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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

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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

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$$P(X_1 \leq x_1, X_n \leq x_n) - P(X_1 \leq x_1)P(X_n \leq x_n), \quad (1)$$

which is nonnegative. As $n \rightarrow \infty$, 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 $P(X_1 \leq x_1)P(X_n \leq x_n)$ 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

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

$$\approx (1/\delta)e^{-2} + 1/2 \pm .1353/\delta + .5, (\delta \leq .01).$$

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

These results, which are applicable for all possible $F(x)$, again show that X_n and X_1 tend to independence as $n \rightarrow \infty$. 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,

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

so that, in general,

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

If X_n and X_1 are independent,

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

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

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

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 \underline{a} and \underline{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 \underline{a} and \underline{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 monotonically increasing function of n is maximized with respect to \underline{a} by setting $\partial \log_e n\delta / \partial a$ equal to zero, yielding

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

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 .