бутстрен

T(X) - Garuetuka

X= (X1, ---, Xm) ~ P Heuzh.

Πριμερ  $T(x) = \frac{\omega_S x}{v}$ 

X Хотим оценить дисперешю T(x)

Npaneran dy corper

4) Oyenubaeu uckouyo beruzuny na 
$$T(X_b^*)$$
guchapcus:  $\hat{\sigma}(T(X)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum T_i^2 - \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum T_i\right)^2$ 

Therefore 
$$X = (5, 3, 2, 8, 0, 2, 7)$$
  $T(X) = \frac{\overline{\omega_s X}}{\overline{X}}$ 

$$X_1^* = (2, 2, 7, 5, 3, 5, 0)$$
  $T_1 = 0.02$ 

$$X_2^* = (0, 3, 3, 5, 7, 8, 0)$$
  $T_2 = 0.19$ 

$$X_3^* = (2, 2, 8, 2, 2, 8, 0)$$
  $T_3 = -0.04$ 

$$X_4^{*} = (3, 2, 2, 8, 3, 2, 2)$$
  $T_4 = 0$ 

 $X_{4}^{*} = (3, 2, 2, 8, 3, 2, 2)$   $T_{4} = 0.318$ 

Погену размер бутстренной волбории = 
$$n$$
?

 $T(x) = \overline{x}$ 

Хотим дисперсию.

 $D\overline{X} = D \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i = \frac{1}{n^2} D \sum x_i = \frac{1}{n} D x_i$ 

Пусть  $T_i - T_{\alpha} - \text{статистики по } x_i^*$  размера  $k$ 
 $DT^* = D\overline{x}^* = \frac{1}{k} D x_i$ 

Если  $T(x)$  , не завмент от  $n_x^*$  то можно брать любого размера бутстренную волборку

6 Gyrctpen: 
$$X_{i}^{*} = X_{i} I \{ j_{i} = 1 \} + \dots + X_{n} I \{ j_{i} = n \}$$

$$E(X_{1}^{*} | X_{1} - X_{N}) = E(X_{1} I_{2} \hat{j}_{1} = 1) + X_{N} I_{2} \hat{j}_{1} = N_{1} | X_{1} - X_{N}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C(X_{1} I_{2} \hat{j}_{1} = 1) + X_{N} I_{2} \hat{j}_{1} = N_{1} | X_{1} - X_{N} = N_{1} | X_{1} - X_{1} | X_{1} - X_{2} | X_{1} - X_{2} | X_{1} - X_{2} | X_{2} | X_{1} - X_{2} | X_{2} | X_{2} | X_{2} - X_{2} | X_{2}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} E(X_i I \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} E(X_j X_j))$$

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_{i} I L_{j_{i}} = i J I X_{i}) = \sum_{j_{i}}^{n} X_{i} E I L_{j_{i}} = i J =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{i} \sum_{i} X_{i}} = \overline{X}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\kappa}\sum_{i}\chi_{i}=\overline{\chi}_{i}$$

$$=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i} X_{i} = \overline{X}_{i}$$

$$=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i}\chi_{i}$$

$$E(\overline{X^{m}} \mid X_{1} - X_{n}) = E \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i}^{m} \mid X_{i} - X_{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_{i}^{m} \mid X_{i} - X_{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \overline{X} = \overline{X}$$

$$E(\overline{X}^{\circ}) = E(E(\overline{X}^{\circ}(X_{1--}X_{n}))) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} EX_{i} = EX_{i}$$

$$E(\overline{X}) = EX_{i}$$

$$X = (X_1 - X_n) \sim P \in \{P_0 \mid \theta \in \Theta\}$$

cocrobine en cucrent 
$$m(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} E_{\theta} & g_{1}(x) \\ \vdots \\ E_{\theta} & g_{1}(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{g_{1}(x)} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{1}{g_{1}(x)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Пусть Р- непарам.

