## Šta su parametri raspodele?

Parametri raspodele su veličine koje zavise od funkcije raspodele.

X - sl. veličina sa f-jom raspodele F. Primeri parametara:

- EX, DX, F(t), p-ti kvantil, tj. broj t t.d. F(t) = p
- broj stepeni slobode kod ್ಥ raspodele, broj ್ಸ kod ಕ್ಷಸ್ತು raspodele...

(X ,X,...,X,) PSU sa istom raspodelom kao X(obeležje populacije). Neke od često korišćenih statistika za ocenu EX i DX su redom:

- 1. uzoračka sredina:  $X_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + ... + X_n}{n}$
- 2. popravljena uzoračka disperzija:  $S_z = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i X_i)^2$

Ove ocene su nepristrasne ocene parametara EX i DX, redom! Dokaz:

- 1. za vežbu. (Treba pokazati da je EX = EX)

2. 
$$E \hat{S}_{n}^{2} = \frac{1}{h-1} E \sum_{i=1}^{h} (x_{i}^{2} - 2x_{i}x_{i} + (x_{i})^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{h-1} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{h} \frac{1}{2} - 2\lambda_{i} \sum_{i=1}^{h} \frac{1}{2} + h \cdot (\lambda_{i})^{2}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{n-1}\left\{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{h}X_{i}^{2}-2X_{h}\cdot h(\overline{X_{h}})+D\cdot(\overline{X_{h}})^{2}\right)\right\}$$

$$-\frac{1}{n-1} \neq (\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} - n(x_{i})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}})$$

$$DX = EX^{2} - (EX)^{2} = \frac{1}{n-1} E\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i}^{2} - (X_{i})^{2})\right)$$

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

$$= D\overline{X}_n + (E\overline{X}_n)^2 = D(\frac{X_n + \dots + X_n}{n}) + (E\overline{X}_n)^2 = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot nDX + (E\overline{X}_n)^2$$

$$(*) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Ex_{i}^{2} - 1Dx - (EX_{i}^{2}) = 1 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Dx - 1Dx) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Dx - 1$$

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Menog Mancumonte Colpogocieroj Hociva
мошившенја: извозино експеринени са Велр) ремоземи
                          \times : \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1-PP \end{pmatrix} \quad P \in [0,1]
Tochampejono NCY (X1,..., Xn) Xin Ber (p)

Herc je pearus obacus breghour yzozna: (x1,x2,..., xn), xie (91)

Ugeja je ga orgahum p trans ga beprobetrator pearusaryje
gamor yzopuc byge hojbeta.
Darre, to postumo p tireno ga pe: P{X=x, ..., Xn=xn} Hoy bete

Jato Tourabramo d-jy og topomente p kojy 306em d-ja

bepogotivoj Hover u u koja Tran:
                L(p) = P\{X_1 = X_1, \dots, X_n = X_n\}, p \in [0,1]
   Geguns Mans by jeghousous:

L(p) = TP P \{ x_i = x_i \}

Hezabourous X, ..., X,
  Mu 34 and g je p{X=xi}= {p, Xi=1 an 3 Toghrije de Han 
Sur o gc ut Hairunemo j jegtan pegy. Tipegnoskett je gc a vo
   ypagu Ha cnoeght Havrutt:

