Exercisio Statistica: 27/05/2019

Sid {X1, X2, X3, X4} in compione cossile di distribuzione esponenziale con parametro

O per "nessuno"

. Il numero consispondente ello stimator

. 4 se Ty, Tz sono non-distorti

. 5 se T1, T3 some non-dintovti

· 6 se Tz, T3 sono non distorti

.7 se per "tutti e tre"

{X1, X2, X3, X4} ~ Exp()

Si considerino i requenti stimatori.

- Tu = X3

$$\int_{2} = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2}{3}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{X_4 + X_2 + X_3}{6} - \frac{X_3 + X_4}{4}$$

1- and too i precedenti stimatori sono non-distorti?

$$E(T_4) = E(X_5) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$B(T_1) = E(T_1) - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\emptyset}{0}$$

$$B(A) = E(A) - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{E}(\overline{12}) = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{X_1 + 2X_2}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{E}(X_1 + 2X_3) = \frac{1}{3}\mathbb{E}(X_1) + \frac{2}{3}\mathbb{E}(X_2) = \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda}\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$B(T_2) = \mathbb{E}(T_2) - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}(\overline{13}) = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3}}{6} + \frac{X_{3} + X_{4}}{4}\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{2(X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3}) + 3(X_{3} + X_{4})}{12}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \mathbb{E}\left(2X_{1} + 2X_{2} + 2X_{3}) + \mathbb{E}(3X_{3} + 3X_{4})\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(2\mathbb{E}(X_{1}) + 2\mathbb{E}(X_{2}) + 5\mathbb{E}(X_{3}) + 3\mathbb{E}(X_{4})\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$$

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$$B(B) = E(B) - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\emptyset}{\emptyset}$$

T4. Tz e T3 sono stimatori non distorti, dunque la visporta é 7.

Calcolare la varianza dello stimatore Tr.
Inserire la visposta come funcione di R, ad un solo parametro function (lambda) [...]

Inserire 12 virports come functione di R, 20 cm solo personnetro function (12mbd2) 1. Si vicordi che $\lambda > 0$, per cui decidismo che se $\lambda \leq 0$, la funcione deve restituire 0.

$$Vor(T_A) = Vor(X_3) = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(X_3 - \mathbb{E}(X_3)\right)^2\right]$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(X_3^2\right) - \mathbb{E}(X_3)^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\lambda^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X_{3}^{2}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot \int_{x} (x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{\lambda x} dx = -x^{2} \cdot e^{\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} 2x \cdot e^{\lambda x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{\lambda x} dx = -x^{2} \cdot e^{\lambda x} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} 2x \cdot e^{\lambda x} dx$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{\lambda x} dx = -x^{2} \cdot e$$

3- Quale tra gli stimatori II, Tz, Tz, E preferibile (in termini di emore quadratico medio)?

$$V_{\partial Y}(T_4) = V_{\partial Y}(X_3) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

$$Vor(Tz) = Vor\left(\frac{X_1 + 2X_2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{q} Vor(X_1 + 2X_2) = \frac{1}{q} Vor(X_1) + \frac{4}{q} Vor(X_2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{q \lambda^2} + \frac{4}{q \lambda^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{1}{q} + \frac{4}{q}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{q \lambda^2}$$

$$Vor(\overline{13}) = Vor\left(\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3}{6} + \frac{X_3 + X_4}{4}\right) = Vor\left(\frac{2X_1 + 2X_2 + 2X_3 + 3X_3 + 3X_4}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{199} \left(Vor(2X_1) + Vor(2X_2) + Vor(5X_3) + Vor(3X_4)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{199} \left(4 \cdot Vor(X_1) + 4Vor(X_2) + 25 Vor(X_3) + 9 Vor(X_4)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{144} \left(\frac{4}{\lambda^2} + \frac{4}{\lambda^2} + \frac{25}{\lambda^2} + \frac{9}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{144} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left(4 + 4 + 25 + 9 \right) = \frac{1}{144} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \cdot 42$$

$$= \frac{1}{42} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \left(4 + 4 + 25 + 9 \right) = \frac{1}{42} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \cdot 42$$

$$MSE(T_1) = Nov(T_1) + E[(T_1 - \frac{1}{\lambda})^2] = 0$$

$$= Nov(T_1) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

MSE (Tz) = Nov(Tz) +
$$\mathbb{E}\left(Tz - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2$$
 = Nov(Tz) = $\frac{5}{9\lambda^2}$

$$MSE(T) = Vov(TS) + E[(TS - \frac{1}{\lambda^2})^2] \rightarrow 0$$

$$= Vov(TS) = \frac{7}{24\lambda^2}$$

In termini di errore quadratico medio T3 è lo stimatore preferibile, dunque la virposto ¿ lo 3.

4-Dopo ever determinato b stimatore di massima vevosomiglianza $\hat{\lambda}$ per λ , inseriore la stima per il sequente compione cossoble:

10.50	1.00	19.30	04.5	1.20	0.80	2-60	11.50	1.70	4.30

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot N = \frac{1}{55.6} \cdot 10 = 0.01798561151 \cdot 10 = 0.4798561151$$

$$L(\lambda : Y_1, Y_{10}) = \frac{10}{11} (\lambda \cdot \tilde{e}^{\lambda x}) = \lambda^{10} \cdot \tilde{e}^{\lambda} \stackrel{>}{\sim} 10$$

$$L(\lambda_{i}, Y_{1}, Y_{10}) = \frac{10}{11} (\lambda_{i}, \tilde{e}^{\lambda_{x}}) = \lambda_{i}^{10} \cdot \tilde{e}^{\lambda_{i}} = \lambda_{i}^{10} \cdot \tilde{e}^{\lambda_{i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{8\lambda} \ell(\lambda_i; \chi_i, \chi_{10}) = \frac{10}{\lambda} - 10 \, \bar{y} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{\bar{y}}$$