

Задача

1)

$$\xi \sim R(0, \theta)$$

непр. независимо (независимые независимы)  $\theta > 0$

$$\theta \in \Theta = (0, +\infty)$$

Близкое  $\bar{x}$

$$\bar{\theta}_1 = 2\bar{x} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\bar{\theta}_2 = \bar{x}_{\min}$$

$$\bar{\theta}_3 = \bar{x}_{\max}$$

$$\bar{\theta}_4 = \bar{x}_1 + \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum_{i=2}^n x_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} M\xi &= \int_0^\theta x dF(x, \theta) = \\ &= \int_0^\theta x \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \underline{\underline{\theta}} \\ p(x, \theta) &= \frac{1}{\theta} f(x, \theta). \end{aligned}$$

$\xi \sim R(a, b)$ :

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} f(x, a, b)$$

$$M\xi^2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \underline{\underline{\theta^3}}$$

$$D\xi = M\xi^2 - (M\xi)^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{\theta^2}{3}}} - \underline{\underline{\frac{\theta^2}{4}}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\theta^2}{12}}}$$

Нормальное распределение

$$\text{некий } \forall \theta \in \Theta \quad M\bar{\theta} = \theta.$$

$$\text{док. } \forall \theta \in \Theta \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad P(|\bar{\theta} - \theta| \geq \epsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\text{1) } \bar{\theta}_1 : \forall \theta \in \Theta, \theta > 0 \quad M\bar{\theta}_1 = M\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right) \Rightarrow$$

$x_i$  - независимы,  $x_i \sim R(0, \theta)$

$$\text{2) } \bar{\theta}_1 = \frac{2}{n} \sum Mx_i = \frac{2}{n} n M\xi = \theta. \quad (\text{непр. оценка } \underline{\text{нечастотной}})$$

$$\text{3) } D\bar{\theta}_1 = D\left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i\right) = \frac{4}{n^2} \sum Dx_i = \frac{4}{n^2} n \cdot D\xi = \frac{\theta^2}{3n} \rightarrow$$

