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: 4 ج 221

: 1 ج 111

Uni[0, θ] توزيع X_1, \dots, X_n بـ $f(x)$ (ك)

$$= e^{-\frac{x}{\theta}} \quad x \in [0, \theta]$$

$$E(X_n) = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \theta$$

: 1 ج 1

$$E(T) = c \cdot E(X_n) = \frac{cn}{n+1} \cdot \theta$$

$$b_T(\theta) = \frac{cn}{n+1} \cdot \theta - \theta = \theta \cdot \left[\frac{cn}{n+1} - 1 \right]$$

$$\text{Var}(T) = c^2 \text{Var}(X_n) = \frac{c^2 n \theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2}$$

$$\underset{T}{\text{MSE}}(\theta) = \text{Var}(T) + b_T(\theta)^2 = \frac{c^2 n \theta^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} + \left[\frac{cn}{n+1} - 1 \right]^2 \theta^2$$

$$= \frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)^2} \left[\frac{c^2 n}{n+2} + (cn-n-1)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{MSE}_T(\theta)}{\partial c} = \frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)^2} \left[\frac{2cn}{n+2} + 2(cn-n-1) \cdot n \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \text{MSE}_T(\theta)}{\partial c} = \frac{2n + 2n^2}{n+2} > 0$$

لـ $\begin{cases} x > 2n \\ 1^2 < 0 \end{cases}$

لـ $\begin{cases} 1+n > n+2 \\ n+2 > n+1 \end{cases}$

$$2cn + 2n(n+2)(cn-n-1) = 0 / : 2n$$

$$c + (n+2)(cn-n-1) = 0$$

$$c + cn(n+2) - (n+2)(n+1) = 0$$

$$c [1+n(n+2)] = (n+2)(n+1)$$

$$c [1+n^2+2n] = (n+2)(n+1)$$

$$c \cdot (1+n)^2 = (n+2)(n+1)$$

$$c = \frac{(n+2)}{(n+1)}$$

$\hat{\theta} = f(x)$	دالة	نوع	MSE	قيمة	(ج)
$\hat{\theta} = \bar{x}$	دالة	نوع	$\frac{\theta^2}{3n}$	10.4	
$\hat{\theta} = x_{(n)}$	دالة	نوع	$\frac{2\theta^2}{(n+1)(n-2)}$	11	
$\hat{\theta} = \frac{n+1}{n} x_{(n)}$	دالة	نوع	$\frac{\theta^2}{n(n+1)}$	$\frac{6}{5} + 11$ 13.2	
$c \cdot x_{(n)}$	دالة	نوع	$\frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)^2}$	$\frac{7}{6} \cdot 11$ $= 12.5$	

: (ج) $f(x) = \frac{n+1}{n} x_{(n)}$ هي دالة مربع الخطأ $MSE = 13.2$ (ج)

$$MSE(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)^2} \left[\frac{(n+2)^2}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{n}{n+2} + \left(\frac{n+2 \cdot n - (n+1)}{n+1} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \left[\frac{(n+2)^2 n}{(n+1)^2} + \left(\frac{n(n+2) - (n+1)^2}{(n+1)} \right)^2 \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{\theta^2}{(n+1)}$$

: 2 \rightarrow دلالة

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{G^2 \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2G^2}} =$$

(ك)

$$\left(\frac{1}{G^2 \sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \cdot e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2G^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln(L(\theta)) = -\frac{1}{2} n \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(G^2) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2G^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(L(\theta))}{\partial G^2} = -\frac{1}{2} n \cdot \frac{1}{G^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2(G^2)^2} = 0 \quad / \cdot 2G^2$$

$$-n + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{G^2} = 0$$

$$\hat{G}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln(L(\theta))}{\partial (G^2)^2} = \frac{n}{2(G^2)^2} + \frac{1}{(G^2)^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{nG^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{(G^2)^3}$$

إذن $G^2 = \frac{nG^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{(G^2)^3}$

$$E(\hat{G}^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E[(x_i - \mu)^2] = E(x_i^2 - 2\mu x_i + \mu^2) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} E(x_i^2) - 2\mu E(x_i) + \mu^2 &= \text{var}(x_i) + E(x_i)^2 - 2\mu E(x_i) + \mu^2 \\ &= G^2 + \mu^2 - 2\mu \cdot \mu + \mu^2 \\ &= G^2 + 2\mu^2 - 2\mu^2 = G^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$b_2(G^2) = G^2 - G^2 = 0 \quad : \quad \text{إذن } G^2 \text{ هي دلالة}$$

$$\frac{\partial P_n(L(\theta))}{\partial \mu} = +2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^1}{2\sigma^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)}{\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\mu = 0$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \boxed{\bar{x} = \hat{\mu}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_n(L(\theta))}{\partial \mu^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-1}{6^2} = -\frac{n}{6^2} < 0$$

