

Семинар 6

Усп

y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n — незав. $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$

$$E(y_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n} = E(y_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{MM} = \frac{1}{\bar{y}} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n} \right)}$$

$$\lim \hat{\lambda}_{MM} = \lambda$$

a) $\hat{\lambda}_{MM}$ несущий? симметричный?

δ) генерирует ли $\hat{\lambda}_{MM}$ уравнение края -Роо?

Напоминание:

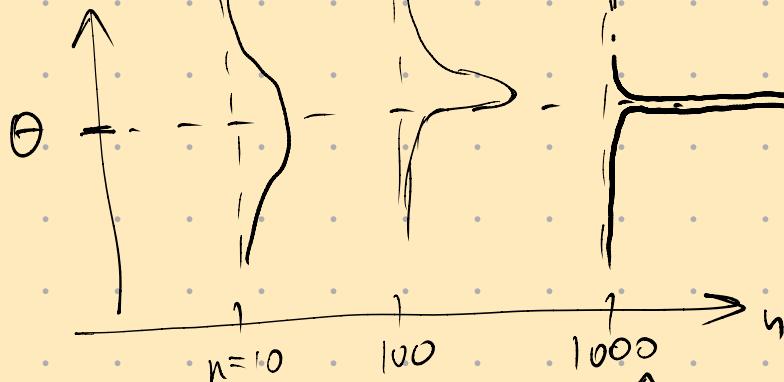
$$\lim \hat{\lambda}_n = \lambda \quad (\hat{\lambda}_n) -$$

— симметрический
[исследование-ство]
оценок.

$$E(\hat{\lambda}_n) = \lambda$$

$\hat{\lambda}_n$ — несущий
оценка.

n фиксир.



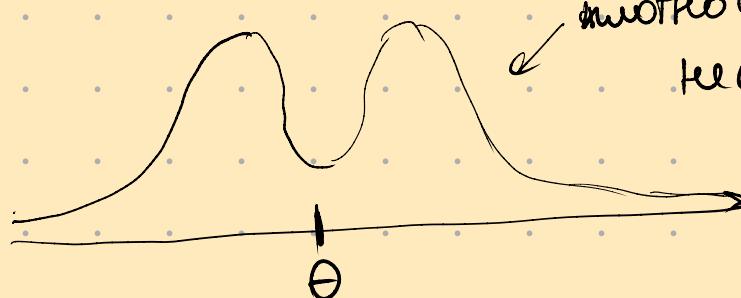
$(\hat{\lambda}_n) - CB$.

$(\hat{\theta}_n) - \text{сим-ад.}$

многократн. $\hat{\theta}$

несущий оц.

n — фиксир-ко.



a) coer-aus! $\text{plam } \lambda_{MM} = \text{plam } \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{\text{plam } y} = \frac{1}{E(y_i)} = \frac{1}{V\lambda} \Rightarrow$

a) were / rewere?

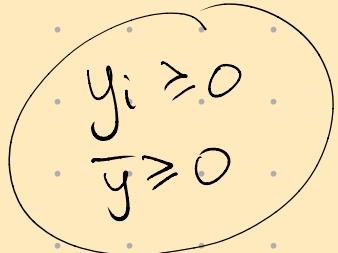
$$E(\hat{\lambda}) = E\left(\frac{1}{g(R)}\right) \geq \frac{1}{E(g)} = \frac{1}{E\left(\frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n}\right)} = *$$

неравенство Маркова

* кирас- б
Александр

$$E(g(R)) \geq g(E(R))$$

g - биенука $g(R)$



$\mathfrak{g}(\mathbb{E}(R))$

$$F(g(R)) \geq g(F(R))$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{4} &= \frac{1}{\overbrace{(E(y_1) + E(y_2) + \dots + E(y_n))}^n} = \\
 &= \frac{n}{n \cdot E(y_1)} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{E(y_1)} = \frac{1}{1/\lambda}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$g'' < 0$$

$$E(g(P)) \leq g(E(R))$$

$$E(\lambda_{MM}) \geq \lambda$$

even $\text{Var}(R) > 0$ so $E(g(R)) > g(E(R))$
 \Rightarrow g-expo been

$$E(\lambda_{MM}^{\wedge}) > \lambda$$

λ_{MM} - амплитуда.

8) keep-bee крапивка - Dao

KeCueWeHkot:

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\text{Ombased}}) \geq \frac{1}{T_F}$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) \geq \frac{(m'(0))^2}{I_F},$$

$$y \in \mathcal{M}(\Theta) = E(\hat{\Theta})$$

примером государственности граждан Кромсера-Рао.

Слово именко забытое от $\frac{d}{dx}$

Возможна неизвестность.

