2.					
X	H = [0,1]	porque	las prob.	solo	pueden
valores prob.		ser	positivas		
0 θ/3	Estimador	por mom	entos y	max	vero
1 1/3	Muestras:				
2 1/3	0 -> 10 1 -> 27				
$\frac{1-\theta}{3}$	2 → 23 3 → 40				
← TEO		•			
	ico>	1	۲,	0.10 + 1.	27 + 2.23 +
Media teórica: (Eo(X) Media empirica =			0.10 + 1.27 + 2.23 +		
$\mathbb{F}_{\theta}(X) = 0. \frac{\theta}{3} + 1. \frac{1}{3} + 2. \frac{1}{3} + 3. \frac{1-\theta}{3} = 2-\theta$				1193	
► Estimador por	momentos: 2.	$-\theta = 1/93$	$\Rightarrow \theta = 0$	107 est	rmacion
j j	$\theta = 2 - \overline{X} = \theta$	$=2-\overline{x}$ e			
$\pi(u)$	-(-) a #/	(35) - 2-62	$-\Theta = \Theta$	(Inses	zado)

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(M_{\theta}) = 2 - \mathbb{E}_{\theta}(\overline{X}) = 2 - \mathbb{E}(X) = 2 - (2 - \theta) = \theta$$
 (Insesgado)

Fishinador por maix vero: VERO(θ; X1,..., X100) = $\prod_{j=1}^{n} f(X_j; \theta) = \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)^{10} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{27} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{23} \cdot \left(\frac{1-\theta}{3}\right)^{40} = G \cdot \theta^{10} (1-\theta)^{40}$

log VERO = $log C + 10log \theta + 40log (1-\theta)$ derivando e igulando a cero: $\frac{10}{\theta} = \frac{40}{1-\theta} \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta} = \frac{1/5}{1-\theta}$ estimación i Estimador MAXVERO? $> N_3 = n^2$ veces que sale 3

$$EMV_0 = \frac{N_0}{N_0 + N_3}$$
 estimador

$$f(x;\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{\theta^2} & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0 & \text{if } no \end{cases}$$

$$\Theta = (0, \infty)$$

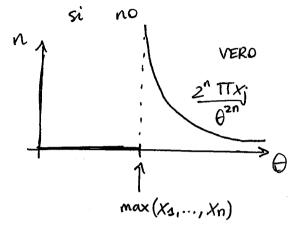
à EMVo?

$$VERO\left(\theta; X_1, ..., X_n\right) = \begin{cases} \int_{j=1}^{n} \frac{2X_j}{\theta^2} = \left(\frac{2}{\theta^2}\right)^n \prod_{j=1}^{n} X_j & \text{si } \theta \geq \max\left(X_1, ..., X_n\right) \end{cases}$$

si
$$\theta \ge \max(x_1,...,x_n)$$

Como esto no se puede derivar, lo hacemos mirando. Se alcanza el máximo de máx VERO cuando 6= max (x1,..., xn)

$$= D \left[EMV_{\theta} = max \left(X_{1}, ..., X_{n} \right) \right]$$



ci
$$M_{\theta}$$
? teórica práctica $E_{\theta}(x) = \overline{x}$ (media muestral) L las iguales

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(X) = \int_{0}^{\theta} x \, \frac{2x}{\theta^{2}} \, dx = \frac{2}{3}\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3}\theta = \overline{x} \Rightarrow \boxed{M_{\theta} = \frac{3}{2}\overline{X}}$$

$$|\underline{6}| X \sim N(\mu, 1) \qquad \mu \in [-1, 1] = \Theta$$

X1,..., Xn mues!

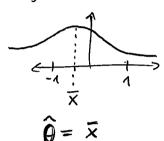
ciestimación por máxima verosimilitud de u?

