# **Finding Distributions**

2/20/2009

# **Opening Discussion**

- Do you have any questions about the quiz?
- What did we talk about last class?

### **Determining Independence**

- One of the big things we want to know with distributions is whether the values are independent.
- Plotting estimate of  $\rho_i$  vs j.

$$\hat{\rho}_{j} = \frac{\hat{C}_{j}}{S^{2}(n)}, \hat{C}_{j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-j} (X_{i} - \bar{X}(n))(X_{i+j} - \bar{X}(n))}{n-j}$$

Scatter plot of X<sub>i</sub> vs. X<sub>i+1</sub>.

# Finding the Right Distribution

- The book lists three different approaches to determining a family of distributions.
- Summary Stats
  - Min and max
  - Mean
  - Median
  - Variance
  - Coefficient of variation (continuous only)

$$cv = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma^2}}{\mu}, \hat{cv}(n) = \frac{\sqrt{S^2(n)}}{\overline{X}(n)}$$

# Continued

- Lexis ratio (discrete only)

$$\tau = \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu}, \hat{\tau}(n) = \frac{S^2(n)}{\overline{X}(n)}$$

- Skewness

$$\nu = \frac{E[(X-\mu)^3]}{(\sigma^2)^{3/2}}, \hat{\nu}(n) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [X_i - \bar{X}(n)]^3 / n}{(S^2(n))^{3/2}}$$

# Histograms

- Make a histogram of the values.
- Have to be careful when picking bin size.
- Let's look at an example of this in SwiftVis.

#### Linear Combination

- It is possible that you have values that come not from a single distribution, but from two or more summed together.
- That might be evidenced by multiple peaks in the distribution.

## Quartile Summary

- You can use a type of plot called a box plot to look at quartile information.
- This gives you a feel for the shape of a distribution without some of the challenges associated with histograms.

### **Getting Parameters**

- Once we have a family of distributions we can use X<sub>i</sub> to estimate the parameters.
- This is where the maximum-likelihood estimators (MLEs) come into play. They are an alternative to things like a least-squares fit.
- MLE maximizes the likelihood function.

 $L(\theta) = p_{\theta}(X_1) p_{\theta}(X_2) \dots p_{\theta}(X_n)$  $L(\theta) = f_{\theta}(X_1) f_{\theta}(X_2) \dots f_{\theta}(X_n)$ 

### **Maximization Techniques**

- Ideally you can do the algebra and solve for the derivative being zero.
- In theory you could plot the function and find the maximum value that way when the algebra won't work, but the book gives algebra for all the distributions in this chapter.
- Can do sensitivity analysis to determine if you have found the value to sufficient accuracy.

# Minute Essay

• What plans do you have for this weekend?