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1. $f(x) = \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}, x > 0, \theta > 0$

(x_1, \dots, x_n) - реализованны узорак

- ишело θ -и веродосиојносин:

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i), \theta > 0$$

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

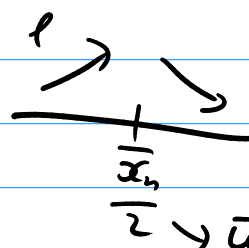
$$l(\theta) := \ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\theta} - 2n \ln \theta$$

$$l'(\theta) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\theta^2} - \frac{2n}{\theta}$$

$$l'(\theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 2n\theta \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}_n$$

$$l'(\theta) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta < \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}_n$$

$$l'(\theta) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta > \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}_n$$



max ϕ_{θ}
 $\theta, \bar{x}_n \in L$

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{\bar{x}_n}{2}$$

- gde nu je $E\hat{\theta}_{MMV} = \theta$?

$$\Leftrightarrow E\bar{X}_n = 2\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{EX_1 + \dots + EX_n}{n} = 2\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow EX_1 = 2\theta$$

$$EX_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = I$$

$$u = x^2$$

$$du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = dv$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} (-\theta) = v$$

$$-\frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} = v$$

$$I = -\frac{x^2}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \cdot 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{e^{\frac{x}{\theta}}} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$= 0 - 0 + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 2\theta$$

$$EX, Y \sim \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MMV}$ je nepristran

$$d) T = \frac{1}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

- gde nu je $ET = DX_1$?

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3n} \cdot n EX_1^2 = DX_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow EX_1^2 = 3 (EX_1^2 - (EX_1)^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E X_1^2 = 3 E X_1^2 - 3 \cdot 4 \theta^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 E X_1^2 = 12 \theta^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E X_1^2 = 6 \theta^2$$

$$E X_1^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = I$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 &= u & \frac{1}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx &= du \\ 3x^2 dx &= du & -\frac{1}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} &= u \end{aligned}$$

$$I = -\frac{x^3}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} 3 \frac{x^2}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx$$

$$= 0 + 3\theta \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\theta} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = 3\theta \cdot 2\theta = 6\theta^2 \quad \checkmark$$

2. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-\theta|}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x_i-\theta|} \underset{n=2}{=} \frac{1}{2^2} e^{-|x_1-\theta|-|x_2-\theta|}$$

Koga je L najbete?

- Koga je $-|x_1-\theta|-|x_2-\theta|$ najbete, tj. koga je $|x_1-\theta|+|x_2-\theta|$ najmanje

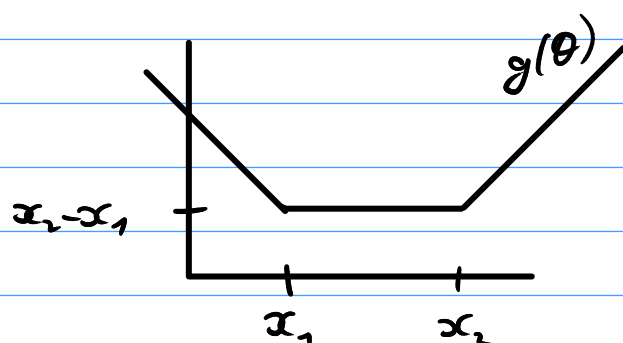
- Kako je f.y.o. $x_1 < x_2$

$$g(\theta) = |x_1-\theta| + |x_2-\theta|$$

$$1) \begin{array}{c} + \quad + \quad + \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \theta \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \end{array} : g(\theta) = x_1 - \theta + x_2 - \theta = x_1 + x_2 - 2\theta$$

$$2) \begin{array}{c} + \quad + \quad + \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ x_1 \quad \theta \quad x_2 \end{array} : g(\theta) = \theta - x_1 + x_2 - \theta = x_2 - x_1$$

$$3) \begin{array}{c} + \quad + \quad + \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \theta \end{array} : g(\theta) = \theta - x_1 + \theta - x_2 = 2\theta - x_1 - x_2$$