לפיכך מינימום קומפקטי.

$$X_{in} \sim \mathcal{N}(\theta_1, \theta^2) \text{ and } \mu = \theta_1 \text{ and } \sigma^2 = \theta^2 \quad (2)$$

$$E(S_1) = E(\bar{X}^2) = \text{var}(\bar{X}) + E(\bar{X})^2 = \frac{\text{var}(Y_i)}{n} + E(X)^2$$

$$= \frac{6^2}{n} + \mu^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{n} + \theta^2 = \theta^2 \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$\frac{\theta^2}{n} = b_{S_1}(\theta) = E(S_1) - \theta = \frac{n+1}{n} \theta^2 - \theta^2 > 0. \text{ 따라서 } \theta < 0$$

$$\boxed{S_1^+ = \frac{n}{n+1} * S_1} \quad \text{var}(S_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} j^2 P(S_i) - (\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} j P(S_i))^2$$

$$MSE_s(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

בנוסף ל $f(\theta)$ מוגדרת $g(\theta) = f(\theta) \sin \theta$.

$$f(x) = x^2 \text{ es una función par.}$$

3. $\text{null } G = \emptyset^2 = \mu^2$ if $\text{null } F = \emptyset$ or μ if $\text{null } F \neq \emptyset$

$$E(S_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i^2) = E(X_i^2) = \text{var}(X_i) + E(X_i)^2 = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$S_z^* = \frac{1}{\alpha} S_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{\alpha} = 9.6 \quad \text{so} \quad S_z^* = 9.6 \cdot S_2 \quad \text{is the value of } S_z^*.$$

$$\text{Var}(S_2) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Var}(X_i^4) = \text{Var}(X_i^4) = E(X_i^4) - E(X_i^2)^2$$

. סדרן פולינומי

$$E(x^2) = 2\theta^2 = \mu_2$$

כזכור אזכיר גורר על המילוי שוכן מרכז
בפונקציית $f(x) = 2x$ נסמן פונקציית $(f(x))$
היא λx .

3. fice

� 3. σ² → πις (lc)

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_i}(x_i) \cdot \prod_{\{X_i \geq 0\}} = \frac{\sigma}{\prod_{i=1}^n} \cdot \frac{1}{x_i \cdot \sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{(p_n x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \prod_{\{X_i \geq 0\}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma^2} \right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i} \cdot e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p_n x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \prod_{\{X_i \geq 0\}}$$

$$\ln(L(\theta)) = -\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(p_n(x_i)) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p_n x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} n \ln(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial L(\theta)}{\partial \mu} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(p_n x_i - \mu)}{\sigma^2} \Rightarrow \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n p_n x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln(L(\theta))}{\partial \mu^2} = -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} < 0$$

כגיא | כמי
טבנ-טבנ | טבנ-טבנ
טבנ-טבנ | טבנ-טבנ

$$\frac{\partial \ln(L(\theta))}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2} \frac{2\pi}{2\pi\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (p_n x_i - \mu)^2 = 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (p_n x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (p_n x_i - \hat{\mu})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial(\hat{\sigma}^2)^2} = \frac{n}{2\hat{\sigma}^4} + \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln(x_i) - \mu)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{\hat{\sigma}^6} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^4} \left(\frac{n}{2} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\ln(x_i) + \mu)^2}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i - \mu)^2 \right)^2} \left(\frac{n}{2} - n \right) < 0$$

↙ 0 ↗ 0

↗ 0 ↗ N ↗ δ

$$E(\hat{\mu}) = E\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i)}{n}\right) = E(\ln(x_i)) = \mu \quad (\textcircled{2})$$

הוכחה של תוצאות סטטיסטיות
בפיזיקה

$$\text{MSE}(\hat{\mu}) = \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}) = \frac{\text{Var}(\ln(x_i))}{n} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$P(|\hat{\mu}_n - \mu| < \delta) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \quad : \text{רנץ נון}$$

: $\hat{\mu}$ (\textcircled{2})

$$P(\mu - \delta < \hat{\mu}_n < \mu + \delta) = P\left(\frac{\mu - \delta - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < \frac{\hat{\mu}_n - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}} < \frac{\mu + \delta - \mu}{\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}}\right) :$$

$$P\left(-\frac{\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} < Z < \frac{\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}\right) = P\left(Z < \frac{\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}\right) - P\left(\frac{-\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} < Z\right) =$$

$$2\Phi\left(\frac{\delta\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}\right) - 1 \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i - \hat{\mu})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln x_i)^2 - \hat{\mu}^2 \quad : \hat{\sigma}^2$$

