

### 8.8-De Groot

(5) Suponha  $X \sim \text{Normal}(0, \sigma^2)$ ,  $\sigma^2$  desconhecida. Encontre a informação de Fisher em  $X$ .

Temos que,  $f(x|\sigma^2)$  é definido em  $\mathbb{R}$  e  $\forall \sigma^2 > 0$ ,  $f(x|\sigma^2) > 0$  em toda parte,

$$\lambda(x|\sigma^2) = \log\left((\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2})^{-1} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2}\right\}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} + \log 2\pi + \log \sigma^2 \right]$$

Daí,

$$\lambda'(x|\sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{x}{(\sigma^2)^2} + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \right]$$

$$\lambda''(x|\sigma^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{2x^2}{(\sigma^2)^3} - \frac{1}{(\sigma^2)^2} \right] = -\frac{x^2}{(\sigma^2)^3} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2}$$

Portanto,  $-I(\sigma^2) = E[\lambda''(x|\sigma^2)] = E\left[-\frac{x^2}{(\sigma^2)^3} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2}\right] = -\frac{E[x^2]}{(\sigma^2)^3} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2}$

$$= -\frac{[Var(X) + E[X]^2]}{(\sigma^2)^3} + \frac{1}{2(\sigma^2)^2}$$

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

Logo é,  $I(\sigma^2) = \frac{1}{2\sigma^4}$

①  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$ . Mostre que  $\bar{X}_n$  é um estimador eficiente de  $p$ . Para isso devemos provar que  $\forall p \in (0,1)$  vale  $V_n(\bar{X}_n) = 1/nI(p)$ , ou, de forma equivalente, que  $\bar{X}_n = u(\theta)\lambda'(\eta(\theta)) + v(\theta)$  para  $u$  e  $v$  (tomando  $\theta = p$ )

$$\ln(x|\theta) = \log(\theta^{\sum x_i} (1-\theta)^{n-\sum x_i})$$

$$= \sum x_i \log \theta + (n - \sum x_i) \log(1-\theta)$$

Logo,  $\lambda'_n(x|\theta) = \sum x_i / \theta - (n - \sum x_i) / (1-\theta)$

$$= n\bar{X}_n / \theta - n(1-\bar{X}_n) / (1-\theta), \text{ pois } n\bar{X}_n = \sum x_i$$

$$= [n(\bar{X}_n - \theta)] / [\theta(1-\theta)], u(\theta) = \frac{\theta(1-\theta)}{n}, v(\theta) = \theta$$

$$u(\theta) \cdot \lambda'_n(x|\theta) + v(\theta) = \bar{X}_n - \theta + \theta = \bar{X}_n$$

Então  $\bar{X}_n$  é eficiente

(10) Suponha  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Normal}(0, \sigma^2)$ , com  $\sigma^2 > 0$  desconhecido. Encontre o limite inferior para a desigualdade da informação inequality for the variance of any unbiased estimator of  $\log \sigma^2$ .

Seja  $T$  um estimador não-viesado para  $\log \sigma^2$ , isto é,

$$E[T] = \log \theta = m(\theta) \text{ e } m'(\theta) = \sigma^{-1}$$

Vou calcular  $I(\sigma)$  Para isso:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(x|\theta) &= \log \left\{ (\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2})^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2}\right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{2} [\log 2\pi + \log \sigma^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda'(x|\theta) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{2x^2}{\sigma^3} + \frac{2}{\sigma} \right]$$

$$\lambda''(x|\theta) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{6x^2}{\sigma^4} - \frac{2}{\sigma^3} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(\theta) &= -E(\lambda''(x|\theta)) = \frac{1}{2} E \left[ \frac{6x^2}{\sigma^4} - \frac{2}{\sigma^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{6}{\sigma^4} E[x^2] - \frac{2}{\sigma^3} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{\sigma^2} = \frac{2}{\sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Isto é, } \text{Var}(T) \geq \frac{m'(\sigma)^2}{n I(\sigma)} = \frac{1}{2n}$$