$g(\theta)$ je najmanje kada $\theta \in [x_1, x_2]$, tj.
kada $\theta \in [\min\{x_1, x_2\}, \max\{x_1, x_2\}]$

- za $\hat{\theta}_{\text{MMV}}$ možemo uzeti bilo koju stvar
koja se nalazi u $[\min\{x_1, x_2\}, \max\{x_1, x_2\}]$

- dakle ovdje godujemo metodom maks. ver-
gostojnosti koje je jedinstvena

$$d) \text{ da li je } E(0,3X_1 + 0,7X_2) = \theta ?$$

$$(\Rightarrow) 0,3 \cdot EX_1 + 0,7EX_2 = \theta$$

$$(\Rightarrow) EX_1 = \theta$$

$$EX_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-\theta|} dx$$

$$\text{smena } x - \theta = t \\ dx = dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (t+\theta) \frac{1}{2} e^{-|t|} dt = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} t e^{-|t|} dt}_{0, \text{ jer je } \frac{1}{2} t \cdot e^{-|t|} \text{ neparna f-je}} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \theta \frac{1}{2} e^{-|t|} dt$$

$$= 0 + 2 \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \theta \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = \theta \cdot 1 = \theta$$

$\Rightarrow 0,3 X_1 + 0,7 X_2$ je nejednosr. ocena za θ

3. $X \sim U(\theta, 2+\theta)$

- a)
- ocena nam $\in X^k$ za nekog k
 - nekog je $k=1$ (to je najjednostavnije)

$$EX = \frac{\theta + 2 + \theta}{2} = 1 + \theta$$

- uzjednatavamo $\bar{X}_n = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$ u EX_1 :

$$\bar{X}_n = 1 + \theta \Leftrightarrow \bar{X}_n - 1 = \theta$$

\Rightarrow ocena najjednostavnije momentne je $\hat{\theta}_{nn} = \bar{X}_n - 1$

- da li je $E\hat{\theta}_{nn} = \theta$?

$$E(\bar{X}_n - 1) = E\bar{X}_n - 1 = EX_1 - 1 = 1 + \theta - 1 = \theta$$

\Rightarrow ocena $\hat{\theta}_{nn}$ je nejednosr.

- уочетак: ако средњокв. грешка одема у какав 0, какав $n \rightarrow +\infty$, одема је уочетак

$$- \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) := E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2$$

$$- \text{ако је } \hat{\theta} \text{ непунишак, } \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta} - E\hat{\theta})^2 = D\hat{\theta}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$E\hat{\theta} = \theta$$

- гаква, како је $\hat{\theta}_{MM}$ непунишак, уверително го ни $D\hat{\theta}_{MM} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow +\infty$

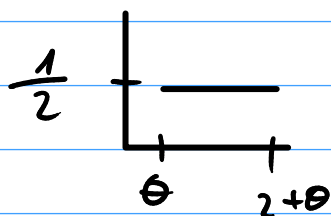
$$D\hat{\theta}_{MM} = D(\bar{X}_n - 1) = D\bar{X}_n = \underbrace{D(X_1 + \dots + X_n)}_{n^2}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{F}}{=} D(X+c) = DX \stackrel{\text{J}}{=}$$

$$\overset{X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ iid}}{=} \frac{n \cdot DX_1}{n^2} = \frac{DX_1}{n} = \frac{(2+\theta - \theta)^2}{12n} \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow +\infty$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MM}$ је уочетак

$$d) X \sim U[\theta, 2+\theta] \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2}, x \in [\theta, 2+\theta]$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} I\{\theta \leq x \leq 2+\theta\}$$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \cdot I\{\theta \leq x_i \leq 2+\theta\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n I\{x_{i-2} \leq \theta \leq x_i\}$$

$$x_{(n)} \neq x_n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \mathbb{I} \{ x_{i-2} \leq \theta \leq x_i, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \mathbb{I} \{ x_{(n)-2} \leq \theta \leq x_{(n)} \}$$

