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4. Случайная величина с равной вероятностью принимает любое значение на интервале $(-1, 1)$, кроме 0, и принимает значения 0 и 2 с одинаковой вероятностью.
- По выборке объема n найти оценки параметров случайной величины методом моментов и методом максимального правдоподобия.
 - Проверить оценки на несмещенность и состоятельность.
 - Исследовать эти оценки на эффективность с помощью неравенства Крамера-Рао.

$$f = g(x) = p_1 \{(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)\} + p_2 \{0\} + p_3 \{2\}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 p_1 dx + 2p_2 + 0 = 1 \Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{1}{2} - p_2$$

$$p_1 = 0$$

$$g = 0 \{(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)\} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0\right) \{0, 2\}, \theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$t_1 = M[g] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x g dx = \int_{-1}^1 x g dx + 0 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right) = 1 - 2\theta$$

$$t_2 = M[g^2] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 g dx = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 g dx + 0 + 4\left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right) = 2 - \frac{10}{3}\theta$$

$$D[g] = t_2 - t_1^2 = 2 - \frac{10}{3}\theta - (1 - 4\theta + 4\theta^2) = -4\theta^2 + \frac{10}{3}\theta + 1$$

• ОММ

$$t_1 = \bar{X}_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \bar{x}$$

$$1 - 2\theta = \bar{x} \quad \bar{\theta} = 0,5(1 - \bar{x})$$

• $M[\bar{\theta}] = M\left[\frac{1}{2}(1 - \bar{x})\right] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} M[g] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \theta = \theta$
 $\bar{\theta}$ - несмещенная

• $D[\bar{\theta}] = D\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \bar{x}\right] = \frac{1}{4} D[\bar{x}] = \frac{1}{4n^2} n D[g] =$
 $= -\frac{\theta^2}{n} + \frac{\theta}{6n} + \frac{1}{4n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$
 $\bar{\theta}$ - состоятельная

• эффективность

• регулярность модели

• непрерыв дифф по θ

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d}{d\theta} g(x, \theta) dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{d}{d\theta} p(x, \theta) dx + \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right) + \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right) = 2 - 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\bullet \quad I(\theta) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d f_n}{d \theta} g(x, \theta) \right)^2 g(x, \theta) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\theta^2} \theta dx + \frac{(\frac{1}{2} - \theta)^2}{(\frac{1}{2} - \theta)^4} = \frac{2}{\theta} + \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2} - \theta} = \frac{2}{\theta(1 - 2\theta)}$$

$I(\theta) > 0$ непрерыв на $\theta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$

\Rightarrow модель регулярна

• модель регул, асимпт. несмещ., $D[\hat{\theta}]$ стр не \neq квант $(0, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow$ не достат. услов. асимпт. регулярна

\Rightarrow условие Крамера-Рао $D[\hat{\theta}] \geq \frac{1}{n I(\theta)}$

$$\frac{\theta^2}{n} + \frac{\theta}{6n} + \frac{1}{4n} \geq \frac{\theta(1 - 2\theta)}{2n}$$

\neq про эффективность ничего нельзя сказать

- Оценка методом правдоподобия оценки (0,1) и (0,2)

$$L(x_n, \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n g(x_i, \theta) = \theta^{n-m} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right)^m$$

$$\begin{aligned} (l_n L)'_{\theta} &= ((n-m) l_n \theta + m l_n \left(\frac{1}{2} - \theta\right))'_{\theta} = \\ &= \frac{n-m}{\theta} - \frac{m}{\frac{1}{2} - \theta} = \frac{n-m-2n\theta}{\theta - 2\theta^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow n-m = 2n\theta \Rightarrow \tilde{\theta} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{m}{n}) = 0.475$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ max-? } (l_n L)''_{\theta\theta} &= \frac{n-m}{\theta^2} + \frac{m}{(\frac{1}{2} - \theta)^2} = \frac{(1-2\theta)^2(n-m) - 4m\theta}{\theta^2(1-\theta)^2} \\ &= \frac{m(4\theta-1) + n(1-2\theta)}{\theta^2(1-\theta)^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{max} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu(\tilde{\theta}) = \mu\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{n}\right] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \mu\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \theta$$

$$\mu(\theta) = \theta \quad D(\theta) = \frac{P(\theta) - \theta^2}{n}$$

θ - несмещенная

$$\bullet \quad D(\tilde{\theta}) = D\left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{n}\right] = \frac{1}{4} D\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \frac{\theta(1-2\theta)}{2n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\tilde{\theta}$ - состоятельная

