

$$\textcircled{1} \quad E(x_i) = m_x \quad E(\bar{x}) = m_x \quad V(\bar{x}) = \sigma_x^2/n \quad \bar{x} \rightarrow m_x, n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$V(x_i) = \sigma_x^2 \quad E(s^2) = \sigma_x^2 \quad \bar{x} \stackrel{a.s.}{\sim} N(m_x, \frac{\sigma_x^2}{n})$$

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

$$\hat{p} = \frac{m}{n} \quad E(\hat{p}) = p \quad V(\hat{p}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}$$

- $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$  - несмещение  $\text{Bias} = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta$
- $\hat{\theta} \rightarrow \theta, n \rightarrow \infty$  - воспроизводимость
- $\hat{\theta}^* \in C$  - наилучшее приближение в классе  $C$ ,  
если  $MSE(\hat{\theta}^*) \leq MSE(\hat{\theta}) \quad \forall \hat{\theta} \in C$

$$\text{т.е. } MSE = V(\hat{\theta}) + \text{Bias}^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \xi_n \xrightarrow{d} c \Rightarrow \xi_n \xrightarrow{P} c$$

$$\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi, \eta_n \xrightarrow{P} c \Rightarrow \xi_n + \eta_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi + c$$

$$\xi_n \cdot \eta_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi \cdot c$$

$$\xi_n / \eta_n \xrightarrow{a} \xi/c, c \neq 0$$

$$h(\xi_n, \eta_n) \xrightarrow{d} h(\xi, c), h: R^2 \rightarrow R$$

- непр. фн-я

Def:  $\{\xi_n, n=1,2,\dots\}$  - ассимпт норм.  $m, \sigma^2 \Leftrightarrow \xi_n \stackrel{d}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2)$

$$\text{если } \sqrt{n}(\xi_n - m) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\sqrt{n} \frac{\xi_n - m}{\sigma} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

$$\star \quad \xi_n \stackrel{d}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \xi_n \xrightarrow{P} m$$

$$\star \quad \sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - m) = \frac{\sum x_i - mn}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Доказательство: предположим что расп.  $q$ -у о.н. ас. норм. см. задача  
упр. №6. ас. дисперсия меньшая ожидаемой

$$g(\xi_1) \stackrel{d}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2(g'(m))^2), \text{ т.е. } \xi_1 \stackrel{d}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2), \text{ т.е. } \sqrt{n}(\xi_1 - m) \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Напомним  $E(\phi(\xi)) \geq \phi(E(\xi))$ , т.е.  $\phi$  - бун. фн-я

Lemma H.7.

(Ex)  $X$  - c.u. b.a. o.g.wo u.a.t.  $f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \theta x^{\theta-1}, & x \in (0, 1) \\ 0, & x \notin (0, 1) \end{cases}$   
 $H_0: \theta = 1$      $H_A: \theta = 2$     no t.m. no H.U.  $\alpha = 0.05$

$$S_c = \{x: f_1(x) \geq c f_0(x)\}$$

$$\text{e.g. } c: P_{H_0}(\{x \in S_c\}) = \alpha$$

$$\text{h.p.u. } H_0: f_0(x) = 1, x \in (0, 1)$$

$$\text{h.p.u. } H_A: f_1(x) = 2x, x \in (0, 1)$$

$$P_{H_0}(\{f_0(x) \leq 0\}) = 0 \quad S_c = \left\{x: \frac{f_1(x)}{f_0(x)} \geq c\right\}$$

$$\frac{f_1(x)}{f_0(x)} = \frac{2x}{1} \geq c \Rightarrow x \geq \frac{c}{2}$$

$$P_{H_0}(\{x \in S_c\}) = \alpha \quad P_{H_0}(\{x \geq \frac{c}{2}\}) = \alpha$$

$$1 - F_x(\frac{c}{2}, \theta=1) = 1 - \frac{c}{2} = \alpha \Rightarrow c = 2(1 - \alpha) = 1.9$$

$$S_c = \{x: x \geq \frac{c}{2}\} = \{x: \underbrace{n \geq 0.95}_c\}$$

$$\text{e.c.u. } x \geq 0.95 \Rightarrow H_A$$

$$x < 0.95 \Rightarrow H_0$$

(ML)  $\xi \sim V[0, \theta]$

$$L(\theta) = \underbrace{C_\xi^2}_{\text{const}} \cdot p(\xi < 1)^{n_2} \cdot p(\xi \geq 1)^{n_1} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML} = \frac{h}{h-n_2} = \frac{n}{n}$$

## ② Численные методы решения уравнений

$$1) m = E(X) \quad , \quad \delta^2 = V(X)$$

$$S_n = \sum x_i$$

$$\text{мога} \quad \sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - m) = \frac{S_n - nm}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

$$2) \hat{m}_2 = \sqrt[n]{x_1, \dots, x_n} \quad \text{доказательство} (E(X) = m)$$

$$\ln(\hat{m}_2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum \ln(x_i) \xrightarrow{P} E(\ln(X))$$

$$E(\ln(X)) < E(X)$$

$$\hat{m}_2 \xrightarrow{P} e^{E(\ln(X))} < m \quad \text{т.е. оценка несмещенная}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \theta_1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \theta_1) \quad \text{если } \theta_1 = \theta_0 \text{ то } \hat{\theta}_1 = \theta_0$$

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = \theta_2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \theta_2) \quad \text{если } \theta_2 = \theta_0 \text{ то } \hat{\theta}_2 = \theta_0$$

$\hat{\theta}_1$  и  $\hat{\theta}_2$  являются несмещенными оценками

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \theta_1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \theta_1) \quad \text{если } \theta_1 = \theta_0 \text{ то } \hat{\theta}_1 = \theta_0$$

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = \theta_2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \theta_2) \quad \text{если } \theta_2 = \theta_0 \text{ то } \hat{\theta}_2 = \theta_0$$