VERO
$$(\mu; \chi_1, ..., \chi_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n (\chi_i - \mu)^2\right)$$

loganitmos y derivar
$$\longrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - u) = 0 \implies \sum X_i = n\mu = D/U =$$

Pero hay la restricción $\Theta = [-1,1] \ni \mu$. =D tenemos que encontrar el máximo en el intervalo [-1,1].

Hay tres casos:



$$\hat{Q} = \bar{x}$$

$$\hat{Q} = -1$$

$$\hat{\theta} = 1$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \begin{cases} \bar{x} & \text{si } \bar{x} \in (-1,1) \\ 1 & \text{si } \bar{x} > 1 \\ -1 & \text{si } \bar{x} < -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\leftarrow$$
 EMV₀ = max $\left(\min\left(\overline{X}, 1\right), -1\right)$

Si no nos Jan una muestra en específico nos obligan a calcular el estimador (teoría) y no una estimación.

$$\frac{7}{4} \quad (x_{1}) = \frac{1}{4} \quad x \in (0,1)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad (x_{2},1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad x \in (0,1)$$

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$$\frac{1}{4} \quad (x_{2},1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \quad (x_{2},1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x$$

VERO
$$\hat{\theta} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{j+1}x_j}} < 1 \\ 1 & \text{si } \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{j+1}x_j}} > 1 \\ \frac{\sin \text{ eshimación cuando}}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{j+1}x_j}} = 1 \end{cases}$$

[8.]
$$T_{4}$$
, T_{2} insesonados de θ . $\lambda T_{4} + (\lambda - \lambda)T_{2}$ $\lambda \in (0,1)$

Calcular $E_{\theta}(\lambda T_{4} + (\lambda - \lambda)T_{2})$

Por ser insesgados $E_{\theta}(T_{4}) = \theta = E_{\theta}(T_{2})$
 $E_{\theta}(\lambda T_{4} + (\lambda - \lambda)T_{2}) = \lambda E_{\theta}(T_{4}) + (\lambda - \lambda)E_{\theta}(T_{2}) = \lambda \theta + (\lambda - \lambda)\theta = \theta$

Moraleja: La combinación convexa de estimadores insesgados es insegado.

Fabricamos U (muestras de tamaño 2n)

$$U(X_{1},...,X_{2n}) = \frac{1}{2} T_{1}(X_{1},...,X_{n}) + \frac{1}{2} T_{2}(X_{n+1},...,X_{2n})$$

$$\vdots Y(Y_{n}) = \frac{1}{2} T_{2}(X_{n+1},...,X_{2n})$$

$$V_{\theta}(U) = V_{\theta}\left(\frac{1}{2}T_{1}\right) + V_{\theta}\left(\frac{1}{2}T_{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}V_{\theta}(T_{1}) + \frac{1}{4}V_{\theta}(T_{2})$$
independencia
$$de \quad X_{1},...,X_{n}$$
con $X_{n+1},...,X_{2}$

HOJA 5

2.
$$\theta \in \Theta = (0,1)$$
 a) à cota de CRAMER-R

$$\rightarrow Y = \partial_{\theta} \ln f(X_{1}\theta) \longrightarrow T_{X}(\theta) = V_{\theta}(x_{1}\theta)$$

$$\frac{X}{\text{tabla}} = \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln f(0i\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta - 2}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln f(1i\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

alores prob.

$$\frac{1}{\theta}$$
 $\frac{\theta}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{\theta-2}$
 $\frac{1-\frac{\theta}{2}}{\theta}$
 $\frac{1}{\theta}$
 $\frac{\theta}{4}$

$$E_{\theta}(Y) = 0$$

PASO 3

$$\sqrt{\theta}(Y) = \mathbb{E}(Y^2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^2} \cdot \frac{\theta}{4} + \frac{1}{(\theta - 2)^2} \cdot (1 - \frac{\theta}{2}) + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \cdot \frac{\theta}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\theta} - \frac{1}{2(\theta - 2)}$$

b)
$$T = 2\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}^{2}\right)$$

d'insesgado? d'minima varianze.

