

Разглеждаме данните x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n като наблюдения над случайните величини X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n , които са независими и еднакво разпределени.

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim F(x), \quad F(x) = \mathbb{P}(X_i \leq x)$$

Нека τ е число (константа, неслучайна величина), което може да се определи ако се знае $F(x)$.

Примери:

$$1. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

$$\tau = E(X_i) = 1/\lambda$$

$$\tau = \text{Var}(X_i) = 1/\lambda^2$$

$$\tau = \text{Med}(X_i) = (1/\lambda) \log(2)$$

$$\tau = \mathbb{P}(X_i > 3) = e^{-3\lambda}$$

$$2. X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\tau = E(X_i) = \mu$$

$$\tau = \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$$

$$\tau = \mathbb{P}(X_i > 0) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2} dx$$

Нека $\hat{\tau}$ е функция на X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n ,

$$\hat{\tau} = \hat{\tau}(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n).$$

Пример: $\tau = E(X_i) = \mu, \quad \hat{\tau} = \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n}(X_1 + \dots + X_n).$

($\hat{\tau}$ е оценка на τ .)

Казваме, че $\hat{\tau}$ е **неизместена оценка** на τ ако $E(\hat{\tau}) \neq \tau$.

Казваме, че $\hat{\tau}$ е **асимптотично неизместена оценка** на τ ако $E(\hat{\tau}) \longrightarrow \tau$ при $n \longrightarrow \infty$.

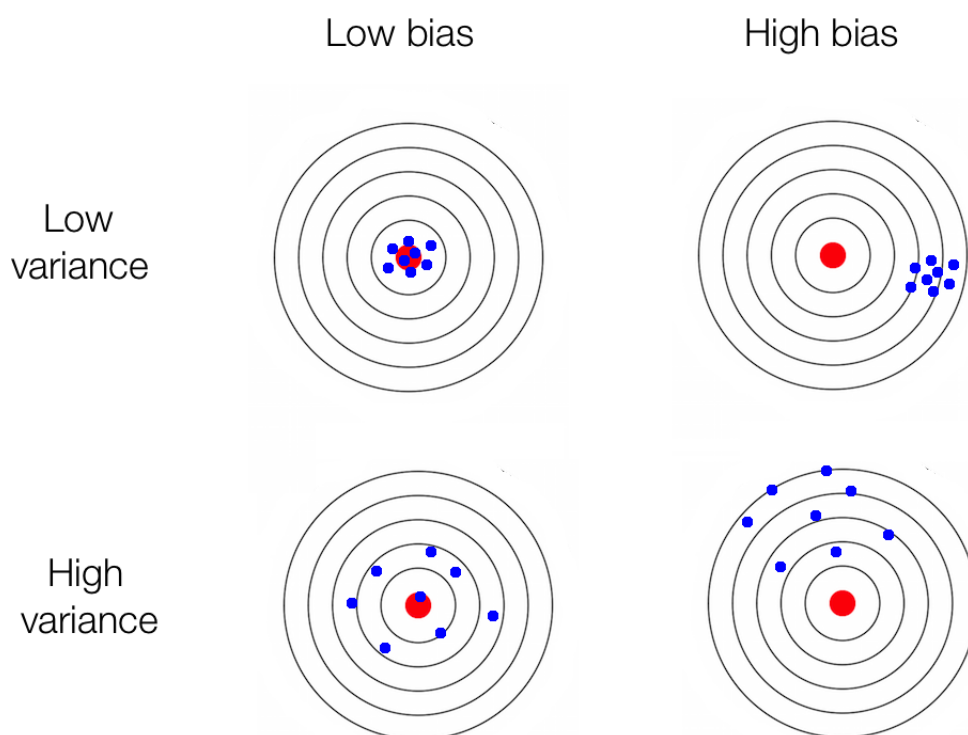
Изместване на оценката $\hat{\tau}$:

$$\text{Bias}(\hat{\tau}) = E(\hat{\tau}) - \tau$$

Средноквадратична грешка на оценката $\hat{\tau}$:

$$\text{MSE}(\hat{\tau}) = E(\hat{\tau} - \tau)^2$$

$$\text{MSE}(\hat{\tau}) = \text{Var}(\hat{\tau}) + [\text{Bias}(\tau)]^2$$



$$X_1^{(1)} \quad X_1^{(2)} \quad \dots \quad X_1^{(10000)}$$

$$X_2^{(1)} \quad X_2^{(2)} \quad \dots \quad X_2^{(10000)}$$

$$\dots \quad \dots \quad \dots$$

$$X_n^{(1)} \quad X_n^{(2)} \quad \dots \quad X_n^{(10000)}$$

$$\hat{\tau}^{(1)} \quad \hat{\tau}^{(2)} \quad \dots \quad \hat{\tau}^{(10000)}$$

$$E(\hat{\tau}) = \tau \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \frac{\hat{\tau}^{(1)} + \hat{\tau}^{(2)} + \dots + \hat{\tau}^{(10000)}}{10000} \approx \tau$$

$$E(\hat{\tau}) \approx \text{mean}(\text{c}(\hat{\tau}^{(1)}, \hat{\tau}^{(2)}, \dots, \hat{\tau}^{(10000)}))$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{\tau})} \approx \text{sd}(\text{c}(\hat{\tau}^{(1)}, \hat{\tau}^{(2)}, \dots, \hat{\tau}^{(10000)}))$$