

$$f \sim IR(0, 2\theta)$$

$$F(x, \theta) = \frac{x}{\theta} - 1 \quad (0, 2\theta) \quad , \quad p(x, \theta) = \frac{1}{\theta} \quad (0, 2\theta)$$

$$\bullet \mu_f = \frac{3}{2}\theta$$

$$\bullet D_f = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$$

Введем  $\vec{x}_n$

$$(a) \text{ OMM: } \mu_f = \int_0^{2\theta} \frac{x}{\theta} dx = \frac{x^2}{2\theta} \Big|_0^{2\theta} = \frac{3}{2}\theta$$

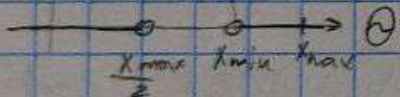
$$\tilde{\mu}_1 = \bar{x}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}\theta = \bar{x} \Rightarrow \tilde{\theta}_1 = \frac{2}{3}\bar{x} = \frac{2}{3n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\text{OМП: } L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i, \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^n = \theta^{-n} \quad (0 \leq x_i \leq 2\theta)$$

$\uparrow L(\theta)$

$$\frac{1}{\theta^n}$$



$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\theta}_2 = \frac{1}{2} x_{\max}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_{\max} \leq 2\theta \rightarrow \max \\ & x_{\min} \geq 0 \\ & \frac{1}{2} x_{\max} < \theta < x_{\min} \end{aligned}$$

(8) - несмещ.

$$- \mu[\tilde{\theta}_1] = \mu\left[\frac{2}{3}\bar{x}\right] = \frac{2n}{3n} \sum \mu_f = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\theta = \theta \quad \text{несмещ}$$

$$- \mu[\tilde{\theta}_2] = \mu\left[\frac{1}{2} x_{\max}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\theta} x^n \left(\frac{x}{\theta} - 1\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} dx = \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} \theta \quad \text{смещ}$$

$$\{ \varphi_{\max}(x) = n(F(x))^{n-1} \cdot F'(x) \}$$

$$\tilde{\theta}_2^* = \frac{n+1}{2n+1} x_{\max}$$

• сосм.

$$- D[\tilde{\theta}_1] = D\left[\frac{2}{3}\bar{x}\right] = \frac{4}{9n} \sum D_f = \frac{4}{9n} \cdot \frac{n\theta^2}{12} = \frac{\theta^2}{27} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{сост.}$$

27n  $n \rightarrow \infty$  (no good yet)

$$- D[\tilde{\theta}_2^*] = \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1}\right)^2 D x_{\max} = \left(\frac{n+1}{2n+1}\right)^2 [\mu x_{\max}^2 - \mu^2 x_{\max}] =$$



$$= \left( \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \right)^2 \left( \int_0^{\theta} x^2 n \left( \frac{x}{\theta} - 1 \right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\theta} dx - \left( \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \theta \right)^2 \right) =$$

$$= \left( \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \right)^2 \left( \frac{4n^2 + 8n + 2}{n^2 + 3n + 2} - \frac{4n^2 + 1 + 4n}{n^2 + 2n + 1} \right) \theta^2 =$$

$$= \frac{n \theta^2}{4n^3 + 12n^2 + 9n + 2} = \frac{n \theta^2}{(2n+1)^2 (n+2)} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 - \text{сочм.}$$

$$c) \left. \begin{aligned} D\tilde{\theta}_1 &= \frac{\theta^2}{27n} \sim \frac{1}{27n} \\ D\tilde{\theta}_2^* &= \frac{n\theta^2}{(2n+1)^2(n+2)} \sim \frac{1}{4n^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \tilde{\theta}_1 - \text{наим. згр}$$

$$d) f(\theta, \bar{x}_n) \sim g(t) - \text{уб}$$

$$\frac{x_{\max}}{\theta} = \eta \sim \hat{F}(y)_{\text{сп. распр.}}$$

$$\hat{F}(y) = P(X_{\max} \leq \theta y) = (F(\theta y))^n = (y-1)^n; \quad \in (1,2)$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(y) = n(y-1)^{n-1}$$

$$t_1 = \eta_{\frac{1-\beta}{2}} \quad \int_1^{t_1} n(y-1)^{n-1} dy = \frac{1-\beta}{2} \rightarrow (y-1)^n \Big|_1^{t_1} = \frac{1-\beta}{2}$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1-\beta}{2}} + 1$$

$$t_2 = \eta_{\frac{1+\beta}{2}} \quad \hat{F}(t_2) = \frac{1+\beta}{2}$$

$$t_2 = \sqrt[n]{\frac{1+\beta}{2}} + 1$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{1-\beta}{2}} + 1 < \frac{x_{\max}}{\theta} < \sqrt[n]{\frac{1+\beta}{2}} + 1$$

$$\frac{x_{\max}}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{1+\beta}{2}} + 1} < \theta < \frac{x_{\max}}{\sqrt[n]{\frac{1-\beta}{2}} + 1}$$

$$e) \text{OAM: } \frac{f(\tilde{d}) - f(d)}{\sigma(d)} \sqrt{n} \rightarrow N(0,1)$$

$$\tilde{\sigma}(d) = \sqrt{\nabla f^T K \nabla f}$$

$$\tilde{\theta} = f(\tilde{d}) = \frac{2}{3} \bar{x} \quad ; \quad \theta = f(d) = \frac{2}{3} d_1$$



$$\nabla f = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$d_1 = \bar{X}$$

$$d_2 = \bar{X^2}$$

$$G(X) = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{K} = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\bar{X^2} - \bar{X}^2}$$

$$\frac{\tilde{\theta} - \theta}{\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\bar{X^2} - \bar{X}^2}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$\beta = 0,95 \leftarrow \text{gewünscht}$$

$$U_{1-\frac{\beta}{2}} \approx -1,96$$

$$U_{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} = 1,96$$

$$-1,96 < \frac{\tilde{\theta} - \theta}{\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\bar{X^2} - \bar{X}^2}} \sqrt{n} < 1,96$$

$$-2,94 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X^2} - \bar{X}^2}{n}} + \frac{2}{3} \bar{X} < \theta < 2,94 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X^2} - \bar{X}^2}{n}} + \frac{2}{3} \bar{X}$$