Statistical Methods, Exercise 6

$$L\left(\frac{3}{2}t;\frac{3}{3}, T_{112}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(t_i; T_{112}) = \left(\frac{(n 2)^n}{T_{1/2}}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{(n 2)^n}{T_{1/2}}, \frac{3}{2}t_i\right)$$

$$(n L = n Cn \left(\frac{Cn2}{T_{1/2}}\right) - \frac{Cn2}{T_{1/2}} \stackrel{?}{=} t;$$

b)
$$\frac{1}{100} \left(\ln L = n \frac{\gamma_{1/2}}{\ln 2} \left(- \frac{\ln 2}{\gamma_{1/2}} \right) + \frac{\ln 2}{\gamma_{1/2}} \frac{2}{i=1} t_i \right)$$

$$= -\frac{n}{\gamma_{1/2}} + \frac{\ln 2}{\gamma_{1/2}} \stackrel{?}{=} 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

=>
$$\hat{J}_{1/2} = l_1 2 \frac{1}{n} \frac{2}{1} + l_1 = l_1 2 < t >$$

$$\langle \hat{\gamma}_{1/2} \rangle = \int_{1/2}^{1} L(2t; 3, \gamma_{1/2}) \lambda t_1 ... \lambda t_n$$

$$= \left(\frac{(n2)^n}{T_{1/2}}\right)^n \frac{L_{n}2}{n} \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} t_i & \exp\left(-\frac{(n2)^n}{T_{1/2}} \frac{n}{2} t_k\right) dt_1 \dots dt_n \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\ln 2\right)^n}{\left(\frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}}\right)^n} \frac{\ln 2}{\ln 2} \int_{i=1}^{n} t_i \int_{k=1}^{n} \exp\left(-\frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}} t_k\right) dt_1 \dots dt_n$$

$$= \left(\frac{(n2)^n}{T_{1/2}}\right)^n \frac{L_{n}^2}{n} \stackrel{?}{\underset{i=1}{\stackrel{}{=}}} \left(\stackrel{\checkmark}{\underset{\circ}{=}} t \exp\left(-\frac{C_{n}^2}{T_{1/2}} t\right) dt \right) \left(\stackrel{\checkmark}{\underset{\circ}{=}} exp\left(-\frac{C_{n}^2}{T_{1/2}} t\right) dt \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{(n 2)^{n}}{T_{1/2}}\right)^{n} \frac{L_{n} 2}{n} n \left(\frac{T_{1/2}}{(n 2)^{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{T_{1/2}}{(n 2)^{2}}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{((n 2)^{n+1}}{T_{1/2}} \frac{(T_{1/2})^{n+1}}{((n 2)^{n+1}} = T_{1/2}$$