II) Slom X, X, X, 1, X, m.a. talque X, NP(d) xi-1,-10, A>0. Como XinPh) => Px(x,x)= {e-xx = x! a xemusor Ser re R?. Xis imbremlientes (0 **C**.**C**. $\rho_{X}(x,\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{N} \rho_{X_{i}}(x_{i},\lambda)$ · Si] algin x; & NUSO? => P(x, x)=0 Si xi∈ INU(o) + i=1,..., ∩; pero xi+0 + i=1,... $P_{X}(x,\lambda) = \prod_{\lambda=1}^{n} \left(\frac{e^{-\lambda_{\lambda}x_{i}}}{x_{i}!}\right) = \frac{e^{-\lambda_{0}}}{\prod_{\lambda=1}^{n} x_{i}!}$ $P_{X}(x,\lambda) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda_{0}} & \sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} x_{i}! \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{n}x_{i}! \end{cases}$ n xie Nuso? tid,..,a

5. busca el Estimarlor de Máximo Versimilatud para λ . Para ello, Tenemos que buscar el λ para el cuil $R_{\chi}(x,\lambda)$ es máximo $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$ y $\forall \lambda > 0$.

Encontrar et λ que maximizer $P_{\underline{X}}(\underline{x},\lambda)$ os equivalente a maximizar $l_{\Omega}(P_{\underline{X}}(\underline{x},\lambda))$ (pues $l_{\Omega}(\underline{x})$) es feurción creciente y continua).

Sea
$$h(\lambda) = ln(P_X(x, \lambda))$$

El 2 gul maximiza h(.) tiene que estar en el caso 2; EINUSOZ Hi=1,..., n.; es por eso que varmos a busuar el maximo alli:

$$h(\lambda) = \ln(P_{\underline{X}}(\underline{x}, \lambda)) = \ln(e^{-\lambda n}) + \ln(\lambda^{\underline{X}x_i}) - \ln(\overline{T}_{\underline{x}_i}!)$$

$$= -\lambda n + (\underline{X}x_i) \ln(\lambda) - \ln(\overline{T}_{\underline{x}_i}!)$$

Si
$$h'(\lambda) = -11 + \frac{2\pi}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Si $h'(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow -11 + \frac{2\pi}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \pi$ us an punto
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crítico, condidato a maximizar h.

Vermos que en verilait maximiga:

$$h''(2) = \frac{2}{2} \chi_i \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda^2}\right) = -\frac{2\chi_i}{\lambda^2}$$

$$n''(\bar{x}) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} x_i = -\frac{n\bar{x}}{\sqrt{x}} = -\frac{n}{x} < 0 \text{ pus } \bar{x} > 0 \text{ pus } x_i \in \text{NUM}$$

$$\forall i = 1, -, 0$$
multipy div. por 0

$$\therefore \hat{\lambda}_{m_{V}} = \bar{\chi} \text{ is punto de muximo.}$$

Si
$$x_{i}=0$$
 $\forall i=1, \neg n \Rightarrow P_{x}(x_{i}, \lambda) = e^{-n\lambda}$

$$function$$

$$function$$

$$function$$

$$function$$

$$function$$

$$function$$

=> el máximo es alcangroto cuornelo >=0=\overline{x}