Fstinación

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La variable aleatoria poblacional "renta de las familias" del municipio de Madrid se distribuye siguiendo un modelo $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$. Se extraen muestras aleatorias simples de tamaño 4. Como estimadores del parámetro μ , se proponen los siguientes:

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3}{6}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{x_3 - 4x_2}{-3}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_3 = \bar{x}$$

- a) Comprobar si los estimadores son insesgados.
- b) ¿Cuál es más eficiente?
- c) Si tuvieras que escoger entre ellos, ¿cuál escogerías? Razona tu respuesta a partir del Error Cuadrático Medio.
- d) Demuestra que el estimador $\hat{\mu}_3$ es consistente en caso de tener una m.a.s de tamaño n.

$$E(\hat{\lambda}_{1}) = E(\frac{x_{1} + 2x_{2} + 3x_{3}}{6}) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot E(x_{1} + 2x_{2} + 3x_{3})$$

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$$=\frac{1}{6}\left[E(x)+2E(x_2)+3\cdot E(x_3)\right]=\frac{1}{6}\left[M+2M+3M\right]=\frac{1}{6}M$$

$$E(x)$$

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$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{E(x_1) + 2E(x_2)}{E(x_1)} + 3 \cdot \frac{E(x_3)}{A} \right] = \frac{1}{6} \left[\frac{M + 2M + 3M}{6} \right] = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \left[E(x_3) - 4 E(x_2) \right] = -\frac{1}{3} \left[M - 4 \cdot M \right] = +\frac{1}{3} \cdot (+3) \cdot M$$

$$E(\hat{M}_2) = M \cdot \Rightarrow \hat{M}_2 \quad \text{sinses gold.}$$

$$E(\hat{M}_3) = E(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4}{Y} \right]$$

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 $E(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_2) = E\left(\frac{x_3 - 4x_2}{-3}\right) = \frac{1}{-3} E(x_3 - 4x_2)$

 $=\frac{1}{4}\left(E(x_1)+E(x_2)+E(x_3)+E(x_4)\right)=\frac{1}{4}\cdot 4M=M.$ $=\frac{1}{4}\left(E(x_1)+E(x_2)+E(x_3)+E(x_4)\right)=\frac{1}{4}\cdot 4M=M.$ $=\frac{1}{4}\left(E(x_1)+E(x_2)+E(x_3)+E(x_4)\right)=\frac{1}{4}\cdot 4M=M.$

Más eficiente 4-10 Menor vonenza.

$$Var\left(\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{1}\right) = Var\left(\frac{x_{1}+2x_{2}+3x_{3}}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{6^{2}}Var\left(x_{1}+2x_{2}+3x_{3}\right)$$

 $36 L i^{2}$ $= \frac{1}{36} \cdot \left[\int^{2} + 4 \int^{2} + 9 \int^{2} \right] = \frac{14}{36} \cdot \int^{2} = \frac{0.39 \times \int^{2}}{36}$

$$V_{cr}(\hat{A}_{2}) = V_{cr}(\frac{x_{3} - 4x_{2}}{-3}) = \frac{1}{(-3)^{2}} \left[V_{cr}(x_{3}) + 16 \cdot V_{cr}(x_{6}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{q} \cdot \left[\int_{-3}^{2} + 16 \int_{-3}^{2} \right] = \frac{1}{q} \int_{-3}^{2} \left[V_{cr}(x_{3}) + 16 \cdot V_{cr}(x_{6}) \right]$$

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d) m.a.s . N. M3 8 inseget. - tembiér & osirt. inseget

It is a inserger. =
$$\frac{1}{n}$$
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 $V_{\alpha}\left(\stackrel{\wedge}{\mathcal{M}_{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{n^{2}} \cdot \cancel{\times} \cdot \cancel{\top}^{2} = \frac{t^{2}}{n} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} 0$

Curistonai

: lim E(0) =0 is Asintoticonete insegrab

(ii) Voringe tiede a con : (in Va (8)=0.