коэффициенты

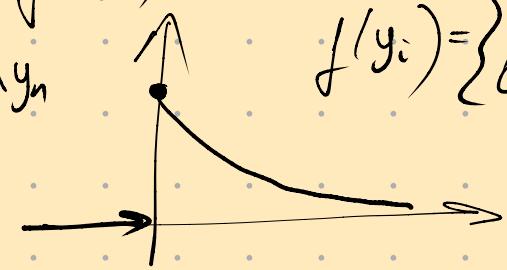
$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{y}}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta}$$

$$L(\lambda) = f(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n | \lambda) = ? \quad \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i) =$$

$$= \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda y_1} \cdot \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda y_2} \cdots \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda y_n}$$

$$= \lambda^n \cdot \exp(-\lambda \cdot (y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n))$$



$$\ell(\lambda) = \ln L = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \cdot (y_1 + \dots + y_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{n}{\lambda} - (y_1 + \dots + y_n)$$

какой

$$\hat{\lambda} = [?] + \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{y_1 + \dots + y_n}$$

какой

$$\hat{\lambda} = \left(\frac{n}{\lambda} - \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} \right)^{-1} \cdot n \quad \leftarrow \text{инициализация} \quad !$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{y_1 + \dots + y_n} \quad \text{— не досчитает узкие кр-п.}$$

b) А есть линейная $\hat{\lambda}$, которая не досчитала
узкие кр-п?

поправка \downarrow

$$\hat{\lambda} = \alpha + \beta \cdot \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \alpha + \beta \cdot \left(\frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum y_i \right)$$

\uparrow не имеет смысла для
формулы!
имеет смысл: y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, n .

$$\hat{\lambda} = \left(\alpha + \frac{\beta n}{\lambda} \right) - \beta \cdot \sum y_i$$

наприимер:

$$\beta = 1$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{n}{\lambda}$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = 0 - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

если y_i iid
р. кр.-рас.

корр?
некорр?

$$E(\hat{\lambda}) = -n \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda} < 0 \neq \lambda$$

существует

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{\lambda}_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-\sum y_i) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{\sum y_i}{n} \cdot n\right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{\sum y_i}{n}\right) \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \\ &= -E(y_i) \cdot (+\infty) = -\infty \neq \lambda \end{aligned}$$

наприимер..

$$\alpha = 0$$

$$\beta = 0$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{B&D} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} E(\hat{\lambda}_{B&D}) = 0 \neq \lambda \text{ несущ.} \\ \text{Var}(\hat{\lambda}_{B&D}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

2) Если же корректно ожидается, что для генерации практики Крамера-Рас?

$$\hat{\lambda}_n = \left(\alpha + \frac{\beta n}{\lambda} \right) - \beta \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$\lim \hat{\lambda}_n = \lambda \quad (2)$$

$$\lim \left[\left(\alpha + \frac{\beta n}{\lambda} \right) - \beta \cdot \frac{\sum y_i}{n} \right] = \lambda$$

$$\lim \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = E(y_i) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\lim \left[\alpha - \beta \cdot \frac{\sum y_i}{n} \right] = \lambda$$

keer!

$y_{1, \dots, n} \sim N(\mu; \frac{1}{n})$ незав.

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n} \quad E(y_i) \quad \text{Var}(y_i) \quad \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

- a) necessary? const-ва? y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n
δ) generates in np. kp-Pao? μ
(хорошо оценить)
(не залог)

$$a) E(\hat{\mu}) = E\left(\frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n}\right) = \frac{E(y_1) + E(y_2) + \dots + E(y_n)}{n} = \frac{\mu + \mu + \dots + \mu}{n} = \frac{n\mu}{n} = \mu$$

рассмотрим

$$a_2) \text{plaus } \hat{\mu} = \text{plaus } \bar{y} = E(y_1) = \mu \quad \text{const.}$$

8) kp-Pao? \rightarrow no крестиками

\rightarrow no концепции

$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu})?$

If?

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{\text{If}}$$

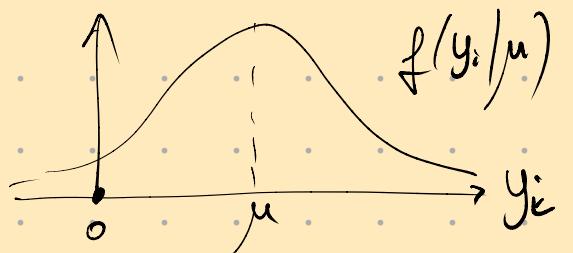
$\hat{\mu}$ неизвестно забт?
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu}$?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} (\text{Var}(y_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(y_n)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot (1 + 1 + \dots + 1) = \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{If} \rightarrow \text{Var}\left(\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu}\right) =$$

$$\rightarrow -E\left(\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu^2}\right) = \dots$$

$$L(y_1, \dots, y_n) = f(y_1, \dots, y_n | \mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i | \mu)$$



$$\delta^2 = 1$$

$$f(y_i | \mu, \delta^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \delta^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(y_i - \mu)^2}{\delta^2}\right)$$

q.p. нравож:

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \delta^2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} (y_i - \mu)^2\right)$$

нр. q.p. нравож.

$$l = \ln L = \sum \left[-\frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} (y_i - \mu)^2 \right]$$

score-function

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = \sum -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (y_i - \mu) \cdot (-1) = \sum (y_i - \mu) = \sum y_i - \sum \mu = \sum y_i - n\mu$$

$$I_F = \text{Var}\left(\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu}\right) = \text{Var}\left(\sum y_i - n\mu\right) = \text{Var}\left(\sum y_i\right) = \text{Var}(y_1) + \text{Var}(y_2) + \dots + \text{Var}(y_n) = 1 + 1 + \dots + 1 = n.$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) \geq \frac{1}{I_F} \quad \leftarrow \text{нр.-ло Крамера-Рao}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \geq \frac{1}{I_F}$$

$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n}$ *одинаковая длина.*

критерий наименований (Борзой и Коэф.)

$$\text{находит } \hat{\mu} = \alpha + \beta \cdot \frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} ?$$

CB

Проверка (Борзой. содержит n, λ)

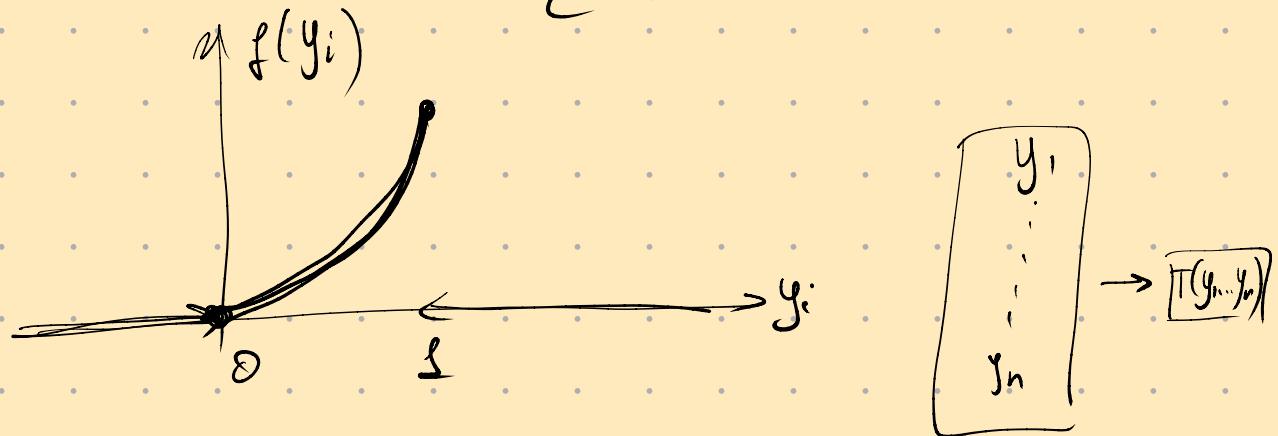
$$\frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n} = \alpha + \beta \cdot (\sum y_i - n)$$

$$\frac{y_1 + \dots + y_n}{n} = \mu + \frac{1}{n} (\varepsilon y_i - n\mu)$$

да, можно!

Упр.

$y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n \sim \text{некая}$
 $f(y_i) = \begin{cases} \theta \cdot y_i^{\theta-1}, & y_i \in [0; 1] \\ 0, & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$



Найдите методом максимальных вероятностей

$$L(\theta) = f(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \theta \cdot y_1^{\theta-1} \cdot \theta \cdot y_2^{\theta-1} \cdots \theta \cdot y_n^{\theta-1} =$$

$$= 1 \cdot \theta^n \cdot (y_1 \cdot y_2 \cdots y_n)^{\theta-1}$$

$$L(\theta) = a(y_1, \dots, y_n) \cdot b(\theta, T)$$

$T(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$ — функция правдоподобия

$$b(\theta, T) = \theta^n \cdot T^{\theta-1}$$

$$T = T(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = y_1 \cdot y_2 \cdot y_3 \cdots \cdot y_n$$

$$\text{орбет: } T_1 = y_1 \cdot \dots \cdot y_n$$

$$\text{или: } T_2 = \sum \ln y_i \quad T_3 = (y_1 \cdots y_n)^3$$