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \theta_1 + \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \theta_1) \quad (\theta_1 \neq \theta_0 \text{ если } x_i \neq \theta_1)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_2 = \theta_2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \theta_2) \quad (\theta_2 \neq \theta_0 \text{ если } x_i \neq \theta_2)$$

### ③ Оценивание максимального правдоподобия

$$1) \frac{x}{p(x)} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline p(x) & p & 1/2 & 1/9 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3, x_4 = 1$$

$$f(p, q) = \frac{1}{2} p^2 \cdot q = \frac{1}{2} p^2 \cdot (1/2 - p) \rightarrow \max_{0 \leq p \leq 0.5} \Rightarrow \hat{p} = 1/3$$

В одн. случае:

$$f(p, q) = p^{m_1} \cdot (0.5)^{m_2} \cdot q^{m_3}$$

$$P(x_1, \dots, x_n) = p^{m_1} \cdot (0.5)^{m_2} \cdot (1-p)^{m_3} \rightarrow \max_{0 \leq p \leq 0.5} \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{0.5 m_2}{m_1 + m_3}$$

$$2) L(\lambda; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \lambda^n \cdot e^{-\lambda(x_1 + \dots + x_n)}$$

$$\ell(\lambda; x_1, \dots, x_n) = n \cdot \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = 0 \Leftrightarrow n/\lambda - n\bar{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \lambda^2} = -n/\lambda^2 < 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \text{ - м. max.}$$

$\hat{\lambda}_{ML}$  - наивероятнейшая оценка

$$3) \epsilon \sim Be(p) \quad \theta = p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(p) &= \ln p \sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_i + \ln(1-p) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (1-\epsilon_i) \\ &= k \ln p + (n-k) \cdot \ln(1-p) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln(p)}{\partial p} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{p}_{ML} = k/n \quad E(\hat{p}_{ML}) = p \Rightarrow \text{некор. оценка}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ln(p)}{\partial p^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \text{max}$$

$$4) x \sim U[a, b] \quad , x_1, \dots, x_n \quad \theta = [a, b]^T, a < b$$

$$L(\theta) = \frac{1}{(b-a)^n} \rightarrow \max_{a,b}$$

$$\text{нпр. } a \leq x_i \leq b \quad i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\max L(\theta) \text{ при } a = \min \{x_i, i=\overline{1, n}\}$$

$$b = \max \{x_i, i=\overline{1, n}\}$$

## ④ Моменты

1)  $X \sim U[0, \theta]$

$$E(X) = \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad V(X) = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$$

$$\theta = 2 \cdot E(X), \quad \sigma_{NM} = \sqrt{12s^2}$$

$$\sigma_{NM} = 2 \cdot \bar{x}$$

если  $f(x) \geq c$ , то  $P(X \geq c) \geq \epsilon$

$$E(f(g_n)) \geq E(f(g_n) \cdot \mathbb{1}(f(g_n) > \epsilon)) \cdot P(f(g_n) > \epsilon)$$

$$\text{значит } f(g_n) = E(f(g_n)) + o_p(1) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{таким образом } f(g_n) \rightarrow 0$$

если  $f(x) \geq g(x)$ , то  $(\max(x, g(x)) - \min(x, g(x))) \leq \max(x, g(x))$

$$\text{значит } f(g_n) \leq \max(g_n, \delta^2 (g(g_n))^2)$$

$$\text{тогда } f(g_n) \leq \max(g_n, \delta^2 (g(g_n))^2) \leq \max(g_n, \delta^2 (g_n)^2)$$

$$\text{если } g_n \rightarrow 0, \text{ то } \max(g_n, \delta^2 (g_n)^2) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{если } g_n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ то } \max(g_n, \delta^2 (g_n)^2) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{если } g_n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ то } \max(g_n, \delta^2 (g_n)^2) \rightarrow \infty$$

# Теория вероятностей

## и ее применение

**II** Сходимость

$$\text{данные } \xi_n \xrightarrow{\text{дл}} c \Rightarrow \xi_n \xrightarrow{P} c$$

$$\xi_n \xrightarrow{\text{дл}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f(\xi_n)) = E(f(c)) \quad \text{т.к. } c \in \mathcal{C} - \text{непр.}, \text{ орпн.}$$

т.к.  $\epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta < \epsilon$

$$f(.): f(c) = 0 \quad \text{при } |x - c| < \delta$$

$$f(.): f(c) = 1 \quad \text{при } |x - c| > \delta$$

значения на  $[c - \delta, c + \delta] \subset [c - \epsilon, c + \epsilon]$

$$\text{тогда } E(f(\xi_n)) \geq E(f(\xi_n)) \cdot \mathbb{I}(|\xi_n - c| > \epsilon) = P(|\xi_n - c| > \epsilon)$$

$$\text{м.н. } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f(\xi_n)) = E(f(c)) = f(c) = 0$$

$$\text{но } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\xi_n - c| > \epsilon) = 0$$

Доказательство:  $\xi_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} N(m, \sigma^2)$  (м.н.  $\xi_n - m \xrightarrow{a.s.} N(0, \sigma^2)$ )

$g(x)$  - непр. в окрестности  $x = c$ :  $g'(c) \neq 0$

тогда  $g(\xi_n) \xrightarrow{a.s.} N(m, \sigma^2 \cdot (g'(c))^2)$

но в окрестности  $c$   $g(\xi_n) = g(c) + g'(c)(\xi_n - c)$

$$|\eta_n - m| \leq |\xi_n - m|$$

$$\sqrt{n}(\xi_n - m) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$(\xi_n - m) \xrightarrow{d} 0 \Rightarrow (\xi_n - m) \xrightarrow{P} 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\eta_n - m) \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

$$g'(\eta_n) \xrightarrow{d} g'(c)$$

$$\sqrt{n}(g(\xi_n) - g(c)) = g'(\eta_n) \sqrt{n}(\xi_n - m)$$

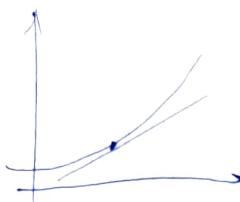
$$\sqrt{n}(g(\xi_n) - g(c)) \xrightarrow{d} g'(c) \cdot N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{(A)} \quad \exists c \in [a, b]: \\ \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c) \end{array} \right.$$

