Ej 3.-
$$(X_1 - X_n)$$
 m.a.s. con $X_n f(x|\theta) = \frac{2x}{\theta^2} I_{(0,0)}(x)$ $\theta > 0$

5: M(0) ~ U(0,1), hallar la mediana de la distribución a posteriori

$$f(x_{i}-x_{i}|\theta)=\prod_{i=1}^{n}f(x_{i}|\theta)=\prod_{i=1}^{n}\frac{2x_{i}}{\theta^{2}}I_{(0,0)}(x_{i})=2^{n}\cdot\frac{1}{\theta^{2n}}\prod_{i=1}^{n}x_{i}I_{(0,\infty)}(x_{in})\cdot I_{(-\infty,0)}(x_{in})$$

$$\Pi(\theta)=I_{[0,1]}(\theta)$$

$$\Pi(\theta|x,-x_n) = \frac{\Pi(\theta) \cdot f(x,-x_n|\theta)}{\int_0^1 \Pi(\theta) f(x,-x_n|\theta) d\theta}$$

Nó lese que $\Pi(\theta|x_i-x_n)$ sólo esté definido cuando $f(x_i-x_n|\theta)\neq 0$ es decir, cuando x_i $\in (0,\infty)$.

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\Theta^{2n}} \, \mathbb{I}_{(x_{(n)}, \infty)}(\theta) \cdot \mathbb{I}_{(\varepsilon, i)}(\theta)}{\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\Theta^{2n}} \, \mathbb{I}_{(x_{(n)}, 1)}(\theta)} = \frac{\frac{1}{\Theta^{2n}} \, \mathbb{I}_{(x_{(n)}, 1)}(\theta)}{\int_{x_{(n)}}^{1} \frac{1}{\Theta^{2n}} \, d\theta}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{1}{\theta^{2n}} \overline{J}_{(x_{(n)},1)}(\theta)}{\frac{\theta^{1-2n}}{1-2n} \overline{J}_{(x_{(n)})}(\theta)} = \frac{1-2n}{\theta^{2n}} \cdot \frac{\overline{J}_{(x_{(n)},1)}(\theta)}{1-\chi_{(n)}^{1-2n}}$$

Por tanto $\Pi(\theta|x,-x_n) \sim f(\theta|x,-x_n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{s.} & \text{x.} \leq 0 \\ \frac{1-2n}{\theta^{2n}} & \frac{I_{(x_n,i)}(\theta)}{1-x_n^{1-2n}} & \text{en c.c.} \end{cases}$

Para calcular la mediana despejamos la x de la ecvación = F(x) dado que estamos en una distribución continua.