

Confidence Interval for the Variance Component in a Unbalanced One-way Random Effects Model

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Abstract

Two methods are proposed for constructing a confidence interval on the among group variance component in a unbalanced one-way random effects model. Computer simulation is used to compare these methods with alternative procedures. The results indicate that the method1 and methods2 perform well over small group size and large sample size respectively.

Keywords : , ,

1.

σ_a^2
 σ_a^2 (Analysis of Variance, AOV)

σ_a^2 Thomas Hultquist(1978) Williams(1962)
 S_1^2 hS_3^2 , Burdick
Eickman (1986) Thomas Hultquist(1978) , Burdick,
Maqsood Graybill (1986)

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$$S_1^2 = \frac{1}{t-1} \sum_i (\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{..})^2, \quad S_3^2 = \frac{1}{t-1} \left[\sum_i \bar{y}_{i.}^2 - \frac{1}{t} (\sum_i \bar{y}_{i.})^2 \right], \quad h = t / \sum_i (1/n_i)$$

σ_a^2 $\chi^2(1)$ $\hat{\sigma}_a^2$ χ^2 1 χ^2

2.

i j y_{ij}

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \varepsilon_{ij}, \quad i = 1, \dots, t, \quad j = 1, \dots, n_i, \quad N = \sum n_i$$

$$\alpha_i \sim N(0, \sigma_a^2), \quad \varepsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_e^2) \quad , \quad \alpha_i, \quad \varepsilon_{ij} \quad \text{가}$$

$$y = \mathbf{1}_N \mu + U \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \tag{2.1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_a^2 \mathbf{I}_t), \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{I}_N) \quad , \quad y = \mathbf{1}_N \mu + U \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

$$V = \sigma_a^2 U U' + \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{I}_N \quad , \quad \mathbf{1}_N$$

가 1 $N \times 1$, $U = \text{diag} \{ \mathbf{1}_{n_1}, \dots, \mathbf{1}_{n_t} \}$ $N \times t$

$$\mathbf{1}_{n_i} \quad \text{가} \quad 1 \quad n_i \times 1$$

(2.1) AOV

$$\hat{\sigma}_a^2 = \frac{1}{k} [y' A y - \frac{t-1}{n-t} y' B y]$$

$$= \frac{t-1}{k} [S_1^2 - S_2^2] \tag{2.2}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_e^2 = \frac{1}{N-t} y' B y$$

$$= S_2^2 \tag{2.3}$$

$$A = U (U' U)^{-1} U' + (1/N) J_N, \quad B = \mathbf{I}_N - U (U' U)^{-1} U' \quad U$$

(2.1) , J_N 가 1 $N \times N$.

$$S_1^2 = \frac{1}{t-1} \sum_i (\bar{y}_{i.} - \bar{y}_{..})^2, \quad S_2^2 = \frac{1}{N-t} \sum_i \sum_j (\bar{y}_{ij.} - \bar{y}_{i.})^2 \quad \hat{\sigma}_a^2, \hat{\sigma}_e^2$$

$$E(\hat{\sigma}_a^2) = \sigma_a^2$$

$$E(\hat{\sigma}_e^2) = \sigma_e^2$$

$$V(\hat{\sigma}_a^2) = \frac{2\sigma_e^4 N^2 (N-1)(t-1)}{(N-t)(N^2 - \sum_i n_i^2)^2} + \frac{4\sigma_a^2 \sigma_e^2 N}{N^2 - \sum_i n_i^2} + \frac{2\sigma_a^4 [N^2 (\sum_i n_i^2)^2 - 2N \sum_i n_i^3]}{(N^2 - \sum_i n_i^2)^2} \quad (2.4)$$

$$V(\hat{\sigma}_e^2) = \frac{2\sigma_e^4}{(N-t)}$$

$$(2.1) \quad \mathbf{y} \sim N(\mathbf{1}_N \mu, \mathbf{V}) \quad \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}_N \mu \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{V}),$$

$$\mathbf{z} = (1/\sigma_e) T(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{1}_N \mu) \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_N) \quad (2.5)$$

