Prova 2 - Inferência Estatística

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Matrícula: 22/0006024

$$= \begin{cases} (x) & / = 2 \\ \lambda & -(\alpha + 1) \end{cases}$$

$$= \langle \lambda \cdot M \cdot \chi \rangle \langle \alpha - (\alpha + 1) \rangle \langle \alpha \rangle \langle \alpha$$

$$= \alpha \cdot \mu \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{M} n_{i}$$

$$l(a,\mu) = m \cdot ln(a) + na \cdot ln(\mu) - (a+1) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} lm(x_i)$$

i) 
$$\mu$$
 i correcido

d  $l(\alpha/\mu) = n + n \cdot ln(\mu) - \sum_{i=1}^{2} ln(\alpha_i)$ .

I sualando a zero:

 $\hat{\alpha} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} ln(\alpha_i/\mu)}$ 
 $\Rightarrow n \cdot \alpha = \alpha \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} ln(\alpha_i/\mu)$ .

Uma vez que  $\times n$  Pareto  $(\alpha_i/\mu)$ , entre  $ln(x|\mu) n$  Exposicial $(\alpha)$ 

Conse quentamente,  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} ln(x_i/\mu) n$  German  $(n,\alpha)$ 

Nexte caso,

 $m \cdot \alpha = \alpha \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} ln(x_i/\mu) n$  German  $(n,\alpha)$ 

ii)  $\alpha = \mu$  discorrecides

Conferme o cartigo  $(\alpha_i + \alpha_i) = 0$ 

Un Pareto Distribution of the Parametros of the

S = In (g/X(x)) e den crita por:

$$P_{S}(x) = \frac{N-1}{2} \cdot \frac{N-1}{2} \cdot \frac{N-2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{N}{2}$$

Agora, vale noon que:

$$S = ln \left[ \frac{(X_1 \cdot X_2 \cdot ... \times N)^{1/N}}{\mu} \right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}.\ln\left(\frac{x_{i}}{\mu}\right)$$

$$=1/2$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = 1/5$$

Neme ant so, é argumentation que fazando a. Frans formações  $\lambda = 1/S$  e multiplicando pelo Jacobsiano, |J| = 1/2, é obtida a função de densidado de probabilidade do ENV  $\lambda$ . Finalmento, conclui-ne mo artiso que  $2N \propto N \propto N = 2N - 2$ 

2 \* X1, ..., X Δ. A. S. vativada de Poisson (λ)

\* Teste: Ho: λ=2 sereus +11: λ=3

(Bascando-12 na distribuição Izata.

i) 
$$\lambda^*(\chi) = L(\lambda|H_0)$$

$$L(\lambda|H_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^{10} \lambda^i \cdot e^{-2} \cdot (\pi_i)^{-1}$$

$$= e^{40} \cdot (\frac{2}{3})$$

$$= \ln(\lambda^*) = \ln + \ln(2/2) \sum_{i=1}^{10} \lambda^i$$

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I gualando com 
$$x=0,05$$
.

$$P(x>a8|x=a)+x\cdot P(y=a8|x=a) = 0,05$$

0,0131.

$$=>> = 0,863$$

Portante, temo :

$$f(x) = \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i \right) > 28$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} 0 |863| \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i = 28$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} |x_i| = 28$$

abscriptable aon exet et airans a angla (ii)

$$Q(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } \sum_{i=1}^{b} X_{i} > 28 \\ 0 & \text{se } \sum_{i=1}^{b} X_{i} \leq 38 \end{cases}$$

E o muel de significância des testre d 1.20 langs no remen e app 1.1.64, E soiret smallmicanse et enzar a, /i meti am (iii estida fei: 10 %; les àiras ab espiright a mos perit melh reall conneder 1 ; X = ; Z = / sin étaels Para y => yz, temos e (2/3) y < e (2/3) y = eapuil à aprollimisseur et aizen 4. (a)
E J (X) = P (Rejection Ha) = P ( \( \siz \) \( \s  $= \left[1 - 6 \sum_{70.5}^{K=D} (70)/(K1) \right] + 0.883 \left[ 6.70 (10)/98 (781) - 7 \right]$ Uma vez que 2=3, solo H2: P (Rejector Ho)  $\approx 0,658$ 

\* 
$$X_1,...,X_5$$
 A.A.S redivado de Geometria (p)

\* Teste: Ho:  $p=0,4$  versua  $H_2$ :  $p=0,3$ 

(Baslando- se na distribuição ez ata)

i) 
$$\lambda^*(\chi) = L(\rho|H_0)$$

$$L(\rho|H_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \int_{\lambda=\Delta}^{5} 0_{1} 4 \cdot 0_{1} 6^{\lambda_{\lambda}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{5} \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^{25} = 1 \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(x^*(x)) = 5 \cdot \ln(4/3) + \ln(6/7) \cdot \overline{Z_{i=3}} \times i$$

