

תרגיל 9

סוגי סטטיסטיקה

(1)

(1) נלקח מדגם (X_1, \dots, X_n) מהתפלגות אחידה $U(0, \theta)$, $0 < \theta$.

(a) $\tilde{X}_n = \max(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ אומדן עבור θ .
 $\tilde{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} \theta$, θ עיקבי עבור θ .
בזיק \tilde{X}_n אומדן עיקבי עבור θ .
בזיק $\frac{1}{\theta} \tilde{X}_n \sim \text{Beta}(n, 1)$, גודל ז' ל'.

(b) מצא נמך הבטחון של רווח סמך מצורה $(\frac{1}{b} \tilde{X}_n, \frac{1}{a} \tilde{X}_n)$ כאשר $0 \leq a < b \leq 1$.

(c) $0 < \alpha < 1$. כאם ק"ק רווח סמך עבור θ מהצורה $(\frac{1}{b} \tilde{X}_n, \frac{1}{a} \tilde{X}_n)$ בעל כו"ב $1-\alpha$?

(d) בקר, כל רווחי סמך $(\frac{1}{b} \tilde{X}_n, \frac{1}{a} \tilde{X}_n)$ בעל כו"ב $1-\alpha$ מצא רווח סמך הקצר ביותר.

(e) תאר את הסדרות $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ שעבורם נמך הבטחון של רווח סמך $(\tilde{X}_n, \frac{1}{a_n} \tilde{X}_n)$ שואפת ל- $1-\delta$, $n \rightarrow \infty$.
ואורך של רווח הסמך שואף ל- δ , $n \rightarrow \infty$.
בנה צונזאון.

(2) נלקח מדגם (X_1, \dots, X_n) מהתפלגות $f(x, \theta)$.
בנה רווח סמך עבור פרמטר $\tau = \tau(\theta)$ מבוסס על סטטיסטי $U = u(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ פרמט הבטחון $1-\alpha$ כאשר התפלגות קיאו:

(a) $U = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |X_i|$, $\tau = \theta = a$, $U(-a, a)$.

(b) $U = \bar{X}$, $\tau = \theta = \mu$, $N(\mu, 1)$.

(c) $U = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$, $\tau_2 = \sigma$, $\tau_1 = \sigma^2$, $\theta = \sigma$, $N(0, \sigma^2)$.

$U = \bar{X}$, $\tau_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, $\tau_1 = \lambda$, $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$.(d) .(2)

$U = -\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$, $\tau_2 = \frac{1}{a}$, $\tau_1 = a$, $\text{Beta}(a, 1)$.(e)

$a > 0$, $f(x, a) = \frac{a}{x^{a+1}} I_{[1, +\infty)}$.(f)

$U = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i$, $\tau = a$

$U = X = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i$, $\tau = \theta$, $f(x, \theta) = e^{\theta-x} \cdot I_{[\theta, +\infty)}$.(g)

$f(x, \theta)$ ופונקציה צפייה (X_1, \dots, X_n) נמצאת בקטגוריית (3)
 בהיותה כזו שכל τ שניתן להציג $\tau = \tau(\theta)$
 מתאים לה. $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ הוא הממוצע הנמוך של X_i ויש לו צפייה $f(x, \theta)$ הנמצאת בקטגוריית (3) .

$\tau = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$, $\tau = \lambda$, $\tau = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$.(a)

$\tau = \rho$, $B(1, \rho)$.(b)

$\tau = e^{-\lambda}$, $\tau = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, $\tau = \lambda$, $P(\lambda)$.(c)

$\tau = \rho$, $\tau = m$, $B(m, \rho)$.(d)

$\tau = \frac{1}{\rho}$, $\tau = \rho$, $G(\rho)$.(e)

$\tau = \lambda$, $\tau = \frac{1}{\lambda}$, $\tau = m$, $\Gamma(m, \lambda)$.(f)

$\tau = \frac{1}{\theta}$, $\tau = \theta$, $U(0, \theta)$.(g)

תורת ההסתברות

מס' 9

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$$F_{\tilde{X}_n}(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ \frac{t^n}{\theta^n}, & 0 \leq t \leq \theta \\ 1, & t \geq \theta \end{cases} \quad \text{(a) (1)}$$

$\varepsilon > 0 \quad \delta < \varepsilon$

$$P(|\tilde{X}_n - \theta| < \varepsilon) = P(\tilde{X}_n > \theta - \varepsilon) = 1 - F_{\tilde{X}_n}(\theta - \varepsilon) = 1 - \frac{(\theta - \varepsilon)^n}{\theta^n} \rightarrow 1, \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$F_Q(u) = P(\tilde{X}_n \leq \theta u) = F_{\tilde{X}_n}(\theta u), \quad Q = \frac{1}{\theta} \tilde{X}_n \text{ PIC}$$

$$F_Q(u) = \begin{cases} 0, & u < 0 \\ u^n, & 0 \leq u < 1 \\ 1, & u \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad Q \sim \text{Beta}(n, 1)$$

