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 vo

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

jarna 2000

- Fie x o v.a. Po(x= K) = A(K+1) ok , Ken, O = (0,1) Parametro neconoscot & AER o constantà
- 1) Meterminati constante A & calculati ECXI & var(x) Dorin sa estiman je a plecand de la un exantian XI, XI..., Xn de talie n din populatio dota de repartitio eui X.
- 2) Noterminati estimatolul à o lui o ostinut prin metoda momenteller si calculati 70 (0=0)
- 3) Net estimation de veresimilitate maximo, à a evi a si verificati daca este sine definit.
 - 4) Studiati consistenta estimatorului à si det legea lui limita,

$$K \ge 0$$
 $K \ge 0$
 $K \ge$

Mai derivam o data:

Mai derivâm
$$0$$
 000.00 .
 $E \ \text{K}^2 \ \text{O}^{K-1} = \frac{(1-0)^2 + 20(1-0)}{(1-0)^5} = \frac{1-20+0^2+20-20^2}{(1-0)^5} = \frac{1-20+0^2+20-20^2}{(1-0)^5}$

$$=\frac{1-0^2}{(1-0)^5}=\frac{1+0}{(1-0)^3}$$

$$\frac{1+50+0^{2}}{(1-0)^{1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+50+0^{2}}$$

$$e > pt o \leq \frac{\leq x_1}{2n+\leq x_1}$$

Dec:
$$\hat{Q} = \frac{\leq \chi_1}{2 + \chi_n} = \frac{\chi_n}{2 + \chi_n}$$

9:
$$(0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{2+x} \quad continual$$

$$\hat{\Theta} = \frac{\overline{X_0}}{2 + \overline{X_0}}$$

O =
$$\frac{n}{2 + x_n}$$

Sin The applications: $\frac{1}{x_n} = \frac{20}{1 - 0} = \frac{20}{1 - 0}$
 $\frac{2}{x_n} = \frac{20}{1 - 0} = \frac{20}{1 - 0$

$$\frac{1}{\ln \left(g(x_n) - g(\frac{1}{1-\alpha})\right)} \xrightarrow{g(\frac{1}{1-\alpha})} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1$$

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

$$g'\left(\frac{20}{1-0}\right) = \frac{2}{\left(2+\frac{20}{1-0}\right)^2}$$

O Consideram cuplul de variabile aleatean (x, y) cu densitate

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{18\pi} e^{-\frac{y^2x}{18\pi}} e^{-\sqrt{x}}$$

- 1) Determ repartitia conditionatà a Rui p eo X=7
- 2) Determ repartitie evi [x

din applul

3) Prop o metodo de simulare a unei din (x,y) si serieti rod R care sa permità acent burro.

fy(x (y(x)) de = (x,y) , unde fx (x) de ξ γ(x,y) dy = (x,y) dy = (x,y) dy

$$\psi_{X}(+) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8\pi}} \cdot e^{-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dy$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2x}{2}} dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x}} dz = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}}$$

Deci $f_{y|x}$ $(y|x) = \sqrt{1 \cdot e^{-\sqrt{2}x}} + (y|x) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{2\pi} \cdot (y|x) = -$

16 (x ? 4) =0

$$P(x \neq t) = P((x, y) \in EO(t) + R) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x, y) dy) dx =$$

$$P(x \neq t) = P((x, y) \in EO(t) + R) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x, y) dy) dx =$$

$$P(x \neq 1) = P(x, g) \in CO_{1}G \times A_{2}G$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx\right) dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$$

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3) Generam un esantion din distributia x, apoi pt fierame

valename x a esantionuloi, generam e observative din

distributia (y|x=x)

Cod R:

N=100

Rx = Nexp (n, N

X = Rx^2

y = Rep (0, n)

for (i in 1:n)

