

תזכורת

פונקציות נורמליזציה

1. בדיקת האם פונקציה היא מסת' עבר

$U = X_1 + 2X_2 + X_3, n=3, \theta = \rho, B(1, \rho).$ (a)

$U = \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k, U = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} X_k, \theta = n, U_d(N).$ (b)

$U = \sum_k X_k, U = \sum_k X_k^2, \theta = 5^2, N(0, 5^2).$ (c)

$U = \sqrt{X_1 \cdot \dots \cdot X_n}, \theta = a, \text{Beta}(a, 1).$ (d)

$U = \sum_k X_k, \theta = \sigma, N(0, \sigma^2).$ (e)

2. פונקציות מסת' עבר

$\theta = \lambda, \theta = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \text{Exp}(\lambda), (b), \theta = \rho, \theta = \frac{1}{\rho}, G(\rho).$ (a)

$\theta = \alpha, \alpha \neq \lambda, \Gamma(\alpha, \lambda), (d), \theta = \lambda, \theta = \frac{1}{\lambda}, E(\lambda).$ (c)

$\theta = \lambda, \alpha \neq \lambda, \Gamma(\alpha, \lambda) (e), \theta = \alpha = \theta, \text{Beta}(a, \theta).$ (f)

3. פונקציה נורמליזציה

$$f(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} 2 - \theta, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \theta, & \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{אחרת} \end{cases}$$

4. פונקציה מסת' עבר

בדיקת האם פונקציה מסת' עבר

4. פונקציה מסת' עבר

$f(x, a, \lambda) = \lambda \exp(-\lambda(x-a)) \cdot I_{[a, +\infty)}(x)$

אם פונקציה מסת' עבר

Ⓞ

$x' \cup N \cap N \supseteq p' \cup 0' \cup 0$

$6 \delta' z \gamma \gamma$ ①

$U = X_1 + 2X_2 + X_3$ (a) 1

U	0	1	2	...
$f_U(x)$	q^3 (000)	$p q^2 + p q^2$ (100) (001)	$p^2 q + p q^2$ (101) (010)	

$P\{(101) | U=2\} = \frac{p^2 q}{p q} = p$ $p \hat{a} '1 \delta \gamma$

$\cdot p' \partial 0 N \cup \gamma \gamma' \cup U$

$f_{X_1 \dots X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{N^n}$ $\theta = N, U_d(N)$ (B)
 $x_k = 1, 2, \dots, N$
 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$\therefore f_{X_1 \dots X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{N^n} I_{\{1, 2, \dots, N\}}(\tilde{x})$ (F)
 $\tilde{x} = \max(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

$p' \partial 0 N$ $U = \tilde{X} = \max_k X_k$

$\tilde{X} = U = \max X_k$

$P\{X_1 = 1, \dots, X_n = 1 | \tilde{X} = 1\} =$

$= \frac{1}{N^n} \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{N-1}{N})^n} = \frac{1}{N^n - (N-1)^n}$

$n > 1$ $p \hat{a} N \hat{a} '1 \delta \gamma$
 $p' \partial 0 N \cup \delta U = \tilde{X}$

$$U_2 = \sum_k X_k^2$$

$$\theta = \sigma^2 \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \quad \underline{\underline{(c)}}$$

$$f_{X_1 \dots X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\theta})^n} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_k x_k^2} = g(\theta, u)$$

$$u = \sum_k x_k^2$$

$$U_2 = \sum_k X_k^2$$

$$f_{X_1 \dots X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n | U_2 = u) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\theta})^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_k x_k^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n\theta}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta n} \sum_k x_k^2}$$

$$U_2 = \sum_k X_k^2$$

$$g(u, \theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n\theta}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta n} \sum_k x_k^2}$$

$$f(x, a) = ax^{a-1}, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$u = a^n \left(\prod_{k=1}^n x_k \right)^{a-1} \cdot \int_{[0,1]} (x) \cdot \int_{[0,1]} (x) \quad \underline{\underline{(d)}}$$

$$g(u, a) = \left(a^n \cdot \left(\sqrt[n]{x_1 \dots x_n} \right)^{n(a-1)} \right)$$

$$u = \sqrt[n]{x_1 \dots x_n}$$

$$g(u, a)$$

$$U = \sum_k X_k \quad \theta = \sigma \quad \underline{\underline{(e)}}$$

$$\sigma \rightarrow \sigma^2 \quad \sigma \rightarrow \sigma^2 \quad \underline{\underline{(e)}}$$

$$f(x, p) = p(1-p)^x$$

$x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

(a) (2) ⁽³⁾

$$L = p^n (1-p)^{\sum_k x_k}$$

$$u = \sum_k x_k$$

$\theta = p$

$$h(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1$$

$$g(u, p) = p^n (1-p)^u$$

$\lambda \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}$ $\theta = \frac{1}{p}$

$V = \sum_k X_k$

$$L = \frac{\lambda^n e^{-\lambda(\sum x_k)}}{\Gamma(\lambda)} \mathbb{I}_{(0, +\infty)}(x)$$

$\lambda \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda}$ $V = \sum X_k$

$$L = \frac{\lambda^{\sum x_k}}{x_1! \dots x_n!} e^{-n\lambda}$$

$V = \sum_k X_k$

$$L = \frac{(\lambda^\alpha)^n}{\Gamma(\alpha)^n} \cdot \left(\prod_k x_k \right)^{\alpha-1} \frac{e^{-\lambda \sum x_k}}{\lambda}$$

$V = \prod_{k=1}^n X_k$

$$L = \frac{1}{B(a, a)} \left(\prod_k (x_k (1-x_k)) \right)^{a-1}$$

$V = \sum_k X_k$

$V = \prod_k (X_k (1-X_k))$

$$T = \sum_k Y_k$$

$$Y_{10} = I_{\{X_k \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]\}} \equiv \underline{\underline{\beta}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= P\{Y_{10} = 1\} = \\
 &= P\{X_k \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]\} = \\
 &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \theta dx = \frac{\theta}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T \sim B(n, p)$$

$$p = \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \text{20100}$$

$$L = (2-\theta)^{n-t} \theta^t$$

$$t = \sum_k Y_k$$

$$T = \sum_k Y_k = \dots$$

$$Y_k = \begin{cases} 0, & X_k \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ 1, & X_k \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$

$$L = \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_k X_k} \cdot e^{-\lambda a}$$

$$I_{[a, +\infty)}(x)$$

(4)

α γ β γ ρ' ε ο ν χ = min X_k γ β γ λ ρ κ

$$\tilde{x} = \min_k X_k$$

λ γ β γ ρ' ε ο ν ∑ X_k γ β γ α ρ κ

$$(a, \lambda) \text{ γ β γ ρ' ε ο ν } (\tilde{x}, \sum_k X_k)$$