

תרגיל בית 2:

מגישים:

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שאלה 1:

סעיף 1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 MSE(\hat{\theta}) &= E\left[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2\right] = E\left[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}) + E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2\right] = \\
 &= E\left[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2 + (E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2 + 2(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))\right] = \\
 &= E\left[(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))^2\right] + E\left[(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)^2\right] + 2E\left[(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))\right] = \\
 &= Var(\hat{\theta}) + Bias(\hat{\theta}, \theta) + 2E(\hat{\theta} - E(\hat{\theta}))E\left[(E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta)\right] = \\
 &= Var(\hat{\theta}) + Bias(\hat{\theta})
 \end{aligned}$$

סעיף 2.

$$plug\ in\ estimator\ for\ p: \hat{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{Var(\hat{p})} = \sqrt{Var\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Var(x_i)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} n \cdot p(1-p)} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

$$, C_n = (\hat{p}_n - \varepsilon_n, \hat{p}_n + \varepsilon_n)$$

לפי אי שיוון הופדינג

$$P(|p - \hat{p}_n| \geq \varepsilon_n) \geq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{d_n}\right), \quad d_n = (1-p) - p = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$1 - P(|p - \hat{p}_n| \geq \varepsilon_n) \leq 1 - 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{1}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(|p - \hat{p}_n| \leq \varepsilon_n) \leq 1 - 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{1}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(p \in C_n) \leq 1 - 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{1}\right) = 1 - \alpha \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\alpha = 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{d_n}\right) \Leftrightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = -2n\varepsilon_n^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon_n^2 = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)}{2n} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_n = \sqrt{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)}{2n}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{confidence of } 90\% \Leftarrow \varepsilon_n = \sqrt{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{0.1}\right)}{2n}} = \frac{1.224}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{confidence of } 95\% \Leftarrow \varepsilon_n = \sqrt{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{0.05}\right)}{2n}} = \frac{1.358}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{confidence of } 99\% \Leftarrow \varepsilon_n = \sqrt{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{0.01}\right)}{2n}} = \frac{1.627}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\text{plug in estimator for } p: \hat{p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{p})} = \sqrt{\text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} n \cdot p(1-p)} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

$$\text{plug in estimator for } (p-q): \hat{r} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{r})} = \sqrt{\text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(x_i - y_i)} = \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} n \cdot \{p(1-p) - q(1-q)\}} = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p) - q(1-q)}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

נגדיר $\tilde{C}_n = (\hat{r}_n - \varepsilon_n, \hat{r}_n + \varepsilon_n)$, $r = p - q$,

לפי אי שיון הופדינג

$$P(|r - \hat{r}_n| \geq \varepsilon_n) \geq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{d_n}\right),$$

$$\tilde{d}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [(1+1) - (0-1)]^2 = \frac{9}{n} \quad \{\text{since } 0-1 \leq p-q \leq 1+1\}$$

\Leftrightarrow

\Leftrightarrow

$$1 - P(|r - \hat{r}_n| \geq \varepsilon_n) \leq 1 - 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{\tilde{d}_n}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(|r - \hat{r}_n| \leq \varepsilon_n) \leq 1 - 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{\tilde{d}_n}\right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$P(p \in C_n) \leq 1 - 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{\tilde{d}_n}\right) = 1 - \alpha \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\alpha = 2 \exp\left(-\frac{2n\varepsilon_n^2}{\tilde{d}_n}\right) \Leftrightarrow \tilde{d}_n \ln\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = -2n\varepsilon_n^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon_n^2 = \frac{\tilde{d}_n \ln\left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)}{2n} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_n = \sqrt{\frac{9 \ln\left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)}{2n^2}}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{confidence of } 90\% \Leftarrow \varepsilon_n = \sqrt{\frac{9 \ln\left(\frac{2}{0.1}\right)}{2n^2}} = \frac{3.67}{n}$$

סעיף 3.