$\overbrace{\text{הוכחה}}$

$$= M_2 - M_1^2$$

הוכחה של תוצאות סטטיסטיות בפיזיקה

(3)

```

> mean = sum(log(data, base=exp(1))) / n
> var = sum((log(data, base=exp(1)) - mean)^2) / n
> mean
[1] 0.66821
> var
[1] 0.2307995

```

$$\ln(x) \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad (\Leftarrow)$$

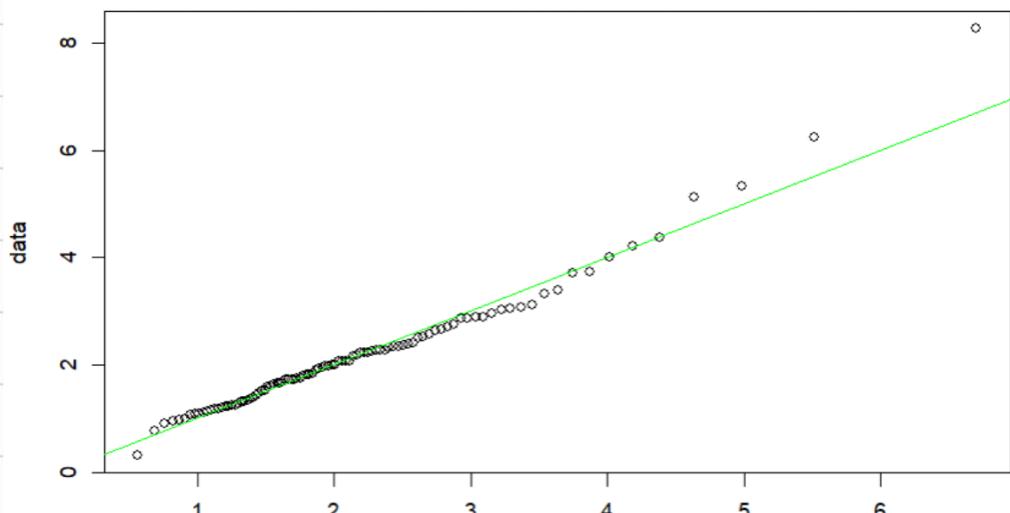
$$x \sim \log N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$P(X \leq z_p) = P = P(\ln(X) \leq \ln(z_p)) = P(\ln(X) \leq y_p)$$

$$\ln(z_p) = y_p$$

$$z_p = e^{y_p}$$

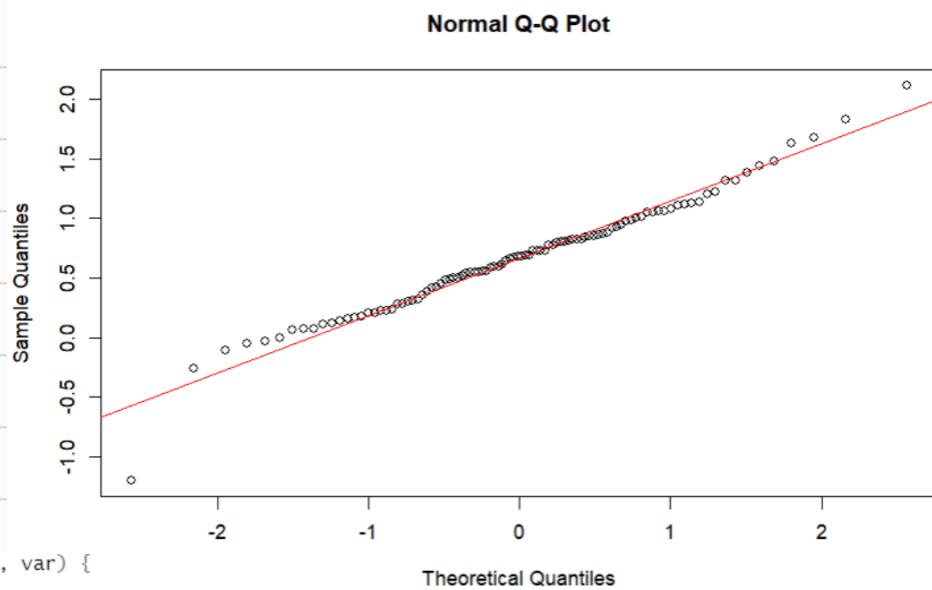
(1)



```
LogNormQQ = function(data, mean, var) {
  indcies = (1:n - 0.5) / n
  norm.q = qnorm(indcies, mean=mean, sd=sqrt(var))
  lognorm.q = exp(norm.q)
  plot(lognorm.q, data)
  abline(0, 1, col='green')
}

LogNormQQ(data.sorted, mean, var)
```

