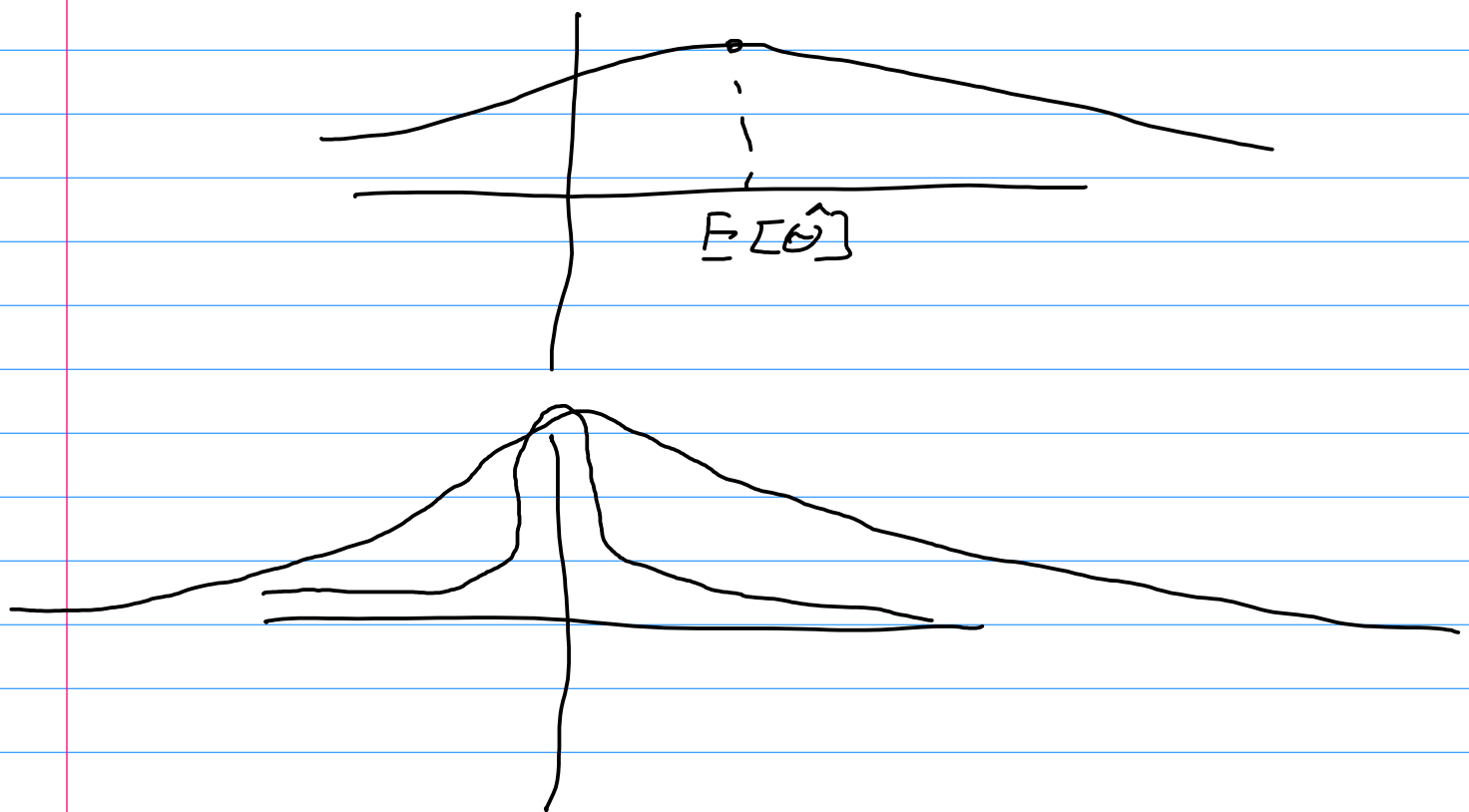


$$MSE(\hat{\theta}) = Var(\hat{\theta}) + (bias(\hat{\theta}))^2$$

$$Var(\hat{\theta})$$

$$X_1 \quad X_2 \quad X_3$$