$\delta < \varepsilon$

$$P\left(\frac{\tilde{X}_n}{b} < \theta < \frac{\tilde{X}_n}{a}\right) = P(a < Q < b) = b^n - a^n \quad \text{(b)}$$

$$b \geq \sqrt[n]{1-d}, \quad 0 \leq a = \sqrt[n]{b^n - (1-d)}, \quad b^n - a^n = 1-d \quad \text{(c)}$$

$\delta > \left(\frac{1}{b} \tilde{X}_n, \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{b^n - (1-d)}} \tilde{X}_n\right)$ (NO) ρ θ $b \geq \sqrt[n]{1-d}$ $\delta < \varepsilon$

$$\psi(b) = \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{b^n - (1-d)}} = \frac{1 - \sqrt[n]{1 - \frac{1-d}{b^n}}}{\sqrt[n]{1 - \frac{1-d}{b^n}}} \quad ; \quad b \geq \sqrt[n]{1-d} \quad \text{(d)}$$

$$\min_b \psi(b) = \psi(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1-d}}, \quad b=1 \text{ גורר}$$

$1-d \quad \delta < \varepsilon$

$$\tilde{X}_n \left(1 - \frac{1}{a_n}\right) \text{ גורר } 1 - (a_n)^n \text{ גורר } \delta > \left(\tilde{X}_n, \frac{1}{a_n} \tilde{X}_n\right) \quad \text{(e)}$$

$$0 < (a_n)^n \Rightarrow 1 - (a_n)^n \rightarrow 1, \quad | a_n \rightarrow 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \ln a_n \rightarrow -\infty$$

$a_n \rightarrow 1$
$n(1-a_n) \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Leftrightarrow n(1-a_n) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}$$

מסלול

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$$|X_i| \sim U(0, a) \Leftrightarrow X_i \sim U(-a, a) \quad (a) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |X_i| \sim \text{Beta}(n, 1)$$

$$P(U < a < \frac{1}{c} U) = P\left(\frac{U}{a} > c\right) = 1 - c^n = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(U < a < \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{\alpha}} U\right) = 1 - \alpha \quad c = \sqrt[n]{\alpha}$$

$$P\left(\bar{X} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \mu < \bar{X} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \quad (b)$$

$$X_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma^2} U = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \quad (c)$$

$$P\left(\chi_{n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2 < \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 < \chi_{n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{\chi_{n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} < \sigma^2 < \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{\chi_{n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{\chi_{n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}} < \sigma < \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}{\chi_{n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$2n\lambda \bar{X} \sim \chi_{2n}^2 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim \Gamma(n, \lambda) \Leftrightarrow X_i \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) \quad (d)$$

$$P\left(\chi_{2n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2 < 2n\lambda \bar{X} < \chi_{2n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\frac{\chi_{2n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}{2n\bar{X}} < \lambda < \frac{\chi_{2n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}{2n\bar{X}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

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$$P \left(\frac{2n\bar{X}}{\chi_{2n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} < \frac{1}{\lambda} < \frac{2n\bar{X}}{\chi_{2n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$2aU \sim \chi_{2n}^2 \quad U = -\sum_{i=1}^n \ln X_i \sim \Gamma(n, a) \quad \underline{\underline{(e)}}$$

$$P \left(\frac{\chi_{2n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}{-2 \sum_i \ln X_i} < a < \frac{\chi_{2n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}{\sum_i \ln X_i} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P \left(\frac{-2 \sum_i \ln X_i}{\chi_{2n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} < \frac{1}{a} < \frac{-2 \sum_i \ln X_i}{\chi_{2n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$F_{X_i}(x) = (1 - x^{-a}) \cdot I_{[1, +\infty)} \quad \underline{\underline{(f)}}$$

$$P(\ln X \leq t) = P(X_i \leq e^t) = 1 - e^{-at}, \quad t > 0$$

$$U = \sum_i \ln X_i \sim \Gamma(n, a), \quad \ln X \sim \text{Exp}(a)$$

$$P \left(\frac{\chi_{2n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}{2U} < a < \frac{\chi_{2n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}{2U} \right) = 1 - \alpha, \quad 2aU \sim \chi_{2n}^2$$

$$P \left(\frac{2U}{\chi_{2n, 1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} < \frac{1}{a} < \frac{2U}{\chi_{2n, \frac{\alpha}{2}}^2} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$F_{X_i}(x) = (1 - e^{\theta-x}) \cdot I_{[0, +\infty)} \quad \underline{\underline{(g)}}$$

$$P(\min_i X_i \leq t) = 1 - P(\min_i X_i > t) =$$

עצמיות

$g \delta' z r r$ (6)

$$= 1 - \prod_{i=1}^n P(X_i > t) = 1 - e^{-n(\theta - t)}, \quad t \geq \theta$$

$$P(\tilde{X} - \theta \leq t) = 1 - e^{-nt}, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\tilde{X} - \theta \sim \text{Exp}(n)$$