$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$   
 $\forall \theta > 0$

доказательство

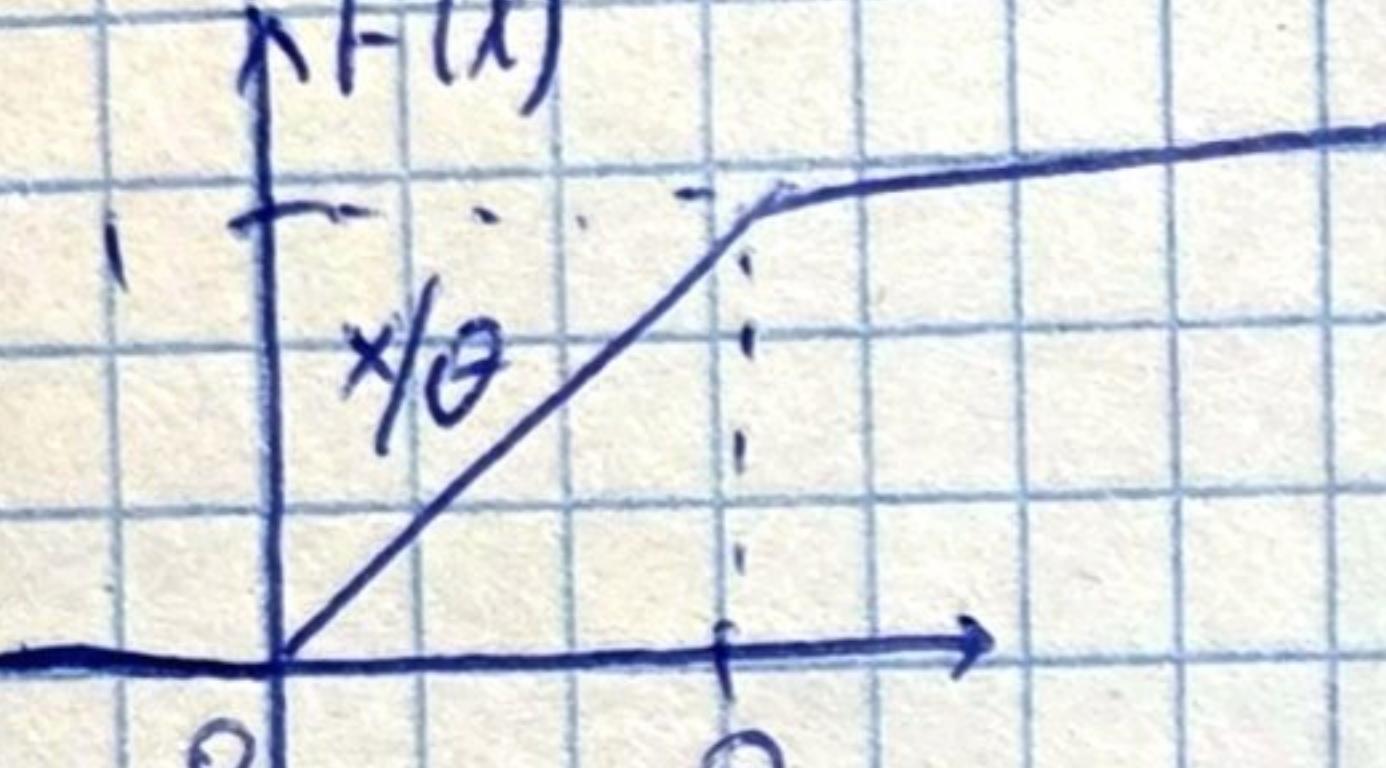
$$② \bar{\theta}_2 = x_{\min}$$

$$\forall \theta > 0 \quad M\bar{\theta}_2 = Mx_{\min}$$

$$q \sim F(x)$$

$$q_{\min} \sim \underbrace{1 - (1 - F(x))^n}_{Q(\theta)}$$

$$q(x) = Q'(x) = n(1 - F(x))^{n-1} \cdot F'(x) = n \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} \Big|_{(0, \theta)}$$


 $Mx_{\min} = \int_0^\theta x n \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} dx =$   
 $= \int_1^n \theta / (t^{n-1}) t^{n-1} \theta dt =$   
 $= n\theta \int_1^n (t^{n-1} - t^n) dt = n\theta \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \cancel{\theta} \cancel{n+1}.$ 
- ануальн

$$\bar{\theta}'_2 = (n\mu) x_{\min}$$

$$M\bar{\theta}'_2 = (n\mu) Mx_{\min} = \theta - \underline{\text{нечакък}}$$

$$\mathcal{D}\bar{\theta}'_2 = \mathcal{D}((n\mu) x_{\min}) = (n\mu)^2 \mathcal{D}x_{\min} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$Mx_{\min}^2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 n \left(1 - \frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \int_0^1 \theta^2 / (1-t)^n t^{n-1} dt =$$

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

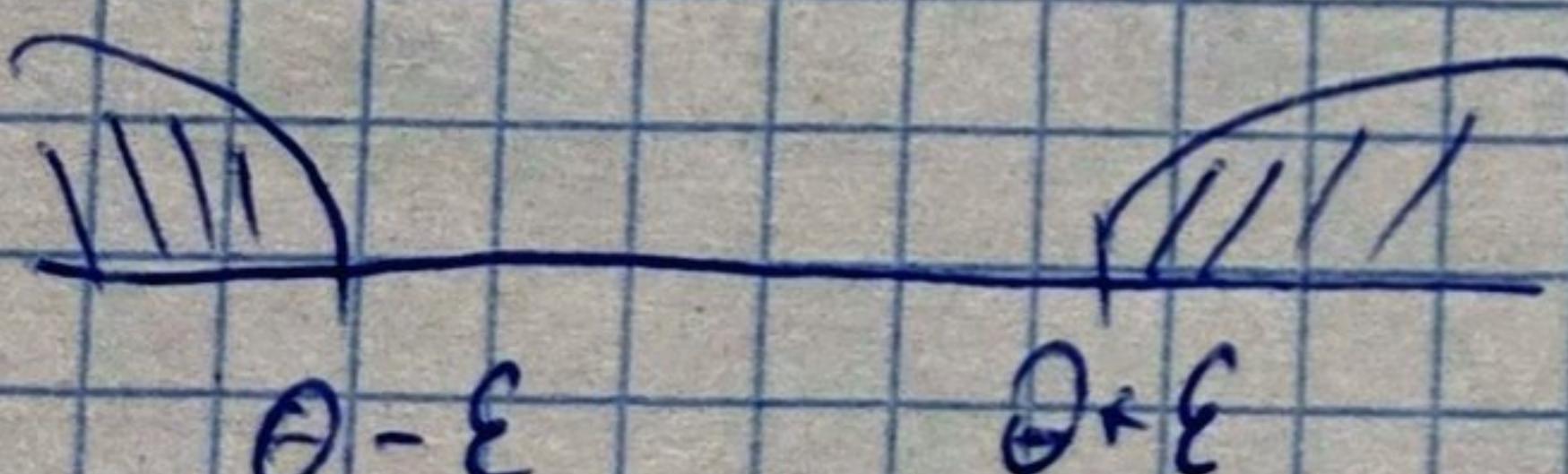
$$\mathcal{D}x_{\min} = \frac{2\theta^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{\theta^2}{(n+2)^2} = \theta^2 \left( \frac{2(n+1) - (n+2)}{(n+1)^2(n+2)} \right) =$$