Blegen G(P) = m-1 (Epg1(x) - Epg2(x))

₩θε₩ G(Po) = m-1(m(O)) = O

$$\begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{g_{1}(x)}{g_{1}(x)}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{g_{1}(x)}{g_{2}(x)}\right)$$

Torga 
$$\hat{\theta}$$
 — очения по методу подстановки

$$\hat{\theta} = G(\hat{P}_{\alpha}) = m^{-1}(q_{\alpha}(x))$$

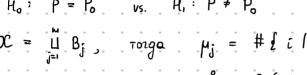
$$\hat{\theta} = G(\hat{P}_{\theta}) = m^{-1}(\overline{g_{1}(x)}, \underline{g_{1}(x)})$$

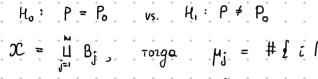
Tyers 
$$X = (X_1 - X_n) \sim P$$

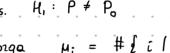
$$\mathcal{X} = \coprod_{j=1}^{M} B_{j}$$
, ronga  $\mu_{j} = \# \mathcal{L} i$ 

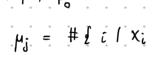
 $\{ y(x) > y_{n-1}^2, 1-x \}$ 

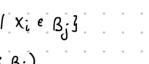


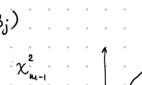












$$\chi^2_{u_{i-1}}$$

Paccuotpum 
$$\chi(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{(\mu_{j} - np_{j}^{2})^{2}}{np_{j}^{2}} \xrightarrow{d} \chi_{m-1}^{2}$$

Где отвергато? Если генератор доет 1234 по кругу, то ит его не отвергнеми 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 отвергаем сирава и около 0, т.п. и генератор слишком идеальной  $^{1}$  Критерий:  $S = \{ X(X) < \chi^{2}_{3}, d_{2}, 3, 0 \}$   $V \{ X(X) > \chi^{2}_{3}, 1-d_{2}, 3 \}$  Инсленния  $^{2}$ 

Критерий: 
$$S = \{ X(X) < \chi_{3, d/2}^2 \} \cup \{ X(X) > \chi_{3, 1-d/2}^2 \}$$

Численните значения:
$$\chi(X) = 0.136 \qquad \chi_{3, 1-d}^2 = 7.81 \implies \text{ne orbepraeu}$$

χ<sup>2</sup> 3, «/2 ≈ 0.216 => огвергается  $\mathcal{K}_{3,1-\frac{1}{2}}^{2} = 9.35$ 

Вивод: генератор подогрательный.

$$= (X_1 - X_n) \sim P \in \{P_{\theta} \mid \theta \in \Theta \in \mathbb{R}^d\}$$
  
 $: P \in \mathcal{P}_{\theta}^{\circ} \quad vs. \quad H_1 : P \in \mathcal{P}_{\theta}^{\circ}$ 

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{P}_{\theta} \quad \text{vs.} \quad \mathcal{H}_{i} : P \in \mathcal{P}_{\theta}^{i}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{P}_{\theta} \quad \mathcal{P}_{\theta} \quad \text{vs.} \quad \mathcal{H}_{i} : P \in \mathcal{P}_{\theta}^{i}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{P}_{\theta} \quad \mathcal{P}_{\theta}$$

$$y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\mu_i - \mu_i^*(\hat{\theta}))^2}{(\hat{\theta})} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} y_{m-d-1}^2$$

$$y(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{(\mu_{j} - n p_{j}^{*}(\hat{\theta}))^{2}}{n p_{j}^{*}(\hat{\theta})} \xrightarrow{d_{\theta}} y_{m-d-1}^{2}$$

$$\chi(x) = \frac{5}{5} \frac{(\mu_{j} - n\rho_{j}(\hat{\theta}))}{n\rho_{j}(\hat{\theta})} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} \chi_{m-d-1}^{2}$$

$$\hat{\theta} - OM\Pi \quad gn\theta \quad L_{x}(\theta) = \log \left\{ \prod_{\hat{i} \in I_{j} \in I_{j}} \rho_{j}(\theta) \right\}$$