$\Rightarrow L(\theta)$ dostiže maksimum u svakoj tački $[x_{(n)-2}, x_{(n)}]$, jer je u njima $L(\theta) = \frac{1}{2^n}$, a u ostalim $\neq \frac{1}{2^n}$

\Rightarrow Za $\hat{\theta}_{MMV}$ možemo uzeti bilo koju tačku koja je tačka u $[x_{(n)-2}, x_{(n)}]$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ tak. } a < b$$

$$c \in [a, b] \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad c = \lambda \cdot a + (1-\lambda)b \quad \text{za nekog } \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

$\boxed{\Leftarrow}$

$$\lambda \cdot a + (1-\lambda)b \leq \lambda b + (1-\lambda)b = b$$

$$\lambda \cdot a + (1-\lambda)b \geq \lambda a + (1-\lambda)a = a$$

$\boxed{\Rightarrow}$

koja je λ ?

$$c = \lambda(a-b) + b \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{c-b}{a-b} = \frac{b-c}{b-a} \in [0, 1]$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{MMV}(\lambda) = \lambda(x_{(n)-2}) + (1-\lambda)x_{(n)}, \quad \lambda \in [0, 1]$$

što je isto

ocena dobijena metodom maks. verod.

\Rightarrow za $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ takođe dobijamo ocenu metodom maks. verod.

δ) ω_{ρσλμν} $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ w.g. $\in \hat{\theta}_{\mu\nu}(\lambda) = \theta$

$$E \hat{\Theta}_{MMV}(\lambda) = \lambda (E X_{(n)} - \mu) + (1-\lambda) E X_{(n)}$$

- рачунамо $\sigma_{\text{BO}} \in X_{(n)}$

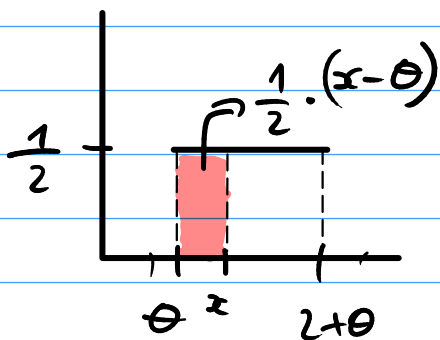
$$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = P\{X_{(n)} \leq x\} = 1 - P\{X_{(n)} > x\}$$

$$= 1 - P\{X_1 > x, \dots, X_n > x\} = 1 - (P\{X_1 > x\})^n$$

\downarrow
 i.i.d. X_1, \dots, X_n

$$= 1 - (1 - F(x))^n$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < \theta \\ \frac{x-\theta}{2}, & x \in [\theta, 2+\theta] \\ 1 & x > 2+\theta \end{cases}$$



$$f(x) = P\{X \leq x\}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt$$

$$F_{X(n)}^{(2)} = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - (1 - \frac{x-0}{2})^n, & x \in [0, 2+0] \\ 1, & x > 2+0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = F'_{X_{(n)}}(x) = -n \left(1 - \frac{x-\theta}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ = \frac{n}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x-\theta}{2}\right)^{n-1}, \quad x \in [\theta, \theta+2]$$

$$E X_{(n)} = \int_{\theta}^{\theta+2} x f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx = \int_{\theta}^{\theta+2} \frac{nx}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x-\theta}{2}\right)^{n-1} dx$$

$$\text{check: } 1 - \frac{x-\theta}{2} = t \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = 1 - t + \frac{\theta}{2} \\ -\frac{dx}{2} = dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^0 n \left(1 - t + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \cdot t^{n-1} (-2) dt \\ &= 2n \int_0^1 \left(1 - t + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) t^{n-1} dt \\ &= 2n \left[\left(1 + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \int_0^1 t^{n-1} dt - \int_0^1 t^n dt \right] \\ &= 2n \left(\left(1 + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 2 + \theta - \frac{2n}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