$$T(X) = (X_1 + X_3 + X_2)^2 = \hat{\theta}$$



$$\hat{\theta} = \theta;$$

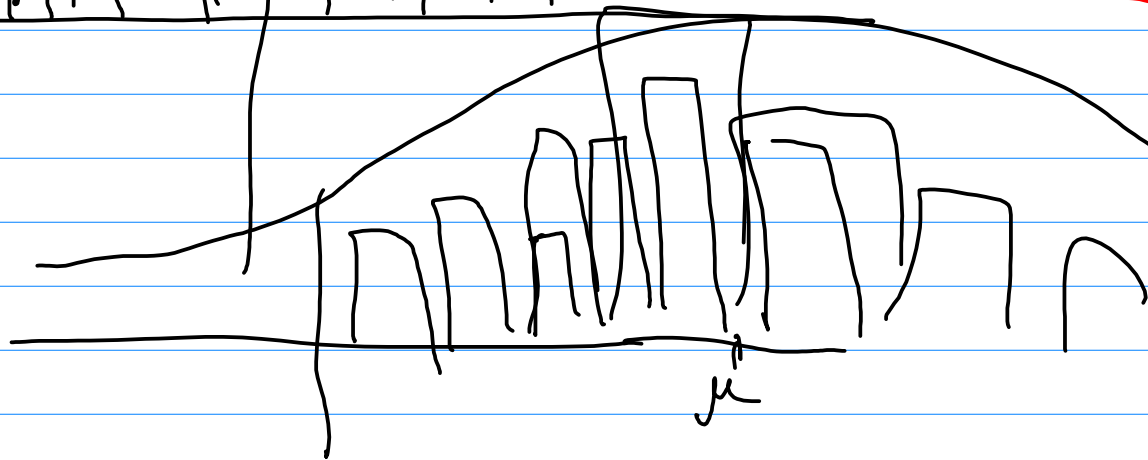
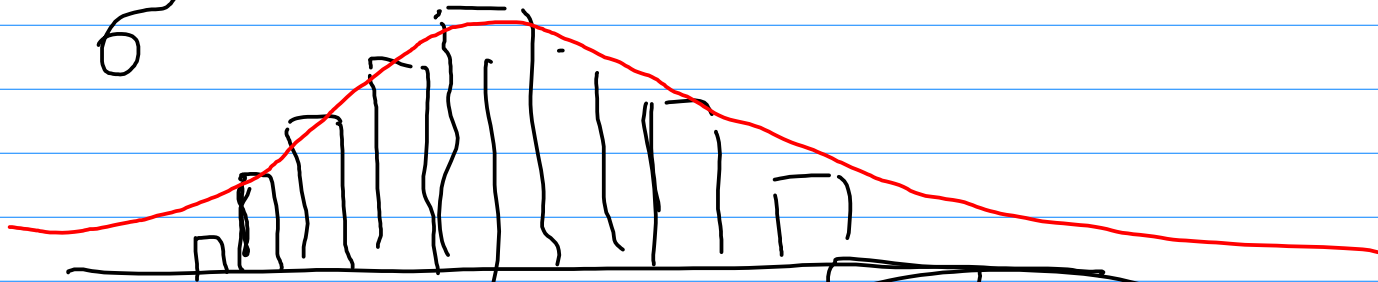
Aim: not precise $\hat{\theta}$