ycij=Marm (1,0, 1) XCij)
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- 1) Fir XII , Xn un esantion detalle n din populatio fo unde 80 (x) = 7 (x = 18 151+0, +2) (x)
- Q) caeculati Eo [x,], vane [x,] & function de repartitio Fo(x) o Blix
- b) în cazue în care o=2 doim să generâm 3 valori oleatoane din repartific pui x ~ fo(x). It accente dinjunem de trei raporti din repartitie uniforma PrE0,17, M=0.25, M=0.5 d. My=0.5
- c) Let un estimator on e eu o ostinut prin metoda momentelor si caeculați broarea patratinoi medio a acentui estimator. Care ente legea eci limita d'exprimata in functio de repartitie esi X, & plecand de eo aceoste gasiti un alt entimoted an all eui o. Determ legea lui limita a eur on a si aratati con
- acesta este mei sun decât on 4) Net estimatorue de verosimilitate moxima on ma eui a s verificati dacă ente deplanat
- 3) Calculați functia de repartitie a lui on -o h) Pe care dintre cei trei estimatoli
- (a) $E_0 C X, J = \int_0^\infty X \cdot \frac{4}{(x-0)^8} \cdot A(C_1 + 0, \infty) = 0$ $= \int_{1+10}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{4}{(x-0)} = \int_{1+0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(x-0)^{4}} + o \int_{1+0}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(x-0)^{5}} = \int_{1+10}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(x-0)^{5}$
- $= -\frac{4}{6(x-a)^6}\Big|_{1+a}^{20} + 0.\frac{1}{(x-a)^7}\Big|_{1+a}^{20} = \frac{4}{6} + 0.$ $E_{0}(x_{1}^{2}) = \int_{1+0}^{\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-0)^{3}} dx = \int_{1+0}^{\infty} (x-0)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-0)^{3}} dx + 20 \int_{1+0}^{\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{(x-0)^{3}} dx$
- 6d 5 (x-0) = \frac{7}{5} + 20 (\frac{7}{6} + 0) 02 =
- = \frac{7}{6} + 200 60 = \frac{7}{6} + 200 \frac{7}{6} + 600

$$Von_{0}(x_{1}) = G_{0}(x_{1}^{2})^{2} - (G_{0}(x_{1}^{2}))^{2} = \frac{1}{5} + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 0^{2} - (\frac{1}{5} + 0)^{2} = \frac{1}{5} + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 0^{2} - (\frac{1}{5})^{2} + 0^{2} - (\frac{1}{5})^{2} = \frac{1}{5} + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 0^{2} - (\frac{1}{5})^{2} = \frac{1}{5} + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 0^{2} - (\frac{1}{5})^{2} = \frac{1}{5} + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + 0^{2} = \frac{1}{5} + 20 \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} +$$

d) Rediana Pote
$$70 (\frac{1}{2}) = x + \frac{1}{2} = mediana$$
 $70 (\frac{1}{2}) = 0 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}}$
 $x + \frac{1}{2} = 70 (\frac{1}{2}) = 0 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}}} = 0 + \sqrt{3}$
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 $x + \frac{1}{2} = 70 (\frac{1}{2}) = 0 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$

 $\begin{array}{l}
\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x - 0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x - 0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} > \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{(x - 0)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x - 0)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = n \\
& \text{eleci} \quad \mathcal{E} C \otimes_{n}^{i} \text{Vm} J - 0 > 0 \quad \text{de undo } \widehat{\otimes}_{n}^{i} \text{ ve } \Lambda \in \text{PCASAT} \\
& \text{eleci} \quad \mathcal{E} C \otimes_{n}^{i} \text{Vm} J - 0 > 0 \quad \text{de undo } \widehat{\otimes}_{n}^{i} \text{ ve } \Lambda \in \text{PCASAT} \\
& \text{eleci} \quad \mathcal{E} C \otimes_{n}^{i} \text{Vm} J - 0 > 0 \quad \text{de undo } \widehat{\otimes}_{n}^{i} \text{ ve } \Lambda \in \text{PCASAT} \\
& \text{eleci} \quad \mathcal{E} C \otimes_{n}^{i} \text{Vm} J - 0 > 0 \quad \text{de undo } \widehat{\otimes}_{n}^{i} \text{ ve } \Lambda \in \text{PCASAT} \\
& \text{eleci} \quad \mathcal{E} C \otimes_{n}^{i} \text{Vm} J - 0 > 0 \quad \text{de undo } \widehat{\otimes}_{n}^{i} \text{ ve } I = n \\
& \text{eleci} \quad \mathcal{E} C \otimes_{n}^{i} \text{Vm} J - 0 > 0 \quad \text{de undo } I = n \\
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- 1 Consideram densitatea $f(y) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-y}}$ unde $f(1) = +\infty$ conventie
- 1) Naco. V.a. y on dennitatea & care ente densitatea v.e. x=0 y cer a so?
- 2) Fio X, X2, ..., Xn un exantion de talie n din X. Determination estimptorule de verosimilitate moxima on a eu a
 - 3) Determ repartite limità a la no-on
- 4) Determ mediana repartitiei v.o. x & deduceti un nou estimator à le care dintres cei doi preferat?