

$$1. f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ 0, & x \notin (0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(u) du = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \cos u du, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \\ 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & x > \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x \cos x, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2. f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, & x \geq 0, \theta > 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \quad \hat{\theta} = \frac{\xi_1 + \dots + \xi_n}{n}$$

$$1. M\hat{\theta} = M \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i}{n} = \theta \Rightarrow \text{перший момент з критерію Крамера-Рao}$$

$$2. D\hat{\theta} = D \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D\xi_i = \frac{n \cdot \theta^2}{n^2} = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$$

3. Методом є-матриці інтервалів по Рішеру

$$L(x, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta^n} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\theta}}$$

$$\ln L(x, \theta) = -n \ln \theta - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln L(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\theta}{\theta^2}$$

$$I(\theta) = -M \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} \ln L(\xi, \theta) = M \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i}{\theta^3} - \frac{n}{\theta^2} =$$

$$4. D\hat{\theta} = (I(\hat{\theta}))^{-1}, \text{ отже оцінка є ефективною}$$

$$3. f(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\alpha_1 = M\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}|x|} dx = 0 \Rightarrow \text{перший момент не є ф-то від } \theta$$

$$\alpha_2 = M\xi^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}|x|} dx = \frac{1}{\theta^2} \Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \alpha_2(\theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{6\theta^2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}}$$

$$1) \text{ЗБЧ } M\xi^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta}|x|} dx = \frac{1}{\theta^2}, n \rightarrow \infty$$

2) Суперпозиція

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6M\xi^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{6}{\theta^2}}} = \theta, n \rightarrow \infty$$

Отже, оцінка є ефективною

$$4, \xi = [-2; 2], \eta = [-4; 4], 2\xi + \eta$$

$$f_{2\xi}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}, & x \in [-4; 4] \\ 0, & x \notin [-4; 4] \end{cases} \quad f_{\eta}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{8}, & y \in [-4; 4] \\ 0, & y \notin [-4; 4] \end{cases}$$

$$f_{2\xi+\eta}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{2\xi}(z+y) f_{\eta}(y) dy = \int_{-4}^4 f_{2\xi}(z+y) f_{\eta}(y) dy = \left| \begin{matrix} z+y=u \\ dy=du \end{matrix} \right| =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{-4+z}^{4+z} f_{2\xi}(u) du = \begin{cases} 0, & z \in (-\infty; -8] \cup (8; \infty) \\ \frac{8+z}{16}, & z \in (-8; 0] \\ \frac{8-z}{16}, & z \in (0; 8] \end{cases}$$

$$1) 4+z \leq -4 \Rightarrow z \leq -8, f_{2\xi+\eta}(z) = 0;$$

$$2) -4+z > 4 \Rightarrow z > 8, f_{2\xi+\eta}(z) = 0;$$

$$3) \begin{cases} 4+z > 4, & z > 0 \\ -4+z < 4, & z \leq 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z \in (0; 8]$$

$$f_{2\xi+\eta}(z) = \frac{1}{16} \int_{-4+z}^4 du = \frac{8-z}{16};$$

$$4) \begin{cases} -4+z < -4, & z \leq 0 \\ 4+z > -4, & z > -8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow z \in (-8; 0]$$

$$f_{2\xi+\eta}(z) = \frac{1}{16} \int_{-4}^{4+z} du = \frac{8+z}{16}$$