$$Var(Y) = E[Y^2] - (E[Y])^2$$

Logo Var [Y] = 
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \overline{x_n}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - 2 \overline{x_n}^2 + \overline{x_n}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} - 2x_{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{n}^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ x_{i}^{2} - 2x_{n} x_{i} + x_{n}^{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$$

4. 
$$X_1, ..., X_n \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\Theta), \Theta \in (0,1)$$
  
 $f(x_1,...,x_n|\Theta) = \Theta^{\frac{n}{2}}(1-\theta)^{n-\frac{n}{2}}, y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Se  $y=0$ ,  $f(x_1,...,x_n|\theta) = (1-\theta)^n$ , que i função decrescente em  $\theta$   $(d(1-ol)^n=-n(1-l\theta)^{n-1}<0$ ,  $\theta\in(0,1)$ 

Entro o máximo é atingido quando 
$$\theta = 0$$
, que mão partence ao intervalo.  $\forall E>0$ , existe  $S < E$  tal que  $(1-S)^n < (1-E)^n$ .

Se 
$$y=1$$
,  $f(x_1,...,x_n|\theta)=0$ , e facilmente vernos que essa fun-  
cão é descente lem  $\theta$  e mão tem máximo em  $(0,1)$ .

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} X_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_{i} = \sum_{i$$

$$f_{n}(\hat{x}|\theta) = \Pi_{i=1}^{n} f(x_{i}|\theta) = \Pi_{i=1}^{n} \theta x_{i}^{\theta-1} = \theta^{n}(\Pi_{i=1}^{n} x_{i})^{\theta-1}, \min \{x_{i}\} > 0, \max \{x_{i}\} < 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} L(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{n}{\hat{\theta}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log_{xi} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \hat{\theta} = -\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \log_{xi}} > 0$$

$$\int_{1}^{1} (x^{1}\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x_{i}-\theta|} = \frac{1}{2^{n}} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i}-\theta|}$$

$$L(\Theta) = \ln \frac{1}{4} (x^{2}|\Theta) = -n \log 2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_{i} - \Theta|$$