

Bodové odhady

① $U(0, \vartheta)$ ^{neznáme} $\bar{t}_n = \frac{ET}{n} = \frac{\vartheta}{2} = \frac{0+\vartheta}{2}$
vidíme



→ zvažujeme, že čas $T \sim U(0, \vartheta)$ čas v sec.
 $T \in \mathbb{R}$
 bodové odhady

→ zopakujeme $10 \times$ ($n = 10$)
 → čísla t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{10} (realizace neb. y kým
 $T_1, \dots, T_{10} \sim U(0, \vartheta)$
 nez.)

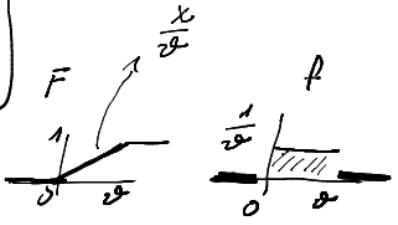
- a) odhad ϑ : $\max(t_1, \dots, t_n) =: \hat{\vartheta}_1$
číslo realizace odhadu $\hat{\vartheta}_1$
- b) $\bar{t}_n = \frac{t_1 + \dots + t_n}{n}$
 2. odhad ϑ : $2\bar{t}_n =: \hat{\vartheta}_2$ 1, 1, 10 \rightsquigarrow 4 \rightsquigarrow 8
- c) $\hat{\vartheta}_3 =: \max(\hat{\vartheta}_1, \hat{\vartheta}_2)$

→ neparametrický model "nevíme nic"

- parametrický model $\rightarrow U(0, \vartheta)$
- $\rightarrow \text{Pois}(\vartheta)$ # emailů
- $\rightarrow N(\dots)$ # datů

Bodové odhady

1) $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim U(0, \vartheta)$



→ metoda moment.

a) $m_1(\vartheta) = EX_1 = \frac{\vartheta}{2}$

$\hat{m}_1(\vartheta) = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \bar{X}_n$

↓ $\frac{0+\vartheta}{2}$
 nestrojný, konzist. odhad
 funkcie X_1, \dots, X_n
 $\hat{\theta}_2 := 2 \bar{X}_n$
 parameter, nezmenšuje sa

→ metoda max. ver.

b) $L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \vartheta) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \vartheta) = \left(\frac{1}{\vartheta}\right)^n$

$f_{X_1, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n; \vartheta)$
 vyber prímer
 str. hod. ↓

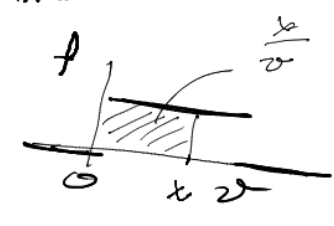
$\vartheta \geq \max\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$
 $\hat{\theta}_1 := \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$
 funkcie X_1, \dots, X_n

c) $E \hat{\theta}_{n,2} = 2 E \bar{X}_n = 2 EX_1 = \vartheta$

funkcie vždy, keď použijeme M.M.

$E \hat{\theta}_{n,1}$

$M = \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$



$\bar{X}_n = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$
 $E \bar{X}_n = \frac{EX_1 + \dots + EX_n}{n}$
 lineárna str. hod.

$F_M(x) = P(M \leq x)$
 $= P(X_1 \leq x \& X_2 \leq x \& \dots \& X_n \leq x)$
 $= P(X_1 \leq x) \cdot P(X_2 \leq x) \cdot \dots$ (nez.)
 $= \left(\frac{x}{\vartheta}\right)^n$

$f_M(x) = F_M'(x) = \frac{n}{\vartheta} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{\vartheta}\right)^{n-1}$

pro $x \in (0, \vartheta)$
 jinak 0

$EM = \int_0^{\vartheta} x \cdot f_M(x) = \int_0^{\vartheta} \frac{n}{\vartheta^n} x^n = \frac{n}{\vartheta^n} \cdot \left[\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_0^{\vartheta} = \frac{n}{n+1} \vartheta$

$\hat{\theta}_{n,1} = M$ není nestrojný odhad! ale je asympt. nestro.