$$P(\tilde{X} - c \leq \theta \leq \tilde{X}) = P(\tilde{X} - \theta \leq c) = 1 - e^{-cn} = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\alpha = e^{-cn}, \quad c = -\frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha$$

$$P(\tilde{X} + \frac{1}{n} \ln \alpha < \theta < \tilde{X}) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$V \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n\lambda^2}, \quad E \bar{X} = \frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad \text{Exp}(\lambda) \quad (a) \quad (3)$$

$$z_n = \sqrt{n}(\lambda \bar{X} - 1), \quad z_n = \frac{\frac{\bar{X} - \frac{1}{\lambda}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}}{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \xrightarrow{D} z \sim N(0, 1)$$

סיבז n p1c

$$1 - \alpha = P(-z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < z < z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) \approx P(-z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < z_n < z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}})$$

$$P(-z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \sqrt{n}(\lambda \bar{X} - 1) < z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) < \lambda < \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\bar{X} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^{-1} < \frac{1}{\lambda} < \bar{X} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^{-1}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$$\hat{p} = \bar{X} \quad B(\cdot, p) \quad (B)$$

$$P\left(\hat{p} - \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < p < \hat{p} + \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

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$V\bar{X} = \lambda$, $E\bar{X} = \lambda$, $P(\lambda)$ (c) (3)
 $\bar{X} \xrightarrow{P} \lambda$, $\sqrt{\bar{X}} \xrightarrow{P} \sqrt{\lambda}$, $z_n = \frac{\bar{X} - \lambda}{\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\sqrt{n}}} \xrightarrow{D} z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

$$P\left(-z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \sqrt{n} \frac{\bar{X} - \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} < z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}}{n}} \cdot z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \lambda < \bar{X} + \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}}{n}} \cdot z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\left(\bar{X} + \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}}{n}} \cdot z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^{-1} < \frac{1}{\lambda} < \left(\bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}}{n}} \cdot z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^{-1}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(e^{-(\bar{X} + \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}}{n}} \cdot z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}})} < e^{-\lambda} < e^{-(\bar{X} - \sqrt{\frac{\bar{X}}{n}} \cdot z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}})}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$V\bar{X} = \frac{mP(1-P)}{n}$, $E\bar{X} = mp$, $B(m, P)$ (d)

$$P\left(-z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\bar{X} - mp}{\sqrt{\frac{mP(1-P)}{n}}} < z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$p \approx \frac{1}{m} \bar{X}$, $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{m} \bar{X} = \frac{1}{mn} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$, $P(1-P) \approx \hat{p}(1-\hat{p})$

$$P\left(\hat{p} - \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{mn}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < p < \hat{p} + \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{mn}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$V\bar{X} = \frac{1-P}{nP^2}$, $E\bar{X} = \frac{1}{P}$, $G(P)$ (e)

$$z_n = \frac{\bar{X} - \frac{1}{P}}{\sqrt{\frac{1-P}{nP^2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}P - 1)}{\sqrt{1-P}} \rightarrow z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$

התפלגות

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$$P\left(-z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} \cdot \rho - 1)}{\sqrt{1-\rho}} < z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \approx 1-\alpha$$

$\hat{\rho} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$

$$P\left(\hat{\rho}\left(1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-\hat{\rho}}{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) < \rho < \hat{\rho}\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1-\hat{\rho}}{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)\right) \approx 1-\alpha$$

$$V\bar{X} = \frac{m}{n\lambda^2} \quad E\bar{X} = \frac{m}{\lambda} \quad , \Gamma(m, \lambda) \quad \underline{\underline{(f)}}$$

$$z_n = \frac{\bar{X} - \frac{m}{\lambda}}{\frac{1}{\lambda} \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}} = \frac{\lambda\bar{X} - m}{\sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}} \xrightarrow{D} z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{\bar{X}}\left(m - \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) < \lambda < \frac{1}{\bar{X}}\left(m + \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)\right) \approx 1-\alpha$$

$$P\left(\bar{X}\left(m + \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^{-1} < \frac{1}{\lambda} < \bar{X}\left(m - \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^{-1}\right) \approx 1-\alpha$$

$$V\bar{X} = \frac{b^2}{12n} \quad E\bar{X} = \frac{b}{2} \quad U(0, b) \quad \underline{\underline{(g)}}$$

$$z_n = \frac{\bar{X} - \frac{b}{2}}{\frac{b}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3n}}} = \frac{2\bar{X} - b}{b} \sqrt{3n} \xrightarrow{D} z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$$

$$P\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} < \frac{2\bar{X}}{b} - 1 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \approx 1-\alpha$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{2\bar{X}}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) < \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{2\bar{X}}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)\right) \approx 1-\alpha$$

$$P\left(2\bar{X}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^{-1} < b < 2\bar{X}\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n}} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^{-1}\right) \approx 1-\alpha$$