- Эффективность

модель регуляризации, оценка несмещенная
 D стр на \neq компакте $\in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow$
 выполнено условие для неравенства
 Крамера - Рао

$$\frac{\theta(1-2\theta)}{2n} \geq \frac{\theta(1-2\theta)}{2n}$$

"=" \Rightarrow эффективная

- $O(1/n)$ не эффективная
 $O(1/n^2)$ эффективная

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T5

$$S \sim R(\theta, 2\theta) \quad g(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \mathbb{I}(\theta, 2\theta)$$

$$I_1 = \mathcal{U}(S) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x g dx = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} x dx = \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \mathcal{U}(S^2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 g dx = \frac{1}{\theta} \int_{\theta}^{2\theta} x^2 dx = \frac{7}{3} \theta^2$$

$$D(S) = I_2 - I_1^2 = \frac{7}{3} \theta^2 - \frac{9}{4} \theta^2 = \frac{1}{12} \theta^2$$

$$\bullet \quad I_1 = \bar{I}_1 = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \frac{3\theta}{2} = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{2}{3} \bar{x} \quad \text{ОММ}$$

$$\bullet \quad \mathcal{U}(\hat{\theta}) = \mathcal{U}\left(\frac{2}{3} \bar{x}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \theta = \theta$$

$\hat{\theta}$ - несмещенная

$$\bullet \quad D(\hat{\theta}) = D\left(\frac{2}{3} \bar{x}\right) = \frac{4}{9n} D(S) = \frac{4}{9n} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \theta^2 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\hat{\theta}$ - состоятельная

$$\bullet \quad L = \frac{1}{\theta^n}$$

$$x_{\max} = 2\theta \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{x_{\max}}{2}$$

$$Q(x) = (F(x))^n = \left(\int_0^x \frac{1}{\theta} dx\right)^n = \left(\frac{x}{\theta} - 1\right)^n$$

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

$$\hat{\theta}^* = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \hat{\theta} = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \frac{x_{\max}}{2} \quad - \text{смещу}$$

$\mathcal{U}(\hat{\theta}^*)$ - исправленная оценка - несмещу

$$D(\hat{\theta}^*) = D\left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1} \frac{x_{\max}}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1}\right)^2 D(x_{\max})$$

$$\mathcal{U}(x_{\max}) = \int_0^{2\theta} x^2 \frac{n}{\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\theta} - 1\right)^{n-1} dx = 2\theta^2 (2n^2 + 4n + 1) / ((n+2)(n+1))$$

$$D(\hat{\theta}^*) = \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1}\right)^2 \frac{4n^2 + 8n + 2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \theta^2 - \theta^2 = \frac{n \theta^2}{(2n+1)^2 (n+2)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\hat{\theta}^*$ - состоятельная

ОММ - $\hat{\theta}$,

ОМП - $\hat{\theta}^*$

- $$D(\tilde{\theta}, J) = \frac{\theta^2}{27n} \quad D(\tilde{\theta}_L^*, J) = \frac{n\theta}{(2n+1)^2(n+2)}$$

$$\exists N \quad \forall n \geq N \hookrightarrow D(\tilde{\theta}, J) > D(\tilde{\theta}_L^*, J)$$

$\tilde{\theta}_L^*$ - beste approximation

- $$x_i \in [0, 2\theta] \quad x_i/\theta \in [1, 2]$$

$$P(x_{\max}) = (F(x))^n = \left(\int_0^x dx\right)^n = (x-1)^n$$

$$x = \theta$$

$$\sqrt[3]{0,025} + 1 < x < \sqrt[3]{0,975} + 1$$

$$\frac{x_{\max}}{\sqrt[3]{0,975} + 1} < \theta < \frac{x_{\max}}{\sqrt[3]{0,025} + 1}$$

