Examen Stahihică 8 Tel 2020

(Motel 2018, 2 innic 2018)

Exerciful 11. Fie o variabilă aleatrare repastizată $P_{\Theta}(X=K) = A(K+1)\Theta^{K}$, K+N unde $\Theta \in (0,1)$

un parametru mannesact à AER constants.

Defendinati constanta 4 il calculati [E[X] si Vor(X). Donne La estimon je o percând ar la un esantien X1, X2... Xn de talie n ain populatia dată di repartiția lui X.

© Det estimateur $\tilde{\theta}$ a eui θ prin untoda momentalor $\tilde{\phi}$ calculați $P_{\theta}(\tilde{\theta}=0)$.

Det estimatour de verestinitité maxime à a lui d'ilverificati dorō ocesta est blue definite.

(9) Stadiati consistença estimatocului vi si det legea la limità.

Exercitive 2: consideran cupul de variabile (X,X) cu

densitatea: f(x,y) = -y x/2 e - v x/2 e x70

Di let repatitia concitionatà a lui y la X=X.

2) Det · rypartizia lui VX

3 Propuncti o metodă de shumbare a mui strervazii din cupent.

(XiY) s) scrieți un cod R car so jennită acust encru.

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DEL regard Country of Study (B)

Extrapally $f_{\theta}(x) = \frac{7}{(x-\theta)^8} \int_{0.100}^{\infty} (x)$

- a) Calculação E_Q[X₁], Vai_Q (X₁) is funcia de repartible
- The capell Jon save $\theta = 2$, do tim to generalle 3 valorialectore din reportition his $\times \sim f_{\theta}(x)$. Pentru accenta dispunem de trei valori resultate din repartition uniforma pe [a1] u = 0.25, $u_2 = 0.4$, $u_3 = 0.5$. Descrieti procedura.
- c). Determinați estrinatorul êm a lui o definut prin metoda momentulor si calculați ercarea patratică uvaie a austui exturator. Cau este legen la linité?
- d) Exprimati în funcțe de 8 unaiana repartiței & lui XI 4, purand de la accasta, gasti un alt estimator ân plate). Del kgra la limită ra lui ên si aratași că , asimpolic acusta este mai bim decât ân
- f). Det estimatoul de verestuilitate maxima ê. vm a lui e ji verificaj dacă este deplasat
- n) pe care dintre cei l'ei estimatori il preferazi?

[EX4] Consideran dusitatea fig) = I [F [0,1](y)]
under formula consensia = f(1)=+10. 2VI-y- | [E0,1](y)

1) De va. y au ausitatio f, cau est dues. va X=0y, 0,0?

