

$$MSE_{\theta}(T_m) = \text{Var}_{\theta}(T_m) + \underbrace{b_{\theta}(T_m)^2}_0$$

$$\sqrt{m}(T_m - h(\theta)) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \text{Var}_{\theta}(T_m))$$

$\downarrow \bar{x}_m$ $\downarrow \text{Var}(X_i)$

TLC $T_m = \sum Y_i \rightarrow E[Y_i] = \mu; \text{Var}(Y_i) = \sigma^2$

$$\frac{T_m - E[T_m]}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(T_m)}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$T_m \sim \mathcal{N}\left(\underbrace{E[T_m]}_{m\mu}, \underbrace{\text{Var}(T_m)}_{m\sigma^2}\right)$$

Dacă T_m este EVM pt. $h(\theta)$ atunci $\sqrt{m}(T_m - h(\theta)) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{I_1(h(\theta))})$

Calculați MSE, comparați estimatorii

Asem doi estimatori $\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2 \rightarrow$ comparați estimatorii

$$MSE_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_1) = g_1(\theta)$$

$$MSE_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_2) = g_2(\theta)$$

$$g_1(\theta) \geq g_2(\theta) \rightarrow \text{pe ce intervale?}$$

Exemplu
 $X \sim B(10, \theta), \hat{\theta}_1 = \frac{X}{10}, \hat{\theta}_2 = \frac{X+1}{12}$

$$\theta \in (0, 1)$$

$$E_{\theta}[\hat{\theta}_1] = \frac{1}{10} E_{\theta}[X] = \frac{10\theta}{10} = \theta \text{ nepăsat} \Rightarrow b_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_1) = 0$$

$$E_{\theta}[\hat{\theta}_2] = \frac{E_{\theta}[X+1]}{12} = \frac{10\theta+1}{12}$$

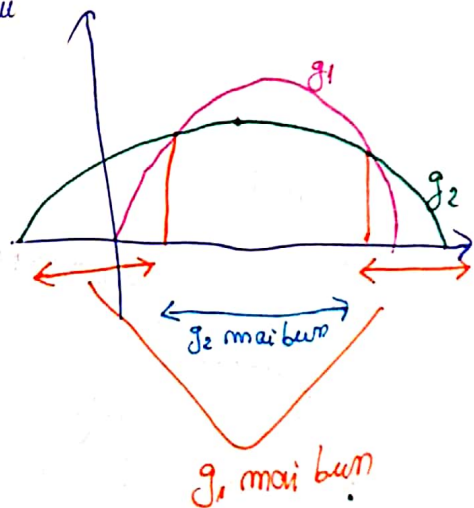
$$b_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{10\theta+1}{12} - \theta$$

$$\text{Var}_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \text{Var}_{\theta}\left(\frac{X}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{100} \text{Var}_{\theta}(X) = \frac{1}{100} \cdot 10\theta(1-\theta) = \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{10}$$

$$MSE_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_1) = \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{10} \text{ (este un est. nepăsat)}$$

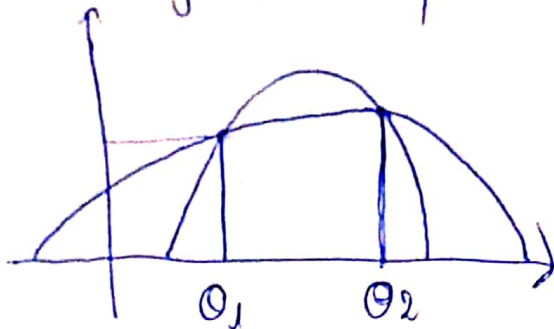
$$\text{Var}_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{1}{144} \text{Var}_{\theta}(X+1) = \frac{1}{144} \text{Var}_{\theta}(X) = \frac{1}{144} 10\theta(1-\theta)$$

$$MSE_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \frac{10\theta(1-\theta)}{144} + \left(\frac{10\theta+1}{12} - \theta\right)^2 \rightarrow \text{media}$$



$$MSE_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_1) = MSE_{\theta}(\hat{\theta}_2) \Big|_{\theta \in \Theta_{1,2}} \Rightarrow \Theta_{1,2}$$