- caga parlyhamo $E X_{(n)}$

$$\begin{aligned} - F_{X_{(n)}}(x) &= P\{X_{(n)} \leq x\} = P\{X_1 \leq x, \dots, X_n \leq x\} \\ &= (F(x))^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < \theta \\ \left(\frac{x-\theta}{2}\right)^n, & x \in [\theta, \theta+2] \\ 1, & x > \theta+2 \end{cases}$$

$$f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = F'_{X_{(n)}}(x) = n \left(\frac{x-\theta}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2}, \quad x \in [\theta, \theta+2]$$

$$\Rightarrow E X_{(n)} = \int_{\theta}^{\theta+2} x \cdot \frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{x-\theta}{2}\right)^{n-1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Cmaka } \frac{x-\theta}{2} &= t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{2} = dt, x = 2t + \theta \\
 &= \int_0^1 h \cdot (2t + \theta) \cdot t^{n-1} dt \\
 &= h \left[\int_0^1 2t^n dt + \theta \int_0^1 t^{n-1} dt \right] \\
 &= h \left[2 \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} + \theta \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right] = 2h \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E \hat{\theta}_{MMV}(\lambda) = \lambda \left(\frac{2h}{n+1} + \theta - 2 \right) + (1-\lambda) \left(2 + \theta - \frac{2h}{n+1} \right)$$

$$= \lambda \frac{2h}{n+1} + \cancel{\lambda \theta} - 2\lambda + 2 + \theta - \frac{2h}{n+1} - 2\lambda - \cancel{\lambda \theta} + \frac{2h\lambda}{n+1}$$

$$= \lambda \left(\frac{4h}{n+1} - 4 \right) + 2 + \theta - \frac{2h}{n+1}$$

$$= \theta + \frac{4\cancel{h\lambda} - 4\lambda(n+1) + 2h + 2 - 2h}{n+1}$$

$$= \theta + \frac{2 - 4\lambda}{n+1}$$

$$E \hat{\theta}_{MMV}(\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2 - 4\lambda = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MMV}(\frac{1}{2})$ je najbolje. ocena za θ

4. (X_1, \dots, X_n) , $X_i \sim U[-\theta, \theta]$, $\hat{\theta}_1 = c_1 \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|$, $\hat{\theta}_2 = c_2 X_{(n)}$

а) изражамо c_1 и.г. $E(c_1 \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i|) = \theta$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_1 \cdot n E|X_1| = \theta$$

рачунамо $E|X_1|$:

1. начин: по дефиницији

- како је $f_{X_1}(x) = \frac{1}{2\theta}$, $x \in [-\theta, \theta]$, следи:

$$E|X_1| = \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} |x| f_X(x) dx = \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} |x| \frac{1}{2\theta} dx = 2 \int_0^{\theta} x \cdot \frac{1}{2\theta} dx =$$
$$\frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

2. начин: нађимо расподелу од $|X_1|$:

- носач за $|X_1|$ је $[0, \theta]$, па је $F_{|X_1|}(x) = 0$, за $x < 0$,
 $F_{|X_1|}(x) = 1$, $x > \theta$

- за $x \in [0, \theta]$ важи:

$$F_{|X_1|}(x) = P\{|X_1| \leq x\} = P\{-x \leq X_1 \leq x\} = \int_{-x}^x f_{X_1}(t) dt$$
$$= \int_{-x}^x \frac{1}{2\theta} dt = \frac{2x}{2\theta} = \frac{x}{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{|X_1|}(x) = F'_{|X_1|}(x) = \frac{1}{\theta}, \quad x \in [0, \theta]$$

$$\Rightarrow |X_1| \sim U[0, \theta] \Rightarrow E|X_1| = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

Дакле, c_1 је и.г. $c_1 n \in |X_1| = \theta$, ојачао
 $c_1 n \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} = \theta$, па је $c_1 = \frac{2}{n}$

Хајмо сада c_2 и.г. $E(c_2 X_{(n)}) = \theta$
 $\Leftrightarrow c_2 E X_{(n)} = \theta$

Пошредно је га израчунао $E X_{(n)}$ и то ћемо учинити
на исти начин као у претх. задатку.

$$F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = P\{X_{(n)} \leq x\} = (F_{X_1}(x))^n$$

