

Order Statistics

Def: Let $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$ be a random sample from continuous r.v's with p.d.f $f(y)$ and distribution function $F(y)$.

[توزيع، دالة، التوزيع، الدالة، العزاس، ل.د. (p.d.f) د.ت.]

$Y_{(1)}, Y_{(2)}, \dots, Y_{(n)}$ where $Y_{(1)} \leq Y_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq Y_{(n)}$
[توزيع، دالة، التوزيع، الدالة، العزاس، ل.د. (p.d.f) د.ت.]

$$Y_{(1)} = \min(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$$

$$Y_{(n)} = \max(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$$

The Aim: To find the distribution function and probability function of $Y_{(1)}$ & $Y_{(n)}$.

Here, we have four rules.

① For $Y_{(n)} = \max(Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$

* The distribution Function C.d.F.

$$F_{Y_{(n)}}(y_n) = (F_Y(y_{n-1}))^n$$

* The p.d.f of $Y_{(n)}$ is

$$f_{Y_{(n)}}(y_n) = n [F_Y(y_n)]^{n-1} f_Y(y_n)$$

② For $Y(n) = \min(Y(n), Y(n), \dots, Y(n))$

* The c.d.f is:-

$$F_{Y(n)}(y_1) = 1 - (F_Y(y_1))^n$$

* The p.d.f is:-

$$f_{Y(n)}(y_1) = n [1 - F_Y(y_1)]^{n-1} \cdot f_Y(y_1)$$

X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4
5	1	3	2

1	2	3	5
$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4

$$Y(1) < Y(2) < Y(3) < Y(4)$$

i.e

$$Y(1) < Y(2) < \dots < Y(n), \quad n = \text{Sample Size}$$

الآن بالترتيب ① أقل، ② رتبة الأصغر، ③ رتبة الأصغر، ④ رتبة الأصغر
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$$Y_1 = \min \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

$$Y_2 = \text{Second} \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

$$Y_n = \text{Max} \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

$$g(y_k) = \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k)!} [F(y_k)]^{k-1} [1-F(y_k)]^{n-k} p(y_k)$$

where

$$F(y_k) = \int_{-\infty}^{y_k} f(x) dx$$

and;

$$* g(y_1) = n [1-F(y_1)]^{n-1} p(y_1) \quad (\text{min})$$

$$* g(y_n) = n [F(y_n)]^{n-1} p(y_n) \quad (\text{max})$$

$$* y_n - y_1 \Rightarrow \text{range of r.s.}$$

$$* \frac{y_n + y_1}{2} \Rightarrow \text{mid-range}$$

$$* \frac{y_{n+1}}{2} \Rightarrow \text{median} \quad [\text{is case of odd observation}]$$

* The Joint of $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ is

$$g(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = n! p(y_1) p(y_2) \dots p(y_n) \quad a < y_1 < y_2 < \dots < y_n$$

$$= n! \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i)$$

* The Joint of i & j is

$$g(y_i, y_j) = \frac{n!}{(i-1)!(j-i-1)!(n-j)!} [F(y_i)]^{i-1} [F(y_j) - F(y_i)]^{j-i-1} [1-F(y_j)]^{n-j} p(y_i) p(y_j)$$

$p(i) < p(j)$
 $a < i < j < b$

Ex Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & , 0 < x < \infty \end{cases}$

Find the smallest y_1 & largest y_n ?

Sol $y_1 < y_2 < \dots < y_n$
 $g(y_1) < \dots < g(y_n)$

Now,

① $g(y_1) = n [1 - F(y_1)]^{n-1} f(y_1)$

$f(y_1) = \frac{1}{y_1}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ بالذات } x \\ \text{ولكن هنا لا يوجد } x \text{ فتأخذ بالذات كما يجب} \end{array} \right\}$

$F(y_1) = \int_0^{y_1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{x} x \Big|_0^{y_1} = \frac{y_1}{0}$

Now;

$g(y_1) = n \left[1 - \frac{y_1}{0} \right]^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{0} = \frac{n}{0} \left[\frac{0 - y_1}{0} \right]^{n-1}$

$= \begin{cases} \frac{n}{0^n} (0 - y_1)^{n-1} & , 0 < y_1 < \infty \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$

② $g(y_n) = n [F(y_n)]^{n-1} f(y_n)$

$f(y_n) = \frac{1}{y_n}$

$F(y_n) = \frac{y_n}{0}$