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

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \frac{n\theta^2}{n+2} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad (\text{известно че числа, получени при разделяне, са нули})$$

Но оп'

$$\forall \theta > 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|\bar{\theta}'_2 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$



$$P(|\bar{\theta}'_2 - \theta| \geq \varepsilon) \geq P(\bar{\theta}'_2 \geq \theta + \varepsilon) =$$

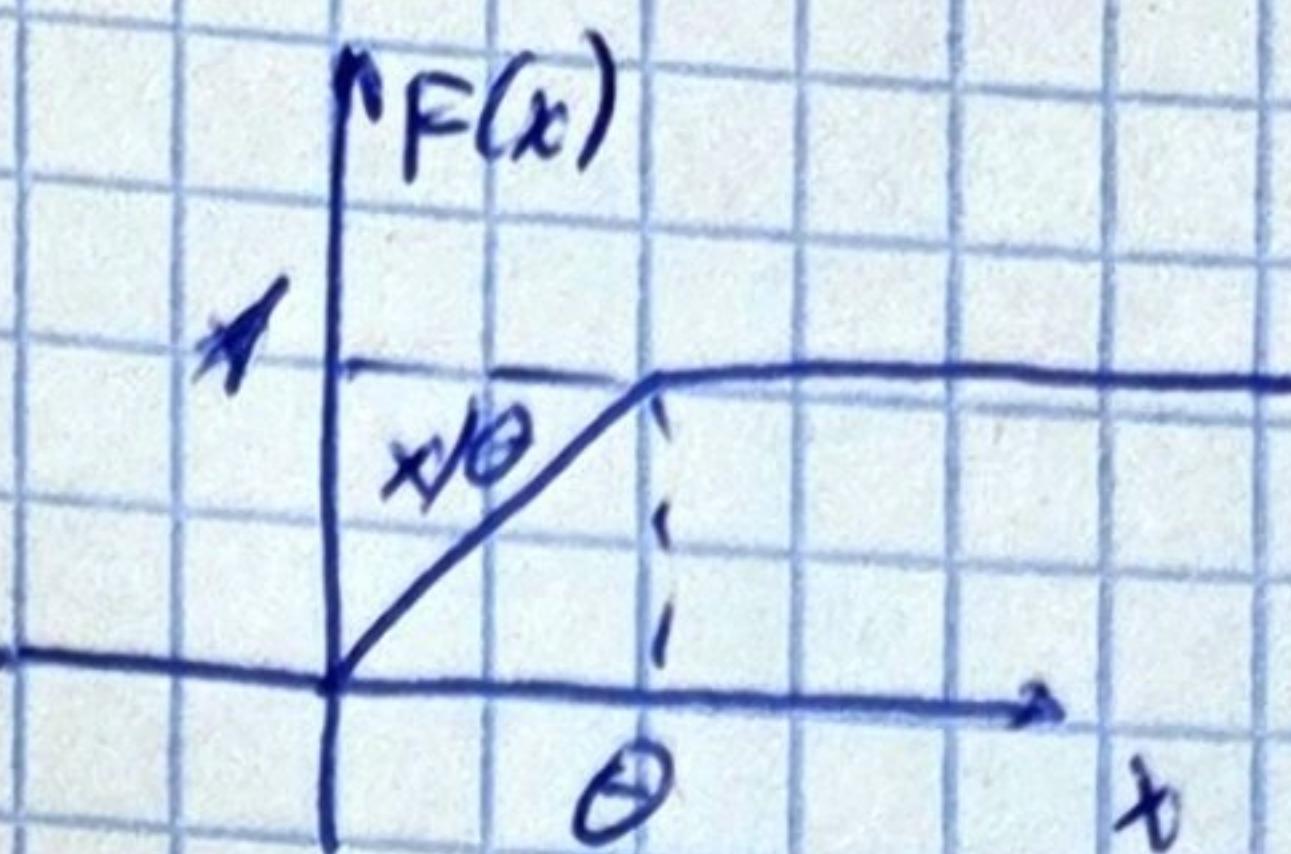
$$P(|\bar{x}_n| \geq \theta + \epsilon) = P(x_{\min} \geq \frac{\theta + \epsilon}{n}) =$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\theta + \epsilon}{n}\right) \quad \Theta$$

