

David Martínez Díaz

$$1. \rightarrow \mu = \frac{x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3}{8} \Rightarrow E[\bar{x}] = E\left[\frac{x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3}{8}\right];$$
$$\mu = \frac{1}{8} \cdot (E[x_1] + E[3x_2] + E[4x_3]) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} \cdot (E[x_1] + 3E[x_2] + 4E[x_3])$$

* Como $\rightarrow \bar{x} = \mu$:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{8} \cdot (\mu + 3\mu + 4\mu); \mu = \frac{8\mu}{8} \Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = \mu} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{Si}}$$

$$\rightarrow \mu = \frac{x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3}{10} \Rightarrow E[\bar{x}] = E\left[\frac{x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3}{10}\right]$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{10} \cdot (E[x_1] + E[-3x_2] + E[4x_3]) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{10} \cdot (E[x_1] - 3E[x_2] + 4E[x_3])$$

* Como $\rightarrow \bar{x} = \mu$:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{10} (\mu - 3\mu + 4\mu); \mu = \frac{2\mu}{10} \Rightarrow \boxed{\mu = \frac{\mu}{5}} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{No}}$$

$$2. \rightarrow \mu = \frac{x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3}{8};$$

$$V[\mu] = V\left[\frac{x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3}{8}\right]; V[\mu] = \frac{1}{8^2} \cdot (V[x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3]);$$

$$V[\mu] = \frac{1}{8^2} [V[x_1] + V[3x_2] + V[4x_3]] = \frac{1}{8^2} \cdot (\sigma^2 + 9\sigma^2 + 16\sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{26\sigma^2}{64} = \frac{13\sigma^2}{32} = V[\mu]$$

$$\rightarrow \mu = \frac{x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3}{10};$$

$$V[\mu] = V\left[\frac{x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3}{10}\right]; V[\mu] = \frac{1}{10^2} \cdot (V[x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3]);$$

$$V[\mu] = \frac{1}{10^2} [V[x_1] + V[-3x_2] + V[4x_3]] = \frac{1}{10^2} (\sigma^2 + 9\sigma^2 + 16\sigma^2);$$

$$\frac{26\sigma^2}{100} = V[\mu] \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Mas chica/pequeña}}$$

$$3. P(\lambda) \quad L(\lambda) = \prod f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \lambda)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\lambda) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{x_1}}{x_1!} \cdot \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{x_2}}{x_2!} \dots \frac{e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{x_n}}{x_n!} \Rightarrow \frac{e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{\sum x_i}}{\prod x_i!};$$

$$\frac{dL_n(L(\lambda))}{d\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{\sum x_i}}{\prod x_i!}\right) = (-n\lambda \ln(e) + \sum x_i \ln(\lambda)) - \ln(\prod x_i!)$$

$$\frac{\partial(\ln(L(\lambda)))}{\partial \lambda} = -n + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda} = 0; \Rightarrow \frac{\sum x_i}{\lambda} = n;$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \bar{x}}$$

$$4. f(x; \lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{1}{\lambda}x} \text{ si } 0 < x < +\infty \text{ y } \lambda > 0$$

a) Insesgados: Los estimadores son insesgados ya que:

$$E(\hat{\lambda}) = E(\bar{x}) \Rightarrow E(\bar{x}) = E(x) = \lambda$$

b) Suficiencia: cuando la función de verosimilitud, se puede descomponer en $h(\theta, \theta)$ y $g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

$$L(\bar{x}, \lambda) = e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{\sum x_i}}{\prod x_i!} = e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{n\bar{x}}}{\prod x_i!} = e^{-n\lambda} \cdot \frac{\lambda^{n\bar{x}}}{\prod x_i!} = \frac{(e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{\bar{x}})^n}{\prod x_i!}$$

$$h(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{\prod x_i!} \cdot g(\lambda, \bar{x}) = (e^{-\lambda} \cdot \lambda^{\bar{x}})^n \Rightarrow \text{Estimador suficiente.}$$

c) Eficiencia: debe coincidir con la cota de Fisher-Cramer-Rao

$$\Rightarrow \text{Cota FCR} = \frac{1}{n E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln(f(x, \lambda))}{\partial \lambda}\right)^2\right]} = \frac{1}{n E\left[\left(-1 + \frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^2\right]} = \frac{1}{n \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} V(x)} = \frac{1}{n \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \cdot \lambda} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Varianza: } V(\bar{x}) = \frac{V(x)}{n} = \frac{1}{n}; \Rightarrow \text{Estimador eficiente.}$$

d) Consistencia: cuando es insesgado y su varianza $\rightarrow 0$ cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(\hat{\lambda}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(\bar{x}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

* Chebyshev:

$$P(|\hat{\theta} - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{V(\theta_n)}{\varepsilon^2}; \quad P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{V(\theta_n)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V(\theta_n)}{\varepsilon^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

* El estimador es consistente.

