$$f_{X_{10}}(y) = n\left(e^{-\frac{y}{\lambda} + \frac{\theta}{\lambda}}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{y}{\lambda} + \frac{\theta}{\lambda}} \cdot \underline{I}_{(\theta, \infty)}(y) =$$

$$= \frac{n}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{yn}{\lambda} + \frac{\theta n}{\lambda}} \underline{I}_{(\theta, \infty)}(y).$$

Ahora
$$F_{x_{(1)}}(y) = \int_{0}^{y} \frac{n}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{t}{\lambda}n} dt = \frac{n}{\lambda} e^{\frac{n}{\lambda}n} \int_{0}^{y} e^{\frac{n}{\lambda}n} dt = \frac{n}{\lambda} e^{\frac{n}{\lambda}n} \int_{0}^{y} e^{\frac{n}{\lambda}$$

S. Volvemos a la funcion de potencia:

$$A(\theta) = P_{\epsilon}(X_{in} \ge c) = 1 - P_{\epsilon}(X_{in} \le c) = 1 - F_{x_{in}}(c) = 1 - (1 - e^{\frac{-cn}{\lambda} + \frac{\theta n}{\lambda}}) = e^{\frac{-cn}{\lambda}} e^{\frac{\theta n}{\lambda}}.$$

Esta función es creciente en θ por ser la exponencial una función creciente y $\frac{n}{\lambda} > 0$.

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Juntos

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