Sendo assim, I \* e ln (I\*) são funções mono tonas deals centes de Zi= : Xi. Com isso, e obtida a função teleste:

$$\mathcal{J}(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2i = 1 \\ 2i = 1 \\ 2i = 1 \end{bmatrix} X_i = C$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2i = 1 \\ 2i = 1 \\ 2i = 1 \end{bmatrix} X_i = C$$

$$P(\gamma > 15 | p = 0, 4) = 0,051$$

Aprim,

$$P(y>16|p=0,4)+8P(y=16|p=0,4)=0.05$$
  
 $\cong 0,0140$ 

Portanto, temos:

$$Q(X) = \begin{cases} 1 & \sum_{i=1}^{5} X_{i} > 16 \\ 0,932 & \sum_{i=1}^{5} X_{i} = 16 \\ 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{5} X_{i} < 16 \end{cases}$$

alogivatorlo aon exet et airons o ana (ii

a regna decisãos penía;

E o muel de significancia des testre d terria 3,70%, que à menser ar iguel a 5%.

iii) no item i), a vazar de enscalhança

Ostida foi:

 $\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{5} \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{5} \chi_{i}$ 

les àiras ab espíristes a mos pezis melh rasels connedes 1 ; X = ; Z = / sirrétaels

Para y1>yz, temos (4/3) (6/4) 1 < (4/3) (6/4) 1 2.

eazent à azanlimirane et asson 4.

monétora de vozanto.

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = P \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = P \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + O_{1} = O_{1} = O_{2} = O_{$$

(4) \* X1,..., X10 A.A.S vetilada de Gamma,
com média 5/2 » saniânia 5/2, 2>0
representa a toxa.

3,0= K: M sugres 2=K: dt: stagt \*

(Baseando - ne na distribuição exota)

() Vamos excever a distribuições gamma como Gamma (d=5, B=2)

$$\lambda(X) = \frac{\Gamma(Y|H^2)}{\Gamma(Y|H^2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \sum_{i=1}^{20} \frac{5}{1} \times \frac{5}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{1} = \frac$$

$$||\chi=1.0|| \cdot ||\chi||$$

$$= 2^{50} \cdot ||x|| (-0.5 \cdot \overline{\sum}_{i=1}^{10} X_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(\lambda^{*}(X)) = 50 \ln(\lambda) - 0.5 \overline{\sum}_{i=1}^{10} X_i$$
Sendo assim,  $\lambda^{*} = \ln(\lambda^{*})$  são funços
mono toras deoles centes de  $\overline{\sum}_{i=1}^{10} X_i$ .

Com isso, e obtida a funços troote:
$$||f(X)|| = |1| \text{ is } \overline{\sum}_{i=1}^{10} X_i > c$$

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$$|f(X)|| =$$

Alem disse, com a definição da voriável

aleatoria /= Z i=1 Xi, podemos decor

Para y 1 > yz, temos z bep(y2) < Z dep(y2)

eagney à soprablimisseur et avoir 4.

iii) = P(X) = P(Regitor Ho)  $= P(X_i = X_i) > 62, H$ 

Uma voz que 7=051 Dalo 1/2:

P (Rejection Ho) ~ 0,999

\* Teste: Ho: B=B\_ versua Hz: B=B, Bz>Bo

Colchardo a densidade:

$$f(x;\beta) = \frac{1}{4\pi} F(x;\beta)$$

$$= -\beta \cdot (-1) \cdot \pi^{-2}$$

$$=\beta/z^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\alpha; \beta) = \int \beta / n^2 / n > \beta$$

$$\int 0 / x < \beta$$

ŔΛ

$$f(z, 13) = \frac{\beta}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\{\beta, \infty\}} (z) + z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x)} = \frac{f(x, \beta)}{f(x, \beta)} = \frac{m}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{i}} \frac{1}{2\beta_{0}, 0} (x_{i})$$

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$$= \frac{n}{\beta_0} \cdot \frac{1}{12\beta_{0,000}} (\chi_{(1)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\beta_{1,000}} (\chi_{(1)})$$

Assim,  

$$\lambda(X(S) = 1 + 00)$$
, so  $\beta_0 \leq X(0) < \beta_2$ 

Sander assim to minimo de m ii de soudraix
alenterios Parolo (
$$\beta$$
,  $\lambda$ ) i Parolo ( $\beta$ ,  $\lambda$ ).

Expression of  $\beta$  and  $\beta$  and  $\beta$  are the soudraix

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{\beta}{C}\right)^{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha' = \frac{\beta}{C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha'' = \beta / \alpha / n$$

$$\therefore ((\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda \times \lambda(\lambda) > \frac{3}{2} n / \alpha / n$$

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