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \{L(\theta)\}$$

$$L(\theta) = p(D | \theta) = p(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N | \theta) \stackrel{iid}{=} \prod_{k=1}^N p(X_k | \theta) = \prod_{k=1}^N \left\{ \binom{10}{X_k} \theta^{X_k} \cdot (1-\theta)^{(10-X_k)} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$l(\theta) = \log_e [L(\theta)] = \sum_{k=1}^N \log \left\{ \binom{10}{X_k} \theta^{X_k} \cdot (1-\theta)^{(10-X_k)} \right\} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \log \left\{ \binom{10}{X_k} \right\} + \log(\theta^{X_k}) + \log((1-\theta)^{(10-X_k)}) =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ \log \binom{10}{X_k} + X_k \log(\theta) + (10 - X_k) \log(1-\theta) \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left\{ \log \binom{10}{X_k} + X_k \log(\theta) + (10 - X_k) \log(1-\theta) \right\} =$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^N \left\{ X_k \frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{X_k - 10}{1-\theta} \right\} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{1-\theta} \right) \sum_{k=1}^N X_k = \frac{10N}{1-\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-\theta)\theta} \sum_{k=1}^N X_k = \frac{10N}{1-\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^N X_k = 10N \Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{10N}{\sum_{k=1}^N X_k}}$$

סעיף 4.

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{F}_n &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i \leq x\} \quad , \quad \text{fixed } F_X(x) \\
E(\hat{F}_n) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i \leq x\}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[I\{X_i \leq x\}] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x) = \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n F_X(x) = \frac{1}{n} n F_X(x) = F_X(x) \\
\text{Var}(\hat{F}_n) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i \leq x\}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}[I\{X_i \leq x\}] = \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n 1^2 \cdot P(X_i \leq x) - 1 \cdot P^2(X_i \leq x) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n F_X(x) - F_X^2(x) = \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} n (F_X(x) - F_X^2(x)) = \frac{1}{n} (F_X(x) - F_X^2(x))
\end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow using CLT:

$$\frac{\hat{F}_n - E(\hat{F}_n)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(\hat{F}_n)}} = \frac{\hat{F}_n - F_X(x)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} (F_X(x) - F_X^2(x))}} = \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{F}_n - F_X(x)}{\sqrt{(F_X(x) - F_X^2(x))}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0,1)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\sqrt{n} [\hat{F}_n - F_X(x)] \xrightarrow{D} N(0, (F_X(x) - F_X^2(x)))$$

סעיף 5.

$$P_F\left(\sup_x |\hat{F}_n(x) - F(x)| > \varepsilon\right) \leq C(k) \exp(-n\varepsilon^2) \quad , \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\alpha = C(k) \exp(-n\varepsilon^2) \Rightarrow \ln\left(\frac{\alpha}{C(k)}\right) = -n\varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{C(k)}{\alpha}\right) = \varepsilon^2 \Rightarrow \varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \ln\left(\frac{C(k)}{\alpha}\right)}$$

סעיף 6.

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{F}_n &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i \leq x\} \\
E(\hat{F}_n) &= E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i \leq x\}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[I\{X_i \leq x\}] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n P(X_i \leq x) = \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n F_X(x) = \frac{1}{n} n F_X(x) = F_X(x) \\
Var(\hat{F}_n) &= Var\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I\{X_i \leq x\}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Var[I\{X_i \leq x\}] = \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n 1^2 \cdot P(X_i \leq x) - 1 \cdot P^2(X_i \leq x) = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n F_X(x) - F_X^2(x) = \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} n (F_X(x) - F_X^2(x)) = \frac{1}{n} (F_X(x) - F_X^2(x))
\end{aligned}$$

שאלה 2:

סעיף 1.

