mostu que Ti um externador não cara so plus, em que:

$$\xi_{0}(\tau) = \xi_{0} \left( \frac{a}{2n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} + \frac{b}{n^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_{i} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a}{2n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \xi_{i}(x_{i}) + \frac{b}{n^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \xi_{0}(x_{i})$$

$$= \frac{a}{2n+1} \frac{un+b}{n^2} \frac{un+b}{2n} = \frac{a}{2n+1} \frac{un+b}{n} = \frac{un+b}{n}$$

$$f_{\Theta}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

i) Temos que.

$$\mathbb{P}(X_{(1)} \leqslant \kappa) = \mathbb{P}(\min\{X_1, ..., x_n\} \leqslant \kappa) \\
= 1 - \mathbb{P}(\min\{X_1, ..., x_n\} > \kappa),$$

$$=1-\frac{m}{\prod\{1-R(x_{i}\leq t)\}}=1-\{1-R(x_{1}\leq x_{1})\}^{m}$$
(I)

(I) 
$$P(x_1 \leq n) = \int a \exp\{-a(t-\theta)\} dt =$$

$$= - \exp\{-a(t-\theta)\} \Big|_{\theta}^{x} =$$

$$= - \exp\{-a(x-\theta)\} + \exp\{-a(\theta-\theta)\} =$$

$$= 1 - \exp\{-a(x-\theta)\},$$

Alim, timos que

$$P(X_{(1)} \le x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1 - (1 - \exp(1 - a(x - o)))}^n$$

$$= 1 - \exp(1 - an(x - o)),$$

$$f_{(x),0} = \frac{dP(x_{(1)} \leq n)}{dx} = an exp f - an(n-0),$$

Duin, timos que;

$$\begin{aligned}
\xi_{(1),0}(x) &= \int \mathcal{R} \operatorname{anl} x p \left\{ -a n(n-0) \right\} dx &= \\
&= - \mathcal{R} \operatorname{lap} \left\{ -a n(n-0) \right\} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int \operatorname{lap} \left\{ -a n(n-0) \right\} dx &= \\
&= - \mathcal{R} \operatorname{lap} \left\{ -a n(n-0) \right\} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int \operatorname{lap} \left\{ -a n(n-0) \right\} dx &= \\
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&= - \mathcal{R} \operatorname{lap} \left\{ -a n(n-0) \right\} \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + \int \operatorname{lap} \left\{ -a n(n-0) \right\} dx &= \\
&= - \mathcal{R$$

= 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} -x \exp\left[-an(x-0)\right] + \theta + \left(-\frac{1}{an} \exp\left[-an(x-0)\right]\right]_{\theta}^{\infty}$$

$$\lim_{m\to\infty} \mathcal{E}_{0}(T) = \lim_{m\to\infty} \left\{ \theta + \frac{1}{am} \right\} \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$\log f_0(x) = \log \alpha \log (x - 0)$$

$$= \log \alpha - \alpha(x - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \log f_{\theta}(n)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{2}{\partial \theta} \left( \log \alpha - \alpha(x-\theta) \right) = \alpha_{11}$$

$$= \int \left[ \int (0) = n \left[ \int \left( \frac{2 \log f_0(x)}{20} \right)^2 \right] = n \left[ \int \left( \frac{a^2}{a^2} \right) = n \left[ \int \left( \frac{a^2}{a^2} \right) \right] = n \left[ \int \left( \frac{a^$$

$$= \sum_{n \neq 0} \left[ \frac{g'(0)}{2\log fo(n)} \right]^2 = \frac{1}{ma^2}$$

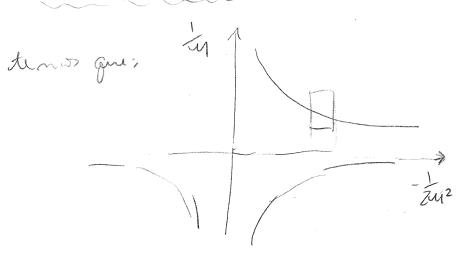
por outro lado; como as condições de regularida le não rão válidas.

$$n \in O\left(\left(\frac{2\log fo(n)}{20}\right)^2\right) = ma^2 \neq n \in \left(\frac{2\log fo(n)}{20^2}\right) = O$$

3) "feito em dans".

$$f_{u}(a_{1},...,n) = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi u^{2}}\right)^{\frac{N}{2}} lxp \left[-\frac{n}{2!}(n_{1}-u)^{2}\right]$$

= 
$$\exp\left\{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{$$



umer = ter umer = ter umer = ter

- =) a ulação entre ky e Euz não plimite um
  retângulo em R² que cubra (ku, ku²), u E R
  =) vão podemos con cluir que Tú completa wando os teornos
  viitos em rala.
- b) Para mostrar que T é completo, temos que re  $\mathbb{P}(g(T) = 0) = 1 = 0$   $\mathbb{P}(g(T)) = 0$ .

