Sea $X \sim f(x,0)$ x & X (espacio muestral que podemas pensar induido en 12k)

> O E (espacio de parametros que podenos pensar induido en IRM)

f es una deunided de probabilided (para pijor ideas podemas pensar que x es absolutamente continua, augue me es imprescinditle) tendremas $\int f(x,0) dx = 1$

Sea X1,... , Xn las variables aleatorias muestrales correspondients a una muestra aleatoria n'imple de tamaño "n" i.e. X1 -- Xn i'id X La deunide de conjunta de X1-. Xn serà junes:

$$\widetilde{f}(x_1,...,x_m,0)=f(x_1,0):--\cdot f(x_m,0)$$

Suporgamos ademos que el reporte de le demoded no depende

de 0.

es la adherencia del subconjunto del comincio dende la densida. Les peritira notación

Sea $U = U(x_1.-x_m)$ un estimador de 0. Tendremos en notación matricial

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_m \end{pmatrix} \quad \theta = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_m \end{pmatrix}$$

El oesgo oerá:

$$B(0) = E_{\theta}(u) - \theta = \begin{pmatrix} E_{\theta}(u_{1}) \\ \vdots \\ E_{\theta}(u_{m}) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \theta_{1} \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{m} \end{pmatrix}$$

Calculemos:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} B_{\alpha}(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} \left(E_{\theta}(U_{\alpha}) - \theta_{\alpha} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} E_{\theta}(U_{\alpha}) - \delta_{\alpha\beta}$$

$$donde \quad \delta_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \alpha = \beta \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases} \quad (\text{deltas de Kronecker})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} E_{\theta}(u_{\alpha}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} \int u_{\alpha}(x_{1}...x_{n}) \tilde{f}(x_{1},...,x_{n},\theta) dx_{1}...dx_{n}$$

= $\int U_{\alpha}(x_1, \dots, x_m) \frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_1, \dots, x_m, 0)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} \widetilde{f}(x_1, \dots, x_m) dx_1 \dots dx_m =$ commimos las work wover de regularided $= E_{\theta} \left(U_{\alpha}(X_{1},...,X_{m}) \frac{\partial ln f(X_{1},...,X_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} \right)$ necesarias

para garantizar

Por tanto tendremos:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} B_{\alpha}(e) + \delta_{\alpha\beta} = E_{0}(u_{\alpha}(X_{1},...,X_{m})) \frac{\partial \ln \tilde{f}(X_{A},...,X_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}}$$

pero como
$$E_{\theta} \left(\frac{\partial \ln f(X_{1} \dots ; X_{m} \theta)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} \right) = \int \frac{\partial \ln f(x_{1} \dots ; x_{m} \theta)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} f(x_{1} \dots ; x_{m} \theta) dx_{1} \dots dx_{m} =$$

$$= \int_{\chi_{m}} \frac{\partial f(x_{1} \dots ; x_{m} \theta)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} dx_{1} \dots dx_{m} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} \left(\int f(x_{1} \dots ; x_{m} , \theta) dx_{1} \dots dx_{m} \right) = 0$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} \chi_{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} dx_{1} \dots dx_{m} = 0$$

tendremos que

$$E_{\theta}\left(u_{\alpha}(x_{1},..x_{n})\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}...x_{n},\theta)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}}\right)=E_{\theta}\left(\left(u_{\alpha}(x_{1}-x_{n})-\theta_{\alpha}-B_{\alpha}(\theta)\right)\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{n},\theta)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}}\right)$$

ya que da y Ba(0) no dependen de 24. - En y pueden "relir puera" de la esperanta al desarroller el termino deredio. por tanto, de momento, podemos escribor:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} B_{\alpha}(\theta) + \delta_{\alpha\beta} = E_{\theta} \left(\left(\mathcal{U}_{\alpha}(X_{1} \cdot X_{m}) - \theta_{\alpha} - B_{\alpha}(\theta) \right) \frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(X_{\theta} \cdot X_{m}, \theta)}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} \right)$$
(4)

