

$$\textcircled{T4} \quad g \sim p(x) = a \{ \cancel{(-1,0)} \cup (0,1) \} + b \{ 0,2 \}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 a dx + 2b + 0 = 2a + 2b = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} - b$$

$$a = 0 \Rightarrow p(x) = 0 \{ (-1,0) \cup (0,1) \} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) \{ 0,2 \},$$

$\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$

① ОММ

a) \bar{X}_n - выборка

$$\alpha_1 = M[\xi] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x p(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x \theta dx +$$

$$+ 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta \right) + 0 = \frac{\theta}{2} (1 - 1) + 1 - 2\theta = 1 - 2\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_2 = \mu(\eta^2) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 p(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \theta x^2 dx + 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right) \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{\theta}{3} (1+1) + 2 - 4\theta = \frac{2}{3}\theta + 2 - 4\theta = 2 - \frac{10}{3}\theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}D[\eta] &= \alpha_2 - \alpha_1^2 = 2 - \frac{10}{3}\theta - (1 - 2\theta)^2 = \\ &= 2 - \frac{10}{3}\theta - 1 + 4\theta - 4\theta^2 = 1 + \frac{2}{3}\theta - 4\theta^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \tilde{\alpha}_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}$$

$$1 - 2\theta = \bar{x} \rightarrow \tilde{\theta} = \frac{1 - \bar{x}}{2}$$

b) Несмещенность:

$$\begin{aligned}\mu[\tilde{\theta}] &= \mu\left[\frac{1 - \bar{x}}{2}\right] = \mu\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\bar{x}}{2}\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu[\bar{x}] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu[\eta] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2\theta) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \theta = \theta\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{\theta}$ — несмещенная

Состоятельность:

$$\begin{aligned}D[\tilde{\theta}] &= D\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\bar{x}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{4} D[\bar{x}] = \frac{1}{4} D\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{4n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n D[x_i] = \frac{1}{4n^2} n D[\eta] = \\ &= \frac{1}{4n} \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\theta - 4\theta^2\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \Rightarrow \tilde{\theta} \text{ — состоятельная}\end{aligned}$$

c) Эффективность:

Проверим регулярность модели:

1) Вероятность

$$2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} p(x, \theta) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} p(x, \theta) dx = \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot dx + (-1) \cdot 2 + 0 =$$

$$= 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$3) I(\theta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial \ln p(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 p(x, \theta) dx =$$

~~$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial \ln p(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 p(x, \theta) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{\partial \ln p(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 p(x, \theta) dx + \left(\frac{\partial \ln p(\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 p(\theta)$$~~

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \ln \theta}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln p(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta \right)}{\partial \theta} = - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} - \theta}$$

$$I(\theta) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\theta^2} \theta dx + \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \theta}{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta \right)^2} \cdot 2 + 0 = \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2} - \theta} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\theta}{\theta} + \frac{\frac{\theta}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - \theta} = \frac{1 - 2\theta + 2\theta}{\theta(\frac{1}{2} - \theta)} = \frac{1}{\theta(\frac{1}{2} - \theta)} > 0 \quad \text{т.к.}$$

$$\theta \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2} \right) \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow модель регулярна

Проверим регулярность оценки:

$\hat{\theta}$ - несмещ. оценка, $D[\hat{\theta}]$ - ср. на \forall компакте

из $\Theta = (0, \frac{1}{2})$ по $\Theta \Rightarrow$ оценка регулярна

Неравенство Крамера-Рао

$$D[\tilde{\Theta}] \geq \frac{1}{n \frac{1}{\Theta(\frac{1}{2}-\Theta)}} = \frac{\Theta(\frac{1}{2}-\Theta)}{n}$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{2}{3}\Theta - 4\Theta^2}{4n} \geq \frac{\Theta(1-2\Theta)}{2n} \quad - \text{ пока равно не можем сказать}$$

② ОМ МП

$$a) L(\Theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i, \Theta)$$

Пусть в выборке \vec{x}_n значения $\{0, 2\}$ встретились m раз:

$$L(\Theta) = \Theta^{n-m} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \Theta\right)^m$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln L(\Theta) &= \ln \Theta^{n-m} + \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} - \Theta\right)^m = \\ &= (n-m) \ln \Theta + m \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} - \Theta\right) \end{aligned}$$

Найдем максимум:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ln L(\Theta)}{\partial \Theta} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}-\Theta}{\Theta} - \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \Theta}}{\frac{1}{2}-\Theta} = \frac{(n-m)(\frac{1}{2}-\Theta) - m\Theta}{\Theta(\frac{1}{2}-\Theta)} = \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}n - n\Theta - \frac{1}{2}m + m\Theta - m\Theta}{\Theta(\frac{1}{2}-\Theta)} = \frac{n-m-2n\Theta}{\Theta(1-2\Theta)} = 0 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow n-m = 2n\theta \Rightarrow \tilde{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J} \quad \leftarrow \text{расмова}$$

Проверим, что это максимум:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 \ln L(\theta)}{d\theta^2} &= - \frac{(\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2}{\theta^2} \frac{m}{(\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2} = \frac{(m-n)(\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2}{\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2} = \\ &= \frac{(m-n)(\frac{1}{4} - \theta + \theta^2)}{\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2} = \frac{m(\frac{1}{4} - \theta + \theta^2) - n(\frac{1}{4} - \theta + \theta^2)}{\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2} = \\ &= \frac{m(\frac{1}{4} - \theta) - n(\frac{1}{4} - \theta)}{\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2} = \frac{m(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{n}) - n(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{m^2}{n^2})}{\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-m + 2 \frac{m^2}{n} - \frac{m^2}{n}}{\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J})^2} = \frac{-m\mathcal{J} + m^2}{n\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J})^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \max. \end{aligned}$$

Погрешность

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\theta} &= \frac{m(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{n}) - n(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{m^2}{n^2})}{\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\theta)^2} = \\ &= \frac{-m + 2 \frac{m^2}{n} - \frac{m^2}{n}}{\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J})^2} = \frac{-m\mathcal{J} + m^2}{n\theta^2 (\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J})^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \max. \end{aligned}$$

b) Несмещенность:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu[\tilde{\theta}] &= \mu\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J}\right] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu[\mathcal{J}] = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu[\mathcal{J}] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2\theta) = \theta \Rightarrow \text{несмещ.} \end{aligned}$$

Состоятельность:

$$\begin{aligned} D[\tilde{\theta}] &= D\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{J}\right] = \frac{1}{4} D[\mathcal{J}] = \frac{1}{4} \frac{p(1-p)}{n} = \\ &= \frac{(1-2\theta)(1-1+2\theta)}{4n} = \frac{(1-2\theta)2\theta}{4n} = \frac{(1-2\theta)\theta}{2n} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \text{состоят.} \end{aligned}$$

с) Эффективность:

$\tilde{\theta}$ - регулярная модель

$$D[\tilde{\theta}] \geq \frac{1}{n I(\theta)} = \frac{\theta(1-2\theta)}{2n}$$

$$\frac{\theta(1-2\theta)}{2n} \geq \frac{\theta(1-2\theta)}{2n}, \text{ а они равны } \Rightarrow$$

\Rightarrow по ОММ оценка не эффективна, а по ОММ-П — эффективна.