

T1

$$\{ \sim R(0, \theta) , \underline{\theta > 0}$$

лес. метод.

$$\theta \in \square = (0, +\infty)$$

близорукая \vec{x}_n

оценка

$$\tilde{\theta}_1 = 2\bar{x} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_2 = x_{\min}$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_3 = x_{\max}$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_4 = x_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n x_i$$

$$M\{ = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x dF(x, \theta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

($p(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} \{a, b\}$)

$$p(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \{0, \theta\}$$

$$M\{\xi^2\} = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot 1 \cdot dx = \frac{\theta^2}{3}$$

$$D\{\xi\} = M\xi^2 - (M\xi)^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{3} - \frac{\theta^2}{4} = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$$

нашум. неглуб.

~~Оп.~~ распределение

$$\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R} \quad M\tilde{\theta} = \theta$$

суп. симм.

$$\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|\tilde{\theta} - \theta| > \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \forall \theta > 0 \quad M\tilde{\theta}_1 = M\left(2 \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \theta$$

x_i - звук - зма разброс. в. бр. $x_i \sim R(\theta)$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Mx_i = \frac{2}{n} \cdot n M\xi = \theta$$

\Rightarrow для разброса

$$2) D\tilde{\theta}_1 = D\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Dx_i = \frac{4}{n^2} n D\xi = \\ = \frac{\theta^2}{3n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\forall \theta > 0$ ~~бес.~~ \Rightarrow симм. нс
гам. фн.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \tilde{\theta}_2 = x_{min}$$

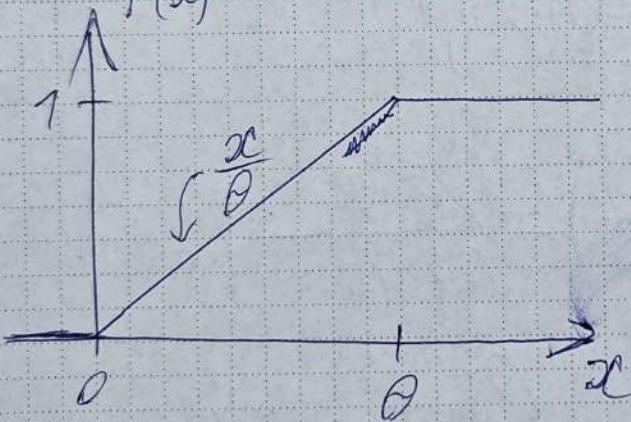
$$1) \forall \theta > 0 \quad M\tilde{\theta}_2 = Mx_{min}$$

$$\{ \sim F(x)$$

$$\{_{min} \sim 1 - (1 - F(x))^n$$

$$= \phi(x)$$

$$y(x) = \phi'(x) = n(1 - F(x))^{n-1} \cdot F'(x) \textcircled{3}$$



$$\textcircled{3} \quad n \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \{(0, \theta)\}$$

$$Mx_{min} = \int_0^\theta x \cdot n \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx =$$

$$= - \int_0^\theta n \cdot (1-t) t^{n-1} \cdot \theta dt \stackrel{t \Rightarrow x = \theta(1-t)}{=} = n \int_0^1 (t^{n-1} - t^n) dt = n \theta \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\text{cineux!}$$

Понятие, максимум, минимум ^{оценка} касательной.

$$\hat{\theta}_2' = (n+1)x_{\min}$$

$$M\hat{\theta}_2' = (n+1)Mx_{\min} = \theta \quad \text{как выше}$$

$$2) D\hat{\theta}_2' = D((n+1)x_{\min}) = (n+1)^2 Dx_{\min}$$

$$Mx_{\min}^2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 n \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \\ = \int_0^1 \theta^2 (1-t)^2 n \cdot t^{n-1} dt = n \theta^2 \int_0^1 (t^{n-1} - 2t^n + t^{n+1}) dt = \\ = n \theta^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} \right) = \frac{\theta^2 \cdot 2}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

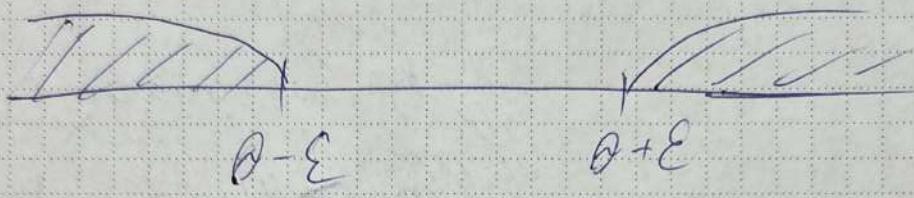
$$Dx_{\min} = \frac{2\theta^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)^2} = \theta^2 \cdot \left(\frac{2(n+1) - (n+2)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \right) = \\ = \frac{n\theta^2}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \quad \cancel{\rightarrow 0}$$

$$D\hat{\theta}_2' = (n+1)^2 Dx_{\min} = \frac{n\theta^2}{n+2} \cancel{\rightarrow 0} \quad \text{при } n \rightarrow \infty$$

