I. Пусть X_1, \ldots, X_n — выборка из дискретного равномерного распределения на множестве $\{1, \ldots, \theta\}, \theta \in N.$ Найдите полную достаточную статистику в данной модели и оптимальную оценку параметра θ .

Подсказка. При проверке статистики на полноту и решении уравнения несмещенности помните, что равенства вида

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta} f(S(X)) = 0;$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta} f(S(X)) = \theta$$

должны быть выполнены сразу для всех θ . B данной задаче полезно начать решать эти равенства «по индукции», начиная с $\theta=1$.

Бред сумашедшего.

$$p_{\theta}(X) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot I\{1 \leq X_{i} \leq \theta\} = \frac{1}{\theta^{n}} I\{X_{(1)} \geq 1, X_{(n)} \leq \theta\} = \frac{1}{\theta^{n}} \cdot I\{X_{(1)} \geq 1\} \cdot I\{X_{(n)} \leq \theta\} \quad \Rightarrow \quad X_{(n)} - \text{достаточная статистика.}$$

$$i. \ \mathbb{E}_{\theta} f\big(X_{(n)}\big) = \sum_{i=1}^{\theta} f(i) P(X_{(n)} = i) = 0 \quad \forall \theta$$

$$\theta = 1$$
: $f(1) \cdot P(X_{(n)} = 1) = 0 \implies f(1) \cdot 1 = 0 \implies f(1) = 0$

$$\theta = 2$$
: $\underbrace{f(1) \cdot P(X_{(n)} = 1)}_{0} + f(2) \cdot \underbrace{P(X_{(n)} = 2)}_{>0} = 0 \implies f(2) = 0$

 \Rightarrow аналогично $f(k)=0 \ \ \forall k\in\mathbb{N} \ \ \Rightarrow \ \ f\equiv 0$ на \mathbb{N}

$$ii. \ \mathbb{E} X_1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\theta} k \cdot \frac{1}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \frac{\theta(\theta+1)}{2} = \frac{\theta+1}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{оценка } \hat{\theta} = 2X_1 - 1 \ \text{ является несмещенной.}$$

По теореме $\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}|s(X))$ — несмещенная оценка θ ($s(X) = X_{(n)}$ — достаточная), так как $X_{(n)}$ — полная и $\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}|s(X))$ — функция от s(X), то $\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}|s(X))$ — оптимальная.

$$\mathbb{E}(\hat{\theta}|X_{(n)}) = \mathbb{E}(2X_1 - 1|X_{(n)}) = 2\mathbb{E}(X_1|X_{(n)}) - 1$$

$$\mathbb{E}(X_1|X_{(n)}=s)=\sum_{i=1}^{\theta}k\cdot P(X_1=k|X_{(n)}=s)$$

$$P(X_1 = k | X_{(n)} = s) = \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_{(n)} = s)} = \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_{(n)} \le s) - P(X_{(n)} \le s - 1)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} = \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} = \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} = \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{P(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s)} \oplus$$

$$k = s \oplus \frac{P(X_1 = s \cap X_{(n)} = s)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{P(X_1 = s \cap X_2 \le \cdots s)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{s^{n-1}}{s^n - (s-1)^n}$$

$$k < s \boxminus \frac{P\left(X_1 = k \cap X_{(n)} = s\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{P\left(X_1 = k\right) \cdot P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i = s\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^{n-1}\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n - \left(\frac{s-1}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right) - P\left(\max_{[2,n]} X_i \le s\right)}{\left(\frac{s}{\theta}\right)^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{\theta}\left(P\left(\max_{[2$$

