Aufgabe 4

(Hausaufgabe, Abgabe freiwillig)

Es seien $X_1, ..., X_n$ u.i.v. Poisson(λ)-verteilt, $\lambda > 0$. Zeigen Sie, dass $(X_1, ..., X_n)^t$ einem exponentiellen Modell genügt und schreiben dies in natürlicher Parametrisierung.

Definition

Ein statistisches Modell $(F_{\theta,X_1,...,X_n})_{\theta \in \Theta}$ heißt exponentielle Familie, wenn $\Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ und es Statistiken $T_1, ..., T_d : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ gibt, so dass sich die Wahrscheinlichkeitsfunktion bzw. die Dichte darstellen lässt als

$$\begin{split} p_{\theta,X_1,...,X_n}(x_1,...,x_n) &= \mathbb{I}_{\{(x_1,...,x_n)^t \in A\}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^d c_j(\theta)T_j + d(\theta) + S(x_1,...,x_n)}, \\ \text{bzw. } f_{\theta,X_1,...,X_n}(x_1,...,x_n) &= \mathbb{I}_{\{(x_1,...,x_n)^t \in A\}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^d c_j(\theta)T_j + d(\theta) + S(x_1,...,x_n)}, \end{split}$$

mit $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, c_i , $d: \Theta \to \mathbb{R}$ und $S: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$. Die Familie heißt einparametrig, falls d = 1, und mehrparametrig, falls d > 1.

$$\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} x_i = e^{\sum_{i=n}^{n} x_i \cdot h_i(\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=n}^{n} x_i} = e^{\sum_{i=n}^{n} x_i \cdot h_i(\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=n}^{n} x_i} = e^{\sum_{i=n}^{n} x_i \cdot h_i(\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{\ln (a^b) = b \cdot \ln (a)}{\ln (x_1!)^{-1}} = e^{\ln (x_1!)^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\rho_{\delta_{1}X_{1},...,X_{n}}(x_{n}) \cdots \rho_{\delta_{n}X_{n}}(x_{n}) = \\
&= e^{-\delta_{1}} \frac{\delta^{X_{n}}}{\delta^{X_{n}}} \cdots e^{-\delta_{1}} \frac{\delta^{X_{n}}}{\delta^{X_{n}}} = e^{-N\delta_{1}} \frac{\delta^{X_{n}}}{\delta^{X_{n}}} = e^{$$

$$= \sqrt{N_0(x^{1-1}) \cdot G_{(x^{0})}} \cdot G_{(x^{0})} \cdot G_{(x^{0$$

Setzt man im exponentiellen Modell: $\tilde{\theta}_i := c_i(\theta)$, erhält man die Darstellung:

$$\begin{split} p_{\theta,X_1,...,X_n}(x_1,...,x_n) &= \mathbb{1}_{\{(x_1,...,x_n)^t \in A\}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^d \tilde{\theta_j} T_j + \tilde{d}(\tilde{\theta_1},...,\tilde{\theta_d}) + S(x_1,...,x_n)}, \\ \text{bzw. } f_{\theta,X_1,...,X_n}(x_1,...,x_n) &= \mathbb{1}_{\{(x_1,...,x_n)^t \in A\}} e^{\sum_{j=1}^d \tilde{\theta_j} T_j + \tilde{d}(\tilde{\theta_1},...,\tilde{\theta_d}) + S(x_1,...,x_n)}. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\lambda_{1} \times (x) = \frac{1}{23} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x-y_{1}}{3}} = \lambda_{1} \times (x) \\
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Es seien $X_1, ..., X_n$ unabhängig und diskret gleichverteilt auf der Menge $\{1, 2, ..., \theta\}$, wobei $\theta \in \Theta = \mathbb{N}$ unbekannt ist. Zeigen Sie, dass $T = max\{X_1, ..., X_n\}$ vollständig ist und nutzen Sie dies, um einen UMVU-Schätzer zu konstruieren.

 $\mathcal{L}_{\theta}\left[g(T(X))\right]=0$

für alle $\theta \in \Theta$ folgt, dass für alle $\theta \in \Theta$

 $P_{\theta}(g(T(X)) = 0) = 1.$

$$\forall k \in \{1, 2, ..., G3: |P(X_n = k) = \frac{1}{G}\}$$
 $p_{\Theta, X_n} = 1_{\{1, 2, ..., G3\}} (k) \cdot \frac{1}{G}$

Sei
$$g: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
 member $\forall G \in \mathbb{N} : \mathbb{E}_{\Theta} [g(T)] = 0$
Noch $g: \mathbb{P}_{\Theta} (g(T(x)) = 0) = 1$

nad Eigenschaft
$$= \underbrace{\Theta}_{k=1} g(k) \cdot \underbrace{P(mae d \lambda_1, \lambda_3 = k)}_{>0}$$

Burgiel:
$$P_{\Theta}(\text{more } \{X_1, X_2\} = k) = P_{\Theta}(X_1 = k, X_2 \leq k)$$

 $+P_{\Theta}(X_2 = k, X_1 < k) = P_{\Theta}(X_1 = k) \cdot P_{\Theta}(X_2 \leq k)$
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 $+P_{\Theta}(X_2 = k) \cdot P_{\Theta}(X_1 < k)$

Das gilt fri
$$\Theta = 1$$
: $g(1) \cdot (2 \cdot 1 - 1) = g(1) = 0$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} g(k) \cdot \frac{2k-1}{6^2}$$

$$\frac{2 \cos j k + \sqrt{3} \cos j k}{0} = \frac{2 \cos j k}{0} =$$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{(N-N)}{N} = 0$$

$$P(X_1 = 2) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(X_1 = 1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$P(X_1 = 100) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E[X_1] = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 7 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 100 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 = g(1) \cdot P_1(\text{mae}\{\Lambda_1, \chi_n\} = 1)$$

$$= g(1) = 0$$

$$f(1) = g(2) \cdot P_2(\text{mae}\{\chi_1, \chi_n\} = 2)$$

$$0 = g(1) \cdot * + g(2) \cdot P_2(\text{mae}\{\chi_1, \chi_n\} = 2)$$

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