

# Estimación

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Ejercicios 9.

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Halla el estimador máximo verosímil de los parámetros  $\mu$  y  $\sigma^2$  de la distribución Normal definida por la función de densidad:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

a) Demuestra que el estimador máximo verosímil de  $\mu$  es insesgado.

$$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (x_i - \mu)^2} \right]$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \right)^n \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$= (2\pi\sigma^2)^{-n/2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$l = \ln L = \underbrace{-\frac{n}{2} \cdot \ln(2\pi\sigma^2)}_{\text{no depende de } \mu} - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = +\frac{1}{\cancel{2}\sigma^2} \cdot \cancel{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) \cdot (-1)$$

$$0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu = 0$$

$$\sum x_i - n\mu = 0$$

$$\sum x_i = n\mu$$

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\mu}_{MV} = \bar{X}$$

$$\ell = -\frac{n}{2} \cdot \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2.$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \sigma} = -\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2} \cdot \cancel{4\pi\sigma} + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cancel{2}}\right) (\cancel{+2\sigma^3})$$

$$0 = -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^3}$$

$$\frac{n}{\sigma} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^3}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\cancel{\sigma^3}}{\cancel{\sigma}} = \frac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}$$

sustituimos  $\hat{\mu}_{MV} = \bar{x}$ .

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}_{MV}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} = S^2$$

$S^2$  es la  
varianza  
muestral.

El estimador M.V. de la media poblacional<sup>( $\mu$ )</sup> de la Normal es igual a la media muestral:

$$\hat{\mu}_{MV} = \bar{x}$$

El estimador M.V. de la Varianza poblacional<sup>( $\sigma^2$ )</sup> de la Normal es igual a la varianza muestral.

$$\hat{\sigma}_{MV}^2 = s^2$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{MV} = \bar{X} \quad \text{insgesamt.}$$

$$E(\hat{\mu}_{MV}) = \mu$$

$$E(\bar{X}) = E\left(\frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} E(\sum x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum E(x_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \mu = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \mu$$

$$E(\hat{\mu}_{MV}) = \mu$$