

Assignatura:

Estudiant/a

Data:

Problema 1 Teoria.

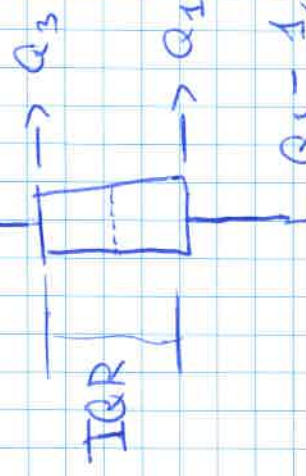
(a) Un estadístic és robust en presència d'atípics.
si aquest ~~es~~ ^{no es} veu afectat o és afectat molt
poc pels valors atípics (outliers). És a dir,
que si apareix un valor equivocament o erroniament, no modifica
el seu valor general.

(b) Són robustes en presència d'atípics:

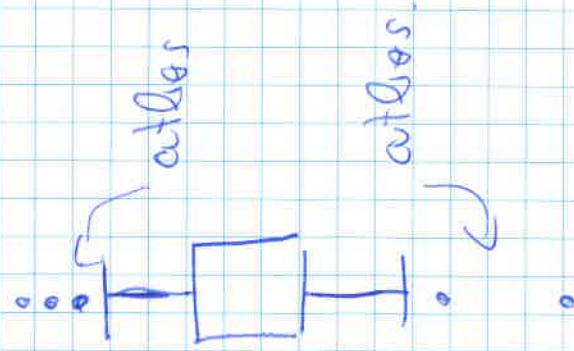
[Mediana, Mitjana robusta, IQR, Q1, Percentil 95]

(c) Quan representem un boxplot, recordem que serem la
segona representació

Dividim com en tres parts.
Una part central entre Q_1 i Q_3
on predomina la mostra



Una part simbolitzada en T on la mostra és més feble.
 i a partir de les bases, són els arbres o
 vides atípics i el simbolitzen amb punts ja que
 no acostuma haver-hi masses in q's poden fer
 una idea de la precisió que es la mostra.



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2. $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $X_1, \dots, X_n$ una m.a.s.

(a) Sabem que
$$S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}.$$

i sabem que com $X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, llavors

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S/\sqrt{n}} \sim t_{n-1}. \quad \text{Per tant,}$$

$$\left[K_1 \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}} = K_1 \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sqrt{(n-1)S^2}} = \frac{K_1}{\sqrt{n-1}} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \right]$$

$$\text{Per tant, Volem que } \frac{K_1}{\sqrt{n-1}} = \sqrt{n} \Rightarrow \left[K_1 = \sqrt{n(n-1)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow = \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{S} \sim t_{n-1}$$

$$\left[K_1 = \sqrt{n(n-1)} \right]$$

$$(b) \quad K_2 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} = K_2 \cdot \frac{(n-1) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{\sigma^2} =$$

$$= K_2 \frac{(n-1) s^2}{\frac{n \hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2}} \quad \text{Sabem que } \frac{(n-1) s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_{n-1}^2$$

$$\frac{n \hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_n^2$$

Volem expressar-ho com una F de Snedecor,

és a dir, el qüocient. $F_{v_1, v_2} = \frac{\chi_{v_1}^2 / v_1}{\chi_{v_2}^2 / v_2}$

Per tant,

$$\frac{\left(\frac{(n-1) s^2}{\sigma^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \right)}{\left(\frac{n \hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)} \sim F_{n-1, n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[K_2 = \frac{n}{n-1} \right] \quad \text{i següent una } F_{n-1, n}$$

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(c)

$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$\bar{X} - \mu \sim N\left(0, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

$$\frac{n \cdot (\bar{X} - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

||

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sim N(0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2/n} \sim \chi_1^2$$

i en el denominador,

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

||

$$n \hat{\sigma}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{n \hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi_n^2 \right]$$

Volem tenir un F de Snedecor de 1 i n. Cal afegir un n!!

$$K_3 = n^2$$

~~NO FEM~~

Per tant,

$$\left[K_3 \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2} = K_3 \cdot \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)^2}{\frac{n \hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{n (\bar{X} - \mu)^2 / \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{n \hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma^2}} \sim F_{1,n}$$

$$3) \quad X_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda) \quad P(X_i = x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!} \quad \lambda > 0$$

$X_1, \dots, X_n$. número d'inoculacions en n dies.

