Z Stivación

Ljercicio	3

Calcula el estimador máximo verosímil de los parámetros a y b de la función de densidad, en muestras aleatorias simples de tamaño n.

$$f(x,y) = abx^{a-1}y^{b-1}, \quad 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1$$

$$\frac{1}{L(a,b)} = \frac{1}{1-1} f(x_i,y_i) = \frac{1}{1-1} a.b. x_i^{a-1} y_i^{b-1}$$

$$= a.b. x_1. y_1 - a.b. x_2. y_2 - ... - a.b. x_n. y_n$$

$$= \alpha \cdot b^{n} \cdot (x_{1} \cdot x_{2} \cdot \dots \cdot x_{n})^{\alpha-1} \cdot (y_{1} \cdot y_{2} \cdot \dots \cdot y_{n})^{b-1}.$$

$$\frac{\text{Log}_{n}}{\text{ln}(a)^{2}} = 6 \cdot \text{ln}(a)$$

$$\ln(a \cdot b) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$$

$$= n \ln (a) + n \ln (b) + (a-1) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln (4i) + (b-1) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln (4i)$$

Derivate de
$$2^{1}$$
 con repette a "a" e ignalar a cero:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (n(x_i)) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} (n(x_i)) \Rightarrow \hat{a} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} (n(x_i))$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (n(y_i)) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} (n(y_i))$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (n(y_i)) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} (n(y_i))$$