\mathbf{V} (Spectral Decomposition)

$$\mathbf{V} = \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \mathbf{P}' = \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{W} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\mathbf{T} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{T}' = \mathbf{I}_N \quad \mathbf{T} \quad \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\lambda}^{-1/2} \mathbf{P}'$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \sigma_e \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{1}_N \mu, \quad \mathbf{1}_N \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{1}_N \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{y}' \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}$$

$\mathbf{y}' \mathbf{B} \mathbf{y}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}' \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{z}' \mathbf{C} \mathbf{z} \\ \mathbf{y}' \mathbf{B} \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{z}' \mathbf{D} \mathbf{z} \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{T}^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \sigma_e^2 \mathbf{T}^{-1} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{T}^{-1}$$

Johnson Kotz(1970)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}' \mathbf{C} \mathbf{z} &\sim \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \lambda_i \chi^2(1) \\ \mathbf{z}' \mathbf{D} \mathbf{z} &\sim \sum_{i=1}^{N-t} \lambda_i^* \chi^2(1) \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

$$\lambda_i \quad \mathbf{C} \quad (\lambda_1 > \dots > \lambda_{t-1}), \quad \lambda_i^* \quad \mathbf{D} \quad (\lambda_1^* > \dots > \lambda_{N-t}^*),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{A} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0} \quad & \mathbf{y}' \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} \quad \mathbf{y}' \mathbf{B} \mathbf{y} \quad \hat{\sigma}_a^2 \\
 \hat{\sigma}_a^2 \sim & \frac{1}{k} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{t-1} \lambda_i \chi^2(1) - \frac{t-1}{N-t} \sum_{i=1}^{N-t} \lambda_i^* \chi^2(1) \right] \\
 & \sim \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} c_i \chi^2(1)
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

$$c_1 = \frac{1}{k} \lambda_1, \dots, c_{t-1} = \frac{1}{k} \lambda_{t-1}, c_t = -\frac{1}{k} \frac{t-1}{N-t} \lambda_1^*, \dots, c_{N-1} = -\frac{1}{k} \frac{t-1}{N-t} \lambda_{N-t}^*$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_e^2 \sim \frac{1}{N-t} \sum_{i=1}^{N-t} \lambda_i^* \chi^2(1) \tag{2.10}$$

$$\lambda_i^* \tag{2.8}$$

3.

Williams (1962) σ_a^2 100(1 - α)%

$$\left[\frac{S_1^2 - S_2^2 F_2}{n F_1}, \frac{S_1^2 - S_2^2 F_4}{n F_3} \right] \tag{3.1}$$

$$n_1 = \dots = n_t = n, \quad S_1^2, S_2^2 \tag{2.2} \quad F_1 = F_{\alpha_1, t-1, \infty},$$

$$F_2 = F_{\alpha_1, t-1, N-t}, \quad F_3 = F_{1-\alpha_2, t-1, \infty}, \quad F_4 = F_{1-\alpha_2, t-1, N-t}, \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \alpha, \quad F_{\delta, \nu_1, \nu_2}$$

$$\nu_1, \nu_2 \quad F \quad \delta \tag{3.1} \quad n \quad h, \quad S_1^2 \quad h S_3^2 \quad \text{Thomas}$$

-Hultquist (1978) σ_a^2 100(1 - α)%

$$\left[\frac{h S_3^2 - S_2^2 F_2}{h F_1}, \frac{h S_3^2 - S_2^2 F_4}{h F_3} \right] \tag{3.2}$$

$$S_3^2 = \frac{1}{t-1} \left[\sum_i \bar{y}_i^2 - \frac{1}{t} \left(\sum_i \bar{y}_i \right)^2 \right], \quad h = t / \sum_i (1/n_i)$$

