Metody Statystycome wyhtod 3 5 XII 2020

kacper. topolnichi a vij. edu. pl

Plan:

- mozhtad: mormelny

- est ymagis pundaratowa

- est ymagis puedaratowa

- procosy stodustyutu

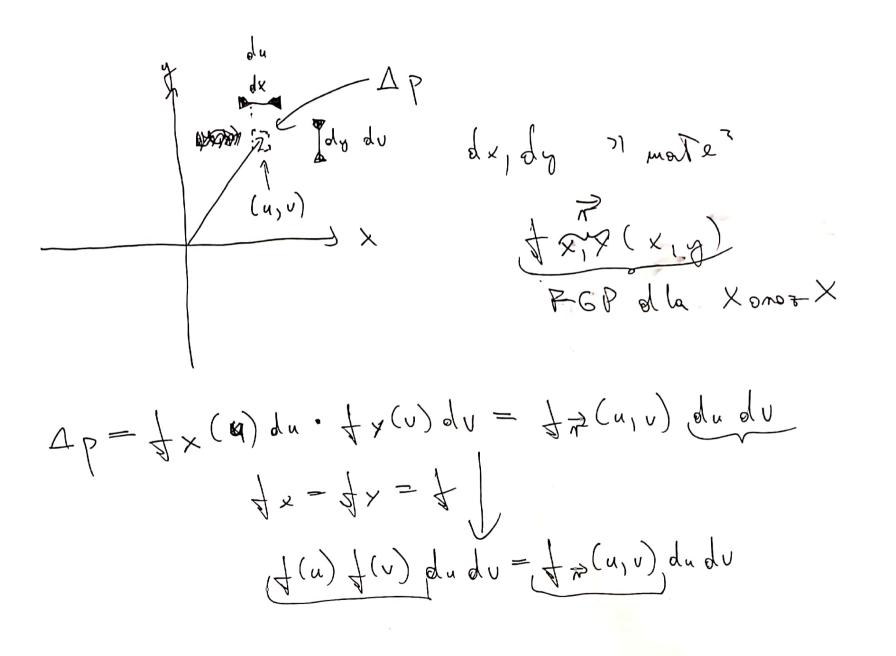
- Tomady Markour

I nother ad normalmy



Zalozonia:

1×(-x)= 1x(x), = 1x(x) = 1x(x)



$$\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial f_{\infty}(x^{1}\Theta)} = f(n) \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial f(n)} + \frac{\partial \Theta}{$$

$$0 = f(n) \cdot \frac{00}{00} \frac{00}{10} + \frac{00}{00} \frac{00}{10} + \frac{00}{00} \frac{00}{10}$$

$$\frac{4 + (n)}{4(n) + (n)} = \frac{n + (n)}{4(n)} + \frac{n +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(u) = C$$

$$\frac{1}$$

 $\int CCO on R \int du J(u) = 1$ $e^{\times} = \exp(x)$ $\int_{0}^{A=0} \int_{0}^{A=0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(M-\mu)^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)$ $\int_{0}^{A=0} \int_{0}^{A=0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(M-\mu)^{2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)$ _ moshted Normalny

promoter octobium presentation octobium pres noshrod mormely galayers bordson Lædenie domme centralne

- w materidad dodathangel - twierdzense
g naniczne Lestymagia punktous B(x) = 2 ax f(x) · x = 2 = 2 dx f(x) (x-8(x))² 3x,> - uspototymik lomboej!

ola 2 Zminnyd lossuyd.

II v problèges x, xa x5 x3x2 x1 x2 x6 ely ponyment: Zambest P6D done: Ex1, X2, X3,..., XNY jal 058000000 B(2), o(2), g2,1x? Et jahoch wternorici ovolunjong od esty meto 15 w? Trobat zmonna losona - est zmetor me ob cia rong (unbiased estimator) $E(T_M(\theta)) = \theta_0$ hazde x; jest lorova me z Dvartoro o dla £(x).