Tenemos que mirar si $\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(T) = \theta$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(T) = 2\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(X^{2}) = 2\left((-1)^{2}\frac{\theta}{4} + 0^{2}(1 - \frac{\theta}{2}) + 1^{2}\cdot\frac{\theta}{4}\right) = \theta$$

$$\sqrt{\theta}(T) = \frac{4n}{n^2} \sqrt{\theta}(X^2) = \frac{4}{n} \left(\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(X^4) - \mathbb{E}_{\theta}(X^2)^2 \right) = \frac{4}{n} \left(\frac{\theta}{z} - \left(\frac{\theta}{z} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$X \sim Geo(p)$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{p}(X) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$X \sim Geo(p)$$
 $P \in (0,1)$ $\mathbb{E}_p(X) = \frac{1-p}{p}$ $V_p(X) = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$

$$\frac{1}{\overline{X}}$$
 para estimar p

normalidad asintótica

$$\underline{\mathsf{TLC}}: \quad \sqrt{\mathsf{n}}\left(\overline{X}_{(\mathsf{n})} - \frac{1}{\mathsf{p}}\right) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{\mathsf{J-P}}{\mathsf{p}^2}\right)$$

transformación $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$
 $\Rightarrow |g'(x)|^2 = \frac{1}{x^4}$

$$= \sqrt{n} \left(g(\overline{X_n}) - g(\frac{1}{p}) \right) \longrightarrow \sqrt{\left(0, |g'(\sqrt{p})|^2 \cdot \frac{1-p}{p^2} \right)} \longrightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}} - p \right) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N} \left(0, (1-p) p^2 \right)$$

Vamos a hacer los ejercicios [3] y [8], para los cuales vamos a hacer unos cafecules comunes.

(1)
$$X = \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-|x|/\theta}$$
, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ $\theta \in \Theta = (0, \infty)$

$$\theta \in \Theta = (0, \infty)$$

Por simetría
$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(X) = 0$$

 $\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(X^{2k+1}) = 0$ con

•
$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(|x|) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\theta} \cdot e^{-|x|/\theta} dx = \mathcal{I}_{0} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x/\theta}}{2\theta} \cdot e^{-x/\theta} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x/\theta}}{2\theta} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{\infty} y e^{-y} dy$$

$$\int \Gamma(t+1) = \int_{0}^{\infty} yte^{-t}dy$$

$$\Gamma(K+1) = X!$$

$$\bullet \mathbb{E}_{\theta}(X^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\theta} \cdot e^{-|x|/\theta} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot e^{-x/\theta} dx = 0$$

$$= \theta^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} y^{2} e^{-y} dy = \theta^{2} \Gamma(3) = 2\theta^{2}$$

•
$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(x^4) = \theta^4 \Gamma(5) = 24\theta^4$$

$$F_{\theta}(X^{2K}) = \theta^{2K} \Gamma(2K+1) = (2K)! \theta^{2K}$$

(2) (ota de Cramer-Rao
$$f(x;\theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} \cdot e^{-|x|/\theta}$$

$$\ln f(x;\theta) = \ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln \theta - \frac{|x|}{\theta}$$

$$\partial_{\theta} \ln f(x;\theta) = -\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{|x|}{\theta^2}$$

$$Y = \frac{|X| - \theta}{\theta^2} = D E_{\theta}(Y) = 0$$

$$I_{X}(\theta) = V_{\theta}(Y) = \frac{1}{\theta^{4}} V_{\theta}(|X|) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^{4}} \left(\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(|X|^{2}) - \mathbb{E}_{\theta}(|X|)^{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^{4}} \left(2\theta^{2} - \theta^{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\theta^{2}}$$

$$C.C-R = V_{\theta}(T) \ge \frac{1}{nI_{X}(\theta)} = \frac{\theta^{2}}{n}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta}(T) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta}(|\bar{X}|) = \mathbb{E}_{\theta}(|X|) = 0 \implies T \text{ inses gado}$$
 en general

$$V_{\theta}(T) = V_{\theta}(\overline{|X|}) = \frac{V_{\theta}(|X|)}{n} = \frac{\theta^2}{n} = 0$$
 mínima varianza