ec. de grad 2



asimptotic \rightarrow mo. uitate la
varianțe

\rightarrow cel cu varianțe mai mici

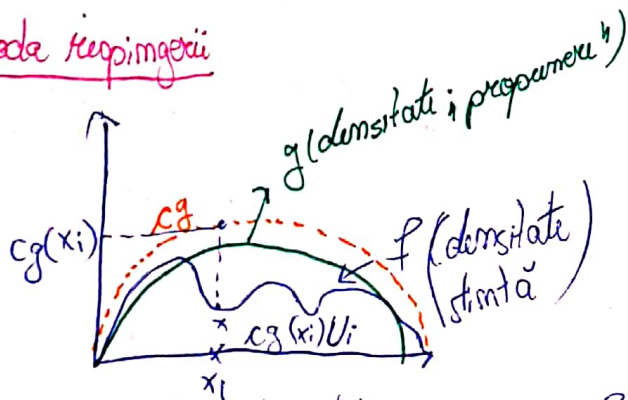
Metoda directă $X \sim f_{\theta}(x)$

Să calculați $F_{\theta}(x)$

- Să calculați fct. cuantile $F_{\theta}^{-1}(u)$
- Th. de universalitate a rep. uniforme

gem $U \sim U[0,1] \Rightarrow F_{\theta}^{-1}(U)$ care au aceeași rep. cu X

Metoda respingerii



Pass 1 Găsiți o densitate din care știți să
generați observații („propunere”)

Notăm $Y \sim f$, Știm să gem. $X \sim g$. Există const. $c \geq 1$ a.î. $f \leq cg$

Trebuie să det. const. c .

(în R)

traverse grafic pentru
metoda directă / respingere
histogramă

Estimatorul de verosimilitate max. atunci când $f_\theta, \theta \in [0, 1]$

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \sim \mathcal{U}([0, 1], \theta > 0)$$

$$f_\theta(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x) \rightarrow \text{densitatea}$$

$$L_m(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_m) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_\theta(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^m \left[\frac{1}{\theta} \mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x_i) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\theta^m} \prod_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x_i)$$

$$\mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, \theta] \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & \theta \geq x \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases} = \mathbb{1}_{[x, \infty)}(\theta)$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{[0, \theta]}(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{[x_i, \infty)}(\theta)$$

$$\mathbb{1}_{[x_i, \infty)}(\theta) \times \mathbb{1}_{[x_j, \infty)}(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1, & \theta \geq x_i \text{ și } \theta \geq x_j \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1, & \theta \geq \max\{x_i, x_j\} \\ 0, & \text{altfel} \end{cases}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{[x_i, \infty)}(\theta) = \mathbb{1}_{[x_{(m)}, \infty)}(\theta) \quad \text{unde } x_{(m)} = \max\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$$

Atunci când $f_\theta(x) = g(\theta, x) \mathbb{1}_{(a(\theta), b(\theta))}(x)$

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{(a(\theta), b(\theta))}(x_i) = \mathbb{1}_{(a(\theta), b(\theta))}(\theta)$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{[\theta, \theta+1]}(x_i)$$

$$\theta \leq x_i \leq \theta+1, \text{ c\u00e2t\u00e2 } x_{i-1} \leq \theta \leq x_i$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]}(\theta) = \mathbb{1}_{\bigcap_{i=1}^m [x_{i-1}, x_i]}(\theta)$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\theta) \times \mathcal{B}(\theta) = \mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B}(\theta)$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^m [x_{i-1}, x_i] = [x_{(m)} - 1, x_{(1)}]$$

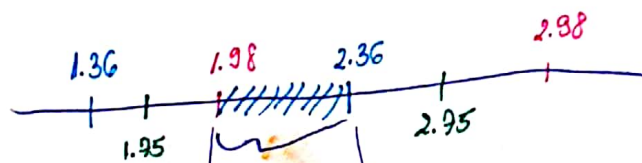
$$\prod_{i=1}^m \mathbb{1}_{[\theta, \theta+1]}(x_i) = \mathbb{1}_{[x_{(m)} - 1, x_{(1)}]}(\theta)$$

Random, $x_i \sim \mathcal{U}[0, 1]$

$$L_m(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_m) = \frac{1}{m} \log \left[\frac{f(x_{(m)}; \theta)}{f(x_{(m)}; +\infty)} \right]$$

$$\hat{\theta}_m = \arg \max_{\theta \in \Theta} L_m(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_m) \rightarrow \text{max.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 2.95 & [x_{1-1}, x_1] &= [1.95, 2.95] \\ x_2 &= 2.36 & [x_{2-1}, x_2] &= [1.36, 2.36] \\ x_3 &= 2.98 & [x_{3-1}, x_3] &= [1.36, 2.98] \end{aligned}$$



cea mai mare
valoare dintre
 $x_{1-1}, x_{2-1}, \dots, x_{m-1}$

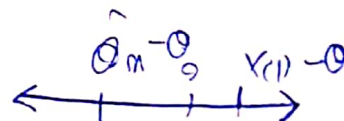
cea mai mică valoare
dintre x_1, \dots, x_m