- $$\sqrt{n} \frac{g(\hat{\theta}) - g(\theta)}{g'(\hat{\theta})} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$d(H) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{g} \log = \sqrt{n} \frac{(\tilde{\theta} - \theta)}{\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_1^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$-1,96 < \sqrt{n} \frac{\tilde{\theta} - \theta}{\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_1^2}} < 1,96$$

$$-1,96 \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_1^2} + \tilde{\theta} < 0 < 1,96 \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_1^2} + \tilde{\theta}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{n-1} \sqrt{\hat{I}_2 - \hat{I}_1^2}$$

- $$\frac{2}{3} \bar{x} - 3,82 \frac{\sqrt{s^2(n-1)}}{3n} < \theta < \frac{2}{3} \bar{x} + 3,82 \frac{\sqrt{s^2(n-1)}}{3n}$$

oder

$$\frac{(n+1)}{(2n+1)} x_{\max} \left(1 - \frac{1,96}{\sqrt{n}}\right) < \theta < \frac{(n+1)}{(2n+1)} x_{\max} \left(1 + \frac{1,96}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

TG

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta-1}{x^\theta} & x \geq 1 \\ 0 & x < 1 \end{cases} \quad \theta > 1$$

$$\bullet \quad L(x, \theta) = \frac{\theta-1}{x_1^\theta \dots x_n^\theta}$$

$$p_n L = n p_n (\theta-1) - \theta \sum p_n x_i$$

$$(p_n L)'_{\theta} = n \frac{\theta-1}{\theta} - \sum p_n x_i = 0 \quad (p_n L)''_{\theta} = -(\theta-1)^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{max}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = 1 + \frac{n}{\sum p_n x_i}$$

$$\bullet \quad \frac{d}{d\theta} \int x^{\theta-1} dx = x^{1-\theta} p_n x$$

cerchiamo per

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{\theta-1}{x^\theta} \right) dx = x^{1-\theta} p_n x$$

$$\int_1^x \frac{\theta-1}{x^\theta} dx = -\frac{1}{x^{\theta-1}} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\hat{x} = 2^{\frac{1}{\theta-1}}$$

$$g(\hat{\theta}) = 2^{\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}-1}}$$

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{g(\hat{\theta}) - g(\theta)}{g'(\theta)} \underset{\rightarrow g'(\hat{\theta})}{\sim} N(0, 1)$$

$$g'(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{n} g'(\hat{\theta}) I^{-1}(\hat{\theta}) \cap g'(\hat{\theta})$$

$$I(\theta) = \mathbb{E} [p_n \dot{\theta}^2] = \int (\theta-1 - p_n x)^2 p dx =$$

$$= \int (\theta-1 - p_n x)^2 \frac{\theta-1}{x^\theta} dx = \frac{1}{(\theta-1)^2} \quad \text{per } \theta > 1$$

$$\cap g'(\hat{\theta}) = -p_n 2^{\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}-1}}$$

$$g'(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{-p_n 2^{\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}-1}}}{\hat{\theta}-1}$$

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{g(\hat{\theta}) - g(\theta)}{g'(\hat{\theta})} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\frac{-1,96 \delta(\hat{\theta})}{\sqrt{n}} + g(\hat{\theta}) < g(\theta) < \frac{1,96 \delta(\hat{\theta})}{\sqrt{n}} + g(\hat{\theta})$$

$$\bullet \quad \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta}{\delta(\theta)} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\delta(\theta) \xrightarrow{p} \delta(\hat{\theta})$$

$$\delta(\hat{\theta}) = \theta - 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta}{\theta - 1} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\frac{-1,96 (\theta - 1)}{\sqrt{n}} + 1 + \frac{1}{n \times} < \theta < \frac{1,96 (\theta - 1)}{\sqrt{n}} + 1 + \frac{1}{n \times}$$