Chapter 6.6. p 95-96 ex3

3 Let X_1 ... $X_n \sim \text{Uniform(0,0)}$ and let $\hat{\theta}=2$ X_n . Find the bias, se and MSE of this estimator

So a=0 b=0

 $E(\chi_i) = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{0+\theta}{2} = \frac{\theta}{2}$

 $E(X_n) = E(\underbrace{X_n + \dots + X_n}_{n}) = \underbrace{1}_{n} \cdot E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = \underbrace{1}_{n} \cdot E(X_i) =$

= b

 $E(\hat{\theta}) = E(2X_0) = 2E(X_0) = 2 \cdot \frac{\hat{\theta}}{2} = \theta$

bias $(\hat{\theta}) = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta = \theta - \theta = 0$

se = [Var(8)]

 $Var(x_i) = \frac{(6-a)^2}{12} = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$

Vour (A) = Vour (2. Xn) = 4. Vour (Xn) = 4. Vour (Xn) = 4. Vour (Xn) =

= $4 \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot Var(X_1 + ... + X_n) = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot Var(Y_i) = \frac{6^2}{n} \cdot \frac{6^2}{3n}$

 $Se=\sqrt{an(\theta)}=\sqrt{\frac{\theta^2}{3n}}=\sqrt{\frac{\theta}{3n}}$

 $MSE = E(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)^2 = bias^2(\hat{\theta}_n) + Var(\hat{\theta}_n) = 0 + \frac{\theta^2}{3n} - \frac{\theta^2}{3n}$

Answer:

bias = D

Se= V30

 $MSE = \frac{0^3}{3n}$

Chapter 4.4 p 104-105 ex 2,9 2) Xii... Xr ~ Bernouli (D) Yama Bernoulli (4) a) Find the plug-in estimator and estimated standard B=X $E(X_i) = p$ $E(Y_i) = q$ $Var(X_i) = p(1-p) Var(Y_i) = q(1-q)$ $E(b) = E(X_N) = E(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_N}{n}) = E(X_N) = b$ $Var(\hat{\theta}) = Var(X_u) = Var(X_u + ... + X_n) = Var(X_u - p(1-p))$ Se= (Var (8) = (p(1-p)) b) Find an approximate 90 percent confidence interval P(X1 < P < X2) = 90% L=0,1 Z=Z000 = 9-1(0,05) = 1,65 P(-1,65 < Z < 1,65) = 90% Z=0-0 -1,65 × Nar/A) × 1,65 -1.65. p(1-p) <math>p(1-p) $X_{n}-1.65$ p(1-p) <math>p(1-p)

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{c} X_{n} - 185 \sqrt{p^{1}-p^{1}} \end{array} \right), \ X_{n} + 185 \sqrt{p^{1}-p^{1}} \end{array} \right) \\ \begin{array}{l} \text{OF ind the plug-in estimator and estimated standard} \\ \text{error for p-q.} \\ \hline \theta = X_{n} - Y_{n} \\ \hline E(\hat{\theta}) = p-q \\ \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n} - \frac{q(1-q)}{m} \\ \text{Se}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n} - \frac{q(1-q)}{m} \\ \text{Se}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n} - \frac{q(1-q)}{m} \\ \text{OF ind an supproximate 90 parcent confidence interval } \\ \hline for p-q. \\ \hline -165 \leq \frac{p-q}{n} - (\overline{X_{n}} - \overline{Y_{m}}) \leq 1.65 \\ \hline X_{n} - \overline{Y_{m}} - 165 \sqrt{p(1-p)} - \frac{q(1-q)}{m} \leq p-q \leq \overline{X_{n}} - \overline{Y_{m}} + 1.65 \sqrt{p(1-p)} - \frac{q(1-q)}{m} \\ \hline (\overline{X_{n}} - \overline{Y_{m}} - 1.65 \sqrt{p(1-p)} - \frac{q(1-q)}{m} \cdot \overline{X_{n}} + \overline{Y_{m}} + 1.65 \sqrt{p(1-p)} - \frac{q(1-q)}{m} \\ \hline (9) \ n(standard antibiotic treat) - p_{1} \\ m (new antibiotic treat) - p_{2} \\ \hline \rho_{1} = \frac{90}{100} \qquad p_{2} = \frac{85}{100} \\ \theta = p_{1} - p_{2} = 0.90 = 0.35 = 0.05 \\ \hline \theta = \hat{p}_{1} - \hat{p}_{2} = 0.05 \end{array}$$