Volem la probs de que hi hagi alguna inoculació encara.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Es a dir, } [P(X_i > 0)] &= 1 - P(X_i = 0) \\ &= 1 - \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^0}{0!} = 1 - e^{-\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

Per tant, volem estimar el valor $1 - e^{-\lambda}$.

Fem servir la propietat d'invariància del ML.

$$\text{es adre } \widehat{P(X_i > 0)}_{ML} = \widehat{1 - e^{-\lambda}}_{ML} = 1 - e^{-\hat{\lambda}_{ML}}$$

Ara a buscar $\hat{\lambda}_{ML}$.

$$\cancel{L(X)} [P(X_i = x)] = \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i = x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!}$$

$$= e^{-n\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\lambda | X=x) = e^{-n\lambda} \frac{\lambda^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}}{\prod_{i=1}^n x_i!}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \ell(x | \lambda = \lambda) = -n\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \log \lambda + \log \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i! \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = -n + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda}$$

Busquem el màxim $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow -n + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \bar{x} \right]$$

És màxim?

$\Rightarrow$ és l'únic màxim del interval.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \lambda^2} = - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{\lambda^2} < 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\hat{\lambda}_{ML} = \bar{x} \right]$$

Per tant $\left[\hat{P}_{ML} = 1 - e^{-\hat{\lambda}_{ML}} = 1 - e^{-\bar{x}} \right]$

(b) Anem a fer la propietat.

$$I_n'(f(\lambda)) = \frac{I_n(\lambda)}{f'(\lambda)^2}$$

Per això, calculem $I(\lambda)$.

$$\begin{aligned} [I_n(\lambda)] &= -E\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2}\right] = -E\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n}{\lambda^2}\right] = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} n E[X_i] \\ &= \frac{X^2}{n\lambda^2} = \frac{n}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

sabem que

$$f(\lambda) = 1 - e^{-\lambda}$$

$$f'(\lambda) = e^{-\lambda} \quad (f'(\lambda))^2 = e^{-2\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow [I_n(P(X_i > 0))] = I_n(1 - e^{-\lambda}) = \frac{n}{\lambda e^{-2\lambda}}$$

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4 L'estudi és modelat com una distribució $B_i(p)$ on p és la probabilitat de que un pesseu compri el producte. Aplicant el TLC, podem modelar ~~la variable~~

per n pres grans.

$$\bar{P} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n B_i(p)}{n} \sim N\left(p, \frac{p(1-p)}{n}\right)$$

Lavors, podem treballar amb la quantitat pivotal.

$$\frac{\bar{P} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

i construir l'interval de confiança.

$$IC_{1-\alpha}(p) = \left(\bar{P} - \frac{Z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{P} + \frac{Z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

a) L'article diu que treballen en un marge de confiança de dos sigmes (95,5%). Això vol dir que treballen amb la $Z_{1-\alpha/2}$ associada la desviació de 2σ

a VCes)

respede la mitjà, i en el cas que normalitzem, estem treballant en $[Z_{1-\alpha} = 2]$, ja que

$$2\sigma = 2 \cdot 1 = 2.$$

Volem que això concorde a la preferència amb.

el 95,5% ja que. ~~En~~ Si busquem

$$\left[Z_{1 - \frac{0.045}{2}} = Z_{0.9775} \approx 2 \right] \checkmark$$

tales.

