

2. Invarianza de la distribución inicial de Jeffreys ante reparametrizaciones.

Suponga que Y_1, \dots, Y_n es una muestra de v.a.i.i.d. Exponencial(θ), donde $\mathbb{E}[Y_i] = \theta$. Obtenga la distribución inicial de Jeffreys para θ .

Solución:

En los ejercicios vistos en clase, siempre se tenía una muestra de tamaño uno. Ahora que se está dando una muestra aleatoria de n variables aleatorias, es mejor aprovecharlas todas a solamente una. Por lo tanto, **se tiene que trabajar con la verosimilitud**, de la misma manera con la que se trabajan las distribuciones finales con más de un elemento en la muestra.

$$Y_i \sim \text{Exp}(\theta) \quad \text{con} \quad \mathbb{E}[Y_i] = \theta \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

$$f(y|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} y_i} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i} = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} n \bar{y}}$$

$$f(y|\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} n \bar{y}}$$

$$\mathbb{I}(\theta) = \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log f(x|\theta) \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f(y|\theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} n \bar{y}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad \ln(f(y|\theta)) &= \ln \left(\frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} n \bar{y}} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{\theta^n} \right) + \ln \left(e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} n \bar{y}} \right) \\ &= \ln(1) - \ln(\theta^n) - \frac{1}{\theta} n \bar{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -n \ln(\theta) - \frac{1}{\theta} n\bar{y}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln(f(y|\theta)) = -\frac{n}{\theta} + n\bar{y} \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{4} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln(f(y|\theta)) \right)^2 &= \left(-\frac{n}{\theta} + n\bar{y} \frac{1}{\theta^2} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{\theta} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{n}{\theta} \left(n\bar{y} \frac{1}{\theta^2} \right) + \frac{(n\bar{y})^2}{\theta^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{5} E[\textcircled{4}] &= E \left[\left(\frac{n}{\theta} \right)^2 - 2 \frac{n}{\theta} \left(n\bar{y} \frac{1}{\theta^2} \right) + \frac{(n\bar{y})^2}{\theta^4} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{\theta} \right)^2 - \frac{2n^2}{\theta^3} E[\bar{y}] + \frac{n^2}{\theta^4} E[\bar{y}^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$E[\bar{y}] = E \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[y_i] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \theta = \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[\bar{y}^2] &= \text{Var}(\bar{y}) + E[\bar{y}]^2 \\ &= \text{Var} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) + \theta^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(y_i) + \theta^2 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$= \left(\frac{n}{\theta} \right)^2 - \frac{2n^2}{\theta^3} \theta + \frac{n^2}{\theta^4} \theta^2 \left(\frac{1}{n} + 1 \right)$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{n^2}{\theta^2} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{n}{\theta^2}$$

La distribución a priori de Jeffreys se define como

$$f(\theta) \propto \sqrt{I(\theta)}$$

Por lo tanto: $f(\theta) \propto \sqrt{\frac{n}{\theta^2}} = \frac{1}{\theta} \sqrt{n}$

La verosimilitud de la distribución exponencial también cumple las **condiciones de regularidad**:

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln(f(y|\theta)) = -\frac{n}{\theta} + n\bar{y} \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

Bajo condiciones de regularidad², se cumple que

$$I(\theta) = -\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \log f(x|\theta) \right]$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln(f(y|\theta)) = \frac{n}{\theta^2} - \frac{2n\bar{y}}{\theta^3}$$

$$(5) -\mathbb{E}[(4)] = -\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{n}{\theta^2} - \frac{2n\bar{y}}{\theta^3} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{n}{\theta^2} + \frac{2n}{\theta^3} \mathbb{E}[\bar{y}]$$

$$= -\frac{n}{\theta^2} + \frac{2n}{\theta^3} \theta$$

$$= -\frac{n}{\theta^2} + \frac{2n}{\theta^2}$$

$$= \frac{n}{\theta^2}$$

Por lo tanto: $f(\theta) \propto \sqrt{\frac{n}{\theta^2}} = \frac{1}{\theta} \sqrt{n}$