Напів лінійні: функції  $\varphi$ -ї

$$E(f(\xi)) \geq f(E(\xi))$$

D



$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad x = g, x_0 = m$$

$$E(f(\xi)) \geq E(f(m)) + \underbrace{f'(m)}_{=0}(\xi - m)$$

$$E(f(\xi)) \geq \cancel{E(f(m))} E(f(m) + \cancel{f'(m)}(\xi - m)) = 0$$

$$= E(f(m)) = f(m) = f(E(\xi))$$

ММТ

Оп.  $L_n(\theta) = L_n(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1; \theta) \cdots f(x_n; \theta)$

~~Функції~~

як  $x: f(x; \theta), x \in R \quad \theta \in \Theta \subset R^k$

$y = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^T: f_n(y; \theta), \text{ як } y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in R^n$

$$f_n(y; \theta) = f_1(y_1; \theta) \cdot f_2(y_2; \theta) \cdots f_n(y_n; \theta)$$

Оп.  $L_n(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{\text{max}}_{\theta \in \Theta} \hat{\theta}_{ML}$

Свойства ММТ:

1) регулярність  $M = \{x \in R^n : f(x; \theta) > 0\}$  не зал. від  $\theta$   
+ неперервність  $\Rightarrow$  диференційуваність ММТ - функція

1)  $\hat{\theta}_n \rightarrow \theta, n \rightarrow \infty$

2)  $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \sigma^2), n \rightarrow \infty$

3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V(\hat{\theta}_n)}{V(\theta)} \leq 1 \quad \hat{\theta}_n - \text{ac. таєм. оцінка}$

її асимпт. зв. міс.

4) інваріантність:  $\hat{\theta} = g(\theta), \text{ як } g(\cdot) - \text{нагальн. ф-ця}$

~~Функції~~  $\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{ML} = g(\hat{\theta}_{ML})$

Метод наименьших квадратов

$\theta \in \mathbb{R}^k$ ,  $m_1(x), \dots, m_k(x)$ :

$$E(m_j(x)) = f_j(\theta), \quad j = 1, k$$

т.е.  $f_j(\theta)$ ,  $j = 1, k$  линейны

наиболее близкое значение  $\theta_{NM}$

$$E(m_j(x)) \text{ заменяется на } \bar{m}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n m_j(x_i)$$

$f_j(\theta) = \bar{m}_j$ ,  $j = 1, k \Rightarrow$  k уравнений к неизвестным

(единственного решения нет-то)

$\theta_{NM}$  н.д. определения при выполнении нек. условий

III

Решение с иори.

Lemma Heineau - Kipcos:

$g_0(y), g_1(y), g_2(y)$

- nonnegative

$$L(k) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : g_0(y) \leq k \cdot g_1(y)\}, \quad \forall k \geq 0$$

then  $k_1 < k_2$ , no  $L(k_1) \subset L(k_2)$ ,  $L(k) \neq \emptyset \quad \forall k > 0$

$L(k) \uparrow R^n \quad \forall k \neq 0$

Rechts bes. gen. venn-diagramm:

$$\forall 0 < \alpha < 1 \quad \exists k_\alpha : \int_{L(k_\alpha)} g_0(y) dy = \alpha \quad (*)$$

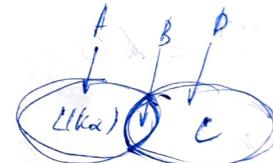
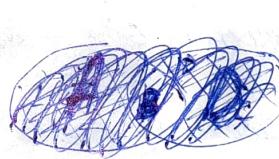
(Lemma) Rechts  $C \subset \mathbb{R}^n : \int_C g_0(y) dy \leq \alpha$ ,

more  $\int_{L(k_\alpha)} g_1(y) dy \geq \int_C g_1(y) dy$

$$\triangleright B = L(k_\alpha) \cap C, \quad \forall x \in C \subset \mathbb{R}^n : \int_B g_0(y) dy \leq \alpha$$

$$A = L(k_\alpha) \setminus B$$

$$D = C \setminus B$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \int_{L(k_\alpha)} g_0(y) dy = \alpha \\ \int_C g_0(y) dy \leq \alpha \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_A g_0(y) dy \geq \int_D g_0(y) dy$$

$$\int_{L(k_\alpha)} g_1(y) dy - \int_C g_1(y) dy = \int_A g_1(y) dy - \int_D g_1(y) dy$$

$$g_1(y) \geq \frac{g_0(y)}{k} + \alpha \in A \Rightarrow \int_A g_1(y) dy - \int_D g_1(y) dy = \int_A \frac{g_0(y)}{k} dy \geq \frac{1}{k} (\int_A g_0(y) dy - \int_D g_0(y) dy) \geq 0$$

$$g_1(y) \leq \frac{g_0(y)}{k} + \alpha \in D \Rightarrow \int_D g_1(y) dy - \int_A g_1(y) dy = \int_D \frac{g_0(y)}{k} dy \geq \frac{1}{k} (\int_D g_0(y) dy - \int_A g_0(y) dy) \geq 0$$

Л. Н-Н - юнд. о нон. мно. т. јес. проверка  
нормалн. расп. ван. априори простота альтернативы  
очн. не сим. нр-ки для нахождения критериев