$$\Phi(0) = 1 - (1 - F(0))^n$$

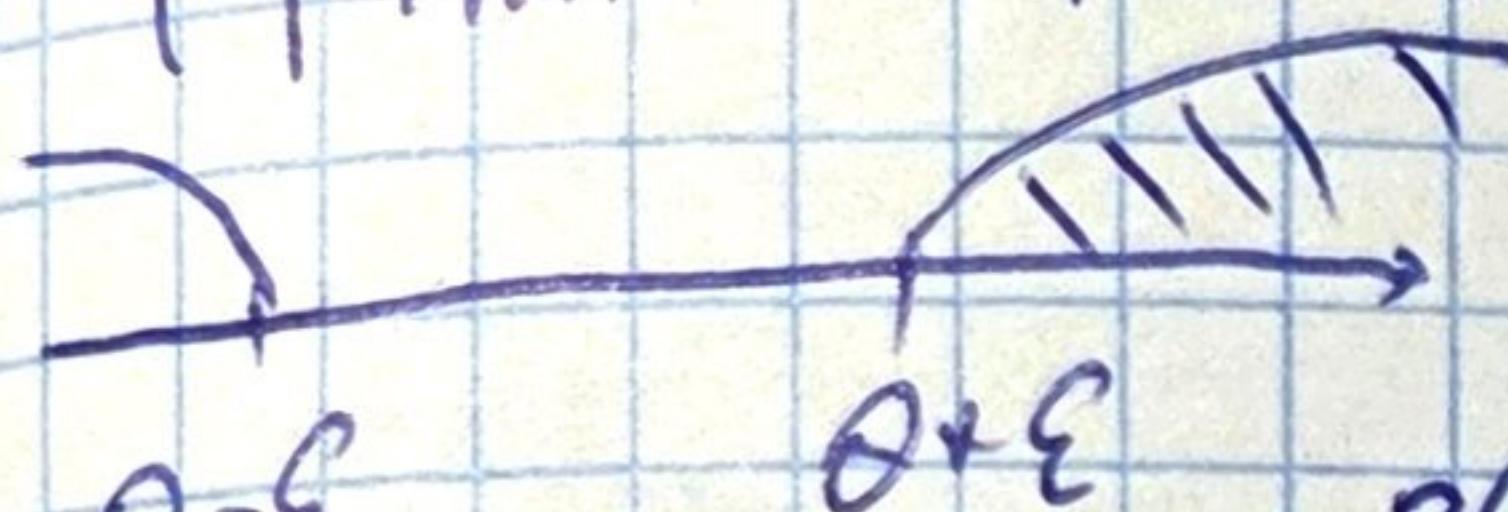
$$\Theta \quad 1 - \left(1 - \left(1 - \frac{\theta + \epsilon}{\theta(n+1)}\right)^n\right) =$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{\theta + \epsilon}{\theta(n+1)}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{\theta + \epsilon}{\theta}} > 0.$$



не обн. с.с.

$$P(|\bar{x}_n| - \theta | \geq \epsilon) = P(x_{\min} \leq \theta - \epsilon) = \Phi(\theta - \epsilon)$$



$$P(x_{\min} \geq \theta + \epsilon) = 0$$

$$= 1 - (1 - R(\theta - \epsilon))^n = 1 - \left(1 - \frac{\theta - \epsilon}{\theta}\right)^n = 1 - \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\theta}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\theta} < 1$$

