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THEMIS SIGNAL ANALYSIS STATISTICS RESEARCH PROGRAM

SAMPLE SIZES FOR APPROXIMATE INDEPENDENCE OF LARGEST AND SMALLEST ORDER STATISTICS

by

JOHN E. WALSH

Technical Report No. 3
Department of Statistics THEMIS Contract

Department of Statistics
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Dallas, Texas 75222

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Research sponsored by the Office of Naval Research
Contract N00014-68-A-0515
Project NR 042-260

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS
Southern Methodist University

SAMPLE SIZES FOR APPROXIMATE INDEPENDENCE OF LARGEST AND SMALLEST ORDER STATISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Let X_n and X_1 be the largest and smallest order statistics, respectively, of a random sample of size n. Quite generally, X_n and X_1 are approximately independent for n sufficiently large. Minimum n for attaining at least specified levels of independence are developed. Level of independence is measured by the maximum difference between the true values of $P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_n \leq x_n)$ and the corresponding values assuming independence of X_n and X_1. The results are for small maximum differences (say, at most .02) and apply to all possible distributions for the population sampled. The value of minimum n is the smallest allowable n for the continuous case but can be too large otherwise. Minimum n is finite for all nonzero differences.

INTRODUCTION AND RESULTS

The largest and smallest order statistics of a random sample tend to statistical independence as the sample size increases. That is, consider a random sample of size n and let X_n and X_1 be the largest and smallest order statistics, respectively. Also consider

* Research partially supported by NASA Grant NGR 44-007-028
Also associated with ONR Contract N00014-68-A-0515.

$$P(X_1 \le x_1, X_n \le x_n) - P(X_1 \le x_1)P(X_n \le x_n), \qquad (1)$$

which is nonnegative. As $n \to \infty$, the maximum of this difference (over x_1 and x_n) tends to zero.

Since any n used is finite, there can be interest in how the maximum difference of (1) is affected by n. More specifically, for a given value of the maximum difference, what is the minimum n such that this value is not exceeded? For example, what is the minimum n such that the maximum difference is at most .001? When the maximum difference is small, there is little error in using $P(X_1 \le x_1)P(X_n \le x_n)$ as the joint cumulative distribution function (cdf) for X_n and X_1.

The expression developed for minimum n is based on approximations but is very accurate when the stated maximum difference is small (say, at most .02). This expression provides the smallest permissible value of n when the population sampled is continuous. A smaller value of n could possibly be allowable when the population cdf F(x) is discontinuous, since $F(x_1)$ and/or $F(x_n)$ might not be able to have the values that maximize (1).

Let δ be the specified value for the maximum difference. At most this value occurs if

$$n \ge \frac{-1}{2\log_e(1-\delta e^2)}\{1 + [1 - 4\log_e(1-\delta e^2)]^{1/2}\}$$

$$\doteq (1/\delta)e^{-2} + 1/2 \doteq .1353/\delta + .5, \quad (\delta \le .01).$$

For example, the maximum difference is at most .005 if $n \ge 28$.

These results, which are applicable for all possible F(x), again show that X_n and X_1 tend to independence as $n \to \infty$. That is, no matter how small δ is, there are values of n such that the maximum difference is less than δ (say, at most $\delta/2$).

DERIVATIONS

Let $a = a(x_n)$ and $b = b(x_1)$ be defined by $P(X_n \leq x_n) = e^{-a}$, $P(X_1 \leq x_1) = 1 - e^{-b}$. In the derivations, all values of a and b in the range zero to infinity are considered to be possible (corresponds to the continuous case). Then,

$$F(x_n) = e^{-a/n}, \qquad 1 - F(x_1) = e^{-b/n},$$

so that, in general,

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_n \leq x_n) = F(x_n)^n - [F(x_n) - F(x_1)]^n$$
$$= e^{-a} - (e^{-a/n} - 1 + e^{-b/n})^n.$$

If X_n and X_1 are independent,

$$P(X_1 \leq x_1,\ X_n \leq x_n) = F(x_n)^n - F(x_n)^n[1 - F(x_1)]^n$$
$$= e^{-a} - e^{-(a+b)}$$

Thus, the value of (1), the difference of these two probabilities, can be expressed as

$$e^{-(a+b)} - e^{-a}[1 - e^{a/n} + e^{(a-b)/n}]^n$$

which, by some expansions in terms of $1/n$, equals

$$e^{-(a+b)} - e^{-a} \exp[-b - ab/n - ab(a+b)/2n^2 + O(1/n^3)]$$

$$\doteq e^{-(a+b)}\{1 - \exp[-ab/n - ab(a+b)/2n^2]\}$$

for n sufficiently large (say, $n \geq 8$) and $a + b$ not large. It is to be noted that $a + b \leq -\log_e \delta$ in all cases where the difference is to be at most δ.

This expression is set equal to δ, ($\delta \leq .02$), and the n (not necessarily an integer) yielding this value is determined. Then, this expression for n is maximized with respect to a and b.

First, consider the more crude approximation where terms of order $1/n^2$ are neglected. Then,

$$e^{-(a+b)}(1 - e^{-ab/n}) = \delta$$

so that

$$n \doteq - ab/\log_e(1 - \delta e^{a+b})$$

$$\doteq (1/\delta)abe^{-(a+b)}.$$

Thus, to this order of approximation, a = b = 1 are the maximizing values. That is, the true maximizing values for a and b should be near unity.

Now consider the approximation where terms of order $1/n^3$ are neglected. This yields the quadratic equation

$$n^2 + nab/\log_e(1 - \delta e^{a+b}) + ab(a+b)/2\log_e(1 - \delta e^{a+b}) = 0 ,$$

with solution

$$2n = -[ab/\log_e(1 - \delta e^{a+b})]$$

$$\times\{1 + [1 - 2(a+b)(ab)^{-1}\log_e(1 - \delta e^{a+b})]^{1/2}\}.$$

Expansion with respect to δ yields

$$n\delta = abe^{-(a+b)}[1+(1/2)\delta e^{a+b}]^{-1}[1 + (a+b)(2ab)^{-1}\delta e^{a+b}] + O(\delta^2),$$

so that $\log_e n\delta$ equals

$$\log_e a + \log_e b - a - b - (1/2)\delta e^{a+b} + (a+b)(2ab)^{-1}\delta e^{a+b} + O(\delta^2).$$

This montonically increasing function of n is maximized with respect to a by setting $\partial\log_e n\delta/\partial a$ equal to zero, yielding

$$1/a - 1 - (1/2)\delta e^{a+b}[1 - (a+b)/ab - 1/ab$$
$$+(a+b)/a^2b] + O(\delta^2) = 0.$$

Let the terms of order δ^2 be neglected. Also, since δ is small, the solution for the case where terms of order $1/n^2$ are neglected should be usable in the coefficient of δ. This yields the solution $a = 1$, and a similar analysis yields the solution $b = 1$. Thus, $a = b = 1$ is the maximizing choice (to a good approximation) even when terms of order $1/n^2$ are included. Use of $a = b = 1$, combined with n being an integer, yields the expression stated for determining minimum n for given δ.