

→ Estatística aplicada - Ficha 5

1-

f.d.p variável aleatória  $X$

$$f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\theta^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}\right) & x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{máx. outros casos} \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet T = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 / 2n$$

- Sabemos que  $X_i^2$  é uma variável aleatória, a soma de variáveis independentes  $X_i^2$  resulta na soma das suas esperanças. logo:

$$E[T] = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i^2] = \frac{1}{2n} \times n \times E[X^2] = \frac{1}{2} E[X^2]$$

$$\bullet E[X^2] = \int_0^\infty x^2 f(x; \theta) dx = \int_0^\infty x^2 \cdot \frac{x}{\theta^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\theta^2}\right) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow E[X^2] = 2\theta^2$$

$$\bullet E[T] = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\theta^2 = \theta^2$$

$$\bullet \text{Atendência é: } t_T(\theta) = E[T] - \theta^2$$

$$= \theta^2 - \theta^2 = 0$$

2-

$$\bullet W_1 = \frac{1}{4}(X_1 + X_2) + \frac{1}{2}X_3$$

$$\bullet W_2 = \frac{1}{4}(X_1 + X_2)$$

$$\bullet W_3 = 0,5(X_1 + X_2) + 0,4X_3$$

$$\bullet W_4 = \frac{1}{4}(X_1 + X_2) + \frac{1}{2}X_3$$

$$E[W_1] = \frac{1}{4}(E[X_1] + E[X_2]) + \frac{1}{2}E[X_3] = \frac{1}{4}(\mu + \mu) + \frac{1}{2}\mu = \frac{2\mu}{4} + \frac{2\mu}{2} = \mu$$

Logo,  $W_1$  é m.tendencial

- para estimador m.tendencial,  
 $E[W_1] = \mu$ .

- Quando dois estimadores são m.tendenciais, é preferível aquele que tem menor variância

$$E[W_2] = \frac{1}{4}(E[X_1] + E[X_2] + E[X_3]) = \frac{1}{4}(\mu + \mu + \mu) = \frac{3\mu}{4}$$

Zsg.  $W_2$  ist tendenziös

$$E[W_3] = 0,3(E[X_1] + E[X_2]) + 0,1(E[X_3]) = 0,3(2\mu) + 0,1\mu = \mu$$

Zsg.  $W_3$  ist tendenziös

b)

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{Var}(W_1) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{4}(X_1+X_2)+\frac{1}{2}X_3\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16}\text{Var}[X_1] + \frac{1}{16}\text{Var}[X_2] + \frac{1}{4}\text{Var}[X_3] \\ &= \frac{1}{16}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{16}\sigma^2 + \frac{1}{4}\sigma^2 = \frac{3\sigma^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{Var}(W_2) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{4}(X_1+X_2+X_3)\right) = \frac{1}{16}(\text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2) + \text{Var}(X_3)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{16}(\sigma^2 + \sigma^2 + \sigma^2) = \frac{3\sigma^2}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{Var}(W_3) &= \text{Var}(0,3(X_1+X_2) + 0,1(X_3)) \\ &= 0,09(\text{Var}(X_1) + \text{Var}(X_2)) + 0,16\text{Var}(X_3) \\ &= 0,09(2\sigma^2) + 0,16\sigma^2 = (0,18 + 0,16)\sigma^2 = 0,34\sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$c) \text{Eff}(W_1, W_3) = \frac{\text{Var}(W_1)}{\text{Var}(W_3)} = \frac{\frac{3\sigma^2}{8}}{0,34\sigma^2} \approx 1,10$$

3-

$$\text{medida } \mu: T_1 = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3}{4}$$

•  $E[X]$

$$E[T_1] = \frac{E[x_1] + E[x_2] + E[x_3]}{3} = \frac{\mu + \mu + \mu}{3} = \mu \quad \text{largo é m tendencia}$$

$$E[T_2] = \frac{E[x_1] + 2E[x_2] + E[x_3]}{4} = \frac{\mu + 2\mu + \mu}{4} = \mu \quad \begin{matrix} \text{largo é m} \\ \text{tendencia} \end{matrix}$$