(b) Si ens fixem, l'interval

$$IC_{1-\alpha}(p) = \left(\bar{p} - \frac{Z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{p(1-p)}}{n}, \bar{p} + \frac{Z_{1-\alpha/2} \sqrt{p(1-p)}}{n} \right)$$

depen del propi paràmetre p!!! Llavors, per poder

treballar amb, la que fem es considerar el pitjor cas,

es a dir el màxim de $\sqrt{p(1-p)}$, el qual es obtinguent

$$p = 1/2 = q = 1/2. \checkmark$$

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(c) Per tant, amb a i b, sabem que l'interval serà.

$$IC_{1-\alpha/2}(p) = \left(\bar{p} - \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{p} + \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

||

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(4 - \frac{1}{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\bar{p} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \bar{p} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

Segons l'enunciat, ens diu que el marge

$$\text{és } \pm 3,2 \text{ punts} = \pm 0,032$$

$$\Rightarrow 0,032 = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \left[\sqrt{n} = \frac{1}{0,032} = 31,25 \right]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{llavors } n = 31^2 \text{ (o } n = 32)$$

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+

Problema 1.

$$Y_i = \beta x_i + \epsilon_i \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

on $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ constants conegudes

$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n$ m.a.s. $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

$\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ i $\sigma^2 \in [0, \infty)$ desconegudes

$$1. \Rightarrow [Y_i = \beta x_i + \epsilon_i \sim N(\beta x_i, \sigma^2)]$$

són v.a. i.i. independents. Volem un estadístic

suficient de dues dimensions.

~~Volem estimar β i σ^2~~

$$\begin{aligned} f(\underline{y}) &= \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \beta x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sigma^n} e^{-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(y_i - \beta x_i)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \end{aligned}$$

Si desenvolupam el quadrat veiem que

~~hem a propu el estadístic~~

$$[T = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i}] \quad ; \quad S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{y_i}{x_i} - \bar{T} \right)^2$$

~~Verem que podem descompondre $f_Y(y)$~~

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta)^2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(y_i - \beta)^2}{\sigma^2} \cdot \sigma^2 =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i^2}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i + \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \beta^2$$

$$f_Y(\bar{y}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - 2\beta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \beta^2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right)}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Per tant, si agafem

$$\begin{cases} T(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 \\ R(y) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \end{cases}$$

tenim

$$\bar{f}_Y(\bar{y}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{(T(y) + R(y) + \beta^2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)}{2\sigma^2}} =$$

$$g(T, R | \beta, \sigma) \cdot 1$$

descomposa en

$$[h(y) = 1]$$

$$f_Y(y) = g(T, R | \beta, \sigma) \cdot h(y) \Rightarrow \text{son } g \text{ i } h$$

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(2) Tenim

$$L(\beta, \sigma^2 | \underline{y}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2} \sigma^n} e^{-\frac{n}{2} \frac{(y_i - \beta x_i)^2}{\sigma^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell(\beta, \sigma^2 | \underline{y}) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(y_i - \beta x_i)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$= -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \log(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \beta x_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n 2(y_i - \beta x_i) \cdot (-x_i)$$

Volem trobar el màxim.

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{\beta} x_i) x_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i x_i - \hat{\beta} x_i^2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \quad \text{és màxim?}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta^2} = \frac{2}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = -\frac{2}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 < 0 \quad \text{és màxim!!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\hat{\beta}_{HL} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \right]$$

3. Sabem que $y_i \sim N(\beta x_i, \sigma^2)$

$$\Rightarrow y_i x_i \sim N(\beta x_i^2, \sigma^2 x_i^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i \sim N\left(\beta \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2, \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\hat{\beta}_{HL} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \right]$$

$$\sim N\left(\beta, \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}\right)$$

4. $\hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$

Sabem que $y_i \sim N(\beta x_i, \sigma^2)$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \sim N\left(\beta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, n\sigma^2\right) \Rightarrow$$

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$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \sim N\left(\beta, \frac{n\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}\right)$$

$\hat{\beta}_3$ Sabem $\frac{y_i}{x_i} \sim N\left(\beta, \frac{\sigma^2}{x_i^2}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} \sim N\left(n\beta, \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{x_i} \right] \sim N\left(\beta, \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}\right)$$

B. Propose infinites estimadors: $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+ \cup 0$??

~~$\hat{\beta}_\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i^\alpha}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^\alpha}$~~

Poqú

$$y_i x_i^\alpha \sim N(\beta x_i^\alpha, \sigma^2 x_i^\alpha)$$

$$\hat{\beta}^\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i^\alpha}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i^\alpha \sim N\left(\beta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha+1}, \sigma^2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2\alpha}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}^\alpha = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i^\alpha}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha+1}} \sim N\left(\beta, \sigma^2 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{2\alpha}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha+1}\right)^2}\right)$$