but the region near
 $\hat{\theta}$ which most likely
contains θ

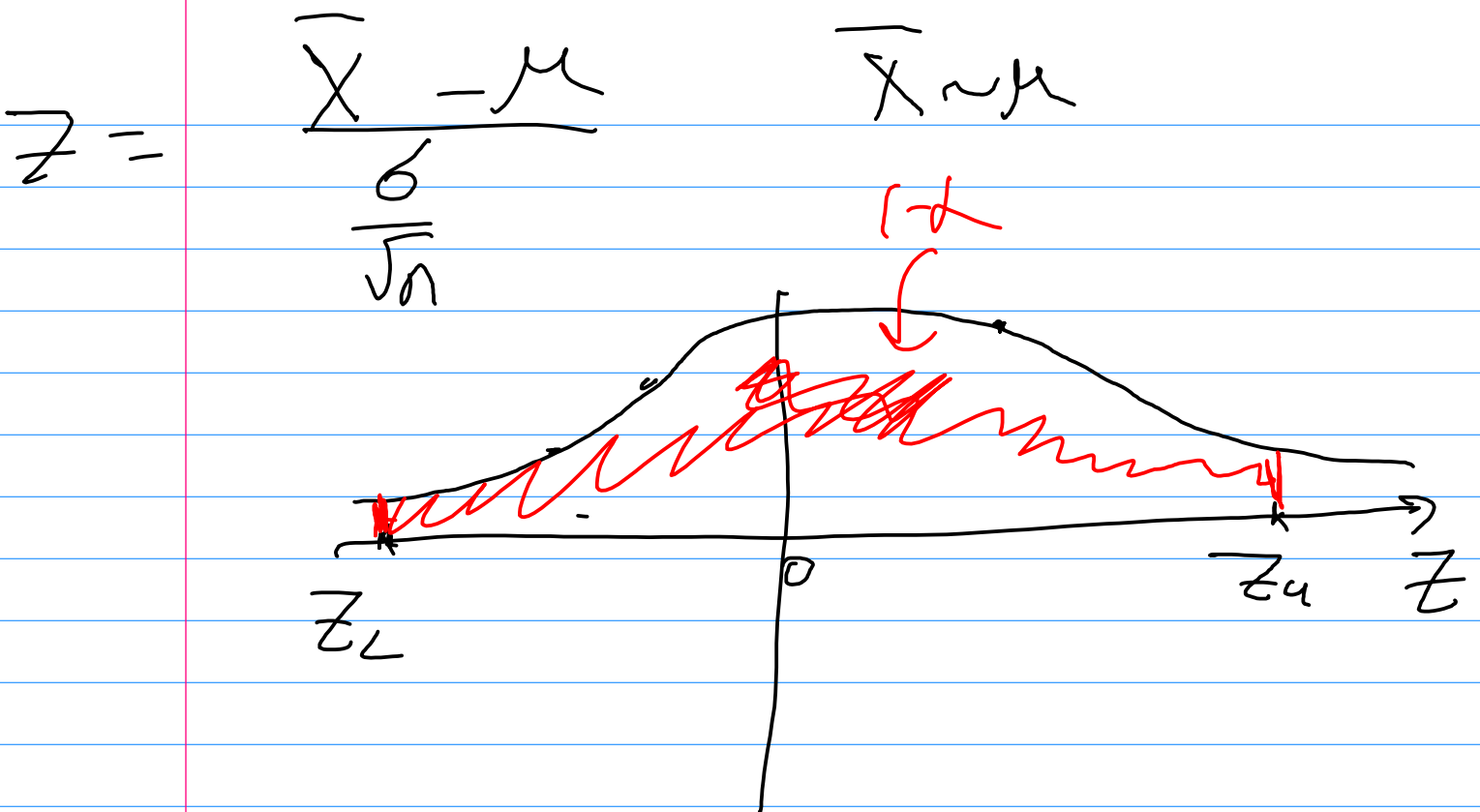
CLT ex.