$$=\frac{s^{n-1}-(s-1)^{n-1}}{s^n-(s-1)^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}\big(X_1\big|X_{(n)}=s\big) = \frac{s^{n-1}-(s-1)^{n-1}}{s^n-(s-1)^n}\sum_{k=1}^{s-1}k + s\cdot\frac{s^{n-1}}{s^n-(s-1)^n} + 0\cdot\sum_{k=s+1}^{\theta}k = \frac{s(s-1)}{2}\cdot\frac{s^{n-1}-(s-1)^{n-1}}{s^n-(s-1)^n} + \frac{s^n}{s^n-(s-1)^n} = \frac{s^n}{s^n-(s-1)^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{s^n(s-1) - (s-1)^n s}{s^n - (s-1)^n} + \frac{s^n}{s^n - (s-1)^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ \mathbb{E} \big(\hat{\theta} \big| X_{(n)} = s \big) = 2 \mathbb{E} \big(X_1 \big| X_{(n)} = s \big) - 1 = \frac{s^n (s-1) - (s-1)^n s + s^n + (s-1)^n}{s^n - (s-1)^n} = \frac{s^n (s-1+1) - (s-1)^n (s-1)}{s^n - (s-1)^n} = \frac{s^{n+1} - (s-1)^{n+1}}{s^n - (s-1)^n} = \frac{s^{n+1} - (s-$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 оптимальная оценка: $\dfrac{{X_{(n)}^{n+1} - \left({X_{(n)} - 1} \right)^{n+1}}}{{X_{(n)}^n - \left({X_{(n)} - 1} \right)^n}}$

2. Пусть X_1, \ldots, X_n — выборка из экспоненциального распределения с параметром θ . Априорное распределение θ есть $\Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$ Найдите байесовскую оценку параметра θ и проверьте ее на состоятельность.

Байесовская оценка:
$$\hat{\theta}_{\pi}(X) = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}[\theta|X], \quad \hat{\theta}_{\pi}(X) = \int_{\theta} t \cdot p(t|X) dt, \quad \text{где} \quad p(\theta|X) = \frac{p_{\theta}(X)\pi(t)}{\int_{\theta} p_{t}(X)\pi(t) dt}$$

Решение.

$$p_{\theta}(X) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \theta \cdot \exp\{-\theta X_{i}\} \cdot I\{X_{i} > 0\} = \theta^{n} \exp\left\{-\theta \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right\} \cdot I\{X_{i} > 0\}$$

Плотность
$$\Gamma(\alpha,\beta)$$
: $\pi(\theta) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \cdot \exp\{-\theta\beta\}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \beta^{\alpha} \cdot I\{\theta > 0\}$

Посчитаем $p(\theta|X)$.

Числитель:
$$p_{\theta}(X)\pi(\theta) = \theta^n \exp\left\{-\theta \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right\} \cdot I\{X_i > 0\} \cdot \frac{x^{\alpha-1} \cdot \exp\{-\theta\beta\}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \cdot \beta^{\alpha} \cdot I\{\theta > 0\} = 0$$

$$=\frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\cdot\theta^{\alpha-1}\theta^{n}\cdot\exp\{-\theta\beta\}\cdot\exp\left\{-\theta\sum X_{i}\right\}\cdot I\{\theta>0,X_{i}>0\}=\frac{\beta^{\alpha}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}\cdot\theta^{n+\alpha-1}\exp\left\{-\theta\beta-\theta\sum X_{i}>0\right\}$$

$$= \operatorname{const} \cdot \theta^{n+\alpha-1} \exp \left\{ -\theta \left(\beta + \sum X_i \right) \right\}$$

$$\begin{cases} n+\alpha=a \\ \beta+\sum X_i=b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \Gamma\bigg(n+\alpha,\beta+\sum X_i\bigg) - \text{апостериорное распределение } p(\theta|X).$$

Тогда
$$\hat{\theta}_{\pi}(X) = \mathbb{E}\left[\Gamma\left(n+\alpha,\beta+\sum X_i\right)\right] \Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{\theta}_{\pi}(X) = \frac{n+\alpha}{\beta+\sum X_i}}$$