Пусть  $X \sim f(x; \theta)$  - нр. ф.;  $\mathcal{L}$ ; крит. кр-ки  $(x)$

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_0$$

$$H_1: \theta = \theta_1$$

Пусть  $x = [x_1, \dots, x_n]^T$  - выборка

$$g(y; \theta) = g(y_1; \theta) \cdot \dots \cdot g(y_n; \theta) \quad y = [y_1, \dots, y_n]^T \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$g_0(y) = g(y; \theta_0)$$

$$g_1(y) = g(y; \theta_1)$$

$$T(x) = \begin{cases} H_0 & \text{если } x \notin L(k_\alpha) \\ H_1 & \text{если } x \in L(k_\alpha) \end{cases}$$

$C^* = d(k_\alpha)$  - крит. радиус-межда

но л. Н-Н. модели имеют  $\alpha' \leq \alpha$

иначе вероятность  $1 - \beta^*$   $\leq 1 - \beta$

$\Rightarrow C \subset \mathbb{R}^n : \alpha' \leq \alpha$

$$P(x \in C | \theta = \theta_0) = \int_C g_0(y) dy \leq \alpha$$

$$\text{power}(T') = \int_{C'} g_1(y) dy \leq \int_{L(k_\alpha)} g_1(y) dy = \text{power}(T)$$

и. е. б. для л. Н-Н  $T(x)$  одна изобр. крит.

сама бест. крит. с кр-к. не больше  $\alpha$   
(most powerful test)

## Teorijske znanosti

P.C. zasnovan na  $\theta \in \Theta$

$$\Theta_1, \Theta_2 \subset \Theta, \quad \Theta_1 \cap \Theta_2 = \emptyset$$

$$H_0 : \theta \in \Theta_1 \quad H_a : \theta \in \Theta_2$$

Njemo  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  - izdaja

Test  $T(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  - test za  $H_0$  i  $H_a$

$$\begin{aligned} R^\alpha &= C \cup D \quad \text{gde } C = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : T(x) = H_a\} \\ &\quad \leftarrow \text{uprav. odr. nečeta} \\ \emptyset &= C \cap D \quad D = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : T(x) = H_0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Type I error} \quad \alpha(\theta) &= \Pr(\text{reject } H_0 \mid H_0 \text{ is true}) = \\ (\text{javnost}) &= \Pr_{\theta}(x \in C), \quad \theta \in \Theta_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Type II error} \quad \beta(\theta) &= \Pr(\text{not reject } H_0 \mid H_a \text{ is true}) = \\ (1-\beta) \text{ javnost} &= \Pr_{\theta}(x \in D), \quad \theta \in \Theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

Мам. чнан. (3)

1)  $Z_1, \dots, Z_n \sim N(0, 1)$  ( $\Leftrightarrow Z = [Z_1, \dots, Z_n] \sim N(0, I_n)$ )

$$\chi^2(n) = \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2 = Z' \cdot Z - \text{ax - nespram c n c.c.}$$

$$f_{\chi^2(n)}(x) = C_n x^{\frac{n}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{x}{2}}, \quad x \geq 0$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}$$

$$\Gamma(a) = \int_0^\infty x^{a-1} e^{-x} dx, \quad a > 0$$

$$E(\chi^2(n)) = n \quad \text{Var}(\chi^2(n)) = 2n$$

2)  $Z_0 \sim N(0, 1), \quad Z_0 \text{ - ne jas. on } Z$

$$t(n) = \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2}} = \frac{N(0, 1)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \chi^2(n)}} - t - \text{paop c n c.c.}$$

$$f_{t(n)}(x) = C_n \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}$$

$$E(t(n)) = 0 \quad \text{Var}(t(n)) = \frac{n}{n-2}, \quad n \geq 3$$

3)  $U_1, \dots, U_m \sim N(0, 1)$  ( $\text{независим} \Leftrightarrow U = [U_1, \dots, U_m] \sim N(0, I_m)$ )

$$F(m, n) = \frac{\frac{(1/m) \sum_{i=1}^m U_i^2}{(1/n) \sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^2}}{\frac{1/m \cdot \chi^2(m)}{1/n \cdot \chi^2(n)}} - F - \text{paop. chnepr c } (m, n) \text{ c.c.}$$

Lemma Poissona

Пусть  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(m, \sigma^2)$  и  $X \sim N(m, \sigma^2 I_n)$

$t_n = [1, \dots, 1]'$  моя  $X \sim N(m \cdot t_n, \sigma^2 I_n)$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

Teop.

$$1) \bar{x} \text{ u } s^2 \sim \text{normal. c.b.}$$

$$2) \frac{n-1}{\sigma^2} s^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

$$3) t = \frac{(\bar{x} - m) \sqrt{n}}{s} \sim t(n-1)$$

Lemma

1)  $\bar{x}$

Менің мәндерім:

Іздеңіл мәндерін с.б.  $X_1$  жақынан он  $\theta$

$\Rightarrow \theta$  мәндерінің он мәндерінің көрсеткіші мәндері

Погандағы бір анықтама түсінік мәндерінің көрсеткіші мәндері.