P\{X=x_i\}=p

I\{x_i=n\}

I\{x_i=n\}

I\{x_i=n\}+I\{x_i=0\}=1
      Castu:
                              P\{\chi=\chi_i\} = P^{I\{\chi_i=1\}} \cdot (1-P)^{I-I\{\chi_i=1\}}
     Cage Lusinese dans: L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^{h} p^{I\{x_i=1\}}  (1-p)
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Dance by glytown toganlinge $p$ so kojy je $p = \overline{x}_n = \overline{x}_i$ Hoybette $\overline{x}_n = \overline{x}_n$
Laure Oglytow Ganlinge I sa kozy je
T(X=x1,, Xn=xn) Horbete Tracco
$P = \overline{\chi}_h = \sum_{i = 1}^{n} \chi_i$
Kako y overe agamenços avanticulus, aprocureje Han go
Lie of the
ozery ranuemo kao anawienez:
$P_{n_{mv}} = \overline{t_n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i$
ozere godjere metazon retkumarte bepozotajtour
//\/\\\\\\
Obge suje kpoj! Novgee Sto je ga ce ybepuno ga je zavate Pom ybere y [0,1]
"Il ouge to je gall paguno ya je saucur from yblu y (0,1)
Obo jeune un juseur jeg je:
h
$X_{(n)} = \frac{n \times x_{(n)}}{n} \leq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i}{n} \leq \frac{n \cdot X_{(n)}}{n} = X_{(n)},$
$X_{(1)} = \frac{h(X_{(1)})}{h} \leq \frac{1}{h} \leq \frac{1}{h} = X_{(1)}$
La communicación X (n) y y unojy beosución vs {0, n}, jep X: € {0,1}. ∏j. X(n) je yben ∠1 v X(n) je yben >0
jep X: { (0,1) This X(n) je yben 41 v X(n) je poen >0

 $P\{X=x\}=e^{-\alpha}\cdot\frac{e^{3x}}{3x},x\in\mathbb{N}$ Xi~ P(a), 0>0 16. Mosubano e Ha why tesse. Aro  $yf_{i}f'_{i}$  (a,b) Herry  $uf''_{i}$  vocasoji  $y \in (gb)$  ( f'(c)-0)  $Wagc: f''(c) >0 \Rightarrow c$  je nokantu nuturuju  $f''(c) >0 \Rightarrow c$  je nokantu hrancunjun f"(c)70 + (c)<0 TPUNG: 2 TYTIC GUDEPENLYSCHUR 4-je (FF" y barren Turmi) Obo wbp5esse ans vancer max d-je lnL(a) and jeg je  $\frac{\partial^2 \ln |a|}{\partial a^2} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (20 + a) = \frac{1}{a^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (20 + a) = \frac{1}{a^2$ apyju Harut Su su ge Tokokeno ge f'(a) (0 30 a) xi,
u f'(a) 70 30 a LX Jow je vowgedto vjobepeur ge je a = Xn Ben vorumber. 11/6 baser and Sap jegue og Xn,..., Xn yrne bjegtrouis us N, gon and be Xn, Xn yrny Gog-nour O, regu ge se Xn = O. Met your, reponeurs Tyrothole parosere more such to surviver, the ober of esc Henc Churche and by pears of Experience of payors:  $(x_1,...,x_n)=(0,...,6)$ Ho, 860 je kgotte pesak cryger, ine geliggte Heteus oSpotranic opelane varette Ho del genare...

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\times \sim Bin(5, p), P \in [0, 1]
                                                L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^{K} P\{X_i = x_i\} = \prod_{i=1}^{K} {5 \choose x_i} P(1-p)^{5-x_i}
                                                                           = \frac{1}{1-1} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot P^{\frac{5}{1-1}} \left(1-P\right)^{\frac{5}{1-1}} 
                                          L(p) = l_n(L(p)) = \left(n\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{5}{x_i}\right)\right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \chi_i \cdot l_n p + \left(5n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \chi_i\right) l_n l_n p\right)
                               \frac{const}{\mu \cdot 30600008P}
\frac{1}{1-p}
\frac{1}{p} = \frac{5n - 5x}{1-p}
p(1-p) \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = 0 \quad (1-p) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} 3(i-p) \cdot 5(i+p) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} 3(i-p) \cdot 5(i+p) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} 3(i-p) \cdot 5(i+p) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} 3(i-p) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^
                                                                                                    (=) \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = p.5n (=) p = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = x_i
5n = 5
                 l'(p)>0 30 pl \widehat{X}_n l'(p) 10 30 p> \overline{X}_n
                         Dane, g = \frac{\overline{x_n}}{5} je warke mor D-je l.
                      Tydepa se je Pmm Ben 13 [0,17...
           Ha 6 curolog perusolaria yzopua xi 0 1 2 3 4 5
  очена дин је: 0.6+1.10+... <u>5.1</u> грој Тојавываньс х: у узору