- outjuntor 3 goding (consistent estimetor)

Constany (Distange (Distan

- Pythod

$$\frac{1}{V-1} \times \frac{1}{V-1} \times \frac{1}{$$

 $E\left(T_{N}\left(R(x)\right)\right) = \frac{N}{N-1}R(x)$ estymeter obchezors.
(6005001 01+1 meter) N-SO
estymeter 8 goolg

FGP (TN(O)) PSS rozht coln Mormel nego Emdenne tosowa Losowa Lestymodia broofsyctona [Tw(0), Tv(0)]
prodoial afrocci

$$P\left(T_{N}(0) \leq \Theta \leq T_{N}(0)\right) = 1 - d = 1$$

$$= 1 - d = 1$$

$$pozion ufnoisi$$

$$\approx 0.8$$

TI L workoff O Grandwana TIT zatorionie: o (X) znane. 又一足(义)=

(X-E(2)) FGP(Z) - mozlikled morming p (0,1)

 $P\left(\frac{2}{2} \leq z \leq z^{R}\right) = Y_{z_{0.9}}$ kwontzle nozhtodu norudny 7 × 0.3 pole pouierli pele oyone Multima 文2P22 = る x+1 1-8+8 Z Z = 121-2

$$P\left(z^{\prime} \leq z \leq z^{R}\right) = Y =$$

$$= P\left(z^{\prime} \leq \frac{(x - R(\omega)) VM}{\sigma(\omega)} \leq z^{R}\right)^{2}$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} \leq x - R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}}\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

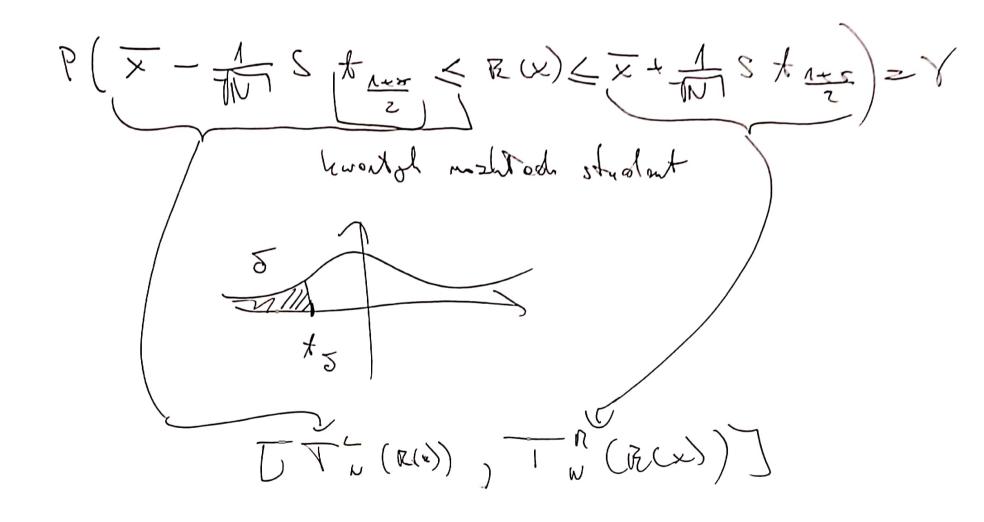
$$= P\left(\frac{z^{\prime} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x \leq -R(\omega) \leq \frac{z^{R} \sigma(\omega)}{\sqrt{M}} - x\right) =$$

$$=P\left(\frac{Z}{X}-\frac{Z}{N}(x)\right)$$

$$=\frac{Z}{N}(R(x))$$

$$=\frac{Z}{N}(R($$

III nie znem(o (x) N-bomous 0 N-1 stopmach



The wordenda production and sold and who is a standardon $X = \frac{(N-1)}{5.7(x)} = \frac{1}{N-1} = \frac{N}{N-1} = \frac{1}{N-1} = \frac{N}{N-1} = \frac{N}{N-1$ ma FGP AZN-1 N-1 stogmied Violens $P \left(\frac{(N-1) s^{2}}{2} \right) \left(\frac{(N-1) s^{2}}{2} \right)$ $\left(\frac{1+r}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1-r}{2} \right)$