Burdick Eickman (1986) USS

$$(3.1) \quad n \quad k_0 \quad \sigma_a^2 \quad 100(1 - \alpha)\%$$

$$\left[\frac{S_1^2 - S_2^2 F_2}{k_0 F_1}, \frac{S_1^2 - S_2^2 F_4}{k_0 F_3} \right] \quad (3.3)$$

$$k_0 = \frac{N - \sum(n_i^2/N)}{t - 1} \quad (3.2) \quad \text{ANOVA}$$

(3.2) (3.3) (3.1) Burdick
Eickman(1986) Thomas-Hultquist, Burdick, Maqsood
Graybill(1986) σ_a^2 100(1 - α)%

$$\left[\frac{hS_3^2 L_1}{F_1(1 + hL_1)}, \frac{hS_3^2 U_1}{F_3(1 + hU_1)} \right] \quad (3.4)$$

$$L_1 = \frac{S_3^2}{F_2 S_2^2} - \frac{1}{m}, \quad U_1 = \frac{S_3^2}{F_4 S_2^2} - \frac{1}{M}, \quad m = \text{Min}(n_1, \dots, n_t)$$

$$M = \text{Max}(n_1, \dots, n_t) \quad (3.2) \quad \text{INT}$$

$$(2.4) \quad V(\hat{\sigma}_a^2) \quad \sigma_a^2 \quad \hat{\sigma}_a^2, \quad \sigma_e^2 \quad \hat{\sigma}_e^2 \quad \widehat{V}(\hat{\sigma}_a^2)$$

Ames Webster(1991)

$$(2.9) \quad \hat{\sigma}_a^2 \quad \text{Graybill(1961)} \quad (17.1)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_a^2 \quad \chi^2(d) \quad d$$

$$d^* = \frac{\widehat{V}(\hat{\sigma}_a^2)}{\sum c_i^2} = \frac{\widehat{V}(\hat{\sigma}_a^2)}{(1/k^2) \sum \lambda_i^2 + [(t-1)^2/k^2(N-t)^2] \sum \lambda_i^{*2}}$$

$$d \approx \text{round}(d^* + t/3) \quad (3.5)$$

$t/3$ 가 t , round

$$\text{Graybill} \quad (17.2) \quad \sigma_a^2 \quad 100(1 - \alpha)\%$$

$$\frac{d \hat{\sigma}_a^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(d)} \leq \sigma_a^2 \leq \frac{d \hat{\sigma}_a^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(d)} \quad (3.6)$$

$$(2.2) \quad \hat{\sigma}_a^2 = \frac{t-1}{k} [S_1^2 - S_2^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_1^2 &\sim \frac{1}{t-1} \sum \lambda_i \chi^2(1) \\ S_2^2 &\sim \frac{1}{N-t} \sum \lambda_i^* \chi^2(1) \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

$$V(\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}) = 2tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{V})^2 + 4\boldsymbol{\mu}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}$$

$$V(S_1^2) = \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} V(\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}) = \frac{2}{(t-1)^2} [tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{V})^2 + 2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}] \quad (3.8)$$

$$(3.7) \quad V(S_1^2) = V\left(\frac{1}{t-1} \sum \lambda_i \chi^2(d_1)\right) \quad \text{가}$$

$$V(S_1^2) = \frac{1}{(t-1)^2} \sum \lambda_i^2 2d_1 \quad (3.9)$$

, (3.8) (3.9)

$$d_1' = \frac{tr(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{V})^2 + 2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\mathbf{A}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}}{\sum \lambda_i^2}$$

$$d_1 \simeq round(d_1') \quad (3.10)$$

$$d_2' = \frac{tr(\mathbf{B}\mathbf{V})^2 + 2\boldsymbol{\mu}'\mathbf{B}\mathbf{V}\mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\mu}}{\sum \lambda_i^{*2}}$$

$$d_2 \simeq round(d_2') \quad (3.11)$$

Graybill (17.2)