Consistență $\theta \in \mathcal{U}[0, 1]$ $x_1, \dots, x_m \sim \mathcal{U}[0, 1]$

$$x_{(m)} - 1 \leq \hat{\theta}_m \leq x_{(1)}$$

$$x_{(m)} - 1 - \theta \leq \hat{\theta}_m - \theta \leq x_{(1)} - \theta$$

$$E_0[(\hat{\theta}_m - \theta)^2] \leq (x_{(1)} - \theta)^2 + (x_{(m)} - 1 - \theta)^2$$



$$\begin{aligned} x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m &\longrightarrow \hat{\theta}_m \text{ observat} \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow &\quad \downarrow \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m}{m} \\ x_1(\omega) \quad x_2(\omega) \quad x_m(\omega) &\quad \text{AM} \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_m = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_m}{m}$$

Metode de construcție

1) Met. momentilor

momentele empirice = mom. teoretice

$$E[x_1] = \bar{x}_m$$

$$g_1(\theta) \in \bar{x}_m$$

$$g_1(\theta)$$

$$(0, 0)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_m = g_1^{-1}(\bar{x}_m)$$

Ex. Dacă $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\begin{cases} g_1(\theta) = E[x_1] = \bar{x}_m \\ g_2(\theta) = E[x_1^2] = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{m} \end{cases}$$

2) Metoda verosimilității maxime

$$L_m(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_\theta(x_i) \quad \ell_m(\theta) = \log L_m$$

$$\hat{\theta}_m = \arg \max_{\theta} L_m(\theta) = \arg \max_{\theta} \ell_m(\theta)$$

3) Met. cuantilelor

$$\hat{x}_m(p) = F_\theta^{-1}(p) \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{cuantila} \\ \text{empirică} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{cuantila} \\ \text{teoretică} \end{matrix}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_m = h_p^{-1}(\hat{x}_m(p)) \quad p \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{4}; \frac{3}{4} \right\}$$

\uparrow prima cuantila Q_1
 \downarrow a treia cuantila Q_3
 mediana

$$\hat{x}_m(p) \xrightarrow{\text{a.s.}} x_p \quad (LNM)$$

F_θ derivabilă în x_p (atunci când $F_\theta \rightarrow$ (în special în x_p)

$$\text{TLC} \quad \sqrt{m}(\hat{x}_m(p) - x_p) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{p(1-p)}{f^2(x_p)}\right)$$

deplasare \rightarrow media

consistență \rightarrow converge la valoare care o estimează

normalitate asimpt. \rightarrow de fel, se ajunge la o normală "dusă"

"comparație asimptotică" \rightarrow cel cu varianța cea mai mică

$$X|X>a$$

Să generăm $Y \sim X$ și să păstrăm $Y > a$

(ex. 1 examen)

while

Pt. o obs. avem nevoie de N repetiții unde $N \sim \text{Geom}(P(Y>a))$

$$E[N] = \frac{1}{P(Y>a)}$$

~~$Y = \text{gen } X$~~

$\text{gen } Y = \text{function}(a) \{$

$Y = \text{gen } X$

while ($Y < a$)

$Y = \text{gen } X$

end.

return (Y)

}

Dacă a este foarte mare atunci $P(Y>a)$ este foarte mică și avem nevoie de un nr. f. mare de obs. va să obținem Δ obs. din $X|X>a$.

$$b) U \sim \mathcal{U}[0,1]$$

$$T = F^{-1}(\underbrace{F(a) + (1-F(a))U}_{\geq F(a)} \text{ fct. crescătoare})$$

$$P(T \leq t)$$

pt. $t > a$

$$F(a) + (1-F(a))U \geq F(a)$$

$$T = F^{-1}(F(a) + (1-F(a))U) \geq a$$

$$F_T(t) = P(T \leq t) = P(F^{-1}(F(a) + (1-F(a))U) \leq t)$$

$$= P(F(a) + (1-F(a))U \leq F(t))$$

$$= P\left(U \leq \frac{F(t) - F(a)}{1 - F(a)}\right)$$

$$U \sim \mathcal{U}([0,1]) \quad F_U(u) = u, u \in [0,1]$$

$$F_T(t) = \frac{F(t) - F(a)}{1 - F(a)} = \frac{P(X \leq t) - P(X \leq a)}{P(X > a)} = \frac{P(a < X \leq t)}{P(X > a)} \quad \Delta$$

Δ

$$F_T(t) = \frac{P(X \leq t) - P(X \leq a)}{P(X > a)} = \frac{P(a < X \leq t)}{P(X > a)} = P(X \leq t | X > a)$$

$$U \sim U[0,1]$$

$$\text{Hence } T = F^{-1}(F(a) + (1 - F(a))U) \sim X | X > a$$