 $\hat{\theta} - OM\Pi$  gue  $L_{\mathbf{x}}(\theta) = \log \left[ \prod_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j=1}^{n} \rho_{j}(\theta) \right] =$ 

 $=\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}\sum_{j=1}^{\infty}\mu_{j}\log\rho_{j}^{\sigma}(\theta) \rightarrow \max_{\theta}$ 

Kpure puri: 
$$\left\{\chi(\chi) > \chi_{m-d-1, 1-d}^2\right\}$$

Задага Данные по болбёмкам Лондона. Поделили Лондон на сетку 24×24 (= 576) Поспитали во сполько кварталов с какой гостотой попадали 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 24 229 211 93 36 7 0 0 1 8 Используя обобщённяй ки-квадрат, проанализировать слугайно му приметают боловы Если но верна (бошбы слугайны), то гисло событий (прилетов) имеет прассоновское распределение.

Boneu-το κοται 
$$n\rho_i^\circ(\hat{\theta}) \ge 5$$

$$\rho_i^\circ(\theta) = e^{-\theta}$$

$$\rho_i^\circ(\theta) = \theta e^{-\theta}$$

$$\rho_i^\circ(\theta) = \theta e^{-\theta}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-\theta}$$
 $\frac{\theta^{3}}{2}e^{-\theta}$ 

$$\rho_{3}^{0}(\theta) = \frac{\theta^{3}}{6}e^{-\theta}$$

$$\rho_{4}^{0}(\theta) = \left[1 - e^{-\theta}\left(1 + \theta + \frac{\theta^{2}}{2} + \frac{\theta^{3}}{6}\right)\right]$$

Crutaen OMT:

$$\frac{\sigma}{6}$$
 e  $\frac{\sigma}{6}$  (  $\frac{\sigma}{6}$ 

$$\frac{\sigma}{6}$$
 e  $1 - e^{-\theta}$ 

$$\frac{\theta^3}{6}$$
 e<sup>-\theta</sup>

$$= 229 (-\theta) + 211 (-\theta + \log \theta) + 93 (-\theta + 2 \log \theta - \log 2) + 35 (-\theta + 3 \log \theta - \log 6) + 8 \log p_{4}^{0}$$

$$-\theta (1.0.4 + 0.4) + 2.11 (-\theta + \log \theta) + 8 \log p_{4}^{0}$$

$$\frac{\partial L_{x}(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\left(-229 - 211 - 93 - 35\right)}{\theta} + \frac{211 + 186 + 105}{\theta} + \frac{e^{-\theta}\left(1 + \theta + \frac{\theta^{2}}{2} + \frac{\theta^{3}}{6}\right) - e^{-\theta}\left(1 + \theta + \frac{\theta^{2}}{2}\right)}{1 - e^{-\theta}\left(1 + \theta + \frac{\theta^{2}}{2} + \frac{\theta^{3}}{6}\right)}$$

 $\mathcal{L}_{x}(\theta) = \sum_{j=0}^{4} \mu_{j} \log p_{j}^{*}(\theta) =$ 

$$= -568 + \frac{502}{\theta} + \frac{8 e^{-\theta} \theta^{3/6}}{1 - e^{-\theta} \left(1 + \theta + \frac{\theta^{2}}{2} + \frac{\theta^{3}}{6}\right)}$$

$$p_{3}^{2}(\hat{\theta}) = 0.394$$
 $p_{1}^{2}(\hat{\theta}) = 0.367$ 
 $p_{2}^{2}(\hat{\theta}) = 0.171$ 
 $p_{3}^{2}(\hat{\theta}) = 0.053$ 
 $p_{3}^{2}(\hat{\theta}) = 0.053$ 

p; (ê) = 0.015 p-value = 0.759