Segn.

$$\delta(T) = \frac{T_2}{Z_N} \left( \frac{1}{M} + 1 \right) - T_1^Z$$

$$E(g(T)) = \frac{1}{2n(n+1)}E(T_2) - E(T_1^2),$$
(I)

$$(I) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{n}+1) E_0(T_2) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{n}+1) \frac{N}{2!} E(x_i^2) = \frac{1}{2!}(\frac{1}{n}+1) Z_1^2 N^2 N$$

$$\text{provis } V_{sp}(X_i) = E(X_i^2) - E(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{2!} E(X_i^2) = \frac{1}{2!}$$

(IT) 
$$\xi(T_{z}^{2}) = \xi(X^{2}) = 4^{2}(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n})$$

puls:  $Var(X) = \xi(X^{2}) - \xi(X)^{2} \Rightarrow 4^{2} = \xi(X^{2}) - 4^{2} \Rightarrow 7$ 
 $\Rightarrow \xi(X^{2}) = 4^{2}(1 + \frac{1}{n})$ 
 $\Rightarrow x = x^{2}(1 + \frac{1}{n})$ 

=) 
$$\mathcal{E}(g(T)) = \frac{1}{2n}(\frac{1}{n}+1) \frac{2nu^2 - u^2(\frac{1}{n}+1)}{(\frac{1}{n}+1)} = 0$$

- 5) Segn (X1,..., Xn) una amostra aleatória de X~ to 10E @1
- $a \setminus T_1 = (T,T)$ 
  - 1. Existe lis tal que Te=hs(T), rendo h(n)=(n,n)
  - 2. Exute hz tal que T=hz(T1), un ao hz(x) = x1, em que x=(x1, xz), logo TL i função de T e T é função de TL, portanto, T2 também é suficiente minimal.

$$b) T_2 = (T, T^2)$$

1. Termor que exerte  $h_1$  tol que  $T_2 = h_1(T)$ , undo  $h(n) = (n, n^2)$ 2. Termor que existe  $h_2$  tol que  $T = h_2(T_2)$  prendo  $h_2(n) = \varkappa_1$ , en que x=(x1, x2), logo Tz é função de Te Té função de Tz.

portanto Tz, lambém é infilente minimal.

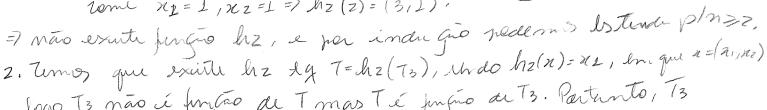
$$C) T_3 = ( \times, \times_L)$$

1. Temos que não existe he lat que T3=he(T) p/nzz. Seja n=z,

então 
$$M_Z((x_1+n_2)/2)=(x_1,x_2)$$
,

Tome  $\chi_1 = 1$ ,  $\chi_2 = 3 = \lambda_2(i) = (1,3)$ ,

rome x2=1,x2=1=) hz(z)=(3,1).



logo T3 não é função de T mas Té jurção de T3. Partanto, T3 não pode ur enficiete mininal.

a) 
$$E_0(T) = CE_0(T)$$
,
i)  $g(T) = T - CT^2 \neq 0$ ,  $g_{C,ma}$ ,  $E_0(g(T)) = E_0(T) - CE_0(T^2) = 0$ ,

$$E(g(\tau)) = E(h_1(\tau) - h_2(\tau)) = E(h_1(\tau)) - E(h_2(\tau))$$
  
=  $E(h_1(\tau)) - E(h_1(\tau)) = 0$ 

1) Umos qui:
$$\mathbb{P}_{\Theta}(x_{(n)} \leq t) = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{P}(x_{i} \leq t) - \prod_{i=1}^{m} \mathbb{F}_{\Theta}(t) = \mathbb{F}_{\Theta}(t)^{n}$$