A partir de esta expresión tendremos:

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(\theta) + \delta_{\alpha \alpha} \right\} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} E_{\theta} \left(\left(\mathcal{U}_{\alpha} - \theta_{\alpha} - B_{\alpha}(\theta) \right) \frac{\partial \ln \widehat{f}(x_{1} - x_{m}, \theta)}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} \right) \\
\left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(\theta) \right) + m = E_{\theta} \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \left(\mathcal{U}_{\alpha} - \theta_{\alpha} - B_{\alpha}(\theta) \right) \frac{\partial \ln \widehat{f}(x_{1} - x_{m}, \theta)}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} \right)$$

Si introducimos el vector columna:

$$\frac{\partial \operatorname{lnf}(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \operatorname{lnf}(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta_{n}}$$

jodemos observar que:

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \left(u_{\alpha} - \theta_{\alpha} - B_{\alpha}(\theta) \right) \frac{\partial \ln \tilde{f}(x_{1} - x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} = \left(u - \theta - B(\theta) \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \ln \tilde{f}(x_{1} - x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

por lo que tendremos:

$$m + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(\theta) = E_{\theta} \left(\left(\mathcal{U} - \theta - B(\theta) \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \ln f(x_{1} - x_{m}, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)$$
 (2)

Recordemos que dados dos vectores IV·WI & II VII II WII

(Designal dad de Cauchy-Schwarz)

por tanto:

$$\left| m + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(\theta) \right| = \left| E_{\theta} \left(\left(\mathcal{U} - \theta - B(\theta) \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \ln f(x_{1} - x_{m_{1}} \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right) \right|$$

$$\leq E_{\theta} \left(\left| \left(\mathcal{U} - \theta - B(\theta) \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \ln f(x_{1} - x_{m_{1}} \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right| \right)$$

$$\forall a que |E(x)| \leq E(1x1) \quad (nempre que E(1x1) exista)$$

$$\leq E_{\theta} \left(\left\| \mathcal{U} - \theta - B(\theta) \right\| \left\| \frac{\partial \ln f(x_{1} - x_{m_{1}} \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right\| \right)$$

$$(auclup-Schwarz \\
\leq \sqrt{E_{\theta} \left(\left\| \mathcal{U} - \theta - B(\theta) \right\|^{2} \right)} \sqrt{E_{\theta} \left(\left\| \frac{\partial \ln f(x_{1} - x_{m_{1}} \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right\|^{2} \right)}$$

$$(auclup-Schwarz de nuevo : |E(xy)| \leq \sqrt{E(x^{2})} \sqrt{E(y^{2})}$$

la "esperanta del producto"
es un producto escolar
en un espacro vectorrel
conveniente de vanishes alectris

Elevando al madrado:

$$\left(m + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(\theta)\right)^{2} \leq E_{0} \left(\|\mathcal{U} - \theta - B(\theta)\|^{2}\right) E_{0} \left(\|\frac{\partial \operatorname{lnf}(x_{1} - x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta}\|^{2}\right)$$
(3)

pero:

$$\| u - \theta - B(\theta) \|^2 = \| u - \theta \|^2 + \| B(\theta) \|^2 - 2(u - \theta) \cdot B(\theta)$$

y al toman esperanza, terriendo en cuenta que $E_{\theta}(u - \theta) = B(\theta)$

|| B(0) || = B(0) · B(0) resultari:

$$E_{0}(\|u-\theta-B(\theta)\|^{2}) = E_{0}(\|u-\theta\|^{2}) - \|B(\theta)\|^{2}$$

$$F_{0}(\|u-\theta\|^{2})$$

$$(4)$$

es el error modratico medio del estimador

Introduzcamos abora la denominada matriz de información de Fisher correspondiente a X. Es una matriz mxm

$$I(0) = (I_{ij}(0))$$
 definide for $I_{ij}(0) = E_0(\frac{\partial lnf(x_i,0)}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial lnf(x_i,0)}{\partial \theta_j})$

y ha matriz de información de Fisher correspondiente a toda la muestra:

$$\widetilde{I}(0) = (\widetilde{I}_{ij}(0))_{m \times m}$$
 tal que $\widetilde{I}_{ij}(0) = E_0(\frac{\partial lu\widetilde{f}(X_1 - X_{mi}\theta)}{\partial \theta_i})\frac{\partial luf(X_1 + X_{mi}\theta)}{\partial \theta_j})$

observer que I(0) y I(0) son simétricas.

