$$Vor(I) = E[T^{2}] - E[I]^{2};$$

$$E[T^{2}] = \int_{0}^{2} P[X=0] + O^{2} P[X>1] = P[X=0] = e^{-\lambda} = E[I]$$

$$= Vor(I) = E[T^{2}] - E[T]^{2} = e^{-\lambda} - (e^{-\lambda})^{2} = e^{-\lambda}(1 - e^{-\lambda})$$

Por otro lado, para calcular la cota necesitamos primero conocer la información de Fisher.

$$I_{n}(\lambda) = I_{1}(\lambda) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} L_{n}(f(X|\lambda))\right] =$$

$$= -E\left[\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}}(-\lambda + X L_{n}\lambda - L_{n}X!)\right] = -E\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-1 + \frac{X}{\lambda})\right] =$$

$$= -E\left[-\frac{X}{\lambda^{2}}\right] = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} E\left[X\right] = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$L_{n}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda^{2}} \left[\frac{Z'(\lambda)}{J_{n}(\lambda)}\right]^{2} = \frac{(-e^{\lambda})^{2}}{J_{n}(\lambda)} = \lambda e^{2\lambda}$$

Como la varianza del estimador T no alcanza la cota de FCR, el estimador T no es eficiente. (Se puede ver que $Var(I) > \lambda e^{2\lambda}$ $\forall \lambda > 0$).