$\exists \epsilon > 0, \exists \theta > 0 : \frac{\epsilon}{\theta} < 1$  (сущ. отр.  $\Rightarrow x_{\min}$  не обн. с.с.)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \bar{\theta}_3 = x_{\max}$$

$$M\bar{\theta}_3 = Mx_{\max}$$

$$x_{\max} \sim \underbrace{(F(x))_n}_{F'(x)}$$

$$\psi(u) = \psi(x) = n\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} \{ (0, \theta) \}$$

$$Mx_{\max} = \int_0^\theta x n\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \frac{\theta^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} \theta.$$

$$\bar{\theta}_3' = \frac{n+1}{n} x_{\max}$$

$$M\bar{\theta}_3' = \frac{n+1}{n} Mx_{\max} = \theta - \text{некоэс}$$

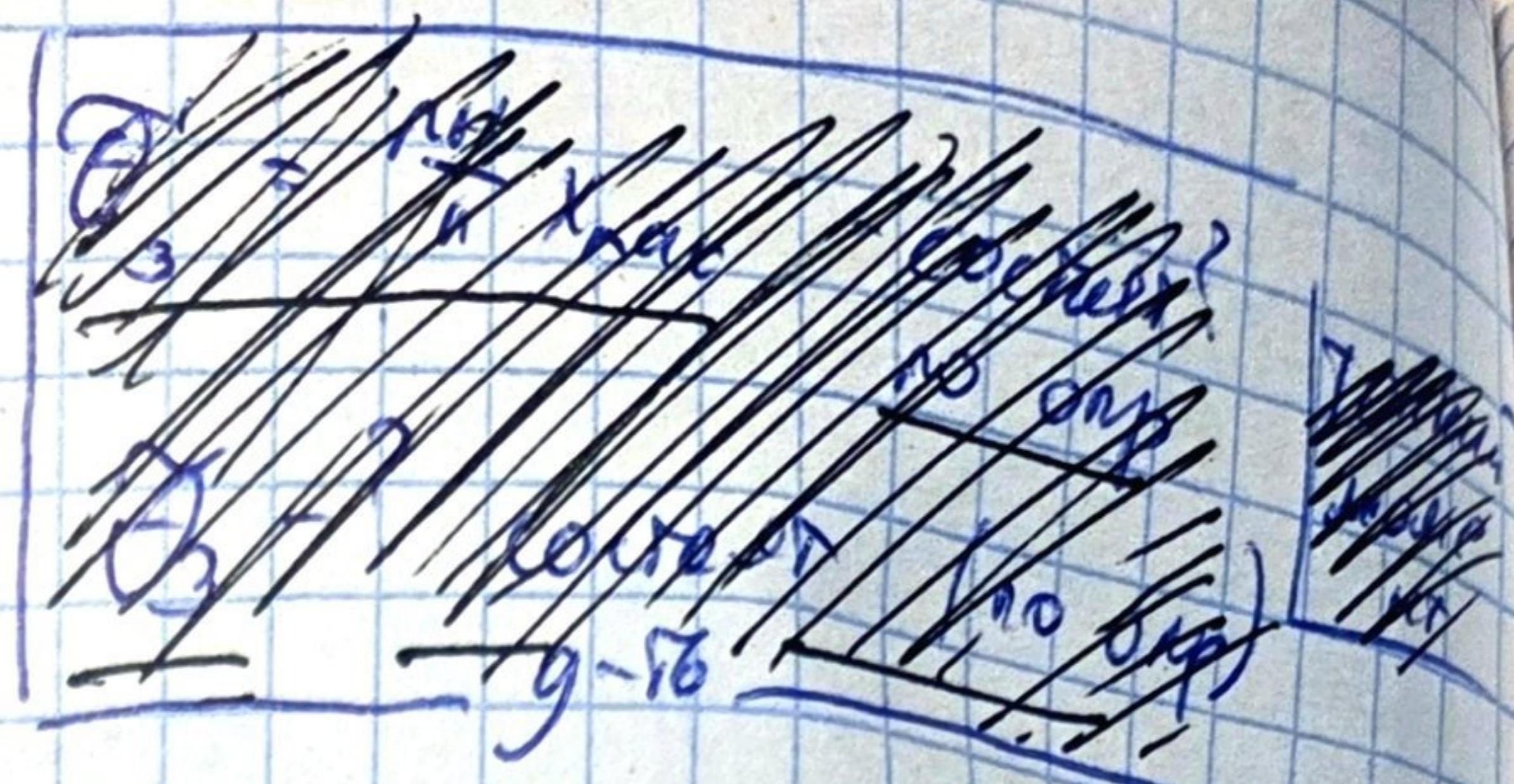
$$\text{D}\bar{\theta}_3' = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 \text{D}x_{\max} \quad \Theta$$