No té baix !!! (Fixem-nos $\alpha=1$ coincideix amb $\hat{\beta}_{ML}$)
 és una generalització !! $\alpha=0$ coincideix amb $\hat{\beta}_2$

6. Quin escollim? !! $\alpha=-1$ coincideix amb $\hat{\beta}_3$
 Anem a comparar el seu MSE

Com tots tres ~~tenen~~ no tenen baix.

$$MSE(\hat{\beta}_{ML}) = Var(\hat{\beta}_{ML}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$$

$$MSE(\hat{\beta}_2) = Var(\hat{\beta}_2) = \frac{n\sigma^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2}$$

$$MSE(\hat{\beta}_3) = Var(\hat{\beta}_3) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}$$

Volem el de mínim MSE.

Anem a comparar tots tres.

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Perem seguir les desigualtats entre les diferents mitjanes. Sabem que (resultat còrrig demanar)

$$\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n} \right)^{1/2} \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \geq \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}}{n} \right)^{-1/2}$$

mitjana quadràtica

mitjana aritmètica

mitjana quadràtica
inversa

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}{n} \geq \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}{n^2} \geq \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right] \geq \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2}{n} \geq \frac{n^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i^2}}$$

Per tant, $\frac{\sigma^2}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} \leq \frac{n\sigma^2}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2} \leq \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$

$$\Rightarrow |MSE(\hat{\beta}_{MLE})| \leq MSE(\hat{\beta}_2) \leq MSE(\hat{\beta}_3)$$



Portil, clonant aglomerat $\hat{P}_{10}$

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Problema 2.

1.

~~res~~ ~~$b = \# \text{ cotes negre}$~~
 ~~$\# \text{ cotes negre} = 6 - b$~~

~~$b = \# \text{ cotes negre}$~~

~~$\# \text{ cotes negre} = 6 - b$~~

~~probab. total en una tirada blanc es $\frac{b}{6} = \frac{1-p}{6}$~~

" " "

~~negre $\frac{6-b}{6} = \frac{1-p}{6}$~~

Tirem 40 vegades

$p = \text{prds de sortir cota negre}$

$Y = \# \text{ nombre cotes negres.}$ Sot $y = 7$.

1. Clarament, $[Y \sim \text{Bin}(40, p) = \text{Bin}(40, p)]$

ja que estem sot 40 tirades independents de

una Bernoulli $B(p)$ on p es la probab. total

que sortir negre.

$$[Y = \sum_{i=1}^{40} B_i(p) \sim \text{Bin}(40, p)]$$

i l'esperai de paràmetre?

-0.25

2. $y=7$, Volem calcular la funció de versembl.

$$P(y=q) = \binom{10}{y} p^y (1-p)^{10-y}, \quad p \in (0,1)$$

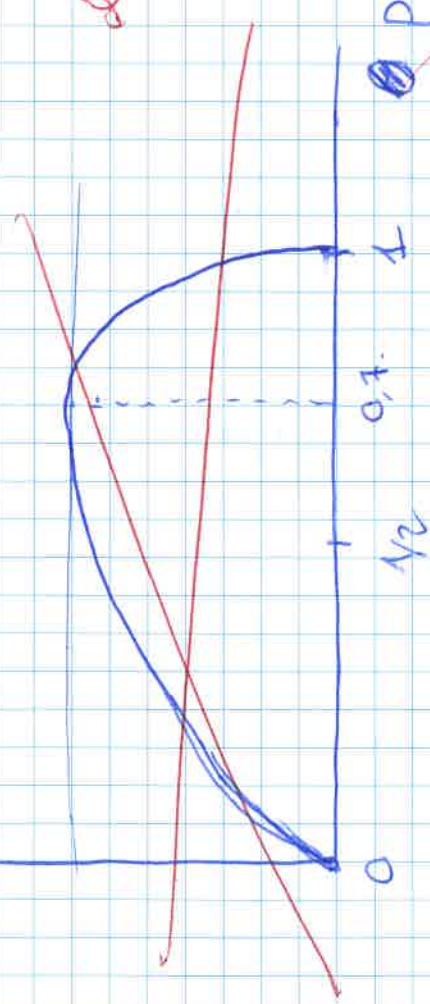
$i \ y \in \{0,1,\dots,10\}$

$$L(p|y=q) = \binom{10}{q} p^q (1-p)^{10-q}$$

$$\left[L(p|y=7) = \binom{10}{7} p^7 (1-p)^3 \right] \quad p \in (0,1)$$

Anem a dibuixar-la aproxim (maxim en $0,7$)

