

→ задача - упр.

№ 4

CI find a avg.

Числ.

$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{норм}$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^{\alpha}/2^{\alpha} & x \in [0; 2] \\ 0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

- у) а) $\hat{\alpha}_{\text{НМ}}$? МН = метод наименьших квадратов
- и) б) с помощью оценки метода наименьших квадратов определите оценку для $\beta = P(X > 1)$
- и) в) найдите $E(\hat{\alpha})$, $E(\hat{\beta})$
- и) г) 95% avg CI find a.
- и) д) 95% avg CI find b.

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha x^{\alpha-1}/2^{\alpha}, & x \in [0; 2] \\ 0, & x \notin [0; 2] \end{cases}$$

если вероятн.
no члены. и) $E(X_1) = \dots$

В теории:

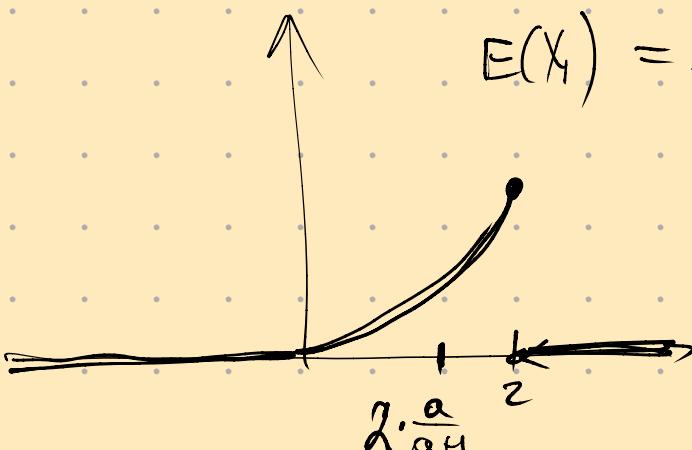
$$E(X_1) = \int_0^2 x \cdot f(x) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^2 x \cdot \alpha x^{\alpha-1}/2^{\alpha} dx =$$

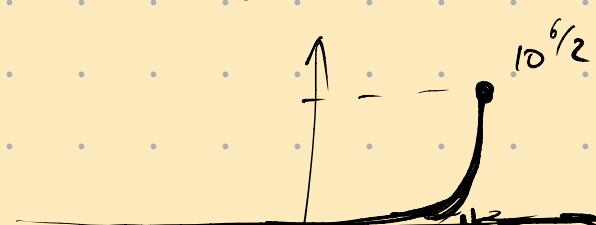
$$= \frac{\alpha}{2^{\alpha}} \int_0^2 x^{\alpha} dx =$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2^{\alpha}} \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2} =$$

$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha \cdot 2^{\alpha+1}}{2^{\alpha} \cdot (\alpha+1)} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1} \cdot 2 \quad \alpha > 0 \in [0; 2]$$



$$\alpha = 1000.000$$



$$E(X_1) \approx 2$$

Teor.ページмат

$$E(X_1) = 2 \cdot \frac{\hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\alpha}+1}$$

Метод Моментов.

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = 2 \cdot \frac{\hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\alpha}+1}$$

$\hat{\alpha} \rightarrow \bar{x}$

$$E(X) \rightarrow \frac{x_1 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2 \cdot \hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\alpha}+1}$$

$$(\hat{\alpha}+1) \cdot \bar{x} = 2 \cdot \hat{\alpha}$$

$$\hat{\alpha} \bar{x} + \bar{x} = 2 \cdot \hat{\alpha}$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\bar{x}}{2 - \bar{x}}$$

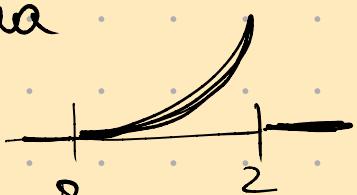
[это же: наимен. оцк \rightarrow проверь в крайних случаях]

$$\bar{x} = 1,9999 \Rightarrow \hat{\alpha} \approx \frac{2 \cdot 0.0001}{0.0001} = 20000$$

α -беско $\Rightarrow \bar{x} \approx 2 \Rightarrow 2 - \bar{x} \approx 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\text{Var}(\hat{\alpha})$ беско