(2) XI... Xn exaction table nain X. Det. estimateur de verestruleitate mont

1 Det report limità a emin 10-00

(4) Del vucciava Apartifici va. X y dedu odi un un attinate on Pe

B. Feb. 2020 Exercitial 1 $\mathbb{P}_{\Theta}(X=K) = A(K+1)\Theta_{+}^{K} \quad \Theta \in (0,1)$, A=ct. a. A=?, ECXI, Val(x) -? P e functé de probabilitate => deci 1= EP(X=K)=A Z (K+1) 0K The $f:(91) \to R$, $f(x) = \sum_{k \neq 0} x^k = \frac{1}{1-x}$. Atun ii $f(x) = \sum_{k \neq 0} k \cdot x^{k-1} = \sum_{k \neq 0} (k+1) x^k = \sum_{k \neq 0} (k+1)$ $= \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{2}} \implies 1 = A \cdot f(\theta) = \frac{A}{(1-\theta)^{2}} i \cdot A = (1-\theta)^{2} si \cdot R (x=K) = (1-\theta)^{2} (K+1) \theta$ $EX = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} k(k+1) \Theta^{k}(1-\Theta)^{2} = (1-\Theta)^{2} \Theta \sum_{k \geq 1} k(k+1) \Theta^{k-1} = (1-\Theta)^{2} \Theta f^{(k)} = 0$ $= (1-\theta)^{2} \theta \left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^{2}}\right)^{1} (\theta) = \frac{2\theta (1-\theta)^{2}}{(1-\theta)^{3}} = \frac{2\theta}{1-\theta}$ Similar, $E[X^2] = \sum_{k \geq 0} k^2 (kH) \Theta^k (1-\theta)^2 = \frac{2\Theta}{1-\Theta} + \frac{6\Theta^2}{(1-\Theta)^2} = \frac{(1-\Theta)2\Theta + 6\Theta}{(1-\Theta)^2} = \frac{(1-\Theta)2\Theta + \Theta}{(1-\Theta)^2} = \frac{(1-\Theta)2\Theta}{(1-\Theta)^2} = \frac{(1-\Theta)2\Theta}{(1-\Theta$ $= \frac{2\theta - 2\theta^2 + 6\theta}{(1-\theta)^2} = \frac{2\theta^2 + 8\theta}{(1-\theta)^2} = \frac{2(-\theta^2 + 4\theta)}{(1-\theta)^2}$ $\operatorname{bu}(X) = \operatorname{E}(X^{2}) - \operatorname{E}(X) = \frac{6\theta}{(1-\theta)^{2}} + \frac{2\theta}{1-\theta} - \frac{4\theta^{2}}{(1-\theta)^{2}} = \frac{2\theta}{(1-\theta)^{2}}$ 4. 3 =? net mam., Po (6 = 0) =? Ph met. nom => $E \subseteq XJ = Xu$ ie. 2Ou = Xu => Xu => Xu =(2+Xu)Ou=> $\Rightarrow \widetilde{\Theta}_{\text{M}} = \frac{\widetilde{X}_{\text{M}}}{2 + \widetilde{X}_{\text{M}}}$ Po (On=0) = Po (Xn=0) = Po (Zxi=0) = Po(xi=0, 1 = i = n) lid (Po (x1 =0))"= A"=(1-0) 24 c1. $\hat{\Theta} = ?$ (ortm. de verosimilitate max., este bine definit?) ∠ (∂; xn, -.., xn) = 11 Po (Xi = xi) = (1-0) 2 (Xi +1) 0 = (1-0) 24 € xi (1+1xi)
1 ≤ i ≤ h >> (0; x1,..., xn) = 2n log(1-0)+(5x;) log + & log(1+)

<u>∂l</u> = 2n + <u>Zxi</u> = 0 ← 2n0 = - 0 <u>Zxi</u> + <u>Z</u>xi (=> Ôn (Xn+2) = X(=)

 $(=? \hat{\Theta}_{II} = \frac{\overline{X}_{II}}{2 + \overline{Y}_{II}} = \hat{\Theta}_{II}) \frac{\partial^{2} \ell}{\partial \theta^{2}} = -\frac{2h}{(1-\theta)^{2}} - \frac{\overline{Z}_{I} X_{I}}{\theta^{2}} \leq 0$

 $\widehat{\Theta}_{\text{U}} - \Theta = \overline{X_{\text{U}}} = \Lambda - \Theta - \frac{2}{2 + \overline{X_{\text{U}}}} = \overline{\Lambda} - \Theta - \frac{2}{2 + \overline{X_{\text{U}}}} = 1 - \Theta - 1 - \Theta = 0$

dl. considerata estimatorului
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$
, logea lui limitai?

In $(\hat{\Theta}_{n}, -\hat{\theta}) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} > \mathcal{N}(1, \frac{1}{J(\theta)}) \rightarrow \text{odv. door oth. veres. Nax}$
 $\log P(x) = 2 \ln (1-\theta) + \ln (x+1) + x \ln \theta$
 $\frac{\partial^{2} \log P_{\theta}}{\partial \theta^{2}} = \frac{2}{(1-\theta)^{2}} - \frac{x}{\theta^{2}}$

$$I_{\Lambda}(\Theta) = \mathcal{E}\left[\frac{2}{(1-\Theta)^{2}} + \frac{\chi}{\Theta^{2}}\right] = \frac{z}{\Theta(\Lambda-\Theta)} - \frac{z}{(\Lambda-\Theta)^{2}} = \frac{2-4\Theta}{\Theta(\Lambda-\Theta)^{2}}$$

$$\int_{\Pi}(\hat{\Theta}_{N}-\Theta) \frac{d}{\Delta} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}\left(0, \frac{\Theta(\Lambda-\Theta)^{2}}{2-4\Theta}\right)$$

d. continuare.

e
$$7 \text{ pt. } 0 < \frac{\overline{X_{\text{In}}}}{2 + \overline{X_{\text{In}}}}$$
e $\sqrt{\text{pt. } 0} > \frac{\overline{X_{\text{In}}}}{2 + \overline{X_{\text{In}}}}$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} e^{x} dx = \frac{\sum x_{1}}{2 + \sum x_{1}} = \frac{\sum x_{1}}{2 + \sum x_{1}}$$

d. Alfà resolvale..