По определению:

$$\forall \theta > 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|\tilde{\theta}_2 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

Хотим показать что ~~нечастотное~~ несогласованное

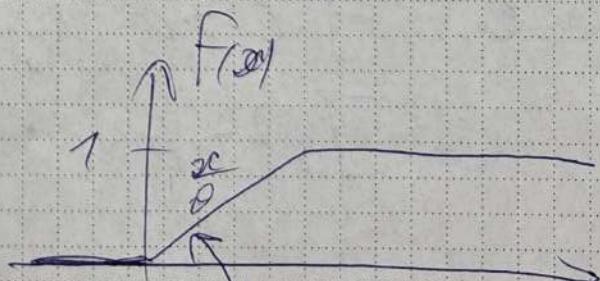


$$P(|\tilde{\theta}_2 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) \geq P(\tilde{\theta}_2 \geq \theta + \varepsilon) =$$

$$= P((n+1)x_{min} \geq \theta + \varepsilon) = P(x_{min} \geq \frac{\theta + \varepsilon}{n+1}) =$$

$$= 1 - \phi\left(\frac{\theta + \varepsilon}{n+1}\right) \quad \text{---}$$

$$\phi(x) = 1 - (1 - F(x))^n$$



$$\theta + \varepsilon > 0$$

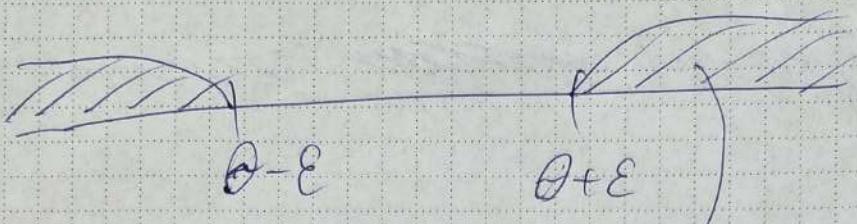
\Rightarrow при каком-либо $n \geq N$ мы имеем

$$\text{---} \quad 1 - \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{\theta + \varepsilon}{\theta(n+1)}\right)^n\right) = \left(1 - \frac{\theta + \varepsilon}{\theta(n+1)}\right)^n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} e^{-\frac{\theta + \varepsilon}{\theta}} > 0$$

\Rightarrow величина $\tilde{\theta}_2$ не согласованна

Условие на сходимость нормы $\theta_2 = x_{\min}$:

$$P(|x_{\min} - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) = P(x_{\min} \leq \theta + \varepsilon) \quad \text{□}$$



$$\left(P(x_{\min} \geq \theta + \varepsilon) = 0 \right)$$

Вероятность попадания в зону = 0

$$\Rightarrow P(\theta - \varepsilon) = 1 - (1 - F(\theta - \varepsilon))^n = 1$$

$$= 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\theta - \varepsilon}{\theta}\right)^n = 1 - \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\theta}\right)^n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

и.е. $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ $\exists \theta > 0 : \frac{\varepsilon}{\theta} < 1$

$\Rightarrow \theta_2$ не abs. сходимость.

$$③ \tilde{\theta}_3 = x_{\max}$$

$$M\tilde{\theta}_3 = Mx_{\max}$$

$$x_{\max} \sim \left(F(x) \right)^n$$

$\Psi(x)$

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = n \left(\frac{x}{\theta} \right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} f(\theta)$$

$$Mx_{\max} = \int_0^{\infty} x \cdot n \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\theta} \right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} dx =$$

$$= \frac{n}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{\theta^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \theta$$

смешанная
оценка

$$\tilde{\theta}_3' = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot x_{\max}$$

$$M\tilde{\theta}_3' = \frac{n+1}{n} Mx_{\max} = \theta \quad \underline{\text{значит.}}$$

$$D\tilde{\theta}_3' = \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^2 Dx_{\max}$$

$$Mx_{\max}^2 = \int_0^{\infty} x^2 n \left(\frac{x}{\theta} \right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \cdot \frac{\theta^{n+2}}{n+2} = \frac{\theta^2 n}{n+2}$$

$$D_{\max} = \theta^2 \left(\frac{n}{n+2} - \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} \right) = \cancel{\theta^2 \left(\frac{n(n+1)^2 - n^2(n+2)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \right)}$$

$$= \dots = \frac{n \theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2}$$

$$D \tilde{\theta}_3^1 = \frac{\theta^2}{n(n+2)} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow Inv. Cosmogenesia

T1. ① Так - то сходимость оценки
 $\tilde{Q}_3^1 = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot x_{\max}$ не определена.