Егер бірінші мәндерінің мәндерінің көрсеткіші  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

Түсінік  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  ны  $F_\theta$ ,  $\theta \in \Theta$

$g(y) : \exists E_\theta g(X_1) = h(\theta)$  (1\*) және одан  $\theta$

мөнде  $\hat{\theta}_{MM}$  - ресми  $y$ -дегі  $\overline{g(x)} = h(\hat{\theta})$

(но ми сандар, инде ресми (1\*) оған  $\theta$

нұсқамынан көрсеткішінен мәндерінің көрсеткішін)

$$\theta = h^{-1}(E_\theta g(X_1)) \quad \hat{\theta} = h^{-1}(\overline{g(X)}) = h^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g(X_i)\right)$$

( $\Leftrightarrow$  алғанда  $g(y)$  деялгі  $g(y) = y^k$ )

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} E_\theta X_1^k = h(\theta) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta = h^{-1}(E_\theta X_1^k) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hat{\theta}^k = h^{-1}(\overline{X_1^k}) = h^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^k\right)$$

Н.е. Мың деялгі  $\theta$  көрсеткішінің мәндерінің көрсеткішінде

$\hat{\theta}$  нұсқамынан мәндерінің көрсеткішінде  $\theta$  көрсеткішінде

(ex)  $X \sim [0, \theta]$

$$E_\theta X_1 = \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = 2E_\theta X_1 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = 2\bar{X}$$

$$E_\theta X_1^k = \int_0^\infty y^k \frac{1}{\theta} dy = \frac{\theta^k}{k+1} \Rightarrow \theta = \sqrt[k]{(k+1)E_\theta X_1^k}$$
$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_k = \sqrt[k]{(k+1)\bar{X}^k}$$

ex)  $\hat{\theta} = h^{-1}(\bar{g}(x)) \notin \Theta$   
 може  $\hat{\theta} \in \Theta$  коректністю:  $\hat{\theta}_{\text{min}}$  - функція, яка  
 $h^{-1}(\bar{g}(x))$  відповідає  $\Theta$  усім умовам належності  $\Theta$

$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, 1)$ , якщо  $\mu \geq 0$

$$E_{\mu} X_1 = \mu \Rightarrow \mu^* = \bar{x}$$

тоді  $\mu \geq 0$ , тоді  $\bar{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mu^* = \max\{0, \bar{x}\}$

$$\hat{\theta}_{\text{min}} = \max\{0, \bar{x}\}$$

Ulam. cmam. (1)

SRS - simple random sample (each group of  $n$  people  
to be chosen is equal)

1)  $X$  - choosing one by one  $n$  times

2)  $X$  - choosing  $n$  objects at once

Are they the same?

Are they independent?

Sample of size  $n = x_1, \dots, x_n$  r.v. has the same

distr as  $X$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i ; \quad \sigma^2 = s^2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \quad (\text{Population} = \text{r.v. } X)$$

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 ; \quad \text{Var}(X) = E((X - \bar{M})^2)$$

$$s = \sqrt{s^2}$$

$$E(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} E(\sum x_i) = m$$

$$V(\bar{x}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum x_i\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot n \sigma^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

$$\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \sum (x_i^2 + \bar{x}^2 - 2x_i \cdot \bar{x}) = \sum x_i^2 + n\bar{x}^2 - 2\bar{x} \underbrace{\sum x_i}_{n \cdot \bar{x}}$$

$$= \sum x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$$

$$E(X^2) = V(X) + m^2$$

$$E(\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2) = n(\sigma^2 + m^2) - n\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n} + m^2\right) = (n-1)\sigma^2$$

$$E(S^2) = \sigma^2$$

$$g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \hat{\theta}$$

the estimator of  $\theta$

1) unbiased estimator  $\hat{\theta}$  iff

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta = \text{bias}(\hat{\theta})$$

$$2) E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] = \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta})$$

if  $\hat{\theta}$  is unbiased  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) = V(\hat{\theta})$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$$

$X \equiv \text{pop.}$

$x_1, \dots, x_n \equiv \text{sample}$

$$F(x; \theta)$$

$$\theta \in \Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$X \sim N(m, \sigma^2)$$

$$f_x(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\theta = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ \sigma^2 \end{bmatrix}, \Theta = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{R} \\ (0, +\infty) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta}) = m_{\hat{\theta}} \quad E[(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2] = E[(\hat{\theta} - m_{\hat{\theta}} + m_{\hat{\theta}} - \theta)^2]$$

$$= E[(\hat{\theta} - m_{\hat{\theta}})^2 + (m_{\hat{\theta}} - \theta)^2 + 2(\hat{\theta} - m_{\hat{\theta}})(m_{\hat{\theta}} - \theta)]$$

$$= \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + \text{Bias}^2(\hat{\theta}) \quad \underbrace{[m_{\hat{\theta}} - \theta]}_{=0}$$

$$E(\hat{\theta} - m_{\hat{\theta}}) = 0$$

• The est.  $\hat{\theta}_1$  is more effective than  $\hat{\theta}_2$

$$\text{if } \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_1) < \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_2)$$

• For  $C$  - some class of estimators of  $\theta$

The estimator  $\hat{\theta}^*$  is called opt. est. in  $C$

$$\text{if } \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}^*) \leq \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) \quad \forall \hat{\theta} \in C$$

3)

consistency

$$\hat{\theta}_n = g_n(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| > \varepsilon) = 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

Prop. If  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

then  $\hat{\theta}_n$  is consistent

by M. ineq.: If  $\xi \geq 0, a > 0$

$$P(\xi > a) \leq \frac{E(\xi)}{a}$$

$$P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_n)}{\varepsilon^2} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

## Mam. osmam. (1)

Odp.  $(X_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  exg. no sp. m. n. c. p. x  
 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|X_n - x| > \varepsilon) = 0$

•  $X_n \xrightarrow{P} x \quad n \rightarrow \infty$

•  $\underset{n \rightarrow \infty}{\text{plim}} X_n = x$

Hep. do rekomendacj nycmo  $x$  - u.c.p.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(\{X \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq \frac{E(X)}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\triangleright E[X] \geq E[X \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{X > \varepsilon\}}] \geq E[\varepsilon \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{X > \varepsilon\}}] = \varepsilon \cdot P(\{X > \varepsilon\})$$

Cw. 1  $X$  - c.p.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(\{X \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq \frac{E(X^2)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\triangleright P(\{X \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq P(\{|X| \geq \varepsilon\}) = P(\{X^2 \geq \varepsilon^2\}) \leq \frac{E[X^2]}{\varepsilon^2}$$

Cw. 2  $X$  - c.p.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad P(|X - EX| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{D(X)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\triangleright P(|X - EX| \geq \varepsilon) = P((X - EX)^2 \geq \varepsilon^2) \leq \frac{E[(X - EX)^2]}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{p(x)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

Teop. (Dom. jas. wcm-mu estymator): Elast.