$$L(p(y=7))$$



és derivat

-0.25

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3. Han a triar una posterior amb sentit.

Vejem que redmat p esta discontínua i no es pot prendre

6 valors

$$[p = \frac{k}{G}]$$

on $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, G\}$

Per tant, anem a suposar que ~~esta~~ és uniforme i triem

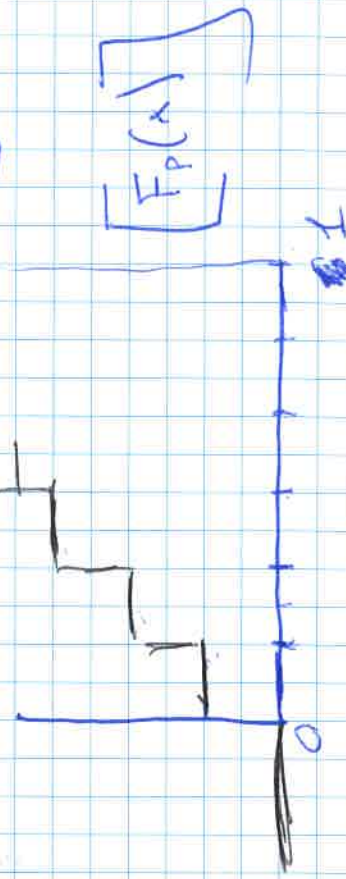
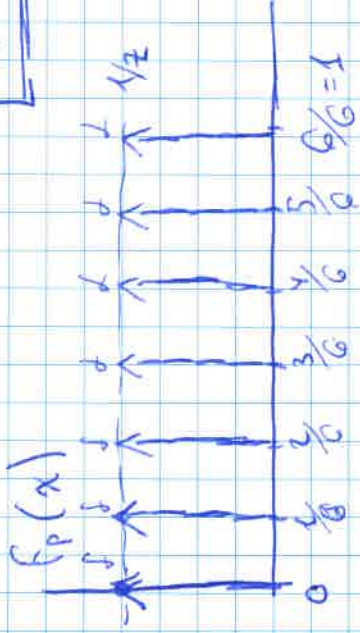
$$[P(p = \frac{i}{G}) = \frac{1}{7}]$$

$$[P(p \neq \frac{i}{G}) = 0]$$

$i \in \{0, 1, \dots, G\}$

an en discontínua.

$$[f_p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^G \frac{1}{7} \delta(x - \frac{i}{G})]$$



Per calcular la posteriori.

$$\pi(p|7) = \frac{P(P=p, Y=7)}{P(Y=7)} =$$

$$= \frac{P(Y=7|p) P(p=p)}{P(Y=7)}$$

agafem $p = \frac{1}{6}$ ($p \neq \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \pi(p) = 0$)

$$\left[\pi\left(\frac{1}{6}|7\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{10}{7}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^7\left(1 - \frac{1}{6}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{7}}{\sum_{k=0}^6 P(Y=7|k) \frac{1}{7}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{10}{7}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^7\left(1 - \frac{1}{6}\right)^3}{\sum_{k=0}^6 \left(\frac{k}{6}\right)^7\left(1 - \frac{k}{6}\right)^7} = \frac{1^7 (4-1)^3}{\sum_{k=0}^6 k^7 (4-k)^7}$$

Ara es a dibuixar el posterior $\pi(p|7)$.