$$Mx_{\max}^2 = \int_0^\theta x^2 n\left(\frac{x}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{n}{\theta^n} \frac{\theta^{n+2}}{n+2} = \frac{\theta^2 n}{n+2}$$

$$\mathcal{D}x_{\max} = \Theta^2 \left( \frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} \right) = \Theta^2 \left( \frac{n(n+1)^2 - n^2(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+1)^2} \right) = \frac{n\Theta^2}{(n+1)(n+1)^2}$$

$$\Theta \frac{\Theta^2}{n(n+1)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

constant



$$④ \bar{\Theta}_4 = X_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n x_i$$

$$M\bar{\Theta}_4 = Mx_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n Mx_i = M\xi + \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n M\xi =$$

$$= \frac{\Theta}{2} + \frac{\Theta}{2} = \Theta.$$

-蒿常数.

$$\mathcal{D}\bar{\Theta}_4 = \cancel{2x_1 \cancel{x_2} \cdots \cancel{x_n}} \mathcal{D}x_1 + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \sum_{i=2}^n \mathcal{D}x_i = \frac{\Theta^2}{12} + \frac{1}{n-1} \frac{\Theta^2}{12} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

系数常数

系数常数

$$\bar{\Theta}_4 \xrightarrow{P} \Theta$$

$$\underbrace{X_1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n x_i}_{\xrightarrow{P} M\xi = \frac{\Theta}{2}}$$

$$x_i \xrightarrow{P} \xi$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi_n \xrightarrow{P} \xi \\ 2_n \xrightarrow{P} 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \xi_n, \xi_n \xrightarrow{P} \xi^2 \\ \xi_n \xi_n \xrightarrow{P} \xi^2 \cdot \xi$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 354 \text{ Химикал} \\ \xi_n \text{ независим, одинак распред, } \exists M\xi_n < g \\ \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_n \xrightarrow{P} M\xi, \end{array} \right\} \text{ free const.}$$

$$\bar{\Theta}_3' = \frac{n\mu}{n} x_{\max}$$

$$\bar{\Theta}_1 = 2\bar{\Theta}$$

$$\mathcal{D}\bar{\Theta}_1 = \frac{\Theta^2}{3n}$$

$$\mathcal{D}\bar{\Theta}_3 = \frac{\Theta^2}{n(n+1)}$$

дополнительный вид. наст. эпоп

$$\frac{1}{3n} \quad \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$n^2 + 2n > 3n$$

$$n \geq 1$$

$\bar{\theta}_3$  донеє опт.  $\bar{\theta}_1$

$\bar{\theta}_3'$

no oap

$$\forall \theta > 0 \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad P(|\bar{\theta}_3' - \theta| \geq \epsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

