Рубенный контроль №1
ПО МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ СТАТИСТИКЕ
УЛАСИК ЕВГЕНИЙ АЛЕКСАНЯРОВИЧ
ГРУППА ИУТ-616
14 МАЯ 2020 года
Количество листов: 4

Непрерывная СВ X имеет плотность распред.

$$f_{x}(x) = \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}}, x \ge \lambda$$

где зн-е  $\lambda > 0$  несувестно. Использ. стат:

 $\lambda(\overline{X}) = \frac{3n-1}{3n} \min_{x \in I_{x}} \{X_{n}\}$ 

где  $\overline{X} = (X_{1}, ..., X_{n}) - c.e.$  выборка су ген. совожунности  $X$  вл. ли оценка  $X(\overline{X})$  а) несшесу.

б) эфф но Pao-Кранеру.

а) 1.  $M\lambda(\overline{X}) = \frac{3n-1}{3n} M[\min_{x \in I_{x}} \{X_{x}\}] = \frac{3n-1}{3n} M[X_{min}]$ 
 $Y = \min_{x \in I_{x}} \{X_{x}\}$ 
 $F_{y}(y) = P\{Y < y\} = 1 - P\{Y > y\} = 1 - P\{(X_{x} > x) ... (X_{x} > x)\} = 1$ 
 $X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{3} f_{x}(x) dx = \{x \ge \lambda\} = \int_{x \in I_{x}}^{3\lambda^{3}} dx = 3\lambda^{3} (\frac{1}{3\lambda^{3}} - \frac{1}{3\lambda^{3}}) = 1$ 
 $X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{3} f_{x}(x) dx = \{x \ge \lambda\} = \int_{x \in I_{x}}^{3\lambda^{3}} dx = 3\lambda^{3} (\frac{1}{3\lambda^{3}} - \frac{1}{3\lambda^{3}}) = 1$ 
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 $X(y) = \int_{x \in I_{x}}^{3} f_{x}(y) dy = \int_{x \in I_{x}}$ 

$$M[\hat{\chi}(\vec{X})] = M[\frac{3n-1}{3n}] = \frac{3n-1}{3n}M[Y] = \frac{3n-1}{3n} \cdot \frac{3n\lambda}{3n-1} = \frac{3n\lambda}{3n}$$

$$\delta) D[Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y^{2} f_{Y}(y) dy - (M[Y])^{2} = \int_{\lambda}^{+\infty} y^{2} \frac{3n\lambda^{3n}}{y^{3n+1}} dy - \frac{(3n\lambda)^{2}}{(3n-1)^{2}} = \frac{3n\lambda^{3n}}{(2-3n)y^{3n-2}} \int_{\lambda}^{+\infty} \frac{9n^{2}\lambda^{2}}{(3n-1)^{2}} = \frac{3n\lambda^{3n}}{(3n-2)\lambda^{3n-2}} - \frac{9n\lambda^{2}}{(3n-1)^{2}} = \frac{3n\lambda^{3n}}{(3n-2)\lambda^{3n-2}} - \frac{9n\lambda^{2}}{(3n-1)^{2}} = \frac{3n\lambda^{3n}}{(3n-1)^{2}}$$

$$= 3n\lambda^{3n} \frac{1}{(2-3n)y^{3n-2}} + \infty \frac{9n^2\lambda^2}{(3n-1)^2} = \frac{3n\lambda^{3n}}{(3n-2)\lambda^{3n-2}} = \frac{9n^2\lambda^2}{(3n-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{3n\lambda^{2}}{(3n-2)} - \frac{9n^{2}-\lambda}{(3n-1)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \left[\hat{\lambda}(X)\right]}{\partial \left[\hat{\lambda}(X)\right]} = \frac{\partial \left[\frac{3n-1}{3n}\right]}{\partial n^2} \left(\frac{3n\lambda^2}{(3n-2)} - \frac{9n^2\lambda^2}{(3n-1)^2}\right) = \frac{\lambda^2(3n-1)^2}{3n(3n-2)} - \lambda^2 = \frac{\lambda^2(9n^2-6n)}{(9n^2-6n)} + \frac{\lambda^2}{9n^2-6n} - \lambda^2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{9n^2-6n}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{2}(3n-1)^{2}}{3n(3n-2)} - \lambda^{2} = \frac{\lambda^{2}(9n^{2}-6n)}{(9n^{2}-6n)} + \frac{\lambda^{2}}{9n^{2}-6n} - \lambda^{2} = \frac{\lambda^{2}}{9n^{2}-6n}$$

Количество информации по Фишеру в первом испытании:

$$I_{o}(\lambda) = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln f_{x}(x, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right]^{2} = M_{2}^{2} \left[ \frac{\partial \ln \left( \frac{3\lambda^{3}}{x^{4}} \right)}{\partial \lambda} \right$$

= 
$$MG\left[\frac{2(\ln 3 + 3 \ln \lambda - 4 \lambda X)}{3 \lambda}\right]^{2}$$
 =  $M\left[\left(\frac{3}{\lambda}\right)^{2}\right] = \frac{9}{\lambda^{2}}$ 

Количество информации в и испытаниях:

$$I(\lambda) = n I_0(\lambda) = \frac{gn}{\lambda^2}$$

Показатель эффективности:

$$e(\hat{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{I(\lambda)D[\hat{\lambda}]} = \frac{9n \cdot \lambda^2}{N^2 \cdot 9n^2 \cdot 6n} = \frac{9n^2 \cdot 6n}{9n} \neq 1$$

$$O_{\text{yehra}} \text{ ne 29pp. } 170 \text{ P.K}$$

Решение Дано Для решения этой задачи нушно использовать центральную статистику: X~N(m, 62) 6 = 4 X = 0.9  $T(X,m) = \frac{m-X}{6} \sqrt{n}$ n = 16J 9-функция пеотности распред.  $\overline{X} = 3.52$ статистики. Выберем 2, 2>0 такие, 5 (X)=1.21 4TO 2, + 2 = 1 - 8. BCOOTBETGBUU Hautu со свой ствами непрерывных довер. интервал случайных величий монно  $X = \{ u_{\alpha}, < g(X, m) < u_{1-\alpha_2} \},$ где Их, И1-12 - квантили соотв. уровней нормального распред.  $Z_1 = Z_2 = \frac{1-8}{2}$ , поэтому  $U_{d_2} = U_{1-\frac{1-8}{2}} = U_{\frac{1+8}{2}}$ В силу симметричности плотности норм. распред:  $U_{d_1} = -U_{\frac{1+8}{2}} = -U_{\frac{1+8}{2}}$ Такин образом: J= Pd- 41+x < m- X ти < 41+x }  $m(\vec{X}) = \vec{X} + \frac{640.95}{\sqrt{n}} = 3.52 + \frac{2.2.4199}{4} \approx 4.57995$ Orber: (2.46, 4.57995).

- inpopma-