•  $Va[X]$

$$Va[T_1] = \frac{Va[x_1] + Va[x_2] + Va[x_3]}{3} = \frac{3\sigma^2}{9} = \frac{1\sigma^2}{3}$$

$$Va[T_2] = \frac{Va[x_1] + 2(Va[x_2] + Va[x_3])}{16} = \frac{6\sigma^2}{16} = \frac{3\sigma^2}{8}$$

• Eficiência

$$\frac{Va(T_2)}{Va(T_1)} = \frac{\frac{3\sigma^2}{8}}{\frac{\sigma^2}{3}} = \frac{9}{8}$$

• Como  $T_1$  tem uma variância menor é mais eficiente que  $T_2$

4-

$$\bullet T_1 = \frac{1}{m_1} \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} X_i$$

$$\bullet T_2 = \frac{1}{m-m_1} \sum_{i=m_1+1}^m X_i$$

$$\bullet T = \frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}$$

a)

$\bullet T_1$  é impreciso logo é confiável

$$E[T_1] = E\left(\frac{1}{m_1} \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} X_i\right) = \frac{1}{m_1} \times \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} E[X_i] = \frac{1}{m_1} \times m_1 \times \mu = \mu$$

$\bullet T$  é impreciso, visto o modo

$$E[T] = E\left(\frac{T_1 + T_2}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times (E[T_1] + E[T_2]) = \frac{1}{2} \times (2\mu) = \mu$$

$$\bullet E[T_2] = E\left(\frac{1}{m-m_1} \sum_{i=m_1+1}^m X_i\right) = \frac{1}{m-m_1} \sum_{i=m_1+1}^m E[X_i] = \frac{(m-m_1)\mu}{m-m_1} = \mu$$

$\rightarrow m - (m-1) = 1$

b)

$$\bullet V_n(T_1) = \frac{\sigma^2}{m_1}$$

$$\bullet V_n(T_2) = \frac{\sigma^2}{m-m_1}$$

$$\bullet V_n(T) = \frac{1}{4} \times (V_n(T_1) + V_n(T_2))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\sigma^2}{m_1} + \frac{\sigma^2}{m-m_1} \right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{4} \left( \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m-m_1} \right)$$

$\bullet$  Para  $T_1$  ser mais eficiente que  $T$ ,  $V_n(T_1) < V_n(T)$

$$\frac{\sigma^2}{m_1} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{4} \left( \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m-m_1} \right) \Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m_1} \leq \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m-m_1} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{4}{m_1} \leq \frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m-m_1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{m_1} \leq \frac{1}{m-m_1} \Rightarrow 3(m-m_1) \leq m_1 \Rightarrow 3m - 3m_1 \leq m_1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3m \leq 4m_1 \Rightarrow m_1 \geq \frac{3m}{4}$$

5-

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (\theta+1)x & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \text{ com } \theta \geq 1 \\ 0 & \text{caso contínuo} \end{cases}$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x(\theta+1)x dx = (\theta+1) \int_0^1 x^2 dx \\ &= (\theta+1) \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = (\theta+1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\theta+1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\bullet \bar{T}_1 = \bar{x}$$

$$\bullet \bar{T}_2 = -2 + \frac{1-\bar{x}}{2}$$

$$\bullet E[\bar{T}_1] = E[\bar{x}] = E[x] = \frac{\theta+1}{3} \neq 0 \text{ logo é contrário para } \theta$$

$$\bullet E[\bar{T}_2] = -2 + \frac{1-E[\bar{x}]}{2} = -2 + \frac{1-E[x]}{2} =$$

$$= -2 + \frac{1-\frac{\theta+1}{3}}{2} = -2 + \frac{3-\theta-1}{6} = \frac{-2+\frac{2-\theta}{6}}{6} = \frac{10-\theta}{6} \neq 0$$

logo é contrário para  $\theta$