BRUNO BORGES DE SOUZA LISTA 3 Exercício 9. 6 (moment Matching)

• Pela ideia do moment Matching, dercemos corresponder os momentos empiricos m L S com os momentos da distribuição, dado por $\langle x \rangle = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$, $Var(x) = \frac{\alpha \beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^2(\alpha + \beta + 1)}$

· Fazendo m = (x), Var(x) = S. temos que simplesmente excrerser & e B em função de m e S:

$$m = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} = \rangle (\alpha + \beta) m = \alpha \text{ ou } \alpha = \frac{\beta m}{1 - m} \langle - \rangle \beta = \alpha \frac{1 - m}{m}$$

$$5 = \frac{\alpha \beta}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2}(\alpha + \beta + 1)} \Rightarrow 5 = \frac{\alpha^{2} \frac{1 - m}{m}}{\alpha^{2}(1 + 2\frac{1 - m}{m} + (\frac{1 - m}{m})^{2})(\alpha + \alpha \frac{1 - m}{m} + 1)}$$

$$5 = \frac{\alpha^{2}(1 + 2\frac{1 - m}{m} + (\frac{1 - m}{m})^{2})(\alpha + \alpha \frac{1 - m}{m} + 1)}{1 - m}$$

$$S = \frac{1-m}{m^2 + \frac{2^{\frac{1}{m^2}} + \frac{2^{\frac{1}{m^2}} + \frac{1-2^{\frac{1}{m^2}} + \frac{1}{m^2}}{m^2}}{m^2}} \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{m}} + 2^{\frac{1}{m^2}} + \frac{1-2^{\frac{1}{m}} + 2^{\frac{1}{m^2}}}{m^2}}{m^2} \right) \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{m}} + 2^{\frac{1}{m^2}} + 2^{\frac{1}{m^2}}}{m^2} \right)}{m^2}$$

$$S = \frac{1-m}{\frac{1}{m^2}(\alpha+m)} = x+m = \frac{m^2(1-m)}{5} (=) \alpha = \frac{m(m-m^2-5)}{5}$$
Diferente de distribucició normal, e mant

Diferente da distribuição normal, o moment matching da distribuição liste não equirale ao neu MLE. Podemos calcular o log Likelihood e depois as derivadas parisais de L com relação a α α β para iguala-las a Bero:

$$\frac{3}{3\alpha}L = N(Y(\alpha+\beta) - Y(\alpha)) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log x^{i} = 0$$

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$$\frac{3}{3\beta}L = N(Y(\alpha+\beta) - Y(\beta)) + \sum_{i$$

Portanto, como o MFE da distribuição lesta não é fur uma expressão fechada, não é possíved afirmar ma correspondência com o momento matching.

· Um contra-ecumplo computacional seria no matlate gerar ruma distribuição leta com 1000 amostrar:

>> > = betaknd (1.5,1.25,1000,1);

E comparar os valores de « e B com o MLE encontrado:

>> Phat = m1e (v. 'dustribution'. 'Icota')

Phat =

1.5227 1.2946

m= mean (r); S= var(y);

 $alf2 = \frac{m(m-m^2 s)}{s} = 1.5281$

beta = alfa 1-m = 1.3080

Uma broa ideia reria encontrar o MLE resolvando o dado sistema não-linear com valores iniciais de B, pois evres Valores re aproximam do m10 encontrado.