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Problema 1

$$n=10$$

$$\{1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10\}$$

¿ α y β ? Gamma (α, β)

$$X \sim \Gamma(\alpha, \beta)$$

Obtenemos α y β

$$\frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \alpha \beta \rightarrow \beta = \bar{x} / \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} &= \alpha \beta^2 + \alpha^2 \beta^2 \\ &= \alpha \frac{\bar{x}}{\alpha^2} + \alpha^2 \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} \\ &= \frac{\bar{x}^2}{\alpha} + \beta^2 \end{aligned}$$

Despejar para α

$$\alpha = \frac{n \bar{x}^2}{\sum x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2 n}$$

Ahora sust. los valores dados

$$\alpha = \frac{10(4)^2}{258 - (4)^2(10)}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{(10)(16)}{258 - 160} = \frac{160}{98} = 1.6311$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1+1+1+2+2+3+5+7+8+10}{10}$$

$$\bar{x} = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{\bar{x}}{\alpha} \\ &= \frac{4}{1.6311} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right] \text{Ley del Sandwich}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sum x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}{n \bar{x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{258 - 10(16)}{10(4)} \\ &= \frac{98}{40} = 2.45 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore X \sim \text{Gamma} \left(\frac{160}{98}, \frac{98}{40} \right)$$

Problema 2

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2\theta x e^{-\theta x^2} & \text{si } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{ecop} \end{cases}$$

Obtener el estimador de máxima verosimilitud

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 2\theta x_1 e^{-\theta x_1^2} \dots 2\theta x_n e^{-\theta x_n^2} \quad \text{Solo hay 1 parámetro}$$
$$= 2^n \theta^n x_1 x_2 \dots x_n e^{-\theta \sum x_i^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} = 2^n n \theta^{n-1} x_1 \dots x_n e^{-\theta \sum x_i^2} - \sum x_i^2 2^n \theta^n x_1 \dots$$

Despejamos para θ

$$\hat{\theta} = \frac{n}{\sum x_i^2} \quad \text{estimador para } \theta$$

Problema 3

Sea X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 una v.a. X con media $\mu - 5$ y σ^2

$$\mu_1 = \sum_{i=1}^5 X_i \quad \mu_2 = 8X_2 - X_5$$

Para μ_1

$$\begin{aligned} E(\hat{\mu}_1) &= E(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5) \\ &= \underbrace{\mu - 5}_1 + \underbrace{\mu - 5}_2 + \underbrace{\mu - 5}_3 + \underbrace{\mu - 5}_4 + \underbrace{\mu - 5}_5 = \sum_{i=1}^5 \mu - 5 \\ &= 5\mu - 25 \end{aligned}$$

$E(\mu_1) = 5\mu - 25 \neq 0$ entonces es insesgado

Para μ_2

$$\begin{aligned} E(\mu_2) &= E(8X_2 - X_5) \\ &= 8\mu - \mu \\ &= 7\mu \end{aligned}$$

$E(\mu_2) = 7\mu \neq 0$ entonces es insesgado

Varianzas

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\mu_1) &= \text{Var}(\sum X_i) = \text{Var}(X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + X_5) \\ &= \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 + \sigma^2 \\ &= 5\sigma^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(\mu_2) &= \text{Var}(8X_2 - X_5) \\ &= 64\sigma - \sigma \\ &= 63\sigma \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{var}(\mu_1) < \text{var}(\mu_2)$$

\therefore Me parece más eficiente el $\hat{\mu}_1$ por tener menor varianza

Problema 4

Sabemos que

$$\frac{e^{-\theta} \theta^x}{x!}$$

Aplicamos \ln

$$\theta \ln e + x \ln \theta - \ln(x!)$$

Obtenemos derivada

$$\frac{d}{d\theta} = \theta + x \ln \theta - \ln x! = \frac{x}{\theta} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x) &= e \left(\left(\frac{x}{\theta} \right)^2 - \frac{2x}{\theta} + 1 \right) = E(x^2) - \frac{2}{\theta} E(x) + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta} - 1 + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{\theta} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Para el CCR

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{[Z(\theta)]^2}{n E \left(\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln f(x, \theta) \right)} &= \frac{1^2}{n \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - 1 \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{n - n\theta}{\theta}} \\ &= \frac{\theta}{n(1-\theta)} \end{aligned}$$

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Problema 5

Creo que la más conveniente es el estimador θ_2 , es el menor que podemos observar por lo tanto resulta el más eficiente