Properties of estimators: MSE and Bias trade-off MSE of an estimator of for O is $MSE(\hat{\Theta}) = E(\hat{\Theta} - \Theta)^2$ Bias of an estimator O for O B(ô) = FO - O

Proposition 1: $MSE(\hat{\Theta}) = E[(\hat{\Theta} - \hat{\Theta})^2] = Var(\hat{\Theta}) + B^2$

Proof

Remarks (1)



Methods for estimating parameters

Definition:

Let x_1 , x_n be a from a distribution $F(x_1, 0)$ which can be discrete

or continuous The function $L(x_1, 0) \times f(x_1, 0) \times \dots \times f$

The method of Maximum Likelihood Des: the value & from sample space A for which L(x,0)
obtains its largest value withing A is called maximum likelihood estimate (MLE) of O argrax L(x, b) OMLE Defi the logarithmic like lihood function $I(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Q}) = \ln(L(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{Q})) = \int_{i=1}^{n} \ln f(x_i, \mathbf{Q})$ * Important for MLE we make an assumption about type of distribution



The Method of Least Squares Let $X_1, X_2, ..., X_n$ be a sample from distribution with mean $E(X) = \mu(0)$ where $\mu(\theta)$ is a known function and D an unknown parameter with parameter Space A Let $\Phi(\Phi) = \sum_{i=1}^{2} (x_i - \mu(\Phi))^2$ be the sum of squares of the Leviations of the observations from ulo) Det: the value D, for which Q(D) obtains its minimal value within A, is called the LS estimate of Q OLS = arg min Q(0) OeA * We assume the form of mean of random variable



le rique 03 : Baxerol Meroj maximadinoro upulgorogotus (Pienepa)] X = (X2, Xn) - pacipeg-e usb runa, zagabaenal raparesparu & =(v), (h) lige metrige: nogsupaen rapametpor Box Sopker tokun Sparson 200 lepothogs voupenue bosopier pranceira nora Houpinep ean pacope gucaperoe $Po(X_1,...,X_n) = Po(X=X_1) \cdot Po(X=X_2) \cdot ... \cdot P(X=X_n)$ rezabilerance cay2-e Benevelener Pyringe ypelsonogotae L(X, D) ras-ae Pyringe $L(X,Q) = \prod P(X=X_i)$ guenpetral pacapeg-c lo rapropurrection q-cès upubosonogobre $en L(\overline{X}, \theta)$

Zameronal y= lnx bozpacoulo uxx P-l e upouje la Bropour cryrier ux mouse Oughkon Minica makonoro pasyonogotus & hazobaltal znaronne D you notopour 200 L governer randrousers 300 mars p-x Sharemink Uyer njulogur e 97-19 X 2 2 -- 1 X 2 ognikan Tring 1 JX=(X2, ,Xn) no pacy-a Repaccióna c neighection napariespon >0 $X \in \Pi_X : P(X=X_i) = \frac{X_i}{X_i \cdot 1} \in X_i \in M_{263}$ $L(X, \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda^{x_i}}{X_{i,1}} e^{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda^{n} \cdot X}{\prod_{i=1}^{n} X_{i,1}} e^{-n\lambda}$ ln L(X, A) = nx ln A - Elnxi! - n A

As
$$\ln L(\vec{X}, \lambda) = \frac{n\vec{X}}{\lambda} - n = 0 = 0$$

As $\ln L(\vec{X}, \lambda) = \frac{n\vec{X}}{\lambda} - n = 0 = 0$

As $\ln L(\vec{X}, \lambda) = -\frac{n\vec{X}}{\lambda^2} < 0 = 0$

A = \vec{X} - \vec{X} -

 $L(X, 9, 6) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(x_{i}-a)^{2}}{6\sqrt{2\pi}} = \frac{1}{26\pi} =$

 $f_{a,o^2}(x) = \frac{1}{01211} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{20^2}}$

$$\frac{d}{da} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1}{262} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2(X_i - a)(-1) = \frac{1}{62} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1}{262} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{62} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1}{62} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{62} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1}{62} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{62} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1}{62} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{62} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1}{62} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{62} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1}{62} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{62} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1}{62} \ln L(\bar{X}, a, \bar{V}) = -\frac{1$$

Var

 $\frac{1}{n} \leq (xi-q)^2$

Crienjethan Oylnker

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1 - 1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 4}} \right)^{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 4}} = 0$

palmo reprioro. $\vec{J} \vec{X} = (X_1, -, X_n)$ us U(0;0), 270 Kararo/xoney unolphana Houri ocyleum de une une marantole ce marceraradonoro apologonogone a) perogon nomentol $\frac{1}{X} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $EX = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{0}{2}$ O = 2X no money moments D0* = D) me royen manc upulg-e X > 0 $0\overline{505n}$ -n $X_{(n)} = max(X_1, ..., X_n)$ -nockey uppopulate corner- Ken

Tpunep 3

Deno, so marcinantono anoroque apri
$$X_{n}$$

$$\widehat{Q} = X_{n}$$

1.
$$O^{\star} = 2X$$
 reconeujo name σ_{i} ε

$$EO^{\star} = E2X = 2EX = 2EX = 0$$

$$EO^* = E2X = 2EX = 2EX = 6$$

 $E(O^* - O)^2 = DO^* = D2X = 4DX = 6$

$$= 4 \frac{DX}{n} = \frac{4}{n} \frac{D^2}{12} = \frac{0^2}{3n}$$

2.
$$\chi_{(n)} = \max(\chi_{(n)}, \ldots, \chi_n)$$

 $F_{X_{(n)}} = P(\chi_{(n)} \leq \chi) = P(\chi_{(n)}, \ldots, \chi_n)$

 $P(X_n \leq X) = (F(X))^n$

upin
$$X \in W(0,0)$$
,

 $F(X) = \begin{cases} 0, 0 < 0 \\ \times & 0 \end{cases}$

Ryungue

peop e

1, $X > 0$

1, $X > 0$
 $X = 0$

$$\widehat{O} = \frac{n+1}{n} \widehat{X} = \frac{n+1}{n} \widehat{X}(n) - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\widehat{O} = \frac{n+1}{n} \widehat{X}(n) - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} n \\ n \end{array}\right]^{2} = \left[\begin{array}{c} (n+1)^{2} \\ n \end{array}\right] \times \left(\begin{array}{c} n \\ n \end{array}\right]^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} n \\ n \end{array}\right)^{2} = \left(\begin{array}{c} n \\ n \end{array}\right)$$

$$E = \left[\frac{(n+1)^2}{n} \times \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \right] = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \times \frac{$$

$$=\frac{(n+1)^2}{n}\frac{X^{n+2}}{n+2}\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{n}\frac{X^{n+2}}{n+2}$$

 $\frac{O^2}{n(n+2)}$

D0* = 0

 $E(\tilde{Q} - Q)^{2} = Va - \tilde{Q} = D\tilde{Q} = E\tilde{Q}^{2} - (E\tilde{Q})^{2} = \frac{(n+L)^{2} \cdot \tilde{Q}^{2}}{n(n+2)} - \tilde{Q}^{2} = \tilde{Q}^{2} \left(\frac{\mu^{2} + 2\kappa + 1 - \mu^{2} - 2\kappa}{n(n+2)}\right)^{2}$