<u>50</u> <u>—</u> n = 6+1.0+14+13+6+1
                                                                                                   - 10+28+39+24+5
250
                                                                                                  = 0,424
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Menog manumante legogocinoj towie y ave-their crytajy Ako MCY (X, Xn) gonder is auconjules therpercegere pecitique ca iy curchare f kano nosterno i prinetteiur news naux. Bejog.? Ποτισδο, неко је (x,,..,xn) pearuzobarta βρεστικώ γ 30 preo.
Κακο caga Hema cuma propreda P[x,=x,, xn xn] γ 30 je otra jestaka tym, υσινητικέτενο α υσ3 ματίνη τημικοί ι (\*) P{x<Xxxxxh, ... x5Xxxxx+k}, 3c h maso 355 Herabucyout Xn ..., Xn Caster:  $(x) = P\{x, \in X_1 \in X_2 + \lambda\} \cdot \dots \cdot P\{x_n \in X_n + \lambda\}$ Keuxo je  $P\{ x \in X \in X + h\} = \int_{X}^{2+L} f(x) \cdot h$  $(*) \approx f(x_1) \cdot ... f(x_n) \cdot k^n$ Caga le ndès de masser de :  $L(p) = f(x_1) \cdot \ldots \cdot f(x_n)$ ) shako usinege d-ja lego gawajiowu y aic- Herp. crypjy  $18. c) \times \kappa \mathcal{E}(\alpha) \quad \alpha > 0$   $f(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} qe^{-cx}, & > c > 0 \\ 0, & \propto \mathcal{E}(\alpha) \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} qe^{-ax} & \text{I} \left\{ x > 0 \right\} \\ 0, & \propto \mathcal{E}(\alpha) \end{array} \right\}$  $\lfloor (a) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} ae^{-\alpha x_i} \cdot \prod \{x_i, y_i\} = q^n e^{-\alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} \prod \{x_i, y_i\}} = q^n e^{-\alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} \prod \{x_i, y_i\}} = q^n e^{-\alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} \prod \{x_i, y_i\}}$ y obon Jumpy du vergueze I(x:>0) the Suit jestam 1, jep planersbarre -bjeegroud υς ε(c) jecy vo sumubise, va ux με ποροπο σικατίν. Met juun, y Hapestun apunepunc te Ture box 40 Herris Herrinabarbe, To temo ux ourabure page opegousposteticus.  $lnL(a) = nla - a \sum xi + ln \sum x_{in} 763$ 

 $ln L(a) = n ln a - q \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i + ln I(x_i, y_0)$  $\frac{\partial \operatorname{lul}(z) - \frac{h}{a} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i}{\partial a}$ To je Geo ln=0 Ho, bostus je cano go  $\frac{\partial}{\partial c} \ln \left( c \right) = 0 \quad (=) \quad \alpha = \frac{\pi}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}} = \frac{\pi}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}}$ Je y hunculy const koje He zalera og a, ic kag gupepengupano lulla/ to a, usbog Iln [(Xen) o) te Sued O 2 ln [(a) 70 (=) a L = 1 anon = 1. Boucie anno te fler deur Herce iosi-The whole byegyour is to the order we could (a je i governo géla) provigere in je and io

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$$\int (x) = \theta x^{a-1}, \quad x \in (0,n) \quad \sim \beta(\theta,n)$$

$$\int (x) = \frac{x^{a-1}(n-x)^{\beta-n}}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(\theta,n)} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}(n)}{\beta(n)} \frac{x$$