Observar que al rer
$$f(x_1 - x_m, \theta) = f(x_1, \theta) \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot f(x_m, \theta)$$

tendremos que

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(x_1 - x_m, 0)}{\partial \theta_i} = \sum_{\lambda=1}^m \frac{\partial \ln f(x_\lambda, 0)}{\partial \theta_i}$$

y portanto:

No confinction la matriz

cle información de Fisher

I(0), I(0), Io, Io

con la matriz i dentidad

I ~ T

$$\underbrace{I_{i,i}(o)}_{(o)} = \underbrace{F_{o}\left(\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{y=1} \frac{g_{0,i}}{g_{0,i}}\right\}\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{y=1} \frac{g_{0,i}}{g_{0,j}}\right\}\right)}_{(o)} = \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{y=1} \sum_{j=1}^{y=1} F_{o}\left(\frac{g_{0,i}}{g_{0,i}}\right) \frac{g_{0,i}}{g_{0,i}}}_{g_{0,i}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln f(x_{\lambda}, \theta)}{\partial \theta_{i}}$$
 $\frac{\partial \ln f(x_{\gamma}, \theta)}{\partial \theta_{j}}$ son independientes

for tanto, teniendo en cuntaque

$$E_{\theta}\left(\frac{\partial \operatorname{enf}(x,\theta)}{\partial \theta_{i}}\right) = \int \frac{\partial \operatorname{enf}(x,\theta)}{\partial \theta_{i}} f(x,\theta) dx = \int \frac{\partial f(x,\theta)}{\partial \theta_{i}} dx =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{i}} \int f(x,\theta) dx = 0$$

resultara:

$$\widetilde{I}_{i,j}(0) = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} E_0\left(\frac{2 \ln f(x_{\lambda},0)}{2 \theta_i} \frac{2 \ln f(x_{\lambda},0)}{2 \theta_j}\right) = \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\infty} I_{i,j}(0) = m I_{i,j}(0) \tag{5}$$

Por tanto:

$$E_{0}(\|\frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial o}\|^{2}) = E_{0}(\sum_{\alpha=1}^{m}(\frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial o_{\alpha}})^{2}) =$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} E_{0}(\frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial o_{\alpha}})^{2})$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \tilde{I}_{\alpha\alpha}(o) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} m I_{\alpha\alpha}(o)$$

$$= m \operatorname{tr}(\tilde{I}(o)) \qquad (6)$$

Si combinavos ahora (3), (4) y (6) obtendremos

$$(m + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(0))^{2} \leq (E_{\theta}(\|\mathcal{U} - \theta\|^{2}) - \|B(\theta)\|^{2}) n \operatorname{tr} (I(\theta))$$
i gred a:

$$E_{\theta}(\|u-\theta\|^{2}) > \|B(\theta)\|^{2} + \frac{\left(m + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(\theta)\right)^{2}}{n \operatorname{tr}(I(\theta))}$$
(7)