(4)
$$T = \left(\frac{1}{2n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\chi_{i}^{2}\right)^{1/2}$$
 normalidad asintótica de T

TCL:
$$\sqrt{n}\left(\overline{X^2} - 2\theta^2\right) \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}\left(0, 20\theta^4\right)$$

$$\mathbb{E}(x^2)$$

$$V(X^2)$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}$$
 ; $g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow |g'(x)|^2 = \frac{1}{8x}$

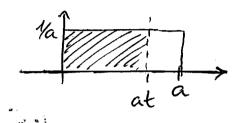
$$\sqrt{n}\left(T-\theta\right) \longrightarrow N\left(0, \frac{1}{16\theta^2} \cdot 20\theta^4\right) \qquad \left|\frac{9!(2\theta^2)}{16\theta^2}\right|^2 = \frac{1}{16\theta^2}$$

H0JA 6

[10.]
$$X \sim \text{Unif}[o,a]$$
 | Intervalo para a $M_n = \max(X_1,...,X_n)$

a) Comprobar que
$$\mathbb{P}(\frac{M_n}{a} \le t) = t^n$$

$$P(\frac{Mn}{a} \le t) = P(X \le at)^n = t^n$$
 $0 \le t \le 1$



b) Dado
$$x \in (0,1)$$
. Hallar C1 y C2 para que

$$\mathbb{P}_{a}\left(\frac{M_{n}}{a} \leq C_{1}\right) = \mathbb{P}_{a}\left(\frac{M_{n}}{a} \geq C_{2}\right) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$C_1^n = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{M_n}{\alpha} \leq C_1\right) = \frac{\alpha}{2} = \mathbb{D}\left[C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right]$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} = \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{M_n}{\alpha} \ge C_2\right) = 1 - \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{M_n}{\alpha} \le C_2\right) = 1 - C_2^n = \mathbb{D}\left[C_2 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{n}{2}}\right]$$

Probabilidad (anter del experimento):

$$1-\alpha = \mathbb{P}\left(C_1 \leq \frac{M_n}{\alpha} \in C_2\right)$$

Muestra $x_1,...,x_n \longrightarrow m_n = \max(x_1,...,x_n)$

Confianza:
$$\frac{m_n}{C_2} \le a \le \frac{m_n}{C_1}$$

9. X~ N(Mo,
$$\sigma^2$$
)
cono vido

$$T_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu_0)^2$$

oz parâmetro desconocido a estimar

a) à distribución de Tr?

$$\mathbb{E}_{\sigma^{2}}(T_{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{E}_{\sigma^{2}}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}) = \frac{n}{n} \mathbb{E}_{\sigma^{2}}((x_{i} - \mu_{0})^{2}) = \frac{n}{n} V(x_{i}) = \sigma^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\mathbb{E}_{\sigma^2}(T_n) = \sigma^2$ (insesgado)

$$T_{n} = \frac{\left(\frac{\lambda_{i} - \mu_{o}}{n}\right)^{2}}{\left(\frac{\lambda_{i} - \mu_{o}}{n}\right)^{2}} = \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n} \chi_{n}^{2}, \text{ porque} \quad \chi_{k}^{2} = \chi_{1}^{2} + \dots + \chi_{k}^{2}$$

$$\chi_{k}^{2} = \chi_{1}^{2} + \dots + \chi_{k}^{2}$$

$$\chi_{k}^{2} = \chi_{1}^{2} + \dots + \chi_{k}^{2}$$

$$\chi_{k}^{2} = \chi_{1}^{2} + \dots + \chi_{k}^{2}$$

$$\chi_{2}^{2}$$
 χ_{2}^{2} χ_{n}^{2}

Probabilidad:

$$P\left(\chi_{n,1}^{2}, -\alpha/2 \leq \chi_{n}^{2} \leq \chi_{n,\alpha/2}^{2}\right) = 1-\alpha$$

$$Y_{n,\alpha/2}^{2}$$

$$P\left(\frac{\sigma^{2}}{n}\chi_{n,\alpha-\alpha/2}^{2} \leq \frac{\sigma^{2}}{n}\chi_{n,\alpha-\alpha/2}^{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\chi_{n_1,1-\alpha/2}^2 \leq T_n \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\chi_{n_1,\alpha/2}^2\right) = 1-\alpha$$

Estadística: (realización de una muestra)

Confianza
$$1-\alpha: \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \chi_{n_1,1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2 \leq \hat{t_n} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \chi_{n_1,\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2$$

$$= D \frac{f_n \cdot n}{\chi_{n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} \leq D^2 \leq \frac{f_n \cdot n}{\chi_{n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}$$

|M.|
$$X = S + Y$$
 $Y \sim Exp(1)$ $S > 0$ $T_n = min(x_1, ..., x_n)$
a) Comprobar que $F_{T_n}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < S \\ 1 - e^{-n(t-S)} & t \ge S \end{cases}$

$$P(Y>t) = e^{-t} \qquad t \ge 0$$

$$f_{Y}(t) = e^{-t} \qquad t \ge 0$$

$$P(X>s) = P(S+Y>s) = P(Y>s-S) = e^{-(s-S)}$$
 para $s > S$

$$P(T_n > t) = P(x > t)^n = e^{-n(t-s)} \quad \text{para} \quad t \ge s$$

$$\Rightarrow P(T_n < t) = F_n(t) = 1 - e^{-n(t-s)} \quad t \ge s.$$

b)
$$\alpha \in (0,1)$$
 $\mathbb{P}_{S}(T_{n} \leq C_{1}) = \mathbb{P}_{S}(T \geq C_{2}) = \alpha/2$

$$P(T_n > C_2) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$P(T_n \leq C_1) = 1 - |P(T_n > C_1)| = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$e^{-n(C_2 - S)}$$
despejamos C₁ y C₂

c) \hat{t} estimación Tn. Calcula intervalo confianza $1-\alpha$ para f. $C_1 < \hat{t} < C_2$ con confianza $1-\alpha$

HOJA 7 (A

2.
$$X \sim N(\mu_1 \sigma^2)$$
 $\mu_1 \sigma^2$ desconocidos

muestra de tamaño .

con
$$\bar{x} = 12/14$$

a)

$$y con S = 12/14$$

Estamos comparando u con 13.

REGION DE RECHAZO Region de rechazo: $d\bar{x} < \mu_0 - t_{n-1, \alpha} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{n}}$?

Region de rechazo: $d\bar{x} < \mu_0 - t_{n-1, \alpha} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{n}}$?

12'11 - 1-10'16 12'06 para a = 2'50

$$12'11 < 13 - \frac{1}{4}(2'5) \cdot \frac{1'479}{\sqrt{12}} = 12'11 < 13 - 2'2 \cdot \frac{1'479}{\sqrt{12}} = 12'06$$

No podemos rechazar.