$$g: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$$
 $g(x) = \frac{x}{2+x}$ continued
$$\hat{\Theta} = \frac{X_0}{2+X_0}$$

Ain th. gol. continue:
$$X_{11} \stackrel{P}{=} E[X_{1}] = \frac{20}{1-0} = 9(X_{11}) \stackrel{P}{=} S_{11} = 9(X_{11}) \stackrel$$

Din T privind met delta:

$$\operatorname{In}\left(g(\overline{xu})\right) - g\left(\frac{20}{1-0}\right) \xrightarrow{d} g'\left(\frac{20}{1-0}\right) \cdot N\left(0, \operatorname{Var}\left(x_{\parallel}\right)\right)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2+x-x}{(2+x)^2} = \frac{2}{(2+x)^2}$$
 $g(\frac{2\theta}{1-\theta}) = \frac{2}{(2+\frac{2\theta}{1-\theta})^2}$

Exercitule (X,y) aple de va. ou devoitatea f(x,y) = 1 . e - y2x . e - 5x 1. rep. conditionata a lui y la x=x fixiy) = 1 . e - 1x $f_{\gamma 1 \times} (y_1 x) \stackrel{def}{=} f_{(x_1 y_1)}$, unde $f_{(x_1 x_2)} \stackrel{def}{=} f_{(x_1 y_1)} dy$ $f_{X}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi}} \cdot e^{-\sqrt{2}x} \cdot \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^{2}x}{2}} dy$ SV. Z= 41x => dz = dy. 1/2 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y'x}{2}} dy = \int_{-2}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{z}}{\sqrt{x}} dz = \sqrt{\frac{z^{1/2}}{x}}$ Deci fylx (ylx) = 54. ex. (2x. f (ylx) = 2ex. 1 e. e. = $= \sqrt{\frac{x}{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2 x}{2}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \frac{1}{x})$ 2. Republica lui IX =? Pt. + <0 $P(x \in L) = P((x,y) \in Co, t J \times R) =$ P(x =+)=0 = $\int_0^t \left(\int_0^\infty f(x,y) \, dy \right) dx = \int_0^t \left(\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-\sqrt{x}} \, e^{-\sqrt{x}} \, dy \right) dx = \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \int_0^t \int_0^\infty \int_0$ sv. Z=Jx dz = 1 dx $P(x \le +) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1 - e^{-t}$ P (Jx =+) = iP (x=+2) = 1-e-+

Deci TX N Exp(1).

3. generàn un asantion din dishibutia X, appri di fican val xa esantonului generam o obs din dishibutia (XIX=X)

Cod R. ..

N = 100

R x = Pey (N,1)

X = R x^2 z

Y = Rep(0,1N)

for (1 in 1: N)

Y = (1) = Norm (1,0,1| x [i])

Exercitial 3 x_1 , x_n esantion de talie n $f_{\Theta}(x) = \frac{7}{(x-\Theta)^3} \int_{C} 1+\Theta, \infty$ (x) d. EO CXI) VMB (XI) Fo(X) =? function de rep. a lui X1. $= \int \frac{7}{(x-\theta)^3} + \theta \int \frac{7}{(x-\theta)^6} = -\frac{7}{6(x-\theta)^6} \int_{140}^{\infty} + \theta \cdot \frac{1}{(x-\theta)^7} \int_{140}^{\infty} = \frac{7}{6} + \theta$ $\underbrace{\left\{ \left\{ x\right\} \right\} = \int_{\left(x-\Theta \right) g}^{\infty} dx = \int_{\left(x-\Theta \right) g}^{\infty} dx + 2\Theta \int_{\left(x-\Theta \right) g}^{\infty} dx}_{\left(x-\Theta \right) g} = \int_{\left(x-\Theta \right) g}^{\infty} dx + 2\Theta \int$ $-\theta^{2}\int_{(x-\theta)^{2}}^{\infty} dx = \frac{7}{5} + 2\theta(\frac{7}{6} + \theta) - \theta^{2} = \frac{7}{5} + 2\theta \cdot \frac{7}{6} + 2\theta^{2} - \theta^{2} = \frac{7}{5}$ = = + 20 + +02