Док. $\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \rightarrow P(|\tilde{Q}_3^1 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$

$$\begin{aligned} P(|\tilde{Q}_3^1 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) &= P(\tilde{Q}_3^1 - \theta \geq \varepsilon) + P(-(\tilde{Q}_3^1 - \theta) \geq \varepsilon) \\ &= P(\tilde{Q}_3^1 - \theta \geq \varepsilon) + P(\tilde{Q}_3^1 - \theta \leq -\varepsilon) = P(\tilde{Q}_3^1 \geq \theta + \varepsilon) + \\ &+ P(\tilde{Q}_3^1 \leq \theta - \varepsilon) = P\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \cdot x_{\max} \geq \theta + \varepsilon\right) + \\ &\rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow \text{дно сходимое} \\ &\text{известно!} \end{aligned}$$

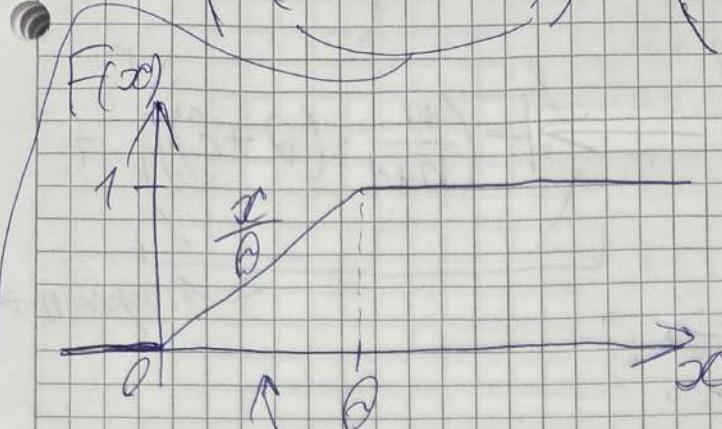
$$\begin{aligned} + P\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \cdot x_{\max} \leq \theta - \varepsilon\right) &= 1 - P\left(\frac{n+1}{n} \cdot x_{\max} < \theta - \varepsilon\right) + \\ + P\left(x_{\max} \leq \frac{n}{n+1}(\theta - \varepsilon)\right) &= 1 - P\left(x_{\max} < \frac{n}{n+1}(\theta - \varepsilon)\right) + \\ + P\left(x_{\max} \leq \frac{n}{n+1}(\theta - \varepsilon)\right) &\equiv \end{aligned}$$

после наставки звук "чекче", т.к.

φ-функция непрерывна. т.е. x_{\max} "окружен" не числом
 $(\Psi(x) = (F(x))^{inf}, F(x) - \text{функция на } R, n \in \mathbb{N})$

$$\equiv 1 - \Psi\left(\frac{n}{n+1}(\theta + \varepsilon)\right) + \Psi\left(\frac{n}{n+1}(\theta - \varepsilon)\right) =$$

$$= 1 - \left(F\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta + \varepsilon)\right) \right)^n + \left(F\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta - \varepsilon)\right) \right)^n.$$



aproximacija
najvećem broju
članova, tada

$$F(x) = \frac{x}{\theta} \Rightarrow F\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta - \varepsilon)\right) = \frac{n \cdot (\theta - \varepsilon)}{(n+1) \cdot \theta}$$

$$F\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta - \varepsilon)\right)$$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta - \varepsilon) < \theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta - \varepsilon) < \theta \\ \forall \theta \quad \forall \varepsilon \quad \forall n$$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta + \varepsilon)$$

~~pozitivno~~

$$\frac{n}{n+1} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1 \Rightarrow \text{ugao}$$

~~$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq N \in \mathbb{N} \quad \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta + \varepsilon) \geq \theta$~~

(npr. geometrijsko sličnost n-sjedem brojka)

A npr. $x \geq \theta \quad F(x) = 1$

$$\forall n \geq N \rightarrow \left(F\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta + \varepsilon)\right) \right)^n = 1$$

\Rightarrow_1 npr. geometrijska sličnost n.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mengo } P(|\tilde{\theta}_3 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) &= 1 - \left(F\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta + \varepsilon)\right) \right)^n + \\
 &+ \left(F\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta - \varepsilon)\right) \right)^n = 1 - \underbrace{\left(F\left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (\theta + \varepsilon)\right) \right)^n}_{\rightarrow 1 \text{ wenn } n \rightarrow \infty} + \\
 &+ \underbrace{\left(\frac{n \cdot (\theta - \varepsilon)}{(n+1) \cdot \theta} \right)^n}_{\substack{\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ergenad } \tilde{\theta}_3 = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot x_{\max} \text{ cocmagmellesta,}$$

Th. m. g.