Проверим состоятельность:

$$\frac{n+\alpha}{\beta+\sum X_i} = \frac{n+\alpha}{\beta+\bar{X}n} = \frac{n}{\beta+\bar{X}n} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta+\bar{X}n} = \frac{n}{\bar{X}\left(\frac{\beta}{\bar{X}}+n\right)} + \frac{\alpha}{\bar{X}\left(\frac{\beta}{\bar{X}}+n\right)} = \frac{n}{\bar{X}n\left(\frac{\beta}{\bar{X}n}+1\right)} + \frac{\alpha}{\bar{X}n\left(\frac{\beta}{\bar{X}n}+1\right)} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\bar{X}}}_{\theta,\text{T.K.}\bar{X}\to\frac{1}{\theta}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\bar{X}n}+1}_{1\text{ при }n\to\infty} + \underbrace{\frac{\alpha}{\bar{X}n\left(\frac{\beta}{\bar{X}n}+1\right)}}_{0\text{ при }n\to\infty} = \theta$$

$\widehat{ heta}_{\pi}(X) \overset{\mathrm{a.s.}}{ o} \theta \;\; \Rightarrow \;\;$ по УЗБЧ оценка состоятельная.

3. Пусть X_1, \ldots, X_n — выборка из распределения Бернулли с параметром θ . Найдите байесовскую оценку θ , если априорное распределение θ есть

а) равномерное распределение на отрезке [0,1];

Решение.

i.
$$p_{\theta}(X) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \theta^{X_i} (1-\theta)^{1-X_i} = \theta^{\sum X_i} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum X_i}$$

ii. $\pi(\theta) = 1 \cdot I\{0 \le \theta \le 1\}$

iii.
$$p_{\theta}(X)\pi(\theta) = \theta^{\sum X_i}(1-\theta)^{n-\sum X_i} \cdot I\{0 \le \theta \le 1\}$$

Получили что-то очень похожее на плотность бета-распределения:
$$\frac{1}{B(\alpha,\beta)}x^{\alpha-1}(1-x)^{\beta-1}$$
 — с точность до *const*

 $B(\alpha, \beta)$

$$\begin{cases} \sum X_i = \alpha - 1 \\ n - \sum X_i = \beta - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \sum X_i + 1 \\ \beta = n - \sum X_i + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow B\left(\sum X_i + 1, n - \sum X_i + 1\right)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{\pi}(X) = \frac{\sum X_i + 1}{(\sum X_i + 1) + (n - \sum X_i + 1)} = \frac{\sum X_i + 1}{n + 2}$$

b) двухточечное распределение со значениями
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 и $\frac{3}{4}$ с вероятностями $\pi\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \pi\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

Решение.

$$\pi(\theta) = \frac{1}{b-a}I\{0 \le \theta \le 1\}$$
 — плотность для равномерного.

$$p_{\theta}(X)\pi(\theta) = \theta^{\sum X_{i}} (1 - \theta)^{n - \sum X_{i}} \left(\frac{1}{2} I \left\{ \theta = \frac{1}{4} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} I \left\{ \theta = \frac{3}{4} \right\} \right)$$

 $\pi(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}I\left\{\theta = \frac{1}{4}\right\} + \frac{1}{2}I\left\{\theta = \frac{3}{4}\right\}$

$$\left(1, (1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}, (2) \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}\right)$$

$$p_{\theta}(X)\pi(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_i} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_i}, & \theta = \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\sum X_i} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_i}, & \theta = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\pi\left(\theta = \frac{1}{4} \middle| X\right) = \frac{p_{\frac{1}{4}}(X)\pi\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{p_{\frac{1}{4}}(X)\pi\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + p_{\frac{3}{4}}(X)\pi\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}} + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\sum X_{i}} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-\sum X_{i}}}}$$

$$=\frac{3^n}{3^n+3^2\sum X_i}$$

$$\pi\left(\theta = \frac{3}{4}|X\right) = 1 - \pi\left(\theta = \frac{1}{4}|X\right) = 1 - \frac{3^n}{3^n + 3^2 \sum X_i} = \frac{3^2 \sum X_i}{3^n + 3^2 \sum X_i}$$

$$\widehat{\theta}_{\pi}(X) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3^n}{3^n + 3^2 \Sigma X_i} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3^2 \Sigma X_i}{3^n + 3^2 \Sigma X_i} = \frac{3 \cdot 3^2 \Sigma X_i + 3^n}{4(3^n + 3^2 \Sigma X_i)}$$