Sabem que $\pi(p|7) \propto P(Y=7|p) \cdot \pi(p)$

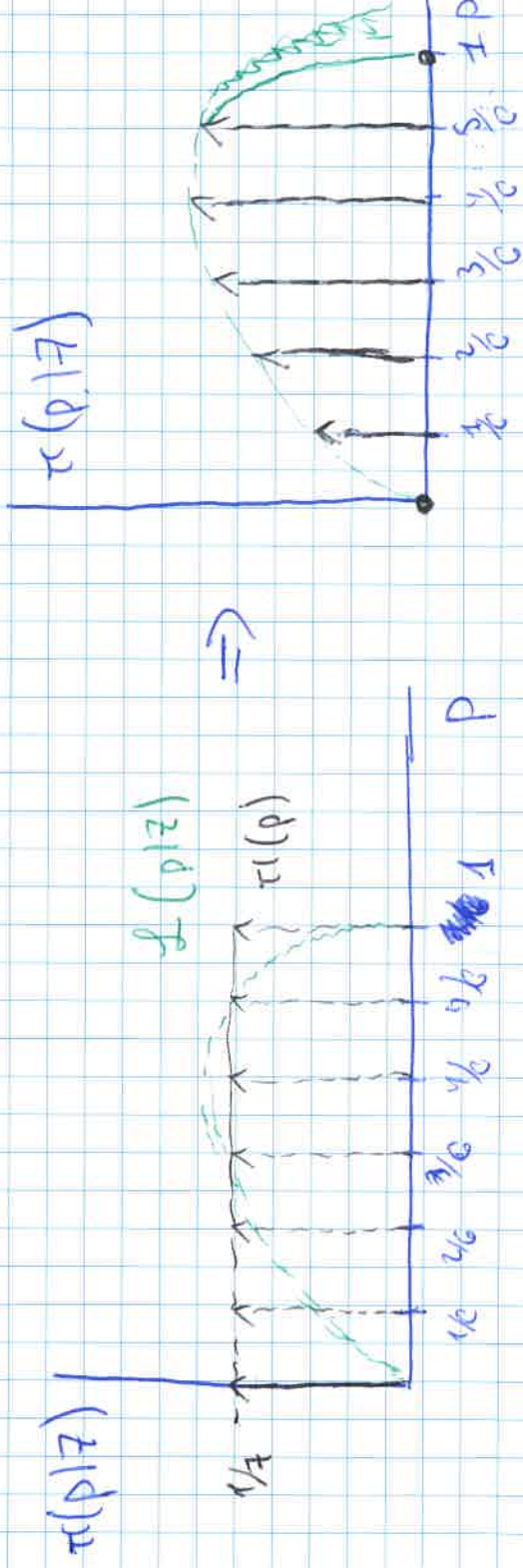
$$= L(p|Y=7) \cdot \pi(p)$$

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Estudiant/a:

Data:

~~Assa~~ Po-bit, són el producte dels dos gràfics
Llevat de n còpia escolar.



Vejem que es un distribució discreta, però no uniforme
i preferim a $f(p|z)$ ✓

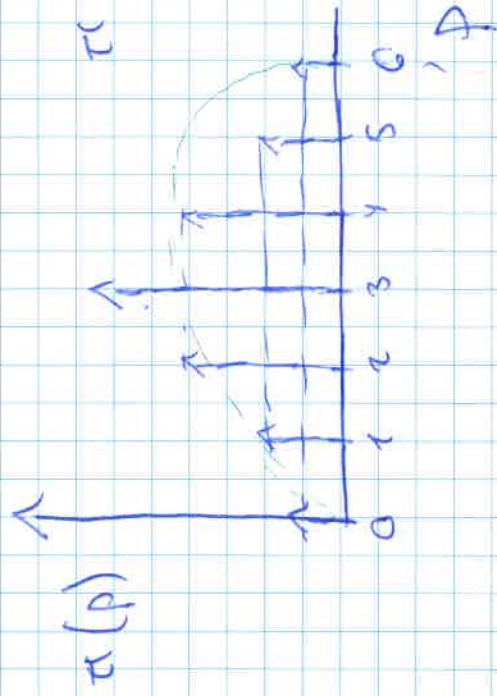
4. Ara per cada cara tirem una ~~data~~ moneda per saber
si serà blanca o negra. Llavors, la quantitat
de cares negres ja no seguirà una probabilitat uniforme,
sino una Binomial de Gintals a prob $1/2$.
És a dir, si assaïem a cada cara de $B_i(n)$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{P(Y=1)} Y = \sum_{i=1}^n B_i(1/2) \sim B_n(1/2)$$