$X_1 \sim U[-\theta, \theta]$, па важи:

$$F_{X_1}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -\theta \\ \frac{x+\theta}{2\theta}, & x \in [-\theta, \theta] \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < -\theta \\ \left(\frac{x+\theta}{2\theta}\right)^n, & x \in [-\theta, \theta] \\ 1, & x > \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{X_{(n)}}(x) = F'_{X_{(n)}}(x) = \frac{n}{2\theta} \left(\frac{x+\theta}{2\theta}\right)^{n-1}, \quad x \in [-\theta, \theta]$$

Сада можемо га израчунао $E X_{(n)}$

$$E X_{(n)} = \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} x \cdot f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx = \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} \frac{nx}{2\theta} \left(\frac{x+\theta}{2\theta}\right)^{n-1} dx = I$$

$$\text{чимека: } \frac{x+\theta}{2\theta} = t \Rightarrow 2\theta t - \theta = x$$

$$\frac{dx}{2\theta} = dt$$

$$I = \int_0^1 n (2\theta t - \theta) t^{n-1} dt$$

$$= n\theta \left[2 \int_0^1 t^n dt - \int_0^1 t^{n-1} dt \right] = n\theta \left[2 \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} \right]$$

$$= n\theta \frac{2n - n - 1}{n(n+1)} = \theta \cdot \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

Закно, c_2 је т.г. $c_2 \cdot \theta \cdot \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \theta$, па је $c_2 = \frac{n+1}{n-1}$

д) Пошто су $\hat{\theta}_1$ и $\hat{\theta}_2$ сада некорелиране, да бисмо их упоредили у средњеквадратном смислу, поређујемо њихове дисперзије

$$D \hat{\theta}_1 = D \left(\frac{2}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i| \right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot D \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |X_i| \right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot n D |X_1|$$

\downarrow X_1, \dots, X_n су iid,
па су и $|X_1|, \dots, |X_n|$ iid

$$= \frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{12} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$|X_i| \sim U[0, \theta]$
па је $D |X_i| = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$

$$D\hat{\theta}_1 = \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1}\right)^2 \cdot DX_{(n)}$$

$DX_{(n)}$ можно записать на 2 пути.

1. путь: $DX_{(n)} = EX_{(n)}^2 - \underbrace{(EX_{(n)})^2}_{\text{это мы уже знаем}}$

$$EX_{(n)}^2 = \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} x^2 f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx = \dots$$

2. путь: $DX_{(n)} = E(X_{(n)} - EX_{(n)})^2 = E\left(X_{(n)} - \theta \frac{(n-1)}{n+1}\right)^2$

$$= \int_{-\theta}^{\theta} \left(x - \theta \frac{(n-1)}{n+1}\right)^2 f_{X_{(n)}}(x) dx = I$$

$Eg(X)$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} g(x) f(x) dx$$

↗ функция от X

когда: $g(x) = \left(x - \theta \frac{(n-1)}{n+1}\right)^2$

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

сделаю: $\frac{x+\theta}{2\theta} = t \Rightarrow x = 2\theta t - \theta$

$$\frac{dx}{2\theta} = dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(2\theta t - \theta - \theta \frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)^2 \cdot n \cdot t^{n-1} dt$$

$$= n\theta^2 \int_0^1 \left(2t - 1 - \frac{n-1}{n+1}\right)^2 \cdot t^{n-1} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= h\theta^2 \int_0^1 \left(2t - \frac{n+1+n-1}{n+1}\right)^2 \cdot t^{n-1} dt \\
&= h\theta^2 \int_0^1 \left(2t - \frac{2n}{n+1}\right)^2 \cdot t^{n-1} dt \\
&= h\theta^2 \cdot 4 \cdot \int_0^1 \left(t^2 - 2t \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2}\right) t^{n-1} dt \\
&= 4h\theta^2 \left[\int_0^1 t^{n+1} dt - 2 \frac{n}{n+1} \int_0^1 t^n dt + \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} \int_0^1 t^{n-1} dt \right] \\
&= 4h\theta^2 \left[\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{2n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right] \\
&= 4h\theta^2 \left[\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{2n}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \right] = 4h\theta^2 \left[\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Дакле, $D\hat{\theta}_2 = \left(\frac{n+1}{h-1}\right)^2 \cdot 4h\theta^2 \left[\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \right]$