(S)



```
NormalQQ = function(data, mean, var) {
  indcies = (1:n - 0.5) / n
  norm.q = qnorm(indcies, mean=mean, sd=sqrt(var))
  log.data = log(sort(data))
  qqnorm(log.data, mean=mean, sd=sqrt(var))
  abline(mean, sqrt(var), col='red')
}

NormalQQ(data.sorted, mean, var)
```

ההערכה נסימנת מינימלית נסימנת כפולה (n)

$$\Theta = (\alpha, \beta) \quad (C)$$

$$E(\Theta) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = M_1$$

$$\text{Var}(\Theta) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} = M_2 - M_1^2$$

$$E(\hat{\Theta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

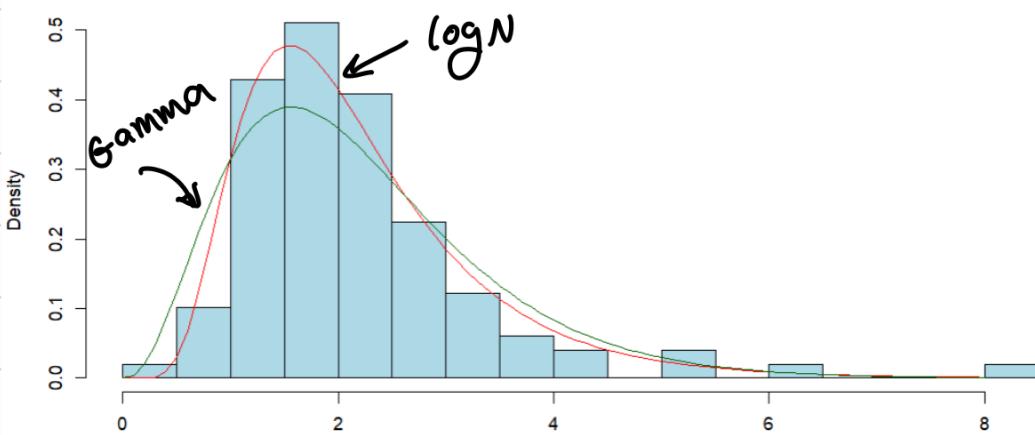
$$\text{Var}(\hat{\Theta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \hat{\beta}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \hat{\alpha}$$

```
> b = sum(data) / sum((data - M1) ^ 2)
> a = (sum(data))^2 / (n * sum((data - M1) ^ 2))
> b
[1] 1.593688
> a
[1] 3.491966
```

Histogram of data



```

hist(data, breaks=15, freq=FALSE, col='light blue')
M1 = mean(data)
M2 = sum(data^2) / n
b = sum(data) / sum((data - M1)^ 2)
a = (sum(data))^2 / (n * sum((data - M1)^ 2))
x = seq(0, 8, 0.1)
lines(x, dlnorm(x, mean=mean, sd=sqrt(var)), col='red')
lines(x, dgamma(x, a, b), col='dark green')

```

ההערכה מוקדסת גמא $\rightarrow \text{Bin} \rightarrow$ מוקדס

(1c)

$$P(X > 2) = 1 - P(X \leq 2) =$$

$$1 - P\left(\frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{\ln 2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = 1 - P\left(\frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma} \leq \frac{\ln 2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\ln 2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$Z = \frac{\ln X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\widehat{P}(X > 2) = 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\ln(2) - \hat{\mu}}{\hat{\sigma}}\right)$$

fro
k

$$P^N \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\ln 2 - 0.66}{0.23}\right) = 1 - \Phi(0.144) = 1 - 0.555 = 0.445$$

ההנחה הלא נכונה (ז) היא שקיימים סדרה של נקודות $\{T_n\}$ וקיים סדרה של נקודות $\{U(T_n)\}$

$$\text{ז) } \hat{P} = 1 - \Phi \left(\frac{\ln 2 - \mu}{\sigma} \right) \text{ כ } \sum_{i=1}^n I_{\{X_i > z\}} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{\ln 2 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$\text{sum(data > 2) / n} \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$0.4693878$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n I_{\{X_i > z\}} = \bar{I}_n \xrightarrow{} E(I_{\{X_i > z\}}) = P(X_i > z) \quad (2)$$

$$P(|\hat{P} - P(X_i > z)| < \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1$$

נ'ג' פס'

$$E(\hat{P}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(I_{\{X_i > z\}}) = \widehat{P}(X_i > z) \quad (3)$$

$$= 0.445 = P(X > z) \Rightarrow \text{bias}(\hat{P}) = 0$$

$$MSE(\hat{P}) = \text{Var}(\hat{P}) = \frac{\text{Var}(I_{\{X_i > z\}})}{n} = \frac{E(I_{\{X_i > z\}}^2) - E(I_{\{X_i > z\}})^2}{n}$$

$$= \frac{0.445 - 0.445^2}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Consequently, MSE $\rightarrow 0$