

Homework 8

$$1. f(x; \theta) = (\theta + 1)x^\theta \quad (0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$a. E(x) = \int_0^1 x (\theta + 1) x^\theta dx =$$

$$= (\theta + 1) \int_0^1 x^{\theta+1} dx = \frac{\theta + 1}{\theta + 2}$$

$$\bar{E}(x) = \frac{\theta + 1}{\theta + 2} = \bar{x}$$

$$(\theta + 2) \bar{x} = \theta + 1$$

$$\theta = \frac{2\bar{x} - 1}{1 - \bar{x}} = \frac{0.6}{0.2} = 3$$

$$b. \prod_{i=1}^n (\theta + 1) x_i^\theta = (\theta + 1)^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^\theta$$

$$\ln (\theta + 1)^n + \ln \sum x_i^\theta = n \ln (\theta + 1) +$$

$$+ \theta \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i$$

und abgeleitet $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$

$$n \cdot \frac{1}{\theta + 1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = 0$$

$$\theta = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i} - 1 \approx 3.11$$

$$2. f(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25\theta}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\theta}}, \quad E(x) = \theta$$

$$L = f\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n; \theta\} = f\{x_1; \theta\} \cdot f\{x_2; \theta\} \cdot \dots$$

$$\dots f\{x_n; \theta\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25\theta}} e^{-\frac{x_1^2}{2\theta}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{25\theta}} e^{-\frac{x_2^2}{2\theta}} \cdot \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{(\sqrt{25\theta})^n} e^{-\frac{x_1^2}{2\theta}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25\theta}} \right)^n e^{-\left(\frac{x_1^2}{2\theta} + \frac{x_2^2}{2\theta} + \dots + \frac{x_n^2}{2\theta} \right)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25\theta}} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$\ln L = \ln \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25\theta}} \right)^n e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \right) =$$

$$= \ln \left((25\theta)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \ln 25\theta + \frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \cdot \ln e =$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \ln 25 - \frac{n}{2} \ln \theta + \frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \ln \theta + \frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \frac{n}{2} \ln 25$$

we find by taking derivative w.r.t θ -

$$-\frac{n}{20} + \frac{1}{40^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{40^2} = -\frac{n}{20}$$

$$Q = -\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{2n}$$

$$4. f(x_i) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \theta^\alpha} x^{a-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}$$

$$L(\alpha, \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) \theta^\alpha} \right)^n (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^{a-1} e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i}$$

$$E(x_i) = \alpha \theta$$

$$\text{Var}(x_i) = E[(x_i - \mu)^2] = \alpha \theta^2$$

$$E(x) = \alpha \theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Var}(x) = \alpha \theta^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad (2)$$

(1) - по уравнению найдем $\alpha = \frac{\bar{x}}{\theta}$

(2) - по $\alpha \theta^2 = \frac{\bar{x}}{\theta} \cdot \theta^2 = \bar{x} \theta = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n \bar{x}} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

d-h system under $\bar{x} = 0$ perfectly

② h force

$$\Delta^2 = \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{\omega}} = \frac{\bar{x}}{\frac{1}{n\bar{x}} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{n\bar{x}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$