נמצא את המשערך עבור $E[K]$ -

$$E[K] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K dF(K) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K dF(K) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N K_i$$

סעיף 2.

$$\hat{p}_3 = P(K=3) = P(K \leq 3) - P(K \leq 2) = F(3) - F(2)$$

$$\hat{F}_N(k) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I_{\{K_i \leq k\}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\hat{p}_3 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I_{\{K_i \leq 3\}} - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I_{\{K_i \leq 2\}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I_{\{K_i = 3\}}$$

סעיף 3.

$$, C_N(k) = (\hat{F}_N(k) - \varepsilon_n, \hat{F}_N(k) + \varepsilon_n), \text{ נגדיר}$$

$$P(F \in C_n) = P(|F - \hat{F}_N| \leq \varepsilon_n)$$

$$P(F \notin C_n) \leq P_F \left(\sup_k |\hat{F}_N(k) - F(k)| > \varepsilon \right) \stackrel{DKW}{\leq} 2 \exp(-2n\varepsilon^2)$$

\Rightarrow

$$P(F \in C_n) \geq 1 - 2 \exp(-2n\varepsilon^2) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\varepsilon_n = \sqrt{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)}{2N}} = \sqrt{\frac{\ln\left(\frac{2}{0.05}\right)}{2 \cdot 100}} \cong 0.136$$

$$\Rightarrow |F(k) - \hat{F}_N(k)| \leq \varepsilon_n$$

$$\Rightarrow -\varepsilon_n \leq F(k) - \hat{F}_N(k) \leq \varepsilon_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{F}_N(k) - \varepsilon_n \leq F(k) \leq \varepsilon_n + \hat{F}_N(k)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\hat{F}_N(3) - \varepsilon_n - (\varepsilon_n + \hat{F}_N(2)) \leq \hat{p}_3 = F(3) - F(2) \leq \varepsilon_n + \hat{F}_N(3) - (\hat{F}_N(2) - \varepsilon_n)$$

$$\hat{F}_N(3) - \varepsilon_n - (\varepsilon_n + \hat{F}_N(2)) \leq \hat{p}_3 \leq \varepsilon_n + \hat{F}_N(3) - (\hat{F}_N(2) - \varepsilon_n)$$

$$\hat{F}_N(3) - \hat{F}_N(2) - 2\varepsilon_n \leq \hat{p}_3 \leq \hat{F}_N(3) - \hat{F}_N(2) + 2\varepsilon_n$$

$$\frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{N=100} I_{\{K_i=3\}} - 0.272 \leq \hat{p}_3 \leq \frac{1}{100} \sum_{i=1}^{N=100} I_{\{K_i=3\}} + 0.272$$

סעיף 4.

$$K \sim \text{Geom}(p)$$

$$\hat{p}_{MLE} = \arg \max_{p \in P} L(p)$$

$$L(p) = P(K_1, K_2, \dots, K_N | p) = \prod_{i=1}^N P(K_i | p) = \prod_{i=1}^N (1-p)^{K_i-1} p$$

$$l(p) = \log(L(p)) = \sum_{i=1}^N (K_i - 1) \log(1-p) + \log(p)$$

$$\frac{\partial l(p)}{\partial p} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[(K_i - 1) \frac{1}{p-1} + \frac{1}{p} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{p-1} \sum_{i=1}^N [(K_i - 1)] = -N \frac{1}{p}$$

$$p \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N [K_i] - N \right\} = -N(p-1) = N - Np$$

$$p \left(\sum_{i=1}^N [K_i] \right) = N$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{p}_{MLE} = \frac{N}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^N [K_i] \right)}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{p} \Rightarrow \hat{\mu}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{\hat{p}_{MLE}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N [K_i]}{N}$$

סעיף 5.

$$P(K \text{ is odd}) = P\{K \mid k \bmod 2 = 1, k \in \text{Natural}\} =$$

$$= \sum_k (1-p)^{k-1} \cdot p = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{2i-1-1} p = p \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (1-p)^{2(i-1)} =$$

$$= \frac{p}{(1-p)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(1-p)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow [P(K \text{ is odd})]_{MLE} = \left[\frac{p}{(1-p)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-(1-p)^2} \right]_{p=\hat{p}_{MLE}}$$