$$* P \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow P(|\hat{\theta} - \theta| > \varepsilon) = 0$$

$$5. \quad \left. \begin{aligned} f(x_1; \theta) &= \frac{1}{2\theta^3} x_1^2 e^{-\frac{x_1}{\theta}} \\ f(x_2; \theta) &= \frac{1}{2\theta^3} x_2^2 e^{-\frac{x_2}{\theta}} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots f(x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta^3} x_n^2 e^{-\frac{x_n}{\theta}}$$

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \frac{1}{2^n \theta^{3n}} \prod x_i^2 e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^n \theta^{3n}} \cdot \sum x_i^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{\sum x_i}{\theta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{\partial \theta} \rightarrow -n \ln 2 - 3n \ln \theta + \sum 2 \ln x_i - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i$$

$$\Rightarrow -3n \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \Rightarrow -3n \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} n \bar{X} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 \cdot \theta + \bar{X} = 0; \text{ Donde } \theta = \frac{\bar{X}}{3}$$

* Derivamos por segunda vez:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} = 3n \frac{1}{\theta^2} - \frac{2}{\theta^3} n \bar{X};$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta)}{\partial \theta^2} = 3n \cdot \frac{1}{(\bar{X}/3)^2} - \frac{2}{(\bar{X}/3)^3} n \bar{X} \Rightarrow \boxed{-\frac{27n}{\bar{X}^2} < 0}$$

* Se cumple

6. \rightarrow Para saber si es insesgado cuando su valor esperado coincide con el parámetro que pretende estimar:

$$E[\theta] = E\left[\frac{\bar{X}}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{3} E[\bar{X}];$$

$$\hookrightarrow E[\theta] = E\left[\frac{\bar{X}}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{3} E[\bar{X}] = \frac{1}{3} E[X] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3\theta = \theta$$

Por tanto, $\frac{\bar{X}}{3}$ es un estimador insesgado de θ .

\rightarrow Para cuando es eficiente, cuando la varianza coincide con la cota de Frechet-Cramer-Rao.

$$V[\theta] = V\left[\frac{\bar{X}}{3}\right] = \frac{1}{9} V[\bar{X}];$$

$$V[\theta] = \frac{1}{9} V[\bar{X}] = \frac{1}{9} \frac{V[X]}{n} = \frac{1}{9} \frac{3 \cdot \theta^2}{n} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

* Para calcular la cota:

$$\text{Cota FCR} = \frac{1}{n E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^2\right]}$$

* Procedemos a derivar:

$$\ln f(x; \theta) = -\ln 2 - 3\ln \theta + 2\ln x - \frac{x}{\theta}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\partial \ln f(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta} = -3 \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{x}{\theta^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x - 3\theta}{\theta^2}$$

→ Calculamos el valor esperado del cuadrado de la derivada:

$$E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^2\right] = E\left[\left(\frac{x - 3\theta}{\theta^2}\right)^2\right] = \frac{1}{\theta^4} E[(x - 3\theta)^2]$$

$$\hookrightarrow E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^2\right] = \frac{1}{\theta^4} E[(x - 3\theta)^2] = \frac{1}{\theta^4} 3 \cdot \theta^2 = \frac{3}{\theta^2}$$

$$\text{Cota FCR} = \frac{1}{n E\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln f(x; \theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^2\right]} = \frac{1}{n \frac{3}{\theta^2}} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

→ Para verificar que es consistente:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P[|\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon] = 1 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow P[|\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \frac{V(\hat{\theta})}{\varepsilon^2} \Rightarrow \text{Pero como sabemos: } V(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$$\hookrightarrow P[|\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon] \geq 1 - \frac{\theta^2/3n}{\varepsilon^2} = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{3n\varepsilon^2}$$

Si calculamos el límite cuando $n \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P[|\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon] \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{\theta^2}{3n\varepsilon^2}\right) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

Como se trata de una probabilidad no puede ser mayor que 1
entonces $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P[|\hat{\theta} - \theta| < \varepsilon] = 1$

Tenemos que $\hat{\theta}$ es estimador consistente de θ .

→ Un estimador es suficiente cuando se puede descomponer en producto de dos funciones una de ellas:

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \frac{1}{2^n \theta^{3n}} \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2 e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{2^n \theta^{3n}} e^{-\frac{3n}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\bar{x}}{3}} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = h(\theta, \hat{\theta}) \cdot g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$h(\theta, \hat{\theta}) = \frac{1}{(2\theta^3)^n} e^{-\frac{3n}{\theta} \theta} \quad / \quad g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \prod x_i^2$$

Por tanto $\bar{x}/3$ es un estimador suficiente de θ

7. Para sacarlo se saca el momento no centrado de orden uno de la población al correspondiente momento muestral:

$$E[X] = \bar{x}$$

Si sustituimos $E[X]$ por su valor (3 θ):

$$3 \cdot \theta = \bar{x}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\bar{x}}{3}$$

-
8. La estimación puntual del parámetro se obtiene calculando la media y la dividimos entre 3:

$$\theta = \frac{\bar{x}}{3} = \frac{10'4}{3} = \boxed{3'46}$$