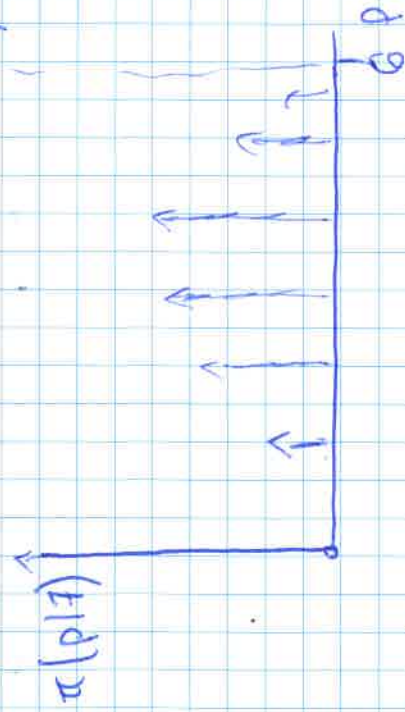
Per tant, agafem com a priori la

$$\left[\pi\left(\frac{i}{\theta}\right) = \binom{\theta}{i} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\theta-i} = \binom{\theta}{i} \frac{1}{2}^{\theta} \right]$$



$$\left[\pi(p) \sim \text{Bin}\left(6, \frac{1}{2}\right) \right]$$

posterior dibuix igual qe
das modificat



per $\pi(p|7)$

Assinatura:

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Problema 2, $X_1, \dots, X_n$ amb $f(x, \theta) = \frac{3\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^4} I_{(0, \infty)}(x)$
on $x > 0$ i $\theta > 0$.

1. Anem a calcular

$$\mathbb{E}(x+\theta)^{-1} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^4} (x+\theta) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^3} dx = 3\theta^3 \left[\frac{1}{-2} (x+\theta)^{-2} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{3\theta^3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\theta^2} = \frac{3}{2} \theta.$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[x] + \theta = \mathbb{E}[x+\theta] = \frac{3}{2} \theta \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[x] = \frac{\theta}{2}$$

Per tant, $\mu_1 = \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow \mu_M = \frac{\hat{\theta}_{MM}}{2} \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{MM} = 2\mu_1 = 2\bar{x}$

2. $\text{Var}[\hat{\theta}_{MM}] = 4 \text{Var}[\bar{x}] = 4 \frac{\text{Var}[x_i]}{n}$

$$\mathbb{E}[(x+\theta)^{-2}] = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^4} (x+\theta)^{-2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^6} dx$$

$$= 3\theta^3 \left[-\frac{1}{(x+\theta)} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{3\theta^3}{\theta} = 3\theta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[(x+\theta)^2] = \mathbb{E}[x^2] + 2\mathbb{E}[x]\theta + \theta^2 = 3\theta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[x^2] = 3\theta^2 - \theta^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{\theta}{2} \theta = \theta^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{V}\text{ar}[x] = \mathbb{E}[x^2] - \mathbb{E}[x]^2 = \theta^2 - \frac{\theta^2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}\theta^2$$

~~S'apliquen el Teorema de Limit Central~~

~~LL~~

$$\frac{\hat{\theta}_{nn} - \theta}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{n}}\theta} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} N(0,1)$$

$$\mathbb{V}\text{ar}[\hat{\theta}_{nn}] = \frac{4}{n} \mathbb{V}\text{ar}[x] = \frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \theta^2 = \frac{3}{n} \theta^2$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\hat{\theta}_{nn}] = \theta.$$

Sí apliquem el teorema del Limit central.

$$\frac{\hat{\theta}_{nn} - \theta}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{n}}\theta} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} N(0,1) \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{nn} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} N(\theta, \frac{3}{n}\theta^2)$$

Assignatura:

Estudiant/a:

Data:

És eficient?