$$f_{\times(n),\Theta}(t) = \frac{d\operatorname{Ro}(\times(n) \leq t)}{at} = \frac{d}{dt}\operatorname{Fo}(t)^{n} = n\operatorname{Fo}(t)^{n-1}\operatorname{fo}(t),$$

ii) Considur 
$$g(T)$$
 to  $g(T)$  to  $g(T)$  be  $g(T)$ 

$$E_{\Theta}(g(t)) = \int_{0}^{\Theta} g(t) n \left(\frac{t}{\Theta}\right)^{m-1} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\Theta} g(t) n \frac{t}{\Theta^{m}} dt$$

$$= \sum_{0}^{m} \int_{0}^{\Theta} g(t) t^{m-1} dt$$

pulo trouma findumental do calculo,

$$\frac{d}{dx}\int_{0}^{x}f(t)dt=f(x)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} g(t) t^{m-1} dt = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} g(t) t^{m-1} dt = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} g(t) t^{m-1} dt = 0$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\theta} \int_{0}^{\theta} g(\tau) t^{m} dt = g(\theta) \theta^{m} - 0 \Rightarrow g(\theta) = 0$$

$$p/ \forall \theta > 0 \Rightarrow g(\tau) = 0 p/ \tau; x \to 0$$

8) fye (X1,..., Xn) uma a.a. X~ Unif (0, 0+1), com 070, e 0<2<1...

Termos que  $T = X(n) - X(1), X(n) = max \{X_1, ..., X_n\},$  $e X(1) = min \{X_1, ..., X_n\},$ 

Juga  $f_{\Theta}(a) = I(n) = I(n-0)$ , (0,0+1)

hyn: Yi = Xi-9, temos que d xi - d (Vi+0) - 1,,

Xi = Yi+9,

Xi = Yi+9,

Tenos que;

 $f_{y}(y) = f_{0}(y) \cdot \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right| = \frac{I(y)}{dy} = \frac{I(y)}{(0,1)} \cdot \left| \frac{dy}{dy} \right| = \frac{I(y)}{(0,1)} \cdot \left| \frac{dy}{dy}$ 

$$\times_{(n)} - \times_{(2)} = (Y_{(n)} + 0) - (Y_{(2)} + 0) = Y_{(n)} - Y_{(2)}$$

Im que V(n) - V(x) não depende de O. Paria não Tri antilar ao modelo.

$$g(0) = P_0(X_1 = 3) = \frac{3e^{-9}}{3!}$$

i) lyn 
$$V = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{in } \mathbb{P}_{0}(X_{2}=3), \\ 0, & \text{c.c.} \end{cases}$$

$$E_0(U) = 1 \cdot \mathbb{P}_0(x_1 = 3) + 0 \cdot \mathbb{P}_0(x_1 \neq 3) = \mathbb{P}_0(x_1 \neq 3)$$

ii) pulo trouma: Com Turficiente e consperta plo modelo.

$$P_{\Theta}(x_{i}=3|T=t)=P(T=t|x_{i}=3).P(x_{i}=3)$$

$$P(:\Sigma_{i}=t)$$

(I) 
$$P(T=t|X_1=3^\circ) = P(\frac{m}{2!}x_1=t-3) = \frac{(\Theta(m-1))e}{(t-3)!}$$

(I) 
$$P(x_1=3) = \frac{3\overline{e}}{3!}$$
, also:  $\begin{cases} x_1 \sim P_{\text{clis}}(0), \\ \overline{2!} \times_1 \sim P_{\text{clis}}(n0). \end{cases}$ 

$$(II) \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{\mathcal{D}}{\mathcal{Z}_{i}}|_{x_{i}=t}\right) = \frac{(\Theta n)^{t} \mathcal{E}^{On}}{t!}$$

Amm, timos que pa (I), (I) e (II)

$$\mathbb{P}_{\Theta}(Y_{1}=3 \mid T=t) = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{M^{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{M} \\ m \end{pmatrix}_{1/2}^{t-3}$$

$$\begin{split} E(U|T) = 1. & P(U=1|T) + 0. P(U=0|T) \\ = & P(U=1|T) = P_0(x_1=3|T=t) = {T \choose 3} \frac{1}{n^3} {1-\frac{1}{n}}^{t-3} \\ & \text{Xo. ENVUm} \end{split}$$