Eprecicio Tema 3:

X -> 1/2, N=1,2,..., Not

 $P[X=x] = \frac{1}{N_0-N+1}$ ,  $x \in \{N_1, \dots, N_0\}$ 

El conjunto de valores que puede tomar I para un N fijo es KN=1N,..., Not. De aqui se deduce que el conjunto de valores que puede toma X es

NEH,..., Not = X => X = 41,..., Not = X => X = 41,..., Not

, donde Xº es el espacio muestral de una muestra abatoria simple de tamarão n,

 $(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ 

Atora uzamos la 1. m.p de la muestra aleatoria simple:

 $P[X_1=x_1,...,X_n=x_n]=P[X_1=x_1]-...P[X_n=x_n]=$ 

= 1 I[N,No] (Xi) - . . 1 I[N,No] (Xn) =

= I (No-N+1) (X1) I (N,No) (X2) ... I (N,No) (Xn), (X1,...,Xn) ∈ Zn.

, donde I(N,N.) (Xi) = 1 si N < Xi < No

Por tanto podemos escribir la 1.m.p. 6mo:

 $\int_{N}^{n} (X_{1},...,X_{n}) = P\left[X_{1}=X_{1},...,X_{n}=X_{n}\right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(N_{0}+N+1)^{n}} \quad \text{si min } k_{i} \geq N$ en of no 6so

No tradamos el caso de máx xi, pues pon como es zn setiene que max xi < No.

Follows rescribin
$$\int_{N}^{n} (X_{1},...,X_{n}) = 1 \cdot g_{N}(X_{1},...,X_{n}), \text{ so } \forall (X_{1},...,X_{n}) \in \mathcal{X}^{n}$$

$$\int_{N}^{n} (X_{1},...,X_{n}) = \int_{N_{0}-N+1}^{N_{0}-N+1} \sin (X_{1},...,X_{n}) \in \mathcal{X}^{n}$$

$$\int_{N_{0}-N+1}^{N_{0}-N+1} \sin (X_{1},...,X_{n}) = \int_{N_{0}-N+1}^{N_{0}-N+1} \sin (X_{1},...,X_{n}) \in \mathcal{X}^{n}$$

, lbmardo h(X1,..., Xn)=1 se liene que

$$f_{N}^{n}(x_{1},...,x_{n})=h(x_{1},...,x_{n})\cdot g_{N}(x_{1},...,x_{n})$$

tomando como estadístico T(&,..., In) = I(1) y usando el teorema de factorización

teremos que

$$T(X_1,...,X_n) = X_{(i)} = \min(X_1,...,X_n)$$

es un estadistica suficiente.

Para ver le completitud, supongames existe una transformación, g, tol que

En prumen largan colulemos le l'.m.p del estadistice, Tomamos XELI,..., No. 1

$$= 1 - P[X > x]^n = 1 - (1 - P[X < x])^n = 1 - (1 - \frac{x - N + 1}{N - N + 1})^n$$

es la lon p del estadistica

es la función de distribución del estadístico.

DANIEL MONJAS MIGUÉLEZ Usardo la función de distribución calcula la 1.m.p: P[Z(1) = X] = P[Z(1) < X) - P[Z(1) < X-1] =  $= X - \left(1 - \frac{N^{\circ} - N + 1}{X - N + 1}\right)_{0} - X + \left(1 - \frac{N^{\circ} - N + 1}{X - N}\right)_{1} =$  $= \left( \frac{N_0 - x + 1}{n} - \left( \frac{N_0 - x}{n} \right)^n \right)$ (N.-N+1)n

De aqu' se tiene que:
$$E_{N} \left[ g(T(X_{1},...,X_{n})) \right] = \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \frac{\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}}{\left(N_{0} - N + \Lambda\right)^{n}} = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n} - \left(N_{0} - t\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t) \left(\left(N_{0} - t + 1\right)^{n}\right) = 0 \iff \sum_{t=N}^{N_{0}} g(t)$$

Probaremos que g(t)=0 YNE/1,...,No/

Gso base N=No

$$\sum_{k=N_0}^{N_0} g(k) ((N_0 - k+1)^n - (N_0 - k)^n) = 0 g(N_0) ((1)^n - (0)^n) = 0 = 0 g(N_0) = 0$$

Signesto ciento YKEINtal que NEKENo demostrernoslo para N-1

Signesto ciento 
$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ fol gue } N \leq k \leq \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ demostremoslo para } \mathbb{N}_1 = \mathbb{N}_0$$

$$\sum_{k=N-1}^{N_0} g(k) ((N_0 - k+1)^n - (N_0 - k)^n) = g(N_0 - k+1)^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=N-1}^{N_0} g(k) ((N_0 - k+1)^n - (N_0 - k+1)^n) = 0$$

$$E=N-1$$

(No-N+Z) > No-N+1 => (No-N+Z)^n > (No-N+1)^n => (No-N+Z)^n > (No-N+Z)^n >

Luego queda demostrado que g(+)=0 YNE51,...,Not

De aqui se obliere entonies que 
$$\forall N611,...,N.1$$
  
 $\forall t \in 1N...,N.1 \subseteq 5 \notin g(t) = 0$ 

Tomando probabilidades

cumple la definición de estadístico completo, luego

$$T(X_1, \ldots, X_n) = X_{(1)} = \min(X_1, \ldots, X_n)$$

es un estadisti 6 sulliviente y 6mpleto.