

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}}{\theta}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$\sqrt{3}$.

$$\theta > 0, \quad n = 3.$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_1 = \bar{x}$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_2 = x_{(2)}$$

$$M[g] = \int_0^{\infty} x \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}}{\theta} dx = -x e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = -\theta e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 0$$

$$M[g^2] = \int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}}{\theta} dx = -x^2 e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^\infty + 2 \int_0^\infty x e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx =$$

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

$$= 2\theta^2$$

$$Dg = 2\theta^2 - \theta^2 = \theta^2$$

1) $\tilde{\theta}_1 = \bar{x}$

$$M[\bar{x}] = M\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i\right] = M[g] = \theta$$

Нескучно.

Чтобы упростить вычисления, можно использовать метод крамеров - это варварично

$$D[\bar{x}] = D\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum x_i\right] = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum D[x] = \frac{1}{n} Dg = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$$

$$\ln p = \ln \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}}{\theta} = -\frac{x}{\theta} - \ln \theta$$

$$I(\theta) = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{x}{\theta^2} - \frac{1}{\theta} \right)^2 \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}}}{\theta} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{\theta^5} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx - 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{\theta^4} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx +$$

$$+ \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\theta^3} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} dx = \frac{1}{\theta^4} M[g^2] - \frac{2}{\theta^3} M[g] + \frac{1}{\theta^2} \int_0^\infty de^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^4} 2\theta^2 - \frac{2}{\theta^3} \theta - \frac{1}{\theta^2} e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

$$D[\bar{x}] = \frac{\theta^2}{n} \geq \frac{1}{n I(\theta)} = \frac{\theta^2}{h}$$

Эффектн. no гаом. гар.

2) $\tilde{\Omega}_2 = X_{(2)}$

$$p(x) = h p(x) C_{n,1}^{k-1} (1-F(x))^{n-k} (F(x))^k = h e^{-\frac{x}{Q}} \frac{1}{Q} C_2^1.$$

$$\left\{ F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-\frac{t}{Q}} dt = - \int_0^x de^{-\frac{t}{Q}} = -e^{-\frac{x}{Q}} \Big|_0^x = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{Q}}$$

$$\cdot (1 - (1 - e^{-\frac{x}{Q}}))^{3-2} \cdot (1 - e^{-\frac{x}{Q}})^{2-1} = \frac{2h}{Q} e^{-\frac{2x}{Q}} (1 - e^{-\frac{x}{Q}})$$

$$M[X_{(2)}] = \int_0^\infty x \frac{2h}{Q} e^{-\frac{2x}{Q}} (1 - e^{-\frac{x}{Q}}) dx \stackrel{\frac{x}{Q} = t}{=} \int_0^\infty t 2h e^{-2t} (1 - e^{-t}) Q dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty t 2h e^{-2t} (1 - e^{-t}) Q dt = 2h Q \left[\int_0^\infty t e^{-2t} dt - \int_0^\infty t e^{-3t} dt \right] =$$

$$= 2h Q \left[-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty t de^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty t de^{-3t} \right] = 2h Q \left[-\frac{1}{2} t e^{-2t} \Big|_0^\infty + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty e^{-2t} dt + \frac{1}{3} t e^{-3t} \Big|_0^\infty - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty e^{-3t} dt \right] = 2h Q \left[-\frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} \Big|_0^\infty + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{9} e^{-3t} \Big|_0^\infty \right] = 2h Q \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} \right] = \frac{10}{36} h Q = \frac{10}{13} Q = \frac{5}{6} Q$$

Не recessus.

$$\tilde{\Omega}_2' = \frac{9}{10h} X_{(2)} - \text{recessus.}$$

$$= \frac{13.6}{105} X_{(2)}$$

$$M[\tilde{\Omega}_2'] = Q$$

$$M[X_{(2)}'] = \int_0^\infty x^2 \frac{6}{Q} e^{-\frac{2x}{Q}} (1 - e^{-\frac{x}{Q}}) dx \stackrel{\frac{x}{Q} = t, dt = dx}{=} \int_0^\infty t^2 \frac{6}{Q} e^{-2t} (1 - e^{-t}) Q dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^\infty \theta^2 t^2 \frac{6}{\theta} e^{-2t} (1 - e^{-t}) dt = 6\theta^2 \left[\int_0^\infty t^2 e^{-2t} dt - \int_0^\infty t^2 e^{-3t} dt \right] = \\
 &= 6\theta^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty 2t e^{-2t} dt - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty 2t e^{-3t} dt \right] = 6\theta^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty e^{-2t} dt \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{2}{9} \int_0^\infty e^{-3t} dt \right] = 6\theta^2 \left[-\frac{1}{4} e^{-2t} \Big|_0^\infty + \frac{2}{27} e^{-3t} \Big|_0^\infty \right] = 6\theta^2 \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{27} \right] = \\
 &= 6\theta^2 \frac{19}{108} = \frac{19}{18}\theta^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D[\tilde{\theta}_2^2] = \frac{19}{18}\theta^2 - \theta^2 = \frac{1}{18}\theta^2.$$

$$D[\tilde{\theta}_2'] = \frac{\theta^2}{18} \neq \frac{1}{n I(\theta)} = \frac{\theta^2}{n}$$

вероятно, зависит
от общих условий

Не эффективна

$$V[\tilde{\theta}_2] = \frac{19}{18}\theta^2 - \frac{25}{36}\theta^2 = \frac{13}{36}\theta^2$$

$$V[\tilde{\theta}_2'] = \frac{36}{25} \frac{13}{36}\theta^2 = \frac{13}{25}\theta^2$$

$$D[\tilde{\theta}_2'] = \frac{13}{25}\theta^2 \geq \frac{1}{n I(\theta)} = \frac{\theta^2}{3}$$

Не эффективна

$$H\theta \frac{\theta^2}{3} \leq \frac{13\theta^2}{25} \Rightarrow$$

$\tilde{\theta}_1$ эффективнее $\tilde{\theta}_2'$