$\xrightarrow{\text{MSE} \rightarrow 0}$

1)  $\forall \theta \in \Theta: E[\hat{\theta}_n] \rightarrow \theta \quad n \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta, n \rightarrow \infty$

2)  $\forall \theta \in \Theta: D[\hat{\theta}_n] \rightarrow 0 \quad n \rightarrow \infty \quad (\text{casm. oszuka})$

$\triangleright \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_n; \theta) = D(\hat{\theta}_n) + \text{bias}^2(\hat{\theta}_n)$

je  $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}_n; \theta) := E[(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)^2]$

$\text{bias}(\hat{\theta}_n; \theta) = E[\hat{\theta}_n] - \theta$

$$\text{MSE}(\cdot) = E[(\hat{\theta}_n - E[\hat{\theta}_n] + E[\hat{\theta}_n] - \theta)^2] =$$

$$= \left[ E[(\hat{\theta}_n - E[\hat{\theta}_n])^2] + 2E[\hat{\theta}_n - E[\hat{\theta}_n]] \cdot (E[\hat{\theta}_n] - \theta) \right] = \dots$$

$$+ E[\hat{\theta}_n] (E[\hat{\theta}_n] - \theta)^2 = \text{bias}^2$$

$$\begin{cases} E(\bar{X}) = M_x \\ \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \\ E(S^2) = \sigma_x^2 \\ E(\hat{P}) = p \\ V(\hat{P}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{bias} = E(\hat{\theta}) - \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MSE}(\hat{\theta}) &= E(\hat{\theta} - \theta)^2 \\ &= \text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) + \text{bias}^2 \end{aligned}$$

hypn  $\hat{\theta}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$ :

$$\Rightarrow P(|\hat{\theta}_n - \theta| > \varepsilon) = P((\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)^2 > \varepsilon^2) \leq$$

$$\leq \frac{E[(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta)^2]}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{D(\hat{\theta}_n) + \text{Bias}(\hat{\theta}_n; \theta)}{\varepsilon^2} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon^2} 0$$

Teorems (Augu. nro):  $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\in C(a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$   
 $x_n \xrightarrow{P} a$ ,  $y_n \xrightarrow{P} b$

$$\text{mo } g(x_n, y_n) \xrightarrow{P} g(a, b)$$

Aug. + c  $\in \mathbb{R}$   $c x_n \xrightarrow{P} c \cdot a$

- $x_n + y_n \xrightarrow{P} a + b$
- $x_n \cdot y_n \xrightarrow{P} ab$
- $x_n/y_n \xrightarrow{P} a/b$  ( $b \neq 0$ )
- $g(x_n) \xrightarrow{P} g(a)$

D Stwierdz  $\varepsilon > 0$   
 $g \in C(a, b) \Rightarrow \exists \delta : |x - a| < \delta ; |y - b| < \delta \Rightarrow |g(x, y) - g(a, b)| < \varepsilon$

$\Leftrightarrow$  gmo w  $\omega \in \Omega$ :  $|x_n(\omega) - a| < \delta$  u  $|y_n(\omega) - b| < \delta$

$$\text{takimuk } |g(x_n(\omega), y_n(\omega)) - g(a, b)| < \varepsilon$$

Koncny  $\{(x_n - a) < \delta\} \cap \{(y_n - b) < \delta\} \subseteq \{(g(x_n, y_n) - g(a, b)) < \varepsilon\}$   
 $\{(g(x_n, y_n) - g(a, b)) \geq \varepsilon\} \subseteq \{(x_n - a) \geq \delta \cup (y_n - b) \geq \delta\}$

$$P(\{|g(x_n, y_n) - g(a, b)| \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq P(|x_n - a| \geq \delta) + P(|y_n - b| \geq \delta) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Zaron dobowy warz:  $(X_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$  - i.i.d. o kon. mom. m.

$$\text{mo } \bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} E[X_i] \quad , n \rightarrow \infty$$

Mars. cmar(2)

$$\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} c \Rightarrow \xi_n \xrightarrow{P} c$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \xi_n \xrightarrow{d} c \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f(\xi_n)) = E(f(c)) = f(c)$$

Twierdzenie  $\varepsilon > 0 \quad 0 < \delta < \varepsilon \quad \Pr(|X - c| < \delta) = 0$

$$\Pr(|X - c| > \varepsilon) = 1$$

f m.m. na  $[c-\varepsilon, c+\varepsilon]$ ,  $[c-\delta, c+\delta]$

$$E(f(\xi_n)) \geq E(f(\xi_n)) \cdot \Pr(|\xi_n - c| > \varepsilon) = P(|\xi_n - c| > \varepsilon)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E(f(\xi_n)) = E(f(c)) = f(c) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(|\xi_n - c| > \varepsilon) = 0$$

Teop. (Cauchy'ego):  $\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi, \eta_n \xrightarrow{P} c$

$$h: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, h \in C \rightarrow h(\xi_n, \eta_n) \xrightarrow{d} h(\xi, c)$$

Op.  $\sqrt{n}(\xi_n - m) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2) \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{n} \frac{\xi_n - m}{\sigma} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \xi_n \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2)$

$$\star g_m \xrightarrow{P} m$$

Ex.  $\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - m) = \frac{\sum \xi_i - mn}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$  no u.w.  $\Rightarrow \bar{X}_n \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2)$