Como

Observan que:

$$E_{0}(\| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{0} \|^{2}) = \text{tr}(\omega \mathbf{v}_{0}(\mathbf{u})) + \| \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{0}) \|^{2} + E_{0}(\mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{B} \|^{2}) = E_{0}(\| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{E}_{0}(\mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{0}) \|^{2}) = E_{0}(\| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{E}_{0}(\mathbf{u}) + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{0}) \|^{2}) = E_{0}(\| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{E}_{0}(\mathbf{u}) \|^{2}) + \| \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{0}) \|^{2}$$

medio

pro $E_{0}(\| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{E}_{0}(\mathbf{u}) \|^{2}) = E_{0}(\text{tr}(\| \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{E}_{0}(\mathbf{u}) \|^{2}) + \| \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{0}) \|^{2})$

podemos scribir también:

$$= \text{tr}(\omega \mathbf{v}_{0}(\mathbf{u}))$$

tr
$$(cov_0(u)) > \frac{\left(m + \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial o_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(o)\right)^2}{n \operatorname{tr} (I(0))}$$
(8)

Counderennos el coso particular U insesgado. Entonces $B(\theta) = 0$ $\frac{\partial B_{\alpha}(\theta)}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} = 0$ y tendremos:

$$E_{\theta}(\|\mathbf{u}-\mathbf{\theta}\|^{2}) \gg \frac{m^{2}}{n \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{I}(\mathbf{0}))}$$
(9)

o bien:

$$tr(\omega_0(u)) \gg \frac{m^2}{n tr(I(0))}$$
 (10)

Otro caso particular: ni θ es unidimensionel, m=1, entonces: $COV_O(U) = Var_O(U)$ (la matriz de covarianzas es 1×1 y m único elemento es la varianza

$$I(0) = (I_{11}(0))$$
 de $U = (U_1)$ (no pondienos subjendite a U

$$I(0) = E_0 \left(\frac{3 \ln f(x_10)}{30} \right)^2$$

(no pondrenos tiene una indices a 0 mi a I(0) componente)

Por tanto para m=1 tendremos:

$$E_{\theta}((u-\theta)^{2}) \geqslant B(\theta)^{2} + \frac{(1+B'(\theta))^{2}}{m I(\theta)}$$
 (11)

o bien:

$$Var_{\theta}(u) \geqslant \frac{\left(1 + B'(\theta)\right)^{2}}{m I(\theta)} \tag{12}$$

Si ademas U es insergado:

$$E_{\theta}((u-\theta)^{2}) = var_{\theta}(u) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{m I(\theta)}$$
 (13)

Las expresiones (12) y (13) son les conscides designadades (para m=1) de Cramér-Rao, y las cotas inferiores correspondientes se conscen como cotas de Cramér-Rao. Para el caso multidimensional tendrema las expresiones (7), (8) y (9) o' (10).

Para llegar a estas expresiones hemos requesido aiertas "condiciones de regulandad" para el modelo: soporte independiente del parametro o, derivadas paraisles de f respecto oa existentes, información de Fisher existente, etc..

NOTA adicional I;

En cálculo vectorial, dado un vector (Y, (22,...2m), ..., Ym (22,..., 2m))
se define el operador "divergencia del vector" (respecto un sistema de coordenados carteriano como:

$$\operatorname{div} y = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial y_{\alpha}}{\partial x_{\alpha}}$$

desde esta óptica, la expresión $\sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(\theta)$ muede ser entendida como la divergencia del sesgo"

$$\operatorname{div} B = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{m} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\alpha}} B_{\alpha}(\theta)$$

pudiendo escribir (7), (8) de forma más compacta como:

$$E_{\theta}(\|u-\theta\|^{2}) > \|B_{\theta}\|^{2} + \frac{(m+div(B_{\theta}))^{2}}{n \operatorname{tr}(I_{\theta})}$$
 (14)

donde hemos excrito Boy Io en vez de B(0) y I(0) por rimplificar la notación. Tambien:

$$tr(cov_{\theta}(u)) \gg \frac{(m + div(B_{\theta}))^{2}}{n tr(I_{\theta})}$$
(15)

Nota adicional I :

En el caso multidimensional, m>1, les designal dades de Cramer-Rao pueden expresarse de forma matricial.

