Lista de Exercícios 1

1)
$$Y_i \approx Poisson(\mathcal{H})$$
. f(y) = $e^{\mathcal{H}} \mathcal{H}^{y}$

Other estimador de verossimilhança $y!$

$$f(y) = e^{\mu y}$$

$$L(\mathcal{H}_{3}, y_{1}, \dots, y_{n}) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{u^{y_{i}} e^{-u}}{y_{i}!} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-u \cdot n} \mathcal{H}^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}!}}_{\prod_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}!}$$

Splicando-se legaritmo natural:
$$\ln L(\mathcal{U}_{j}, y_{i}) = \ln \left(\frac{e^{-\mathcal{U}_{n}} \mathcal{U}^{\xi_{y_{i}}}}{T_{y_{i}}!} \right) = \ln \left(e^{-\mathcal{U}_{n}} \right) + \ln \left(\mathcal{U}^{\xi_{y_{i}}} \right) - \ln \left(T_{y_{i}}! \right)$$

$$=-n\mathcal{U}+\sum_{i=1}^{n}y_{i}\ln(\mathcal{U})-\ln(\tilde{\Pi}_{i}y_{i}!)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(L(\mu, y))}{\partial \mu} = -n + \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i = 0 = 0$$

Assim:
$$\frac{1}{\hat{u}} = \frac{\hat{x}}{\hat{y}} = n \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{U}} = \frac{\hat{x}}{\hat{y}}$$
, $\log_{0}: \hat{\mathcal{U}} = \bar{y}$

 $f(\lambda,b) = b_{\lambda}(1-b)_{1}-\lambda$

Função de verossimilhança

$$L(p; y; \dots y_n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (p^{y_i} (1-p)^{1-y_i}) = p^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i}$$
Aplicando la:

Aplicando In:

$$ln(L(\theta, y_i)) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i\right) ln(p) + \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i\right) ln(1-p)$$

Ponto onde a deturada com relação a
$$\rho$$
 seja 0 :

$$\frac{\partial \ln(L(\rho, y_i))}{\partial \rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \right) + \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \right) \left(\frac{-1}{1-\rho} \right) = 0$$
Posim: $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{i=1}^{n} y_i = \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i}{1-\hat{\rho}} \rightarrow \frac{1-\hat{\rho}}{\hat{\rho}} = \frac{n}{2} - 1$

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{i=1}^{n} y_i = n\hat{\rho} - \hat{\rho} \times y_i$$

3) Modelo Linear: $Y_i/x_i = \beta_1 x_i + \epsilon_i$, onde $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, 6^2)$. Obter estimador de Mínimos Quadrados: Função de perda -> Soma dos Quadrados dos Residuos

$$SQE(\beta_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_i - \beta_1 X_i)^2$$

Querennos encontrar a valor de B1 que minimiza essa função. $\frac{O SQE(\beta_i)}{\partial \beta_i} = 2 \left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_i - \beta_i X_i) \right] (-X_i)$

Igualando a derivada a gero: $-2\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \left[Y_i - \beta_i X_i \right] = 0$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_{i} Y_{i} - \beta_{1} X_{i}^{2})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{1} X_{i}^{2}} = 0$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{1} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \chi_{i} \gamma_{i}}_{\leq \chi_{i}^{2}}$$

4) Encontrar Var
$$[\hat{B}_1]$$
:

De revercicio anterior, tem -se $\hat{B}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2}$

Substituindo a equação de Y: mo estimador: $\hat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} (\beta_{i} x_{i} + \epsilon_{i})}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}$

Expandindo:

$$\hat{\beta}_{1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{1} x_{i}^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \in i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}}$$

Jogo:
$$\hat{\beta}_{1} = \beta_{1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \in \mathcal{E}_{i}$$

$$\downarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2}$$

$$\downarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n$$

$$Var\left[\hat{\beta}_{i}\right] = Var\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \in \mathcal{E}_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2}}\right)$$

Sabe-se que Var (E;)= 52

$$Var\left(\frac{\hat{\Sigma}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i} \in I}\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2} \cdot Var\left(\epsilon_{i}\right) = 6^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_{i}^{2}$$

dogo:

$$\sqrt{\operatorname{ar}\left(\hat{\beta}_{1}\right)} = \frac{6^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \chi_{i}^{2}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \chi_{i}^{2}\right)^{2}}$$

$$Var(\beta_i) = \frac{6^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

B = N/ : monit old office

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