α -беско \Rightarrow If мало

$$8) f = P(X_i > 1) = P(X_1 > 1) =$$



$$= \int f(x) dx = \dots$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x^\alpha / 2^\alpha & x \in (0; 2) \\ 0; & x < 0 \\ 1; & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= P(X \leq 2) - P(X \leq 1) = 1 - F(1)$$

Беско

$$= 1 - \frac{1^\alpha}{2^\alpha} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^\alpha} \quad \text{II}$$

$$f = 1 - \frac{1}{2^\alpha}$$

$$\hat{f} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{\hat{\alpha}}} = 1 - 2^{-\hat{\alpha}} =$$

$$= 1 - 2^{\frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{x}-2}} \quad \text{II}$$

$$b) \hat{\alpha}(\hat{a}) = \sqrt{V_{\alpha}(\hat{a})}$$

здесь - мерс

наг! замкните зенку на
линейную аппроксимацию
одного измерения засечки
непре

$$\hat{\alpha} = \frac{\bar{x}}{2-\bar{x}} = \frac{\bar{x}-2+2}{2-\bar{x}} = -1 + \frac{2}{2-\bar{x}}$$

линейная
прямая от \bar{x}

$$\hat{\alpha} = h(\bar{x}) = -1 + \frac{2}{2-\bar{x}}$$

коэффициент

$$h(t) = -1 + \frac{2}{2-t} \approx h(\mu) + h'(\mu) \cdot (t-\mu)$$

$$\mu = E(X_1)$$

$$3.5.4. \sqrt{X} = E(X_1) = \mu$$

точка, в которой кривая $h(t)$ имеет наименьшую производную,

$$\mu = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha+1} \quad h(\mu) = -1 + \frac{2}{2-\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha+1}} =$$

$$= -1 + \frac{1}{1-\frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1}} = -1 + \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+1-\alpha} = \\ = -1 + \alpha + 1 = \alpha$$

$$h(\mu) = \alpha \quad \text{!}$$

$$h'(t) = \left(-1 + \frac{2}{2-t} \right)' = 2 \cdot (2-t)^{-2}$$

$$h'(\mu) = h'\left(\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha+1}\right) = 2 \cdot \left(2 - \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha+1}\right)^{-2} = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2\alpha+2-2\alpha}{\alpha+1}\right)^{-2} =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\alpha+1}\right)^{-2} = \frac{(\alpha+1)^2}{2} \quad \text{!}$$

$$h(t) = -1 + \frac{2}{2-t} \approx \alpha + \frac{(\alpha+1)^2}{2} \cdot \left(t - \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha+1}\right)$$

коэф. α $\xrightarrow{\text{!}}$ нуля коэф. $x \alpha$

но t неиск. $\xrightarrow{\text{!}}$ значение t

$$\hat{\alpha} = h(\bar{x}) \approx \alpha + \frac{(\alpha+1)^2}{2} \cdot \left(\bar{x} - \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha+1}\right)$$

c.B.

keine Var.

$$\text{Gauss raus verwertet} \quad \boxed{\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\alpha}) &\approx \\ \text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) &\approx \end{aligned}}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) = E(\hat{\alpha}^2) - \underbrace{E(\hat{\alpha})^2}_{\substack{\text{leben raus} \\ \text{E}(\hat{\alpha}) = E\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{z-\bar{X}}\right) = \frac{\text{rohre SSS... } \int_{\bar{x}-\bar{X}}^{\bar{x}} f(x) dx}{\bar{X} - \text{neuac ac.}}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) &\approx \text{Var}\left(a + \frac{(a+1)^2}{2} \left(\bar{X} - \frac{2a}{a+1}\right)\right) = \left(\frac{(a+1)^2}{2}\right)^2 \cdot \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \\ &= \frac{(a+1)^4}{4} \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}\right) = \frac{(a+1)^4}{4} \cdot \frac{\text{Var}(X_1) \cdot n}{n^2} = \\ &= \frac{(a+1)^4}{4} \cdot \frac{\text{Var}(X_1)}{n} \quad \Downarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1) = E(X_1^2) - (E(X_1))^2$$