Cal calcular la informació de Fisher: $I(\theta)$

$$L(\theta|x) = \frac{3\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^4} \prod_{i=1}^4 \frac{1}{(x+\theta)}$$

$$\ell(\theta|x) = \log 3 + 3\log \theta - 4\log(x+\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta}(\theta|x) = \frac{3}{\theta} - \frac{4}{x+\theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta^2}(\theta|x) = -\frac{3}{\theta^2} + \frac{4}{(x+\theta)^2}$$

$$I(\theta) = -E\left[\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta^2}\right] = E\left[\frac{3}{\theta^2} - \frac{4}{(x+\theta)^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{\theta^2} - 4 E\left[\frac{1}{(x+\theta)^2}\right] = \frac{3}{\theta^2} - \frac{12}{5\theta^2} = \frac{1}{\theta^2} \frac{3}{5}$$

$$E\left[\frac{1}{(x+\theta)^2}\right] = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{3\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^6} dx = 3\theta^3 \left[-\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{(x+\theta)^5} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{3}{5} \theta^3 \frac{1}{\theta^5} = \frac{3}{5\theta^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n(\theta) = n I(\theta) = \frac{3}{5} \frac{n}{\theta^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow [CRLB(\theta)] = \frac{1}{I_n(\theta)} = \frac{5}{3} \frac{\theta^2}{n}$$

Vem que $\frac{3}{n} \frac{\theta^2}{3} > \frac{5}{3} \frac{\theta^2}{n} \Rightarrow$ ne es eficient 

$Var[\hat{\theta}_{ML}]$

(3). Tal com hem vist a classe.

$$\hat{\theta}_{ML} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} N\left(\theta, \frac{1}{I_n(\theta)}\right) \circ \frac{\hat{\theta}_{ML} - \theta}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} \theta} \sqrt{n} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow [\hat{\theta}_{ML} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} N\left(\theta, \frac{5}{3} \frac{\theta^2}{n}\right)]$$

(4). Anem a buscar la funció de distribució

$$[F(x) = P(X \leq x)] = \int_0^x \frac{3\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^4} dx = 3\theta^3 \left[-\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(x+\theta)^3} \right]_0^x$$

$$= \theta^3 \left(\frac{1}{\theta^3} - \frac{1}{(x+\theta)^3} \right) = 1 - \frac{\theta^3}{(x+\theta)^3}$$

Assignatura: _____

Estudiant/a _____

Data: _____

Anem a buscar $F(m) = \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{\theta^3}{(m+\theta)^3}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\theta^3}{(m+\theta)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{\theta}{(m+\theta)} = \frac{1}{2^{1/3}}$$

$$2^{1/3} \theta = m + \theta \Rightarrow \left[m = \theta (2^{1/3} - 1) \right]$$

Anem a aplicar la propietat d'invariança del ML

$$\left[\hat{m}_{ML} = t(\hat{\theta}_{ML}) = \hat{\theta}_{ML} (2^{1/3} - 1) \right]$$

Anem a calcular l'Info de Fisher de

$$\left[I_n(m) = I_n(\theta(2^{1/3} - 1)) = \frac{I_n(\theta)}{(2^{1/3} - 1)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5 (2^{1/3} - 1)^2} \frac{1}{\theta^2} = \frac{3}{5} \frac{n}{m^2}$$

Finalment, la distribució asimptòtica serà.

$$\left[\hat{m}_{MC} \right] \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} N\left(m, \frac{5}{3} \frac{m^2}{n}\right)$$

||

$$N\left(\theta(2^{1/3}-1), \frac{5(2^{1/3}-1)^2 \theta^2}{3n}\right)$$

5. Volem construir un estimador de θ basat en la mediana mostrel.

Sabem que $m = \theta(2^{1/3}-1)$

lavors, la que podem fer es estimar m amb la mediana mostrel $\hat{m} = X_{(n/2)}$

i després estimar $\hat{\theta}$ com

$$\left[\hat{\theta} = \frac{\hat{m}}{(2^{1/3}-1)} = \frac{X_{(n/2)}}{(2^{1/3}-1)} \right]$$

+