### Dowód na - twierdzenie

Twierdzenie  $\xi_n \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2), g'(x) \in C([m, \infty)), g'(m) \neq 0$

można  $g(\xi_n) \stackrel{a}{\sim} N(g(m), \sigma^2 |g'(m)|^2)$

$\Rightarrow g(\xi_n) = g(m) + g'(\eta_n)(\xi_n - m), |\eta_n - m| \leq |\xi_n - m|$

$$\sqrt{n}(\bar{\xi}_n - m) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow (\xi_n - m) \xrightarrow{d} 0 \Rightarrow (\xi_n - m) \xrightarrow{P} 0 \\ \Rightarrow (\eta_n - m) \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

no n. Cauchy'ego  $g'(\eta_m) \xrightarrow{d} g'(m)$

$$\sqrt{n}(g(\xi_n) - g(m)) = g'(\eta_n) \cdot \sqrt{n}(\xi_n - m)$$

no n. Cauchy'ego

$$\sqrt{n}(g(\xi_n) - g(m)) \xrightarrow{d} g'(m) \cdot \underbrace{N(0, \sigma^2)}_{\text{względnie z } \eta_n}$$

$$g(\xi_n) \xrightarrow{d} N(g(m), \sigma^2 |g'(m)|^2)$$

MLE:  $L_n(\theta; x_1, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow \max_{\theta \in \Theta}$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}_{ML}$$

Ch-6a:

Числовые характеристики: моменты  $M$

$M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : f(x, \theta) > 0\}$  не заб. о  $\theta$

\* Регулярность симметрического распределения

$x_1, \dots, x_n$  из  $F_\theta$  независимы,  $\theta \in \Theta$

тогда  $f_\theta(y)$  — моменты  $F_\theta$

постоянны для  $F_\theta$ .  $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ :  $\forall \theta \in \Theta$ :

$$P_\theta(X_1 \in C) = 1$$

(не единич., очев. не число или бесп-ти)

(R) Числ. характеристика  $\exists C$  для  $F_\theta$ :

$\forall y \in C \quad f_\theta(y) \in D_\theta$  (бд для максимума  $\in \Theta$ )

(RR) Тогда  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  из  $F_\theta$ ,  $F_\theta$  независимы,  $\theta$  —

числ. характеристика

Числ. характеристика  $\exists I(\theta) = E_\theta \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f_\theta(x_1) \right)^2 > 0$

и  $I(\theta) \in C$  (бд для н. б.)

Задача: доказать (и докажи) MLE

однозначно и н. с. в. ам.

1) Сходимость:  $\hat{\theta}_n \rightarrow \theta^*$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$

2) Ас. норм.:  $\sqrt{n}(\hat{\theta}_n - \theta) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2)$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$

3) Ас. эф-ти:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(\hat{\theta}_n)/V(\tilde{\theta}_n) \leq 1$

4) Универсальность:  $M = g(\theta)$ , но  $\hat{M}_{ML} = g(\hat{\theta}_{ML})$ , где  $g(\cdot)$  —

$$\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi$$

Def  $F_{\xi_n}(x) \rightarrow F_\xi(x)$

$\Leftrightarrow F_\xi(x)$  is const. in  $x \Rightarrow E[f(\xi_n)] \rightarrow E[f(\xi)]$

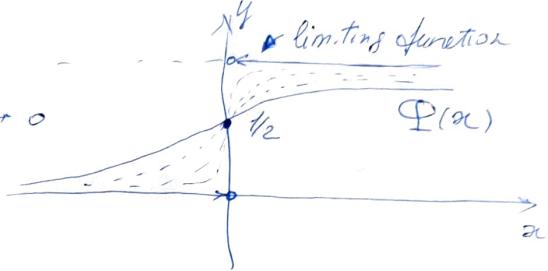
$\Leftrightarrow f$  cont and bounded

a.s.  $Z \sim N(0,1)$

$$\xi_n = \frac{Z}{n}$$

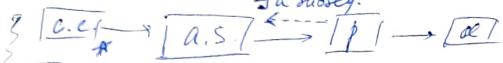
$$\xi_n(w) = \frac{Z(w)}{n} \rightarrow 0 \quad E[\xi_n] \xrightarrow{P} 0$$

$$E[\xi_n] = \frac{1}{n^p} E[Z^p] \rightarrow 0$$



① If  $\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} c$  then  $\xi_n \xrightarrow{P} c$

as subseq.



IS → moment (L^k)

② Slutsky's Thm  $\xi_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi, \eta_n \xrightarrow{P} c \Rightarrow h(\xi_n, \eta_n) \xrightarrow{d} h(\xi, c)$

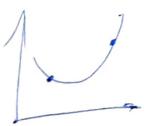
$$\xi_n + \eta_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi + c; \xi_n \cdot \eta_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi \cdot c; \xi_n / \eta_n \xrightarrow{d} \xi/c, c \neq 0$$

(ex)  $m = E(x), x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$$\hat{m}_n = \sqrt[n]{x_1, \dots, x_n}$$

$$\ln(\hat{m}_n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i) \xrightarrow{P} E[\ln(X)]$$

by Jensen's inequality:  $E[f(\xi)] \geq f(E[\xi])$   
for convex functions



$$f(\xi) \geq f(m) + f'(m)(\xi - m)$$

$$E[f(\xi)] \geq f[E(\xi)] + 0$$

- 1) C.C.:  $\sum_{n \geq 1} P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) < \infty$
- 2) a.s.:  $P(\{\omega: X_n(\omega) \rightarrow X(\omega), n \geq 1\}) = 1$
- 3) L^p:  $E[|X_n - X|^p] \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$
- 4) p:  $P(|X_n - X| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0, n \rightarrow \infty$
- 5) d:  $F_{X_n}(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} F_X(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{C}(F)$

$$E(\ln(x)) < \ln(E(x))$$

$$\ln(\hat{m}_n) \rightarrow E[\ln(x)] < \ln(E(x))$$

$$\hat{m}_n \rightarrow e^{E[\ln(x)]} \quad \text{(circle)} \quad e^{\ln E(x)} = E(x) = m \Rightarrow \text{inconsistent est.}$$