 $Von_{\Theta}(x_{1}) = E_{\Theta}[x_{1}^{2}] - (E_{\Theta}(x_{1}))^{2} = \frac{1}{5} + 2\Theta \frac{1}{6} - (\frac{1}{6} + \Theta)^{2} =$ $= \frac{1}{5} + 2\Theta - \frac{1}{6} + \Theta^{2} - (\frac{1}{6})^{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \Theta - \Theta^{2} = \frac{1}{5} - (\frac{1}{6})^{2} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{180}$ $F_{\Theta}(x) = F(x \le x) = 0 \quad \text{if } x \le x = 1$ $\int_{A_{1}} \frac{1}{(1 - \Theta)^{2}} dt$

$$=\left(-\frac{1}{(+-e)^{7}}\Big|_{1+e}^{\times}\right)\cdot 1_{[1+e,\infty)}^{(\times)}=\left(1-\frac{1}{(\chi-e)^{7}}\right)1_{[1+e,\infty)}^{(\times)}$$

4. 0=2, 3 val aleabare XN fo (x). [a1] U1= 0,25; U2=94; U5=95 pt. y = (0,1) $F_{\lambda}(x) = y = 1 - \frac{1}{(x-2)^{\frac{7}{2}}} = y = 1 - \frac{1}{1-y}$ x=2 + 7 1-4 Deci F2 (y) = 2+ 7/1-y Daca UNUED, 17 == (4) N f2 leci e suficent sei aplicain Fz-1 se vol date. 2+ 7/1-0,25 1 2+ 7/1-0,5 d. În (not nom), MSE, care este legea la limità? $\mathcal{Z}_{\theta}\left(X_{1}\right):\frac{7}{6}+\Theta\Longrightarrow\left(X_{1}=\frac{7}{6}+\Theta\right)\Longrightarrow$ => leci: junem d'n = Xn - } (Inlocuim Eo [xi] cu Xn] $MSE_{\Theta}(\hat{\Theta}_{H}^{h}) = E_{\Theta}[(\hat{\Theta}_{H}^{h} - \Theta)^{2}] = E_{\Theta}[(\hat{X}_{H} - \frac{1}{6} - \Theta)^{2}] =$ $= \varepsilon_{\theta} \left[\overline{Xu}^{2} \right] - 2 \left(\frac{7}{6} + \Theta \right) \cdot \varepsilon \left[\overline{Xu} \right] + \left(\frac{7}{6} + \Theta \right)^{2} =$ = EO [xu2) - (EO [xu]) = Var (xu) = Var (x1+...+ xu) = = $\frac{1}{2}$. $\frac{1}{2}$. Ain TZC: ECXI] $\sqrt{n}\left(\frac{\overline{X}_{n}-\left(\frac{+}{6}+\Theta\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{+}{400}}}\right) \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{N}(0,1)$ cum 2" = xu - 7, In (2" -0) d> N(0, 70)

d) Kediana ente fo (土)=x+ = mediana For (4) = 0 + VI x7=12(7)=0+1==0+2 Vec: 820 = x2 (7) - FE fa e decivosila ルガドや(ず),00 dea. 8/46 但(以(子)-xを) 中 い(の 干(1-子)) 40 (x +) = (2 + 12 -010 = + 182 12 (3/4-0) - of N(0 (1) サンタラン (150) 28.49 >2 % Drci, da e mai sun care varianta mai mira, deci a mai sun) P) L(の, x,,...,xn)=な(x,,...,xn)= T も(x;)= = \frac{\tau_{\sigma}}{\tau_{\sigma}} \cdot \frac{\tau_{\sigma}}{\tau_{\ Tunction a -1 11 (x;-0) = crestation to 70 (-a.x,-1) decimoxime fot de recocimilitate este in 1/11)-1 6 YM = X (1) -1 ア(x(1) 5+) = p(x, 5+ を が 5+ を ... Xn 5+) 点 (p(x, 6+))か= = (1- 1) h. ACHO, ~ (4) f(x(1)) (4) = n. (1-1-10)+) h-1, - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 10, an (4) E C X (1)] = S x.n. (1 - (x-w) x) 1-1, x = $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_$ EC GYNJ - 0 = \$ n. (1- (x-0)+) 1-1. (x-0) + dx - 1 =

 $\frac{3}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} > \frac{3}{100} \times \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 1$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} > 0, \quad de \text{ undo } \hat{Q}_{n}^{VP} \neq \Lambda \in \text{PCASAT}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x+0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x+0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1}$ $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x-0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{h-1} \cdot \left(1$