$$\frac{(n-1) 5^{2}}{5_{0}^{2}} < \chi^{2}$$

$$\frac{11}{10^{1} \text{ algo}}$$
11
318

x = 5%

podemos rechazar

$$\frac{\overline{5.}}{\overline{X_4}} = \frac{100}{16}$$

$$\overline{X}_1 = 0'6$$

$$N_2 = 250$$

$$\overline{X_2} = \frac{175}{250} = 0^1 +$$

Ho:
$$P_1 = P_2$$
 rechazo si $|\overline{X_1} - \overline{X_2}| > \frac{Z_{X/2}}{\sqrt{p(1-p)(\frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{1}{N_2})}}$ con $\overline{p} = \frac{N_1 \overline{X_1} + N_2 \overline{X_2}}{N_4 + N_2}$

podemos rechazar No

rechazo si:
$$\overline{X_1} - \overline{X_2} < -\overline{Z_x} \sqrt{\overline{p}(1-\overline{p})(\frac{1}{n_x} + \frac{1}{n_z})}$$

Muestra de tamaiño n

 $H_0 = p = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{p}{0}$

Contamos el nº de unos

a) n = 200, \(\alpha = 5\% joué se requiere para rechazar la hipótesis!

b) n. general pero grande, $\alpha = 5\%$, Sale 57% de caras.

c) Calcular una fórmula explicita del p-valor?

a) x= proporcion de unos Region de rechazo: $|\bar{x}-\frac{1}{2}| > Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{2})}}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{2} Z_{\alpha/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ => Rechazamos si : $|\bar{x}-1/2| \ge \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1/96 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{200}}$

b) Conocemos x y ~ din? Si $n = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1'96}{0'07}\right)^2$ recha7amos, por el contrario, tenemos que acepta

c) ¿2/2?

$$|\bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2} Z_{4/2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \implies \phi(|\bar{x} - 1/2|, 2\sqrt{n}) = 1 - \alpha/2 \implies 0$$

$$= 0 \quad \alpha = 2 \left(1 - \phi(|\bar{x} - 1/2| 2\sqrt{n}) \right)$$

4. n=10

X:= colesterol antes Y:= colesterol después

Ho = nivel antes y despué coinciden $\alpha = 5\%$

(X,Y) Suponemos normalidad

Lo cuidado: No es el caso de dos poblaciones independiente X e Y no son independientes.

Es 1 población y 2 características (antes y después)

Consideramos V = X - Y

 \Rightarrow $H_0 = \mu = 0 = \mu_0$

 $U \sim Normal(\mu, \sigma^2)$

T desconocida

Recharo: $|\bar{u}-0| > t_{q,q/2} \cdot \frac{S_m}{\sqrt{n}}$

 $\bar{i} = 5/5$ $S_n = 10$

 $5'5 \ge 2'26. \frac{10}{\sqrt{10}} = 7'15$

No se cumple No recharamos Tenemos que aceptar Ho.

H0JA 7 (B)

[2] Ho: (porœutaje de peces adultos $\leq 20 \, \mathrm{cm}$) es $\leq 10\%$ n=6

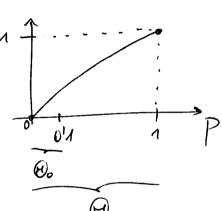
Rechazo si al menos 1 inferior a 20 cm. a) di Nivel de significación? de Funcion de potencia?

$$X \sim Ber(p)$$
 $p \in \Theta = (0,1)$

Ho: p < 10%

Función de potencia -> B(p) =
$$\mathbb{P}_p(\text{rechazar}) = \mathbb{P}_p(\text{Bin}(6,p) \ge 1)$$

=D B(p) = 1 - $\mathbb{P}(\text{Bin}(6,p) = 0) = 1 - (1-p)^6$



Po'05 (rechatar) - \$ (0'05)

c) Si
$$P = 20\%$$
, cicuál es la probabilidad de aceptar?
 $P_{0/2}$ (aceptar) = $1 - P_{0/2}$ (rechazar) = $1 - \beta(0/2)$

nº de días

Contrastar que Ho:p>0'2 \(\mathcal{O}_0 = (0/2, 1) \)

Rechazo si Xs,..., X10≥3.

d'Eurcien de potencia y significación?

