

8.7

4) $X \sim \text{Geom}(p)$ Encontre $\delta(x)$ m.v. de $\frac{1}{p}$

$$E(\delta(x)) = g(\theta)$$

$$E[X] = \frac{(1-p)}{p} \quad \text{então} \quad \delta(x) = X+1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1-p}{p}$$

6) $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X}_m)^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^m (X_i - \bar{X}_m)^2$$

$$T = c \cdot \sum (X_i - \bar{X}_m)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{X_i - \bar{X}_m}{\sigma} \right) \sim N(0,1) \Rightarrow \frac{T}{\sigma^2 c} = \sum \left(\frac{X_i - \bar{X}_m}{\sigma} \right)^2 \sim \chi_{m-1}^2$$

$$E[T] = c \cdot \sigma^2 (m-1)$$

$$\text{Var}[T] = c^2 \sigma^4 (2(m-1))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE}[T] &= E[(T - \sigma^2)^2] = E[T^2] - 2\sigma^2 E[T] + (\sigma^2)^2 \\ &= \text{Var}[T] + E[T]^2 - 2\sigma^2 E[T] + \sigma^4 \end{aligned}$$

minimizar o erro:

$$= \sigma^4 ((m-1)c^2 - 2(m-1)c + 1)$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \underset{\sigma}{\text{argmin}} (m-1)c^2 - 2(m-1)c + 1 = \frac{1}{m+1}$$

II) $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \text{B} \end{matrix}$ $\mu_A = \mu_B$ $E[A] = E[B] = \theta$
 $\text{VAR}[A] = 4 \text{VAR}[B]$

a) Para que valores de α, m, n $\hat{\theta}$ é não-viesado.

$$\hat{\theta} = \alpha \bar{X}_m + (1-\alpha) \bar{Y}_n$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \alpha E[\bar{X}_m] + (1-\alpha) E[\bar{Y}_n]$$

$$\alpha E[X_1] + (1-\alpha) E[Y_1 = X_1]$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \alpha \cdot \theta + (1-\alpha) \theta = \cancel{\alpha \theta} + \theta - \cancel{\alpha \theta}$$

$$E[\hat{\theta}] = \theta \text{ não viesado, } \forall m, n$$

b) Para valores fixos de m, n que valor de α tem um estimador não-viesado com variação mínima

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \alpha^2 \text{Var}[\bar{X}_m] + (1-\alpha)^2 \text{Var}[\bar{Y}_n]$$

$$\alpha^2 \frac{1}{m} \text{Var}[X_1] + (1-\alpha)^2 \frac{1}{n} \text{Var}[Y_n]$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\alpha^2}{m} 4 \text{Var}[Y_1] + \frac{(1-\alpha)^2}{n} \text{Var}[Y_1]$$

$$\text{Var}[Y_1] \left(\frac{4\alpha^2}{m} + \frac{(1-\alpha)^2}{n} \right)$$

$-2\alpha + 2$

$$\begin{aligned} 8\alpha m &= -2\alpha m + 2n \\ \alpha(m+n) &= n \\ \alpha &= \frac{n}{m+n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \text{Var}[\hat{\theta}] = \left(\frac{8\alpha}{m} - \frac{2(1-\alpha)}{n} \right) \text{Var}[Y_1] = 0$$

0

13) X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$

a) $\delta(X)$ é um estimador mais-viesado, $E[\delta(X)|T]$ mais depende de θ

$E(\delta(X)) = g(X)$ T é suficiente

a) Mostre que $\delta_0(T)$ é um estimador mais-viesado de θ

$$E[E(\delta(X)|T)] = E[\delta_0(T)]$$

$$\delta_0(T) = E(\delta(X)|T)$$

$$E[\delta(X)] = E[E(\delta(X)|T)]$$

θ

$$E[\delta_0(T)] = \theta$$

b) Mostre que $\text{Var}_{\theta}(\delta_0) \leq \text{Var}_{\theta}(\delta) \quad \forall \theta$

Teorema: $\text{Var}_{\theta}(\delta(X)) = \text{Var}_{\theta}(\delta_0(X)) + E_{\theta} \text{Var}(\delta(X)|T) \geq 0$

$$\text{Var}(\delta(X)) \geq \text{Var}_{\theta}(\delta_0(X))$$