array = $\{\bar{X}^{(1)}, \bar{X}^{(2)}, \bar{X}^{(3)}, \dots, \bar{X}^{(n)}\}$

$$\frac{(\bar{X}^{(i)} - \mu)}{\sigma} \cdot \sqrt{n}$$



\bar{X}



z_L z_u

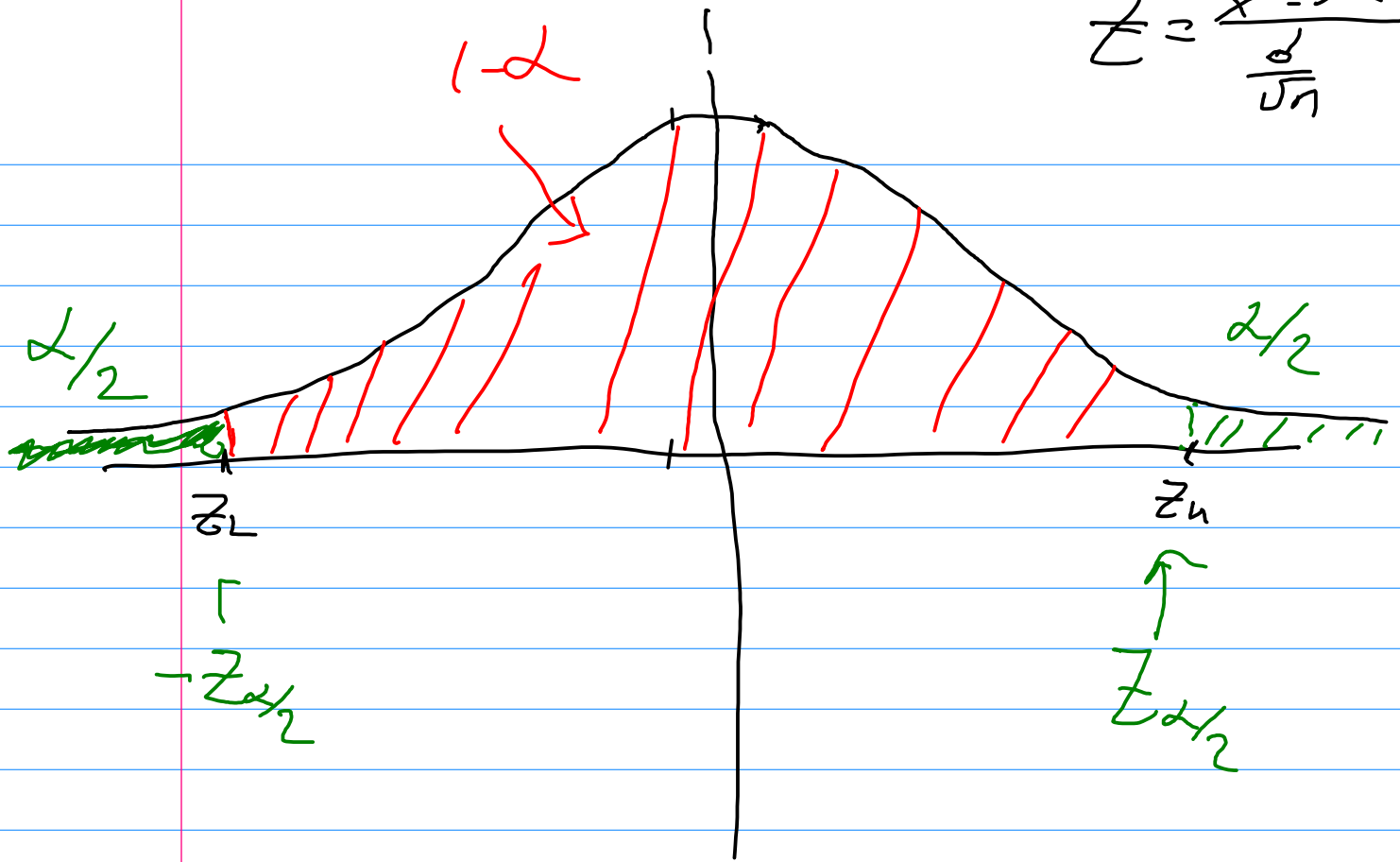
$$P(z_L < z < z_u) = (1 - \alpha)$$

$$z_L < z$$

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} > z_L \Rightarrow \mu < \bar{X} - z_L \cdot \sigma / \sqrt{n}$$

$$P(z \in (z_u, +\infty)) + P(z \in (-\infty, z_L)) = \alpha$$

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}$$



$$Z \in (-Z_{\alpha/2}, Z_{\alpha/2})$$

$$(1 - \alpha)^{100} \%$$

$$1 - \alpha = 0.95$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

Proportion



m - number of "positive" results

n - sample size

$$\hat{p} = \frac{m}{n}$$

?

p - true proportion in population



sample proportion

CI for proportion

$$P \in \hat{p} \pm E$$

$$\hat{p} - z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \cdot (1-\hat{p})}{n}} ; \hat{p} + z_{\alpha/2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p} \cdot (1-\hat{p})}{n}}$$

n - sample length.

