

A Simulation Study of Robust Statistics

by Anthony Xing

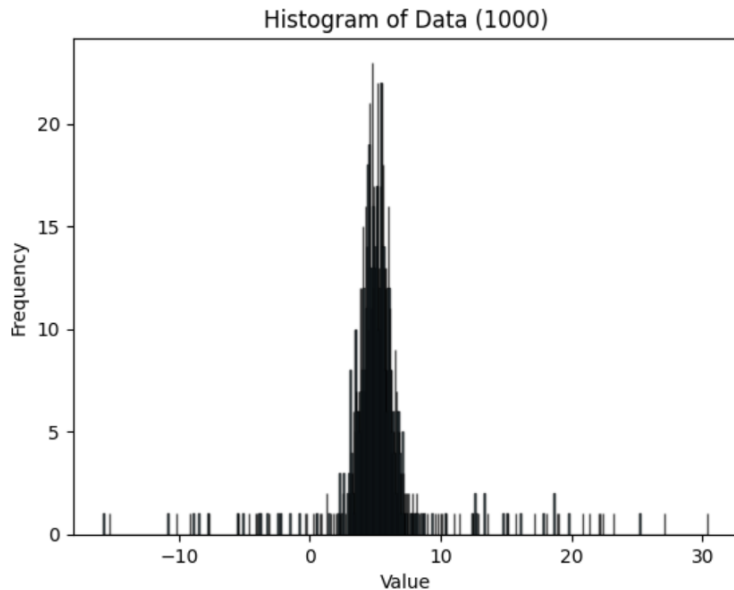
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What I Did This Quarter

Throughout this quarter, we learned many mathematical and theoretical ideas from robust statistics, but at the end we also worked on a simulation study. The other mentee Yu He Zhang is presenting on the theoretical parts of this project, and I will be presenting on the simulation study here.

What should Robust Statistics Achieve?

Robust statistics refer to statistical methods and measures that remain effective and reliable even when the underlying assumptions about the data are violated, examples being the presence of outliers or deviations from a specified distributional model.



Simulation Study: Estimates of μ

Let's consider the following estimates of the parameter μ :

- **Mean:** $\bar{X}$
- **Median:** $X^{(\text{med})}$
- **α -trimmed mean:** $\bar{X}_\alpha^{(\text{trim})}$ *(Only consider the data points from the α quantile to the $1 - \alpha$ quantile, and then take the mean of those.)*
- **Midrange:** $X^{(\text{midrange})} = \frac{\max_i X_i - \min_i X_i}{2}$

$\alpha = 0.10$ for α -trimmed mean.

Which unbiased estimator is best (most robust) for estimating the true μ ?

Simulation Study: Sampling Data

Consider the following distribution:

$$F_\epsilon := (1 - \epsilon)F_0 + \epsilon G_\rho, \quad (1)$$

where F_0 is the CDF of a $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ distribution, and G_ρ is the CDF of a $N(\mu, \rho^2 \sigma^2)$ distribution. Then, we will be simulating data

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} F_\epsilon. \quad (2)$$

(true) $\mu = 5$, $\sigma = 1$.

We'll simulate from many different values for epsilon $\{0.000, 0.005, 0.020, 0.100\}$ and rho $\{2, 10\}$.

(higher epsilon $\rightarrow$ more outliers, higher rho $\rightarrow$ outliers more extreme)

$F_\epsilon \rightarrow$ has probability $1-\epsilon$ to sample from F_0 , probability ϵ to sample from G_ρ

Simulation Study: The Process

- For 100 replications, we sample 1000 data points from F_e .
- For each replication, use the 1000 data points to obtain a value for each estimate of μ (mean, median, a-trimmed mean, midrange)
- With 100 replications, we then have 100 values for each estimate of μ .
- Using these values, calculate the expectation and variance for each estimate of μ (mean, median, a-trimmed mean, midrange)

Simulation Study: The Process

With the expectation and variance for each estimate of μ (mean, median, a-trimmed mean, midrange), we can see how close the estimate of μ is to the true μ (5) and how much the estimate of μ can vary.

Expectation of estimate of μ being close to the true μ is good! (accurate!)

Lower variance for an estimate of μ is good!

Lower Variance $\rightarrow$ Efficient

Efficient even in contaminated distributions $\rightarrow$ Robust

Simulation Study: Results for $\rho=2$

Results for $\rho=2$

	Epsilon	Expectation Mean	Expectation Median	Expectation Trimmed Mean	Expectation Midrange
0	0.000	5.000479	4.999382	5.000999	3.272719
1	0.005	4.998499	4.999548	4.999192	5.235882
2	0.020	5.003452	5.001453	5.004373	7.554040
3	0.100	4.998449	4.999307	4.997424	10.053094

Results for $\rho=2$

	Epsilon	Variance Mean	Variance Median	Variance Trimmed Mean	Variance Midrange
0	0.000	0.001152	0.001692	0.001175	0.076226
1	0.005	0.001072	0.001668	0.001044	2.260723
2	0.020	0.001346	0.001759	0.001100	2.179307
3	0.100	0.002516	0.002069	0.001348	1.279757

Simulation Study: Results for $\rho=10$

Results for $\rho=10$

	Epsilon	Expectation Mean	Expectation Median	Expectation Trimmed Mean	Expectation Midrange
0	0.000	4.997204	4.997938	4.998796	3.293120
1	0.005	4.968442	5.000440	4.997438	113.072172
2	0.020	5.072539	4.999891	5.000764	184.811161
3	0.100	4.996195	5.003393	5.002924	251.375988

Results for $\rho=10$

	Epsilon	Variance Mean	Variance Median	Variance Trimmed Mean	Variance Midrange
0	0.000	0.000841	0.001603	0.000907	0.070353
1	0.005	0.045433	0.001208	0.000932	2546.902951
2	0.020	0.253419	0.001261	0.000848	1182.675482
3	0.100	0.979059	0.002062	0.001412	915.008592

The End!

Any Questions?