E Stinación

+ jercicio	1.
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Se considera una población representada por una variable X cuya función de densidad es:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2(\theta - x)}{\theta^2}, & \text{para } 0 \le x \le \theta \\ 0, & \text{en otro caso} \end{cases}$$

Determinar el estimador, por el método de los momentos, del parámetro poblacional heta .

Petrodo de (n Hamuts:

$$A_1 = E(X) = A_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i - X_i$$
Ter possible de (X)

M.a.S.

2 do nometa
$$dz = E(\chi^2) = Qz = \frac{\sum_{i \geq 1}^n k_i^2}{N}$$

j-ésino reonento
$$dj = E(\chi i) = aj = \frac{\hat{Z}_{\chi,i}}{\Lambda}$$

$$d1 = E(x) = a1 = Exi = x$$

$$\int Por definición de$$
where sperbo de J.a. contina.
$$O(x) = x = x$$

por definición de
$$y.a.$$
 contina.

where sperbo de $y.a.$ contina.

 $x \cdot f(x) \cdot dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{z(0-x)}{0^{2}} \cdot dx$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot f(x) \cdot dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{2(0-x)}{0^{2}} \cdot dx$$

$$E(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \cdot f(x) \cdot dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{2}{\theta^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot (\theta - x) dx = \frac{2}{\theta^{2}} \left[\frac{\theta x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{\infty}$$

$$=\frac{2}{\theta^2}\int_0^\theta x(\theta-x)dx = \frac{2}{\theta^2}\int_0^\theta \frac{2x^2}{2}dx$$
where $\frac{2}{\theta^2}\int_0^\theta x(\theta-x)dx = \frac{2}{\theta^2}\int_0^\theta \frac{2x^2}{2}dx$

$$= \frac{2}{\theta^2} \int_0^{\infty} x(\theta - x) dx \qquad \frac{1}{\theta^2} \int_0^{\infty} z dx$$

where $z = \frac{1}{\theta^2} \int_0^{\infty} x(\theta - x) dx \qquad \frac{1}{\theta^2} \int_0^{\infty} z dx$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2$$

$$\frac{2}{\theta^2} \left[\frac{\theta^3}{2} - \frac{\theta^3}{3} \right] = \frac{2}{\theta^2} \cdot \frac{\theta^3}{\theta^3} = \frac{3}{3}$$

$$2\left[\frac{63}{2} - \frac{6}{3}\right] = \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{3}$$