$$= \theta^2 \left[\frac{4h(n+1)^2}{(h-1)^2(n+2)} - \frac{4h^2}{(h-1)^2} \right]$$

$$= \theta^2 \left[\frac{4h(h^2+2h+1) - 4h^2(h+2)}{(h-1)^2(n+2)} \right]$$

$$= \theta^2 \cdot \frac{4h}{(h-1)^2(n+2)}$$

Резултати које смо добили су:

$$D\hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{\theta^2}{3h} \quad \text{и} \quad D\hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{4h\theta^2}{(h-1)^2(n+2)}$$

Како $D\hat{\theta}_1, D\hat{\theta}_2 \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow +\infty$, све оцене су конзистентне.

Боља оцена је она чија дисперзија брже иде у 0 кад $n \rightarrow +\infty$, а $\bar{\omega}_0$ је она оцена чија је дисперзија максимална од неких n .

Покажећемо да је ова оцена $\hat{\theta}_2$, њј. Покажећемо да је $D\hat{\theta}_1 < D\hat{\theta}_2$ почев од неких n :

$$D\hat{\theta}_2 < D\hat{\theta}_1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{4n\theta^2}{(n-1)^2(n+2)} < \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{за } n > 1}{\Leftrightarrow} 12n^2 < (n-1)^2(n+2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12n^2 < (n^2 - 2n + 1)(n+2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12n^2 < n^3 + 2n^2 - 2n^2 - 4n + n + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n^3 - 12n^2 - 3n + 2 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n(n^2 - 12n - 3) + 2 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n(n(n-12) - 3) + 2 > 0, \text{ а ово је сигурно тачно за } n > 12$$

Још један начин да будемо да $D\hat{\theta}_2$ брже иде у 0 је узети:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D\hat{\theta}_2}{D\hat{\theta}_1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4n\theta^2}{(n-1)^2(n+2)}}{\frac{\theta^2}{3n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12n^2}{(n-1)^2(n+2)} = 0$$

$$(5.) \quad X: \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\theta}{3} & \frac{\theta}{3} & 1 - \frac{2\theta}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \theta \in (0, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$a) \quad EX = -\frac{\theta}{3} + 1 - \frac{2\theta}{3} = 1 - \theta$$

узједначавамо \bar{X}_n и EX :

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_n &= EX \Leftrightarrow \bar{X}_n = 1 - \theta \\ &\Leftrightarrow \theta = 1 - \bar{X}_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MM} = 1 - \bar{X}_n$$

б) Нека је (x_1, \dots, x_n) реализовани узорак

- ћихемо ϕ -ју веродостојности:

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n P\{X_i = x_i\}, \quad \theta \in (0, \frac{3}{2})$$

- записимо у једном реду $P\{X_i = x_i\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X_i = x_i\} &= \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)^{I\{x_i = -1\}} \cdot \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)^{I\{x_i = 0\}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}\right)^{I\{x_i = 1\}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)^{I\{x_i = -1\} + I\{x_i = 0\}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}\right)^{I\{x_i = 1\}} \\ &\quad \swarrow \\ &= \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)^{1 - I\{x_i = 1\}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}\right)^{I\{x_i = 1\}} \end{aligned}$$

$$I\{x_i = -1\} + I\{x_i = 0\} + I\{x_i = 1\} = 1$$

Согла L изтега овако:

$$\begin{aligned} L(\theta) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)^{1-I\{x_i=1\}} \cdot \left(1-\frac{2\theta}{3}\right)^{I\{x_i=1\}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\theta}{3}\right)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}} \cdot \left(1-\frac{2\theta}{3}\right)^{\sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}} \end{aligned}$$