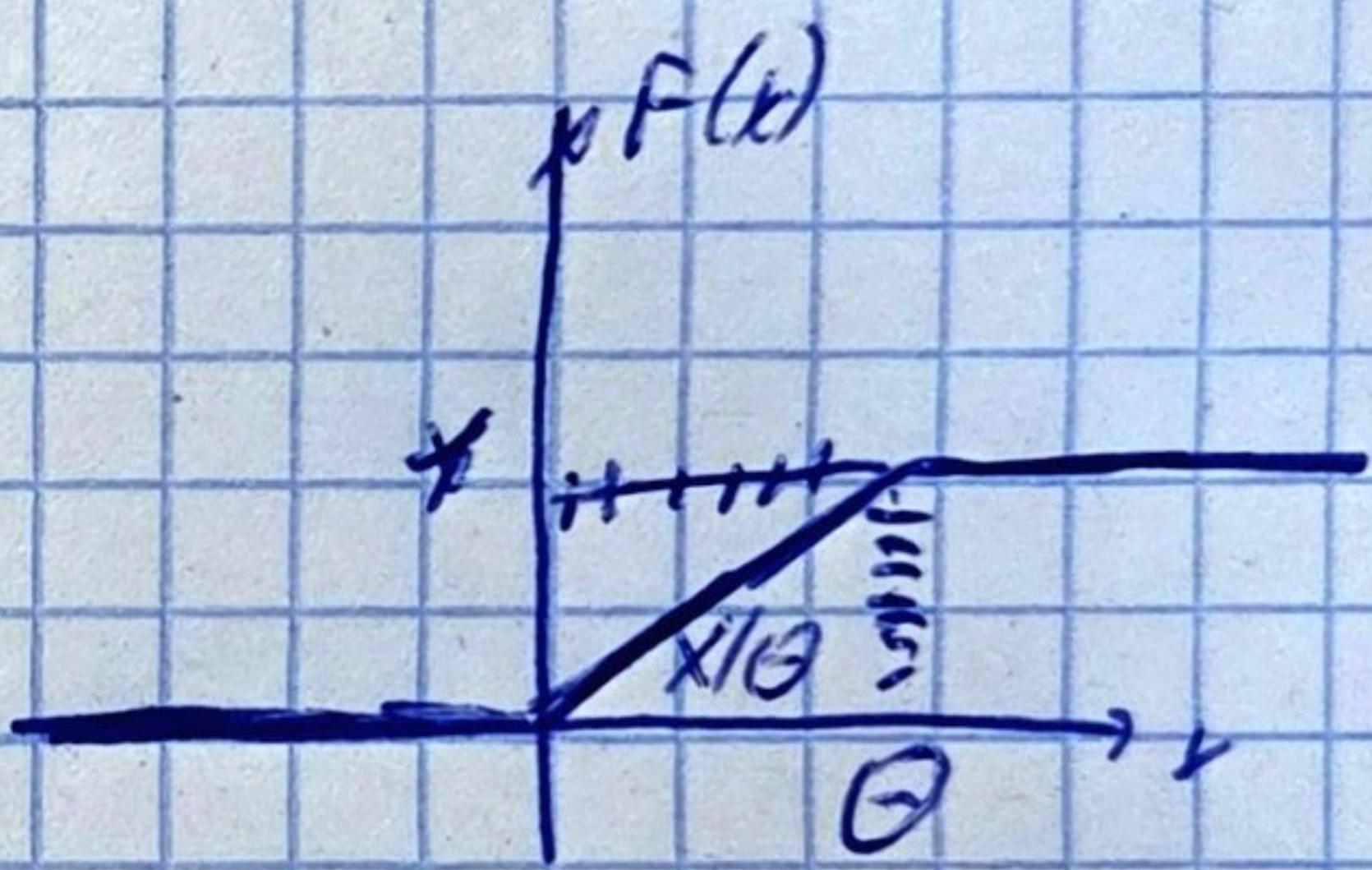
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P\left(\frac{n}{n+1} x_{\max} \leq \theta - \epsilon\right) = P\left(x_{\max} \leq \frac{(\theta - \epsilon)n}{n+1}\right) = F\left(\frac{(\theta - \epsilon)n}{n+1}\right)^n = \\ = \left(\frac{(\theta - \epsilon)n}{n+1 \cdot \theta}\right)^n = \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{\theta}\right)\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0, \text{ так как } \frac{\epsilon}{\theta} < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P\left(\frac{n}{n+1} x_{\max} \geq \theta + \epsilon\right) = P\left(x_{\max} \geq \frac{(\theta + \epsilon)n}{n+1}\right) = 1 - F\left(\frac{(\theta + \epsilon)n}{n+1}\right) = \\ = 1 - F\left(\frac{(\theta + \epsilon)n}{n+1}\right)^n = 0, \text{ так как } \frac{\epsilon}{\theta} < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

имає підозру на погрешн.

у

$\bar{\theta}_3'$  - відсутній.



$\bar{\theta}_3$

no oap

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(\bar{\theta}_3 \leq \theta - \epsilon) = P(x_{\max} \leq \theta - \epsilon) = F(\theta - \epsilon) = (F(\theta - \epsilon))^n = \\ = \left(\frac{\theta - \epsilon}{\theta}\right)^n = \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{\theta}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0, \text{ так как } \frac{\epsilon}{\theta} < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(\bar{\theta}_3 \geq \theta + \epsilon) = 0 \quad (\text{так як додатне проб. значення, не може бути більше ніж } \theta)$$

у

корреляція 01