(3.10) (3.11)

$$d'' = \frac{[\frac{t-1}{k} S_1^2 - \frac{t-1}{k} S_2^2]^2}{\frac{(\frac{t-1}{k})^2 S_1^4}{d_1} + \frac{(\frac{t-1}{k})^2 S_2^4}{d_2}}$$

$$= \frac{(S_1^2 - S_2^2)^2}{(S_1^4/d_1) + (S_2^4/d_2)}$$

$$d' = \text{round}(d'' + t/3) \tag{3.12}$$

$$(3.10) \quad \frac{t/3}{(3.11)} \sigma_a^2 \quad 100(1 - \alpha)\%$$

$$\left[\frac{d' \hat{\sigma}_a^2}{\chi_{\alpha/2}^2(d')} , \frac{d' \hat{\sigma}_a^2}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2}^2(d')} \right] \tag{3.13}$$

2

4.

Swallow Searle(1984) 13가
 가 , , t=3, 6, 9 ,
 가 , N=15, 30, 45 .
 < 4.1> .
 < 4.1> 9가 . < 4.2>

< 4.1>

	t	N	n_i
P1	3	15	3, 5, 7
P2	3	15	1, 5, 9
P3	3	15	1, 7, 7
P4	6	30	3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7
P5	6	30	1, 1, 5, 5, 9, 9
P6	6	30	1, 1, 7, 7, 7, 7
P7	6	30	1, 1, 1, 1, 13, 13
P8	9	45	3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7
P9	9	45	1, 1, 1, 5, 5, 5, 9, 9, 9
P10	9	45	1, 1, 1, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7
P11	9	45	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 19, 19
P12	3	30	2, 10, 18
P13	3	45	3, 15, 27

< 4.2>

	t	N	n
Q1	3	9	3, 3, 3
Q2	3	18	6, 6, 6
Q3	3	27	9, 9, 9
Q4	6	18	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3
Q5	6	36	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
Q6	6	54	9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9
Q7	9	27	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3
Q8	9	54	6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6
Q9	9	81	9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9

SAS(Statistical Analysis System)

, SAS

IML

$\rho = \sigma_a^2 / \sigma_a^2 = 1$
 , 10,000 57†
 $(\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha/2)$ σ_a^2 95%
 (coverage probability)

5.

가 < 5.1> < 5.4> . < 4.1>

Confidence Interval for the Variance Component
in a Unbalanced One-way Random Effects Model

5.1> σ_a^2 95% 가 <
< 5.2> , < 4.2> σ_a^2 95%
가 < 5.3> < 5.4>

< 5.1> 95%

	1	2	ANOVA	USS	INT
P1	0.9337	0.9215	0.9719	0.9749	0.8804
P2	0.9113	0.9301	0.9635	0.9735	0.7221
P3	0.9122	0.9336	0.9628	0.9742	0.7324
P4	0.9555	0.9302	0.9725	0.9755	0.9416
P5	0.9359	0.9273	0.9634	0.9693	0.6320
P6	0.9438	0.9261	0.9634	0.9703	0.6443
P7	0.8925	0.9063	0.9391	0.9690	0.7864
P8	0.9648	0.9208	0.9570	0.9562	0.9590
P9	0.9477	0.9077	0.9417	0.9520	0.6013
P10	0.9528	0.9153	0.9468	0.9598	0.5957
P11	0.8728	0.8811	0.9034	0.9615	0.9601
P12	0.9153	0.9415	0.9559	0.9737	0.8608
P13	0.9270	0.9518	0.9598	0.9747	0.9147

< 5.2> 95%

	1	2	ANOVA	USS	INT
P1	47.7533	43.7251	55.7642	56.4458	56.6444
P2	50.9115	73.4293	60.5080	68.8257	68.3420
P3	50.6158	74.6117	59.6435	68.1346	59.7233
P4	14.0368	5.2860	7.3275	7.1387	7.5006
P5	14.1677	6.5082	7.4778	8.4596	9.6960
P6	14.1144	6.4439	7.4150	8.4216	7.4400
P7	15.0625	11.0912	8.1478	10.3157	10.3488
P8	7.9009	3.2128	4.1271	3.9866	4.1439
P9	7.9728	3.6545	4.1865	4.7892	6.3726
P10	7.9756	3.5963	4.1776	4.7210	4.1691
P11	8.2273	6.1050	4.5287	6.0610	6.7080
P12	46.1133	52.1203	51.0064	54.0358	54.2844
P13	43.0793	45.8099	46.3584	48.8040	49.0127