 $B(p) = \mathbb{P}_{p} (\text{rechazar}) = \mathbb{P}_{p} (\min(x_{1},...,x_{10}) \ge 3) = \mathbb{P}_{p} (X_{1} \ge 3,...,X_{10} \ge 3) =$

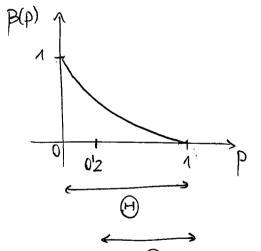
$$= \mathbb{P}_{p} \left(X \ge 3 \right)^{10}$$

$$\sqrt{X} \sim Geo(p)$$

 $\left(\left(1 - p \right)^2 \right)^{10}$

$$\mathbb{P}_{p}(\bar{X}=1) = p$$

$$P_{P}(X=2) = P(1-P)$$



Significación
$$B(0/2) = (0/8)^{20} = 1/15\%$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 8 & X & f(x;\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} e^{-x^2/2\theta} \end{array}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $\theta \in (0, \infty) = (\Theta)$

PASO 1: Calcular VERO

funcion de
$$\theta$$

1) VERO $(\theta; X_1, ..., X_n) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\theta}}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{\sum X_1^2}{2\theta}\right)^n$

$$V \in RO(0^+) = 0$$

PASO 3: RV PASO 4: Región de rechazo (Fijar c)

$$\log V$$

-s obtinemos mejor estimación

$$\rightarrow \theta = \overline{X^2}$$

máximo absoluto.

$$RV = \frac{\sup_{\theta \in \Theta_{0}} VERO(\theta)}{\sup_{\theta \in (0, \infty)} VERO(\theta)} = \frac{VERO(\frac{1}{x^{2}})}{VERO(\frac{1}{x^{2}})} = 1 \quad \text{si} \quad \theta_{0} \gg x^{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon RO(\bar{x}i)}}{\sqrt{\epsilon RO(\bar{x}i)}} = 4$$

$$\Re i \quad \theta_0 \gg \overline{\chi^2}$$

$$\frac{V \in PO\left(\theta_{o}\right)}{V \in RO\left(\overline{\chi}^{2}\right)}$$

$$\theta_0 < \sqrt{\chi^2}$$

4) Rechazo si RV < C (poco verosimil) KV trozo 1 siempre RV=1 -> nunca rechazo trozo 2:

$$RV = \left(\frac{\overline{x^2}}{\theta_0}\right)^{n/2} exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\overline{x^2}}{\theta_0} n + \frac{1}{2} n\right)$$

Región rechazo:
$$\left(\frac{\overline{\chi^2}}{\theta_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{\overline{\chi^2}}{\theta_0}n + \frac{1}{2}n\right) \le C$$
 Λ $\overline{\chi^2} > \theta_0$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} X \qquad f(x;\lambda) = \frac{\lambda}{2} e^{-\lambda |x|} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sqrt{ERO}(\lambda; x_1, ..., x_n) = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^n \cdot e^{-n\lambda(|x_1| + ... + |x_n|)} = \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right)^n \cdot e^{-n\lambda|x_1|}$$

$$\log \sqrt{ERO} = n \log \left(\frac{\lambda}{2}\right) - n\lambda|x_1| \qquad \text{igualamos a cero}$$

$$y \text{ despejamos } \lambda \qquad \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\lambda}{|x_1|}$$

Ho:
$$\lambda=2$$
 RV calibre c

$$RV = \frac{VERO(2)}{VERO(\frac{1}{|x|})}$$

$$Region rechazo: RV < C$$

$$RV = \frac{VERO(2)}{VERO(\frac{1}{|x|})}$$

$$Region - 2n|x| + n$$

$$g(|x|) = RV \quad con \quad g(x) = (2x)^n e^{-2nx+n}$$

$$Region de rechazo cuando |x| < m \ o |x| > M.$$

Función de potencia:

$$|P_{\overline{x}}| \leq |\overline{x}| \leq M$$