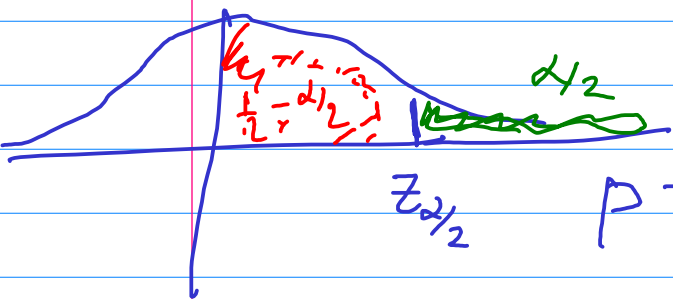
bulbs in Factory line

$$n = 50 ; m = 5 \quad \hat{p} = \frac{1}{10}$$

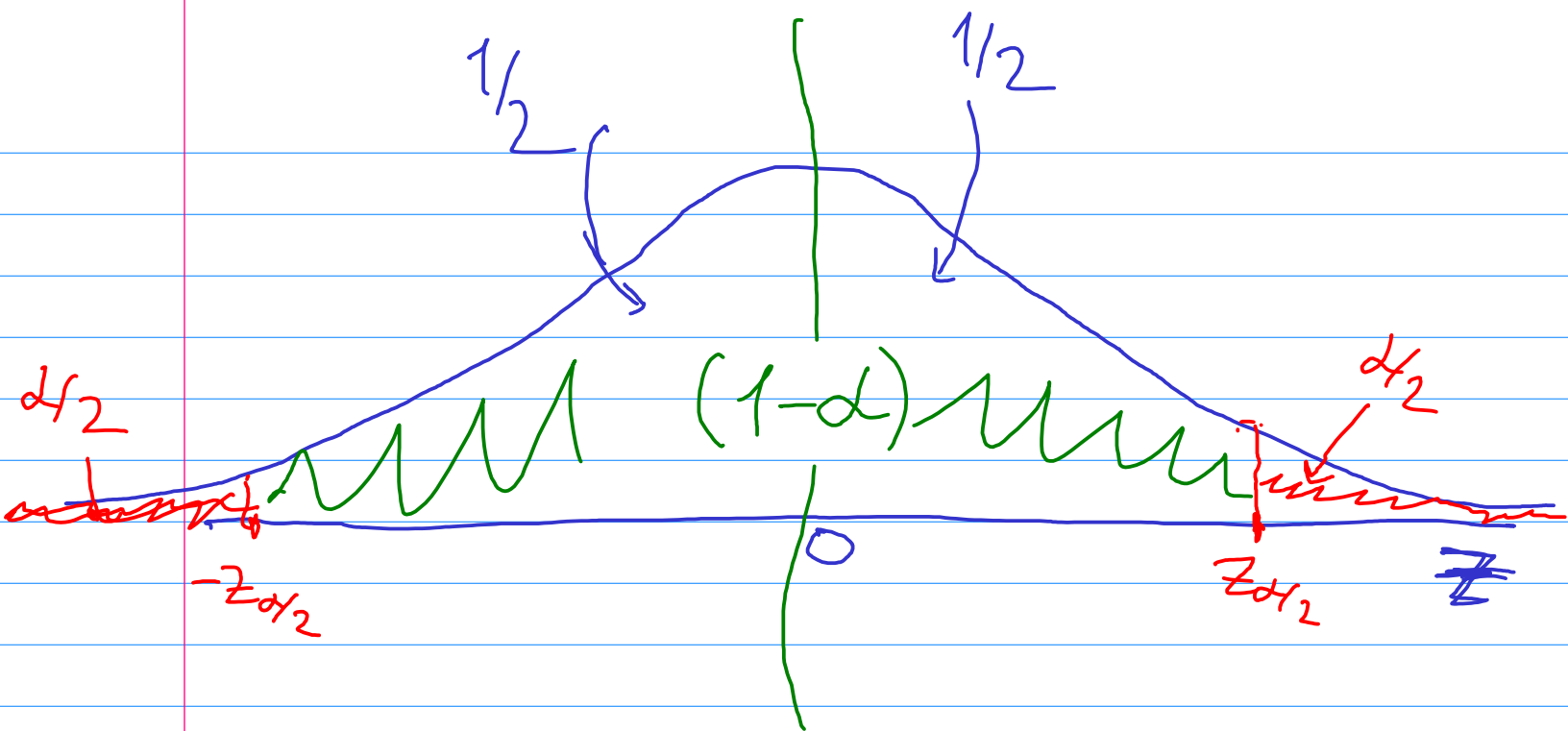
90% CI for the p

$$0.9 = 1 - \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = 0.1$$

$$\alpha/2 = 0.05 ; z_{\alpha/2} = 1.64$$



$$p = 0.1 - 1.64 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{0.9 \cdot 0.1}{50}} ; \text{up to } 0.1 + 1.64 \sqrt{\frac{0.09}{50}}$$



$z_{\alpha/2}$ - point on z -axis

such that:

$$P(Z \in (z_{\alpha/2}, +\infty)) = \alpha/2$$

$$P(Z \in (-\infty, -z_{\alpha/2})) = \alpha/2$$

$$P(Z \in (-z_{\alpha/2}, z_{\alpha/2})) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$p(Z \in (0, z_{\alpha/2})) + p(Z \in (z_{\alpha/2}, +\infty)) = 1/2$$

From the table

need this