Def. Asymptotic Normality:  $\{\xi_n, n=1, \dots\}$  is called as. normal

$$\Gamma_n(\xi_n - m) \xrightarrow{d} N(0, \sigma^2) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \xi_n \stackrel{d}{\sim} N(m, \sigma^2)$$

$$\sqrt{n}(\xi_n - m) \approx \sigma Z$$

$$\xi_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} Z + m \rightarrow m \quad (\text{by LLN } \bar{Z} \xrightarrow{P} m; (\xi_n - m) \rightarrow 0, \text{ but } \sqrt{n}(\xi_n - m) \rightarrow N)$$

LLN:  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i \xrightarrow{P} E(x) = m$   
 $\bar{x} - m \xrightarrow{P} 0$ ,  $S_n = \sum x_i$   
 $\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - m) = \frac{S_n - mn}{\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \sigma^2)$  (speed of convergence to constant is  $\sqrt{n}$ )  
 $\Rightarrow \bar{x}$  is a.s. normal sequence

Delta-method: Let  $\xi_n \xrightarrow{a} N(m, \sigma^2)$ ,  $g(x) \in D$   
then if  $g'(m) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \eta_n = g(\xi_n) \xrightarrow{a} N(g(m), (g'(m))^2 \sigma^2)$

MLE:

$$\text{e.g. } \begin{array}{ccccc} x & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ p(x) & p & \frac{1}{2} & q & \end{array} \Rightarrow p + q = \frac{1}{2}$$

1) estimate  $f(p, q) = \frac{1}{2} p^2 q \rightarrow \max$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 = x_3 = 1; x_2 = 2, x_3 = 3 \\ g(p) = \frac{1}{2} p^2 (1-p) \end{array} \rightarrow \max_{0 < p < \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{1}{3}$$

2) estimator  $\hat{p} = \frac{\# \{j \mid x_j = 1\}}{n}, \hat{q} = \frac{\# \{j \mid x_j = 2\}}{n}, \hat{r} = \frac{\# \{j \mid x_j = 3\}}{n}$

$$f(p, q, r) = p^{m_1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m_2} \cdot q^{m_3} \rightarrow \max_{p, q, r}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2} - p$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{0,5 m_1}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$$

- 1.  $\hat{p}$  HW:
- 2. prove  $\hat{p}$  is consistent
- 3. is  $\hat{p}$  unbiased

Ref. LF:  $L(\theta, x) = f(x_1; \theta) \cdots f(x_n; \theta)$

Def.  $\ell(\theta, x) = \sum \ln f(x_i; \theta)$

$$\text{e.g. } f(y, \lambda) = \lambda e^{-\lambda y} \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_{ML} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

$$2) X \sim P_0(\lambda) \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_{ML} = \bar{x}$$

$$1) E(\hat{\lambda}_{ML}) = \lambda \text{ - unbiased}$$

$$2) \hat{\lambda}_{ML} \xrightarrow{P} \lambda \text{ - consistent}$$

$$3) \theta = [a, b] \quad X \sim U(a, b)$$

$$L = \frac{1}{(b-a)^n} I[a, b](x_1) \cdot I[a, b](x_n) \rightarrow \max_{a < b}$$

$$a \leq \min \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \Rightarrow \hat{a}_{ML} = \min \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

$$b \geq \max \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \Rightarrow \hat{b}_{ML} = \max \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$



$$1. \text{ Biased? } \hat{\lambda}_{ML} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \Rightarrow E(\hat{\lambda}_{ML}) = E\left(\frac{1}{\bar{x}}\right) > E(\bar{x}) = \lambda$$

$\Rightarrow$  biased

2. consistency  $\hat{\lambda}_{ML} \xrightarrow{P} \lambda$

$$\bar{x} \rightarrow E(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} (LLN)$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{ML} \xrightarrow{P} \frac{1}{\bar{x}} = \lambda$$

## Properties of MLE

### Regularity condition:

$M = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid l(y; \theta) > 0\}$  does depend on  $\theta$

if holds

1)  $\hat{\theta}_{ML} \xrightarrow{P} \theta$  = consistency

2)  $\hat{\theta}_{ML}$  is as normal,  $\hat{\theta}_{ML} \sim N(\theta, \sigma^2)$

3) If  $\hat{\theta}$  is as normal est of  $\theta$ , then  $\frac{\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}_{ML})}{\text{Var}(\hat{\theta})} \leq 1$  (for large n)

4) Invariance property

$$g(\theta) = \mu$$

$$\hat{\mu}_{ML} = g(\hat{\theta}_{ML})$$

## Method of moments

$$X \sim Be(p) \quad E(\varepsilon) = p$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc|c} \varepsilon & 0 & 1 \\ \hline p(1-p) & 1-p & p \end{array} \quad E(\varepsilon) = \bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$\hat{p}_{MM} = \bar{\varepsilon}$$

$$X \sim U[a; b]$$

$$E[X] = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$E[\Sigma X^2] = \frac{b^2 - ab + a^2}{3}$$

$$\bar{x}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i^2$$

$$\frac{f+a}{2} = \bar{x}$$

$$\frac{f^2 - af + a^2}{3} = \bar{x}^2$$

||

$$\hat{a}_{MM} = \dots$$

$$\hat{b}_{MM} = \dots$$

$$E(X) = \frac{a+b}{2} \quad V(X) = \frac{(b-a)^2}{12}$$

$$\frac{a+b}{2} = \bar{x} \quad \hat{b}_{MM} = \bar{x} + \sqrt{3}s$$

$$\frac{(b-a)^2}{12} = s^2 \quad \hat{a}_{MM} = \bar{x} - \sqrt{3}s$$