Si introducimos la matriz a mxm definida por

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{\beta}} B_{\alpha}(\theta) + \delta_{\alpha\beta}\right) \qquad (ver (1)) \qquad \alpha \text{ indice de fila}$$

$$\beta \text{ indice de columna}$$

podemos reescribir (1) en forma matricial como

$$\Delta_{\theta} = E_{\theta} \left(\left(\mathcal{U} - \theta - B(\theta) \right) \left(\frac{\partial \operatorname{luf}(x_{A} - x_{mi}\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^{t} \right) =$$

$$= E_{\theta} \left(\mathcal{U} \left(\frac{\partial \operatorname{luf}(x_{A} - x_{mi}\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^{t} \right)$$

Si definimos el vector Y, mx1, ignel a:

$$Y = U - \Delta_{\theta} \tilde{I}^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial \ln \tilde{f}(X_{1} \cdot X_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$

donde superemos implicitamente que $\tilde{I}(\theta)$ porce inversa.

Por otra parte sabermos que dados dos vectores alectorios $V y W$

resulta:

 $COV(V+W) = COV(V) + COV(W) + E((V-E(V))(W-E(W)^{t})$

+ E ((W-E(W)) (V-E(V)))

n'empre que estes existan.

Por tanto tendremos:

$$cov_{o}(Y) = cov_{o}(u) + cov_{o}(\Delta_{o}\widetilde{I}^{-1}o) \frac{\partial lu\widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}o)}{\partial o})$$

$$- E_{o}(u(\frac{\partial lu\widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}o)}{\partial o})^{t}\widetilde{I}^{-1}(o) \Delta_{o}^{t})$$

$$- E_{o}(\Delta_{o}\widetilde{I}^{-1}(o) \frac{\partial lu\widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}o)}{\partial o} u^{t})$$

pero

$$cov_{\theta}(\Delta_{\theta}\widetilde{\mathbf{I}}^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta}) = E_{\theta}(\Delta_{\theta}\widetilde{\mathbf{I}}^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta}).$$

$$= \Delta_{\theta}\widetilde{\mathbf{I}}^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta}(\frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta})^{\frac{1}{2}}\widetilde{\mathbf{I}}^{-1}(\theta) \Delta_{\theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \Delta_{\theta}\widetilde{\mathbf{I}}^{-1}(\theta) \frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta}(\frac{\partial luf(x_{1}-x_{m_{1}}\theta)}{\partial \theta})^{\frac{1}{2}}\widetilde{\mathbf{I}}^{-1}(\theta) \Delta_{\theta}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{I}}(\theta)$$

$$= \Delta_{o} \widetilde{I}_{o} \Delta_{o}^{t}$$

mientras que

$$E_{0}\left(\mathcal{U}\left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^{t}\widetilde{I}^{-1}(\theta)\Delta_{\theta}^{t}\right) =$$

$$=E_{0}\left(\mathcal{U}\left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^{t}\widetilde{I}^{-1}(\theta)\Delta_{\theta}^{t}\right) =$$

$$= \Delta_{\theta} \widetilde{\mathsf{I}}^{-1}(\theta) \Delta_{\theta}^{\mathsf{t}}$$

En
$$\left(\Delta_{\theta} \widetilde{I}^{-}(\theta) \xrightarrow{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(X_{i}-X_{m_{i}}\theta)} u^{\dagger}\right) = \Delta_{\theta} \widetilde{I}^{-}(\theta) \Delta_{\theta}^{\dagger}$$

Par tanto:

Además, como
$$\widetilde{I}(0) = m I(0)$$
 resulta que $\widetilde{I}(0)^{-1} = \frac{1}{m} I(0)^{-1}$

Al ser $(ov_{\phi}(Y))$, como cualquier matriz de covariantas, de finida o servidefinida positiva, tendremos:

$$0 \le cov_{\theta}(Y) = cov_{\theta}(u) - \frac{1}{m} \Delta_{\theta} I(\theta)^{-1} \Delta_{\theta}^{t}$$

o de forma equivalente

$$cov_{\theta}(u) \gg \frac{1}{m} \Delta_{\theta} I_{\theta}^{-1} \Delta_{\theta}^{t}$$
 (16)

donde hemos escrito I_{θ} en ver de $I(\theta)$ por nimplicidad. En el coso que U rea insergado, $\Delta_{\theta} = I_m$ (la identificad m $\times m_{\theta}$) por tanto tendremos:

$$cov_{\theta}(u) \gg \frac{1}{m} I_{\theta}^{-1}$$
 (17)

