DEPARTAMENTO DE CIENCIAS MATEMÁTICAS Estadística 1 CM0418 parcial 2 (25%)

Código: 201710005101

Profesor: Francisco Zuluaga

Grupo: 001

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1. Sea Y una variable aleatoria que tiene distribución binomial con parámetros n y p. dos estimadores propuestos para p son los siguientes:

$$p^* = \frac{Y}{n}, \quad y \quad \widetilde{p} = \frac{Y+1}{n+2}$$

(Valor 1.4)

a) Cual de los dos estimadores es sesgado(Verifiquelo)? Calcule el sesgo para el estimador sesgado.

$$E(\rho^{\epsilon}) = E(X) \text{ Def. } P^{\epsilon}$$

$$= 1E(Y) \text{ Linealidad}$$

$$= 1(N\rho) \text{ Si Yn bin } (N,\rho)$$

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$$\Rightarrow E(Y) = N\rho$$

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$$E(\tilde{p}) = E(\frac{y+1}{n+2}) \text{ Def. } \tilde{p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+2} [E(Y) + E(I)] \text{ Linearized}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+2} [np+1] - E(Y) = np \text{ si Yabinited}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+2} [np+1] - E(Y) = np \text{ si Yabinited}$$

$$= \frac{np+1}{n+2} \neq p$$

$$= \frac{np+1}{n+2} \neq p$$

$$= \frac{np+1}{n+2} - p$$

$$= \frac{np+1}{n+2} - p$$

= 4p + 1 - np - 2p = 1 - 2p n + 7





b) Para que valores de p, el sesgo es negativo

$$\frac{1-20}{n+2} < 0$$
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{(n+1)}{2} < 0$

c) Demuestre que

el

error

P>1/2

cuadrático

 \widetilde{p} se puede representar como $ECM(\widetilde{p}) = \frac{np(1-p)+(1-2p)^2}{(n+2)^2}$ FCM(0) = Y(0)+B(0)

V(p) = V(Y+1) Def. P

$$= \frac{V(Y+1)}{(n+2)^2} V(\epsilon X) = c^2 V(X), \forall c \in \mathbb{R}$$

=
$$n_0(1-\rho)$$
 $5: \forall n bin(n, \rho)$
 $(n+z)^2 \Rightarrow v(y) = n_0(1-\rho)$

$$= \frac{np(1-p)}{(n+2)^2} + \left(\frac{1-2p}{n+2}\right)^2$$

$$= np(1-p) + (1-2p)^{2}$$

$$(n+2)^{2}$$



2) Sea $Y_1, ..., Y_n$ una muestra aletoria que proviene de una población cuya distribucion tiene la siguiente función de densidad

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{y\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}e^{-\frac{(\log(y)-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad y > 0$$

Demuestre que los estimadores de Maxima Verosimilitud para los parámetros poblacionales son los siguientes:

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(Y_i)}{n} \quad y \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\log(Y_i) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(Y_i)}{n}\right)^2}{n}$$

$$(u_j \sigma^2) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2}\right)^n \prod_{i=1}^{n} y_i \quad e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sigma^2} \int_{j=1}^{n} \left(\log(Y_i) - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(Y_i)}{n}\right)^2$$

learbage mos primero

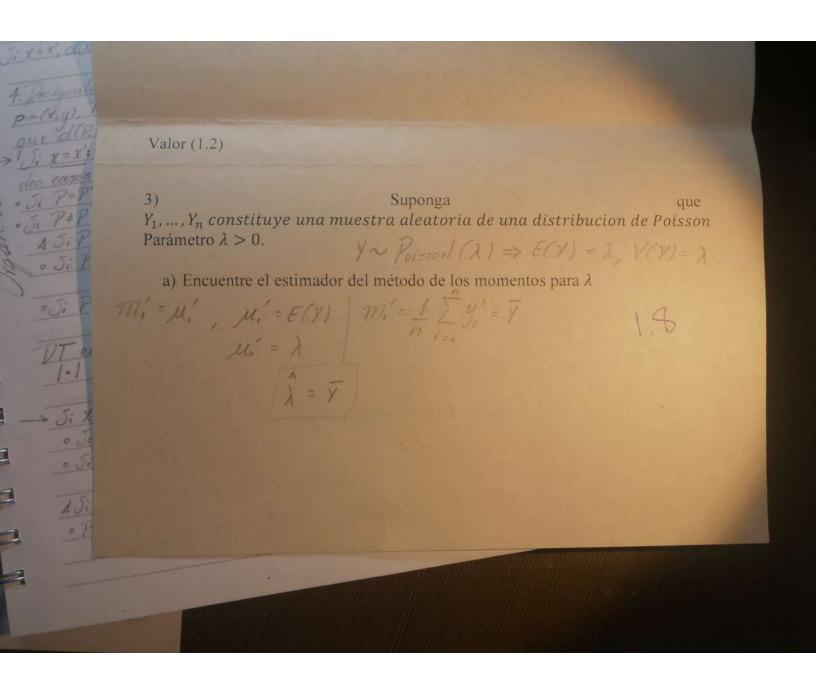
$$\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\ln y_{j}-\mu)^{2}}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\ln y_{j}-\lambda\mu\ln y_{j}+\mu^{2})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\ln^{2}y_{j}-\lambda\mu\sum_{j=1}^{H}\ln y_{j}+\mu\mu^{2})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\ln^{2}y_{j}-\lambda\mu\sum_{j=1}^{H}\ln y_{j}+\mu\mu^{2})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}=\frac{\sum_{j=1}^{H}(\mu_{j}-\mu_{j})}{\sum_{j$$

ln(d(u,o2)) = -n[ln(2n)+ln(o2)]+ln(ffy-1)-nu2-1[= ln 3y; -3u] hy

$$\frac{\partial \left[\ln(\lambda(u,\sigma^2))\right] = -\frac{2n\hat{u}}{\lambda\hat{\sigma}^2} + \frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \int_{z=1}^{n} \ln y_z = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \left[\ln y_z - \frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \int_{z=1}^{n} \ln y_z = \frac{1}{n} \int_{z=1}^{n} \ln y_z = \frac{1}{n$$

In (d(u, or)) = -n [ln(m)+ln(or)]+ln(ffy=)-nu-1[[ln'y;-2n [hn'y]] D[ln(L(u, 08))] = -n + nû + 1 [ln y - zû [ln y] = 0 -n + nů + 1 / ligy - 2û 2 lny] = 0 -n + 1 [(ln/y; -û) =] = 0 n = 1 2 (lny - 11)2 0 = 1 2 (ln y; -û)2, e Pero û = 1 2 ln y; 3 = 1 [[lny: -(1 = lny:)]2





b) Encuentre el estimador de Maxima Verosimilitud para λ $\lambda(\lambda) = \lambda^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot y_{i} e^{-n\lambda} - \ln(\lambda(\lambda)) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \ln \lambda - n\lambda - \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot y_{i}$ $\frac{1}{2} \cdot y_{i} \cdot$

c) El estimador encontrado en el numeral (b) es insesgado y de varianza minima? Justifique su respuesta

Insergado: E(X) = E(Y) lef X= M — Delina e que $Y \sim f_{M}, g^{2}$ como el estimador fue encontrado por máxima vero estimador es suficiente para X. Como es, además, m (Valor 1.8) teorema de Rao-Blackwell, es el de més Ver (X) para suficiencia

Sesgo del estimador $B(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta$

Error cuadrático Medio del estimador $ECM(\hat{\theta}) = V(\hat{\theta}) + B(\hat{\theta})^2$