Et metody z nejdo wonde esty meto now

- v moteriot och dodothowych

[proceso stodastyczne X - Zmlena losowa $X: SL \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 26921 Ageny elomentormed CB007 _ 8d. lodo- $\times (\star, \omega)$ $X(\Box) = 7$ proces 1 to dooty 24

 \times (t, \sim) ustelors cos) ustolone / cia yte brocos o of ze kret nych (se) 1000 dyo hute cho y

redied - 3 uzy 11e procesome

redied - 3 uzy 11e procesome

recest

reformation with temperature co good = ing

reformation do mome

II procesz Montes va P(x(t) = A) x(t) = Annx(t) = Annx(t) = Ann= (tn) = An)= - P(x(+) EA | X(xn) EAN) to 6 to 6... < to < t. P(pmsstori) + ere z niejrsorii pressorii) =

P(pmsstori) ** ero inigrsorii)

P(pmsstorii) ** ero inigrsorii)

- tonegaltonio Gelisty and pocosh.

- tonegaltonia Play Ra z hostha
pamoe ia

to se proces Merkova?

TT Toward Marhoua

- dystruct my cras
$$t = 0, 1, 7, ...$$

- dystruct stong $x = 0, 1, 7, ...$

D($x(t+1) = i \mid x(t) = i$) =

$$P(x(x+1)=j|x(x)=i)=$$

$$= P(x(x+1)=j|x(0)=anx(x)=6n...nnx(x)=i)$$

$$P(x(x+1)=j|x(0)=anx(x)=i)$$

$$P(x(x+1)=j|x(0)=anx(x)=i)$$

Pii(+) = Pir
jed no nooly Toward Monhouse
- nee soloig ool crosu

III jah oknes lis proces Montou e - provde polibien tre passé p: de wordthe x

stom -> (P(1), P(2), ... $\begin{array}{c} P_{11} \\ P_{21} \\ \end{array}$ $\left(\begin{array}{c} P_{\mathbf{Q}}(\Lambda), P_{\mathbf{Q}}(Z), \ldots \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} P_{1\Lambda} & P_{\Lambda Z} - \ldots \\ P_{2\Lambda} & P_{2\Lambda} - \ldots \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} P_{\mathbf{Q}}(\Lambda), P_{\mathbf{Q}}(Z), P_{\mathbf{Q}}(Z) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \end{array}\right)$ TIT co drown polovosú (P:i) > P:i Pi(x)

mondopoolo binthes zi p como

h semm losono profime

worker X Lim Pij = Z. Lim Ph (x) = Z.

d ~ "

$$P(x(x_{1}) = P(x(x_{1}) = 3 | x(x_{1}) = i) = P(A|B)z$$

$$= \sum_{k} P(x_{1}) = \sum_{k} P(x_{1}) = \sum_{k} P(A_{1})z = P(A_{1})z$$

$$= \sum_{k} P(x_{1}) = \sum_{k} P(x_{1}) = \sum_{k} P(x_{1})z = P(A_{1})z = P(A_{1})$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = \delta \mid X(t_{1}) = k \land X(t_{1}) = i) \cdot P(x(t_{1} = k) \land x(t_{1}) = i)}{P(x(t_{1}) \neq i)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = \delta \mid X(t_{1}) = k \land x(t_{1}) = i)}{P(x(t_{1}) = \delta \mid X(t_{1}) = k)} \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k) = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k) \cdot P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} = \frac{\sum_{k} P(x(t_{1}) = k)}{P(x(t_{1}) = k)} =$$