OBSERVACION :

OBSERVACION FINAL:

Puede comprobarse que si U es tal que puede escribirse como:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial \ln f(x_i, \theta)}{\partial \theta} = K(0, n) \left(\mathcal{U}(x_i, x_m) - \theta \right)$$
 (18)

donde K es una matriz m×m no ningular, entouces:

ll es insesgado para o y ademas alcanza la cota de Cramér-Rao

Observar que sise umple (18), como $E_{\theta}(\frac{\partial ln f(x_{i}, 0)}{\partial x_{\theta}}) = 0$ resulta

> $O = E_{\theta} \left(K(\theta, m) \left(\mathcal{U}(x_1 - x_m) - \theta \right) \right) = K(\theta, m) \left(E_{\theta} \left(\mathcal{U}(x_1 - x_m) \right) - \theta \right)$ por tanto al ner K(O,n) regular,

> > $0 = E_0(u(x_1 - x_n)) - \theta = B(\Phi)$

U es insesgado: B(0) = 0 y Do, la matriz introducted en ha página 8, es $\Delta_0 = I_m$ (identidad mixm)

Ademas, observar que $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \ln f(x_i \theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \ln f(x_i - x_m, \theta)}{\partial \theta}$ introducted en ha página 8, es $\Delta_0 = I_m$ (identidad mixm)

no confinedir con

les matriz de información de fixter I_{θ} , etc.

de la v.a.

for tanto, tomando covariantas tendramos:

$$cov_{\theta}\left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right) = E_{\theta}\left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta}\left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$= \widetilde{I}(\theta) \qquad \qquad (y=q_{ne})$$

$$= E_{\theta}\left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}+x_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta}\right) = 0$$

for tunto

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{I}(0) &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \left(\mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) \right) = \\ &= K(\theta_{1}m) cov_{\theta} \left(\mathcal{U} \right) K(\theta_{1}m)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (19) \\ &= K(\theta_{1}m) cov_{\theta} \left(\mathcal{U} \right) K(\theta_{1}m)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (19) \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\ &= cov_{\theta} \left(K(\theta_{1}m) \mathcal{U}(x_{1}-x_{m}) - \theta \right) = \\$$

Por otra parte, de (18) obtenenas:

$$\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(X_{1}-X_{m} \theta)}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(X_{1}-X_{m} | \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^{t} = K(\theta,m) \left(\mathcal{U}(X_{1}-X_{m}) - \theta \right) \left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(X_{1}-X_{m} | \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^{t}$$

tomando esperanzas

$$\widetilde{I}(\theta) = K(\theta, m) E_{\theta} \left((\mathcal{U}(x_1 - x_m) - \theta) \left(\frac{\partial \operatorname{ln} f(x_1 - x_m, \theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^{t} \right)$$
 (20)

Escribiendo matriciz mente (1), teniendo en arenta que B(0) = 0 y $\Delta_m = I$, resulta:

$$I_{m} = E_{\theta} \left((u-\theta) \left(\frac{\partial \ln \widetilde{f}(x_{1}-x_{m},\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right)^{t} \right) \quad (21)$$

por tanto combinando (20) y (21) resulta:

$$\widetilde{I}(\theta) = K(0,m) I_m = K(0,m)$$
 (22)

En otres palabras, ni U satisface la condicion (18) concluimos que U es insesgado y $coV_{\theta}(u) = \widetilde{I}_{\theta}^{-1} = \frac{1}{n}I_{\theta}$

NOTA: observer que ni re cumple (18), entonces $K(0,n) = \widetilde{I}(0) = n I(0) \quad (23)$