< 5.3> 95%

	1	2	ANOVA	USS	INT
Q1	0.9213	0.9071	0.9819	0.9819	0.9819
Q2	0.9377	0.9356	0.9771	0.9771	0.9771
Q3	0.9435	0.9414	0.9738	0.9738	0.9738
Q4	0.9473	0.9146	0.9808	0.9807	0.9807
Q5	0.9613	0.9358	0.9706	0.9698	0.9698
Q6	0.9724	0.9383	0.9622	0.9609	0.9609
Q7	0.9533	0.9115	0.9808	0.9783	0.9783
Q8	0.9725	0.9174	0.9561	0.9540	0.9540
Q9	0.9812	0.9159	0.9516	0.9497	0.9497

< 5.4> 95%

	1	2	ANOVA	USS	INT
Q1	51.9975	75.1747	64.0439	64.3142	64.3142
Q2	44.7495	35.2919	51.1462	51.2328	51.2328
Q3	43.6334	24.6993	47.9460	47.9968	47.9968
Q4	14.7974	6.5465	8.8409	8.1463	8.1463
Q5	13.9132	4.9668	6.9799	6.7338	6.7338
Q6	13.6804	4.4903	6.4527	6.3058	6.3058
Q7	8.1219	3.5573	4.9888	4.5243	4.5243
Q8	7.9251	2.9189	3.9598	3.7894	3.7894
Q9	7.8354	2.7151	3.6601	3.5576	3.5576

< 5.1>

P1, P4, P8
 N , P5, P6, P8, P9, P10
 2 가 , P2, P3, P12, P13
 . < 5.2> 1 t가 P2, P3, P12, P13
 가 , 2 t가 P4, P5, P6, P8, P9,
 P10 가 가 .
 < 5.3> 1
 가 , < 5.4> 2가
 가 1 , 2
 가 가

6.

Burdick, Maqsood Graybill(1986) 가 3
5 . < 6.1>

< 6.1>

	1	2	3	4	5
	15.70	15.69	15.75	15.68	15.65
	15.68	15.71	15.82	15.66	15.60
	15.64		15.75	15.59	
	15.60		15.71		
			15.84		
$\bar{y}_{.j}$	15.655	15.700	15.774	15.643	15.625

3 σ_a^2 95%
 $m = 2, M = 5, h = 2.804, k_0 = 3.094$, 가

F $F_1 = 2.786, F_2 = 4.275, F_3 = 0.121, F_4 = 0.114$. < 6.2>

95% . , 1

$d^* = 1$ $d = 3$ $\chi_{0.025}^2(3) = 0.2158, \chi_{0.975}^2(3) = 9.3484$.

1 0.001212, 0.052517 .

2 $d_1' = 3.7315, d_2' = 11$ $d_1 = 4, d_2 = 11$,

$d'' = 2.8331$ $d' = 4$ $\chi_{0.025}^2(4) = 0.2158, \chi_{0.975}^2(4) = 9.3484$

2 0.001356, 0.031193

< 6.2> < 6.1> 95%

1	[0.001212, 0.052517]	0.05131
2	[0.001356, 0.031193]	0.02984
ANOVA	[0.000543, 0.038609]	0.03807
USS	[0.000106, 0.028657]	0.02855
INT	[-0.000578, 0.028665]	0.02924

σ_a^2 AOV $\hat{\sigma}_a^2=0.0037776$ 가 5
 가
 < 6.2> 1 2 AOV
 ANOVA , USS INT , INT , 2

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