Посматрајмо $l(\theta) := \ln L(\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} l(\theta) &= \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}\right) \ln \frac{\theta}{3} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}\right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}\right) \\ &= \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}\right) \ln \theta - \underbrace{\left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}\right) \ln 3}_{\text{const}} \\ &\quad + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}\right) \ln \left(1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow l'(\theta) &= \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{\theta} + \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}{1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}} \\ &= \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{\theta} - \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{3 - 2\theta} \end{aligned}$$

$$l'(\theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{\theta} = \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{3 - 2\theta}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3n - 2n\theta - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\} + 2\theta \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\} = 2\theta \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{3n - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{2n}$$

$$l'(\theta) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{\theta} > \frac{2 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{3-2\theta} \quad (*)$$

- Помножително одне страни неједнакости са $\theta(3-2\theta)$.
Знак се исте променити јер је $0 < \theta < \frac{3}{2}$, па је $\theta(3-2\theta) > 0$

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow 3n - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\} - 2\theta n + 2\theta \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\} > 2\theta \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta < \frac{3n - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{2n}$$

$$\text{Слично, } l'(\theta) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta > \frac{3n - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{2n}$$

Дакле, $\frac{3n - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{2n}$ је тачка max ϕ -је l , па $\hat{\theta} \in L$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MMV} = \frac{3n - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{x_i=1\}}{2n}$$

б) покажемо да су одне стране неједнакости, па ћемо као и у претходном задатку утврдити њихове границе

$$E \hat{\theta}_{MM} = E(1 - \bar{X}_n) = 1 - E \bar{X}_n = 1 - E X_1 = 1 - (1 - \theta) = \theta$$

$$D \hat{\theta}_{MM} = D(1 - \bar{X}_n) = D(-\bar{X}_n) = (-1)^2 D \bar{X}_n = D\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n D X_1 = \frac{1}{n} (E X_1^2 - (E X_1)^2) \quad (*)$$

$$X_1^2: \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\theta}{3} & 1 - \frac{\theta}{3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow E X_1^2 = 1 - \frac{\theta}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \frac{1}{n} \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{3} - (1 - \theta)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{3n} \left(3 - \theta - 3(1 - 2\theta + \theta^2) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3n} (3 - \theta - 3 + 6\theta - 3\theta^2) = \frac{\theta}{3n} (5 - 3\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$E \hat{\theta}_{MMV} = E \left(\frac{3n - 3 \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i=1\}}{2n} \right) = \frac{3n - 3 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n E(I\{X_i=1\})}{2n}$$

$$E(I\{X_i=1\}) = P\{I\{X_i=1\}=1\} = P\{X_i=1\} = 1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow E \hat{\theta}_{MMV} = \frac{3n - 3n \left(1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}\right)}{2n} = \frac{2\theta}{2} = \theta$$

$$D \hat{\theta}_{MMV} = D \left(\frac{3n - \frac{3}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i=1\}}{2} \right)$$

$$= D \left(-\frac{3}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i=1\} \right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{4n^2} n D(I\{X_i=1\}) \quad (*)$$

$I\{X_1=1\}, \dots, I\{X_n=1\}$
cy iid

Тому $I\{X_i=1\} \sim \text{Ber}(P\{X_i=1\})$,

$$D(I\{X_i=1\}) = P\{X_i=1\} \cdot (1 - P\{X_i=1\})$$

$$(*) = \frac{9}{4n} P\{X_i=1\} (1 - P\{X_i=1\})$$

$$= \frac{9}{4n} \left(1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}\right) \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{2\theta}{3}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{4n} \frac{(3-2\theta)}{3} \cdot \frac{2\theta}{3} = \frac{\theta(3-2\theta)}{2n}$$

Покажем же, что $D\hat{\theta}_{MM} < D\hat{\theta}_M$ (и то за счет чего),

из чего же следует, что же лучше $\hat{\theta}_{MM}$ либо $\hat{\theta}_M$

$$D\hat{\theta}_{MM} < D\hat{\theta}_M$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\theta(3-2\theta)}{2n} < \frac{\theta}{3n} (5-3\theta)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9-6\theta < 10-6\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 < 10 \quad \text{Т}$$