Se =
$$\sqrt{Var(\hat{\theta})}$$
 = $\sqrt{\frac{p_1(1-p_1)}{n}}$ = $\sqrt{\frac{q_1(1-q_1)}{n}}$
Se(θ) = $\sqrt{\frac{p_1\theta \cdot O_11}{100}}$ + $\frac{0.85 \cdot 0.15}{100}$ = $\sqrt{0.0019}$ + 0.0011 + 0.001

$$P(x_{1} \le \hat{0} \le x_{2}) = 95\%$$

$$P(-1,96 \le Z \le 1,96) = 95\%$$

$$-1,96 \le \frac{\hat{0}-\hat{0}}{Se} \le 1,96$$

$$\theta - 1,96 \le \hat{0} \le \hat{0} \le 4 - 1,96 \le 9$$

$$-0,049 \le \hat{0} \le 0,142$$

$$P(X_1 \le \theta \le X_2) = 80^{\circ}/_{0}$$
 $d = 0,2$

$$Z_{0,1} = \Phi^{-1}(0,1) = 1,28$$

```
import math
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Create a data set (using \mu = 5) consisting of n=100 observations.
X = norm.rvs(loc = 5, scale = 1, size = 100)
print(X)
teta = np.exp(5)
teta hat = np.exp(X.mean())
# Use the bootstrap to get the se and 95 percent confidence interval for \theta
B = 10000
bootstr = np.empty(B)
n = len(X)
for i in range(B):
    xx = np.random.choice(X, n, replace=True)
    bootstr[i] = np.exp(xx.mean()) #adding mean of each simulation to our array
# calculating standard error
se = bootstr.std()
# confidence interval
Z = 1.96 \# for 95\%
confidence_int = [teta_hat - Z * se, teta_hat + Z * se]
print("Theta hat: ", teta_hat)
print("Standard error: ", se)
print("Confidence interval for 95%: ", confidence_int)
#Plot a histogram of the bootstrap replications. This is an estimate of the
distribution of \theta
bins = np.linspace(50, 250, 500)
plt.hist(bootstr, bins, label='bootstrap', color='green', histtype='step',
density=True)
plt.axvline(x = teta, color = 'black', label = '\theta')
plt.legend(loc='upper left')
plt.show()
Answer:
[5.0325117     5.73385788     5.61654575     4.94202658     4.234<u>3521     3.76700884</u>
 4.49945795 5.80167786 4.56449873 4.41215103 3.67076783 6.17402172
 4.8831115 7.04200272 3.83985942 6.55481927 5.31212254 5.53764894
 5.33106784 5.75830224 5.01888397 6.00223234 5.4657577 4.00295516
 4.0604167 4.71207165 5.44541857 4.04272752 5.33094196 4.37547593
 5.86304092 4.9104957 4.25762128 4.00404148 5.51911244 5.28186802
 5.4422817 5.09790009 3.52142126 5.53136988 4.86780934 6.10664059
 3.89144126 5.79010635 4.83811403 6.2063548 4.09177083 4.30352212
 2.98839113 4.00207589 4.92626594 3.90730675 7.16715754 3.52758752
 4.75968495 5.73064642 5.55425175 4.21140441 4.45774259 5.89803845
 5.43536596 6.62618157 5.95530332 4.50703617 6.30766075 6.10790165
```

```
      5.83187622
      6.14156645
      5.36147044
      6.77432924
      4.26646554
      3.98427304

      6.24254805
      6.36466717
      5.18086022
      5.38464762
      3.83972306
      4.62045351

      4.77056058
      5.16570386
      5.57856985
      5.56980316
      4.21805758
      4.51693184

      4.4850125
      4.12915814
      3.02602485
      5.79109415
      4.56423385
      3.98005559

      3.51713088
      4.07269989
      3.7768845
      3.46924142
      5.51046176
      6.23041944

      4.13611082
      4.67028487
      4.3146555
      5.46702469]
```

Theta hat: 145.05690164266073

Standard error: 13.575125237182917

Confidence interval for 95%: [118.44965617778222, 171.66414710753924]