3. Estimación puntual. Obtenga el estimador puntual $\hat{\theta}^* \in \Theta \subset \mathbb{R}$ bajo la siguiente función de utilidad:

$$U(\hat{\theta}, \theta) = - \left(\frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta}{\hat{\theta}} \right)^2$$

Solución: Not: $\mathbb{E}[\cdot] = \mathbb{E}_{\theta}[\cdot]$

$$\bar{U}(\hat{\theta}) = \mathbb{E}[U(\hat{\theta}, \theta)] = \mathbb{E} \left[- \left(\frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta}{\hat{\theta}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{U}(\hat{\theta}) &= E[U(\hat{\theta}, \theta)] = E\left[-\left(\frac{\theta - \hat{\theta}}{\hat{\theta}}\right)^2\right] \\
 &= -E\left[\frac{(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2}{\hat{\theta}^2}\right] = -\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}^2} E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}^2} E[\hat{\theta}^2 - 2\hat{\theta}\theta + \theta^2] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}^2} (\hat{\theta}^2 - 2\hat{\theta} E[\theta] + E[\theta^2]) \\
 &= -1 + \frac{2}{\hat{\theta}} E[\theta] - \frac{1}{\hat{\theta}^2} E[\theta^2]
 \end{aligned}$$

Buscar el estimador puntual de Theta tal que maximice la utilidad esperada:

$$\bar{U}(\hat{\theta}^*) = \max_{\hat{\theta} \in \Theta} \bar{U}(\hat{\theta})$$

Derivar la función para encontrar su máximo:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{d\hat{\theta}} \bar{U}(\hat{\theta}) &= \frac{d}{d\hat{\theta}} \left[-1 + \frac{2}{\hat{\theta}} E[\theta] - \frac{1}{\hat{\theta}^2} E[\theta^2] \right] \\
 &= -\frac{2E[\theta]}{\hat{\theta}^2} + \frac{2E[\theta^2]}{\hat{\theta}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Igualar a cero la derivada:

$$0 = -\frac{2E[\theta]}{\hat{\theta}^2} + \frac{2E[\theta^2]}{\hat{\theta}^3}$$

$$\frac{2 \mathbb{E}[\theta]}{\hat{\theta}^2} = \frac{2 \mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\hat{\theta}^3}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\theta] = \frac{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\hat{\theta}}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\mathbb{E}[\theta]}$$

Obtener segunda derivada:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \bar{U}(\hat{\theta}) = -\frac{2 \mathbb{E}[\theta]}{\hat{\theta}^2} + \frac{2 \mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\hat{\theta}^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{\theta}^2} \bar{U}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{4 \mathbb{E}[\theta]}{\hat{\theta}^3} - \frac{6 \mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\hat{\theta}^4}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\hat{\theta}^3} \left(2 \mathbb{E}[\theta] - 3 \frac{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\hat{\theta}} \right)$$

Evaluar:

$$\frac{2}{\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\mathbb{E}[\theta]} \right)^3} \left(2 \mathbb{E}[\theta] - \frac{3 \mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\frac{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\mathbb{E}[\theta]}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2 \mathbb{E}[\theta]^3}{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]^3} \left(2 \mathbb{E}[\theta] - 3 \mathbb{E}[\theta] \right)$$

$$= \frac{2 \mathbb{E}[\theta]^3}{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]^3} (-\mathbb{E}[\theta]) = -2 \frac{\mathbb{E}[\theta]^4}{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]^3} < 0$$

$$\therefore \hat{\theta} = \frac{\mathbb{E}[\theta^2]}{\mathbb{E}[\theta]} \text{ es un máximo.}$$

y es estimador puntual de $U(\hat{\theta}, \theta)$.

4. Sea X_1, \dots, X_n una muestra de n v.a.i.i.d. $Normal(\mu, \sigma^2)$, con σ^2 conocida. Suponga que la distribución inicial de μ es $\mu \sim Normal(\eta, \tau^2)$ con η y τ^2 conocidas.

- Construya un intervalo de credibilidad Bayesiano HPD (*highest posterior density*) del $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ para μ .
- Construya un intervalo de predicción del $100(1 - \alpha)\%$ para X_{n+1} .
- Considere una distribución inicial uniforme para μ , haciendo $\tau^2 \rightarrow \infty$, obtenga (a) y (b).