

Ahora,

$$E[L_n X] = \int_0^1 L_n x \cdot f(x|\beta) dx = \int_0^1 L_n x \cdot \frac{1}{\beta} x^{\frac{1}{\beta}-1} dx =$$

$$= L_n x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

$$= x^{\frac{1}{\beta}} L_n x \Big|_0^1 - \beta x^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= 0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\frac{1}{\beta}} L_n x - \beta + 0 = -\beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_n x &= u \quad d\frac{1}{x} dx = du \\ \frac{1}{\beta} x^{\frac{1}{\beta}-1} dx &= dv \\ x^{\frac{1}{\beta}} &= v \end{aligned}$$

Por tanto $E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n L_n X_i\right] = n \cdot E[L_n X] = -n\beta$

Si llamamos T a $T(X_1, \dots, X_n) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L_n X_i$ entonces

$$E[T] = -\frac{1}{n} E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n L_n X_i\right] = \beta, \text{ es decir, } T \text{ es insesgado para } \beta.$$

Además, T es función de S (un estadístico suficiente y completo).

Podemos concluir entonces que $T(X_1, \dots, X_n) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L_n X_i$ es el ECUMV.

Veamos cuál es la distribución de T . Primero calculamos la distribución de $Y = L_n\left(\frac{1}{X}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} F_Y(y) &= P\{Y \leq y\} = P\left\{L_n\left(\frac{1}{X}\right) \leq y\right\} = P\left\{\frac{1}{X} \leq e^y\right\} = P\{e^{-y} \leq X\} = \\ &= 1 - P\{X \leq e^{-y}\} = 1 - F_X(e^{-y}) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_Y(y) = + f_X(e^{-y}) \cdot e^{-y} = \frac{1}{\beta} \cdot (e^{-y})^{\frac{1}{\beta}-1} \cdot e^{-y} \cdot I_{(0,1)}(e^{-y}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-\frac{y}{\beta}} \cdot I_{(0,\infty)}(y) \quad \text{ya que } 0 < e^{-y} < 1 \Leftrightarrow -y < 0 \Leftrightarrow y > 0$$