$$E(X_1) = \frac{2a}{a+1} \quad (\delta \text{blau})$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(X_1^2) &= \int_0^\infty x^2 \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^\infty x^2 \cdot ax^{a-1}/2^a dx = \\ &= \frac{a}{2^a} \int_0^\infty x^{a+1} dx = \frac{a}{2^a} \cdot \frac{x^{a+2}}{a+2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2} = \\ &= \frac{a \cdot 2^{a+2}}{2^a \cdot (a+2)} = \frac{4a}{a+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Var}(X_1) = \frac{4a}{a+2} - \left(\frac{2a}{a+1}\right)^2 = \frac{4a}{a+2} - \frac{4a^2}{(a+1)^2} \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) &\approx \frac{(a+1)^4}{4} \cdot \frac{\text{Var}(X_1)}{n} = \frac{(a+1)^4}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{4a}{a+2} - \frac{4a^2}{(a+1)^2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \frac{(a+1)^4}{n} \cdot a \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a+2} - \frac{a}{(a+1)^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\widehat{Var}(\widehat{\alpha}) = \left(\frac{\widehat{\alpha}+1}{n} \right)^4 \cdot \widehat{\alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\widehat{\alpha}+2} - \frac{\widehat{\alpha}}{(\widehat{\alpha}+1)^2} \right)$$

$$se(\widehat{\alpha}) = \sqrt{\widehat{Var}(\widehat{\alpha})} \quad !!$$

дано
норма
 $n=1000$
 $\bar{x}=1.5$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{\alpha} = \frac{\bar{x}}{2-\bar{x}} = \frac{1.5}{2-1.5} = 3$$

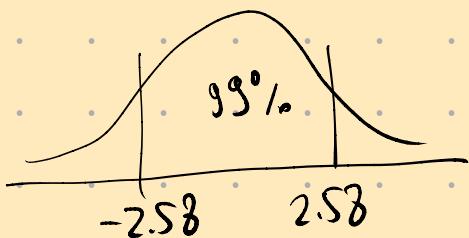
$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{Var}(\widehat{\alpha}) &= \left(\frac{4}{1000} \right)^4 \cdot 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{3}{4^2} \right) = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{250} \right)^4 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot (4^2 - 15)}{5 \cdot 4^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{250^4} \cdot \frac{3}{5 \cdot 4^2} \quad !! \end{aligned}$$

$$se(\widehat{\alpha}) = \sqrt{\widehat{Var}(\widehat{\alpha})} = \frac{1}{250^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \approx \\ \approx 3.1 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad !!$$

2) $\widehat{\alpha} = 3$
 $se(\widehat{\alpha}) = 3.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$

99% асы
гана α

$$[\widehat{\alpha} - 2.58 \cdot se(\widehat{\alpha}), \widehat{\alpha} + 2.58 \cdot se(\widehat{\alpha})]$$



$\widehat{\alpha} = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 3 \Rightarrow$ I_F берника \Rightarrow
 \Rightarrow баланс
төхөөрө
өсвөрхө-
нинг

$$\widehat{f} = 1 - \frac{1}{2\widehat{\alpha}} \rightarrow \text{зарчмын таа эхийн нийт}$$

$$\widehat{f} = h(\widehat{\alpha}) \quad h(f) = 1 - \frac{1}{2t} = 1 - \frac{1}{e^{t \ln 2}} = 1 - e^{-t \ln 2}$$

$$h(t) \approx h(a) + h'(a) \cdot (t-a)$$

даже $\widehat{\alpha} = a$

$$\widehat{f} = h(\widehat{\alpha}) \approx h(a) + h'(a) \cdot (\widehat{\alpha} - a)$$

$$\underline{Var}(\widehat{B}) \approx Var(h(a) + h'(a) \cdot (\widehat{\alpha} - a))$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) \approx (h'(a))^2 \cdot \text{Var}(\hat{a})$$

$$h(t) = 1 - \exp(-t \ln 2)$$

$$h'(a) = 0 - \exp(-a \ln 2) \cdot (-\ln 2)$$

$$h'(a) = \ln 2 \cdot \exp(-a \ln 2)$$

се знаем и
некоторые
указания
т.к. a -когда нап.

$$\rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) \approx (\ln 2)^2 \cdot (\exp(-a \ln 2))^2 \cdot \text{Var}(\hat{a})$$

$$\text{Var}(56 + gR - 47) = \text{Var}(gR) = g^2 \cdot \text{Var}(R) = g^2 \cdot \text{Var}(R)$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow

коэф

CB

коэф

исследование:

$$se(\hat{\beta}) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{\beta})} =$$

$$= \sqrt{(\ln 2)^2 (\exp(-\hat{a} \ln 2))^2 \cdot \frac{1}{250^4} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{42}} \quad \text{Var}(\hat{a})$$

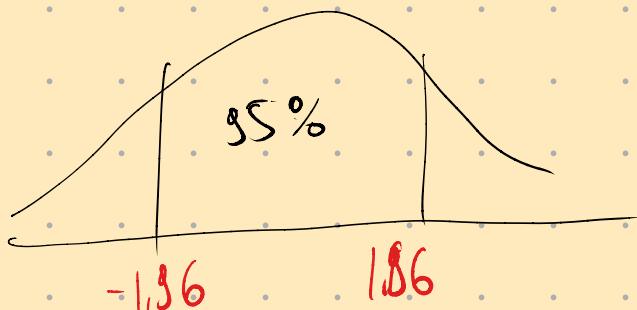
$$se(\hat{\beta}) = \ln 2 \cdot \exp(-\hat{a} \ln 2) \cdot se(\hat{a})$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{a})$$

$$se(\hat{\beta}) = \ln 2 \cdot \exp(-3 \cdot \ln 2) \cdot 3.1 \cdot 10^{-6} = 2.68 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{\hat{a}}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^3} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\frac{\hat{\beta} - \beta}{se(\hat{\beta})} \xrightarrow{\text{abw}} N(0; 1)$$



95% area OT zw $\hat{\beta}$

$$\beta \in [\hat{\beta} - 1.96 \cdot se(\hat{\beta}), \hat{\beta} + 1.96 \cdot se(\hat{\beta})]$$

Yup.

$$\hat{\alpha} = 3$$

$$\hat{\beta} = 4$$

ausrechnen: $\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha} \\ \hat{\beta} \end{pmatrix}$ ausg. N.

a) 95% CI fuer α

b) 95% ausg. fuer $\alpha^2 \cdot \beta^3 = \theta$

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}\left(\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha} \\ \hat{\beta} \end{pmatrix}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.01 & 10^{-4} \\ 10^{-4} & 0.02 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 4$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = 3 \quad \text{se}(\hat{\alpha}) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{\alpha})} = 0.1$$

$$[\hat{\alpha} - 1.96 \cdot \text{se}(\hat{\alpha}), \hat{\alpha} + 1.96 \cdot \text{se}(\hat{\alpha})]$$

$$[3 - 1.96 \cdot 0.1, 3 + 1.96 \cdot 0.1]$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \hat{\alpha}^2 \cdot \hat{\beta}^3 = 3^2 \cdot 4^3 = 576$$

$$[\hat{\theta} - 1.96 \cdot \text{se}(\hat{\theta}), \hat{\theta} + 1.96 \cdot \text{se}(\hat{\theta})]$$

$$\hat{\theta} = h(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}) \approx h(\alpha, \beta) + h'_\alpha \cdot (\hat{\alpha} - \alpha) + h'_\beta \cdot (\hat{\beta} - \beta)$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \approx (h'_\alpha)^2 \cdot \text{Var}(\hat{\alpha}) + (h'_\beta)^2 \cdot \text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) + 2 \cdot h'_\alpha \cdot h'_\beta \cdot \text{Cov}(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\text{Var}}(\hat{\theta}) &\approx (h'_\alpha)^2 \cdot \widehat{\text{Var}}(\hat{\alpha}) + (h'_\beta)^2 \cdot \widehat{\text{Var}}(\hat{\beta}) + 2 \cdot h'_\alpha \cdot h'_\beta \cdot \text{Cov}(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}) = \\ &= (2\hat{\alpha} \cdot \hat{\beta}^3)^2 \cdot 0.01 + (\hat{\alpha}^2 \cdot 3\hat{\beta}^2)^2 \cdot 0.02 + 2 \cdot (2\hat{\alpha} \hat{\beta}^3) \cdot (\hat{\alpha}^2 \cdot 3\hat{\beta}^2) \cdot 10^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

by mitspielen.

$$\text{se}(\hat{\theta}) = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{\theta})}$$

$$[\hat{\theta} - 1.96 \cdot \text{se}(\hat{\theta}), \hat{\theta} + 1.96 \cdot \text{se}(\hat{\theta})]$$

