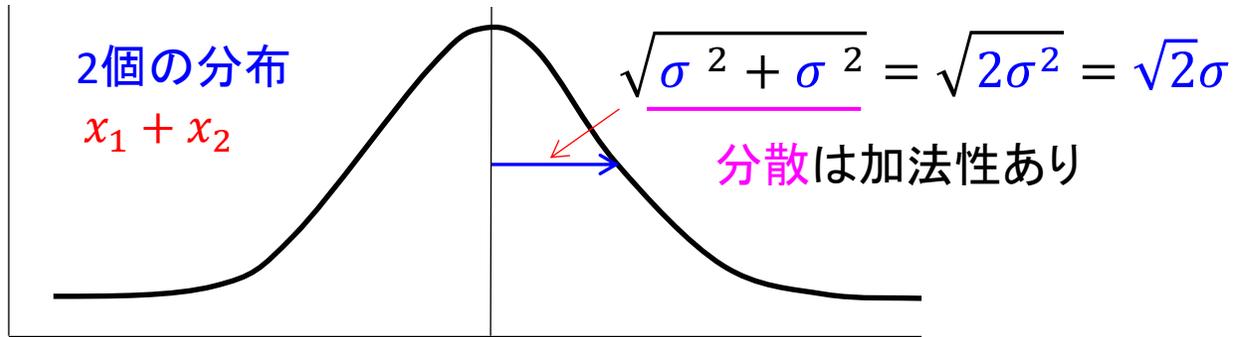


$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$



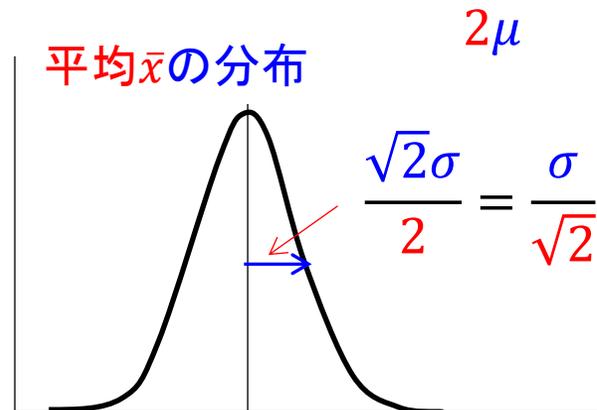
+
↓ 加法性あり

$N(\mu + \mu, \sigma^2 + \sigma^2)$
 $= N(2\mu, (\sqrt{2}\sigma)^2)$



2で割って
平均する

$N\left(\mu, \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\right)$



→
拡張

n 個サンプリングした標本の
標準偏差は n 個の平均

$$\frac{\sqrt{n\sigma^2}}{n} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$