

N1

размер выборки - n

1)  $N(\alpha, \sigma^2)$  ОПИ:

•  $\Theta(\alpha, \sigma^2)$

$$L_x(\Theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_\Theta(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\alpha)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sigma^2 n)^{n/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (x_i-\alpha)^2}$$

$$\ell_x(\Theta) = \ln L_x(\Theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{n}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha)^2$$

Для нахождения ОПИ нужно максимизировать по  $\alpha$  и  $\sigma^2$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_x}{\partial \alpha} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}$$

"опи" 

$$\frac{\partial \ell_x}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \quad -\frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha)^2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha)^2 = 0$$

$$-\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\hat{\alpha})^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} \Rightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha)^2$$

"опи" 

•  $\Theta = \sigma^2$ , а изв-ко:

$$L_x(\Theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_\Theta(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_i-\alpha)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sigma^2 n)^{n/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (x_i-\alpha)^2}$$

$$\ell_x(\Theta) = \ln L_x(\Theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma^2 - \frac{n}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_x(\Theta)}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha)^2$$

"опи" 

• если  $\alpha$ , если  $\sigma^2$  изв-ко:

$L_x(\Theta), \ell_x(\Theta)$  посчитаны в прошлых пунктах.

$$\frac{\partial \ell_x(\Theta)}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i-\alpha) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

"опи" 

a.g:

$$i = \mathbb{E}_\alpha \left( \frac{\partial \ell_x(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} \right)^2 = -\mathbb{E}_\alpha \frac{\partial^2 \ell_x(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha^2} = -\mathbb{E}_\alpha \left( \frac{n}{\delta^2} \right) = \frac{n}{\delta^2}$$

$$\hookrightarrow i^{-1} = \frac{\delta^2}{n}$$

2) Pois( $\theta$ ). асимпт. дисп:

$$\ln L_\theta = \prod_{i=1}^n P_\theta(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_x}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial \ln L_\theta}{\partial \lambda} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln \lambda - n\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i \right)'_\lambda = \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left( \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} e^{-\lambda} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln(\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}) - \ln(x_i!)) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln \lambda^{x_i} + \ln e^{-\lambda} - \ln x_i!) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln \lambda - n\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i!$$

$$i = -\mathbb{E}_\lambda \frac{\partial^2 \ell_x(\lambda)}{\partial \lambda^2} = \left( \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \right)'_\lambda = -\mathbb{E}_\lambda \left( -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \mathbb{E}_\lambda \left( \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = \frac{n \cdot \lambda}{\lambda^2} = \frac{n}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow i^{-1} = \frac{\lambda}{n}$$

N2 • дискрет. распр. в-тей, ком. отсылают вер-ть того, что сб пришел ли-е одноти из k-категории

$$L_\theta(\theta) = \prod_{j=1}^k P_\theta(X_j=j) = \prod_{j=1}^k \theta_j^{n_j} \quad \text{н}_j - сколько элем-в в j-выборке}$$

$$\ln L_\theta(\theta) = \ln L_\infty(\theta) = \sum_{j=1}^k \ln \theta_j.$$

Метод множат-я Лагранжса:

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \theta_j = 1 \quad \theta_j \geq 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \ln L_\theta(\theta) = \sum_{j=1}^k \ln \theta_j + \lambda \left( 1 - \sum_{j=1}^k \theta_j \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_x}{\partial \theta} = \frac{n_j}{\theta_j} - \lambda = 0$$

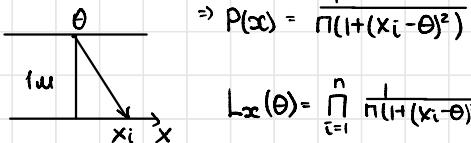
$$\hat{\theta}_j = \frac{n_j}{\lambda} \quad \rightarrow \lambda = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j = n \quad \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_j = \frac{n_j}{n} \quad j \in [1, k]$$

Соотн-ка, т.к. при  $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$E(\hat{\theta}_j) = E\left(\frac{n_j}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} E(n_j) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^k n_j \cdot P_\theta(X_j=n_j) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^k n_j \theta_j = \frac{n}{n} \sum_{j=1}^k \theta_j = \theta \Rightarrow \text{збч выполняется}$$

$\Rightarrow$  соотн-ка

N3



$$L_x(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + (x_i - \theta)^2} = \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + (x_i - \theta)^2}$$

↪ Одномарковые оценки:

•  $n=1$ 

$$L_{x_1}(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2}$$

$$\ell_{x_1}(\theta) = \ln \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2} = -\left( \ln \frac{1}{\pi} + \ln (1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_{x_1}}{\partial \theta} = -\left( \frac{1}{\pi} + 1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2 \right)' \Big|_{\theta} = \frac{(x_1 - \theta)}{1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2} = 0 \rightsquigarrow \hat{\theta} = x_1$$

•  $n=2$ 

$$L_{x_1, x_2}(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x_2 - \theta)^2}$$

$$\ell_{x_1, x_2} = \ln \left( \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x_2 - \theta)^2} \right) = -\left( \ln \frac{1}{\pi^2} + \ln (1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2) + \ln (1 + (x_2 - \theta)^2) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_{x_1, x_2}}{\partial \theta} = -\left( \frac{\partial (x_1 - \theta)}{1 + (x_1 - \theta)^2} + \frac{\partial (x_2 - \theta)}{1 + (x_2 - \theta)^2} \right) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$$

•  $\hat{\mu} - \text{ано} \quad \hat{\theta}_0 = \hat{\mu}$ 

$$X_{k+1} = X_k - \frac{f'(x_k)}{f''(x_k)} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{k+1} = \hat{\theta}_k - (\ell''_{\theta}(\theta_k))^{-1} \ell'_{\theta}(\theta_k)$$

где  $\frac{d\ell}{dx}$

$$L_x(\mu) = \frac{1}{\pi^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$\ell_x(\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left( \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x_i - \mu)^2} \right) = -\sum_{i=1}^n \left( \ln \pi + \ln (1 + (x_i - \mu)^2) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell_x}{\partial \mu} = \left( -\sum_{i=1}^n \ln (1 + (x_i - \mu)^2) \right)' \Big|_{\mu} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2x_i - 2\mu}{1 + (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell_x}{\partial \mu^2} = \left( -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2x_i - 2\mu}{1 + (x_i - \mu)^2} \right)' \Big|_{\mu} = -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-((x_i - \mu)^2) + (x_i - \mu) \cdot (2x_i - 2\mu)}{(1 + (x_i - \mu)^2)^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2(1 - (x_i - \mu)^2)}{(1 + (x_i - \mu)^2)^2}$$

$$-1 \cdot (1 + (x_i - \mu)^2) - (x_i - \mu)(2x_i - 2\mu) = -1 - (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2(x_i - \mu)^2 = -(1 - (x_i - \mu)^2)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_1 - \hat{\mu} = \hat{\theta}_1 = \hat{\mu} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - \hat{\mu}}{1 + (x_i - \hat{\mu})^2}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1 - (x_i - \hat{\mu})^2}{(1 + (x_i - \hat{\mu})^2)^2}}$$

Изначально эту теорему не имеет применения то, функция правоты должна быть дифференцируемой по параметру. Но аналитически производной не может быть. Исп. одномеровые оценки и Th. с лекции (про  $\hat{\theta}_0$ -ано), смогли решить эту проблему.

В качестве  $\hat{\theta}_0$  взяли выборочную медиану