T1. ② Установление неравенства $\tilde{\theta}_3 = x_{\max}$
 $x_{\max} \sim \Psi(x) = (F(x))^{-1}$ \Rightarrow $\tilde{\theta}_3 = F^{-1}(x_{\max})$

1) Такое явно доказано, что $\tilde{\theta}_3 = x_{\max}$
 Абсолютная непрерывность \Rightarrow дист. фнк. распределения не непрерывна.

2) Понадобит док-во симметрии расп.
 $\tilde{\theta}_3$ не является непрерывн.

$$\text{Док. } \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \overset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\lim} P(|\tilde{\theta}_3 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon)$$

$$P(|\tilde{\theta}_3 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) = P(\tilde{\theta}_3 \geq \theta + \varepsilon) + P(\tilde{\theta}_3 \leq \theta - \varepsilon) = \\ = P(x_{\max} \geq \theta + \varepsilon) + P(x_{\max} \leq \theta - \varepsilon) \Leftrightarrow$$

x_{\max} — один из элементов выборки.

Н.к. $x \sim R(q, \theta)$ (но факт), то итог

элемент не может лежать в интервале $[\theta, \theta]$ (м.д. $\forall x \leq \theta$) $\Rightarrow x_{\max} \leq \theta \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x_{\max} < \theta + \varepsilon$$

Значит, $P(x_{\max} \geq \theta + \varepsilon) = 0$.

$$\Leftrightarrow P(x_{\max} \leq \theta - \varepsilon) = P(x_{\max} < \theta - \varepsilon) = \Psi(\theta - \varepsilon)$$

использован знак " $<$ ", т.к. Ψ -фнк. растущая, а x_{\max} — не уверен.

$$= \left(F(\theta - \varepsilon) \right)^n$$

$F(x)$

$\frac{x}{\theta}$

θ

x

при $\theta - \varepsilon \in [0, \theta]$
тогда $F(x) = \frac{x}{\theta}$.

$$\left(\frac{\theta - \varepsilon}{\theta} \right)^n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

Таким:

$$\forall \theta \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \xrightarrow{} P(|\tilde{\theta} - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\theta - \varepsilon}{\theta} \right)^n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

то есть, оценка $\tilde{\theta}$ является сходимой.

$$④ \tilde{\theta}_y = x_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) M\tilde{\theta}_y &= Mx_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n Mx_i = M\{ + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n M\{ \\ &= \cancel{M} \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta \quad \underline{\text{meany.}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2) \tilde{D}\tilde{\theta}_n = D\tilde{x}_1 + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sum_{i=2}^n D\tilde{x}_i = \frac{\theta^2}{12} + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{12}.$$

\int_0^∞

from year to form!

To any: $\tilde{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$

$$x_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n x_i \xrightarrow{P}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \{ \xrightarrow{P} \{ \\ \eta_n \xrightarrow{P} \eta \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{c} \{ + \eta_n \xrightarrow{P} \{ + \eta \\ \{ + \eta_n \xrightarrow{P} \{ \eta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x_1 \xrightarrow{P} \{$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{3FY Assumption} \\ \{ \text{ - rezb, ejemek, pacap} \\ \exists M \{ \leq \infty \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \{ \xrightarrow{P} M \{$$

По РГУ Рисер:

$$\cancel{\text{доказательство}} \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{i=2}^n x_i \xrightarrow{P} \left\{ \frac{\theta}{2} \right\} (\{M\})$$

$$x_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=2}^n x_i \xrightarrow{P} \left\{ \left\{ + \frac{\theta}{2} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{не симметрично} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. (\{CR(0; \theta) \Rightarrow \underline{x \leq 0}) \right. \right.$$

•) Графическое доказательство методом отсечек
несимметричное включает
вспомогательные $\tilde{\Omega}_1$ и $\tilde{\Omega}'_3$.

$$\mathcal{D}\tilde{\Omega}_1 = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$$\mathcal{D}\tilde{\Omega}'_3 = \frac{\theta^2}{(n+2)n}$$

$$\frac{1}{3n} < \frac{1}{n(n+2)}$$

$$n^2 + 2n > 3n$$

аналогично $n \geq 1$

m.e. при $n \geq 1$ $\tilde{\Omega}'_3$ более симметрична

также $\tilde{\Omega}_1$