$\hat{\theta}_{n,3} := \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot M = \frac{n+1}{n} \max\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ je nestro. odh.
 $E(\hat{\theta}_{n,3}) = \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot EM = \vartheta$

→ $\hat{\theta}_{n,2}$ je konzist. dle ZVC $\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{P} \frac{\vartheta}{2} = EX_1$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{X}_n &\xrightarrow{P} \frac{\vartheta}{2} & \Leftrightarrow & P(|\bar{X}_n - \frac{\vartheta}{2}| > \varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 & \forall \varepsilon > 0 \\ & \downarrow & & & \\ 2\bar{X}_n &\xrightarrow{P} \vartheta & & P(|2\bar{X}_n - \vartheta| > 2\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 & \end{aligned}$$

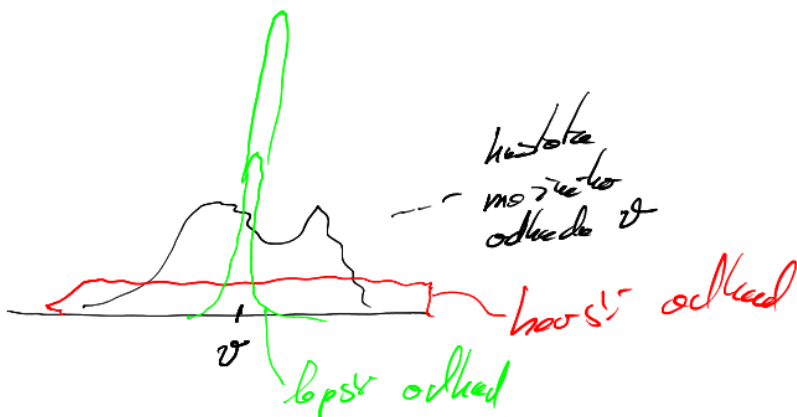
$\rightarrow \hat{\Theta}_{n,1}$ je konsistent: $M = \max(X_1, \dots, X_n) \xrightarrow{P} \vartheta$

$$P(|M - \vartheta| > \varepsilon) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 ?$$

$X_1, \dots, X_n \in [0, \vartheta]$
 $\leq \vartheta$
(díky spojitosti)

$$\begin{aligned} M - \vartheta > \varepsilon \text{ nebo } M - \vartheta < -\varepsilon &= F_M(\vartheta - \varepsilon) \\ M > \vartheta + \varepsilon \text{ nebo } M < \vartheta - \varepsilon & \\ \text{nejde} &= \left(\frac{\vartheta - \varepsilon}{\vartheta}\right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0 \\ &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow \hat{\Theta}_{n,3}$ je konsist.



$$d) \text{MSE} = E(\hat{\theta} - \vartheta)^2 = \text{bias}^2 + \text{var} \hat{\theta}$$

def. \uparrow \uparrow
 odhad \uparrow spu. hodn.

veta $\sqrt{E\hat{\theta} - \vartheta = \text{bias}}$

$$\text{var} \left(\frac{2}{n} \cdot (X_1 + \dots + X_n) \right) = \frac{4}{n^2} (\text{var} X_1 + \dots + \text{var} X_n)$$

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{4}{n^2} \cdot n \cdot \frac{\sigma^2}{12} = \frac{\sigma^2}{3n}$$

$$\text{var} M = E(M^2) - E(M)^2 = \sigma^2 \left(\frac{n}{n+2} - \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^2 \right) = \sigma^2 \frac{n(n-1)^2 - (n+2)n^2}{(n+2)(n+1)^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\vartheta} x^2 f_M(x) = \int_0^{\vartheta} x^2 \frac{n}{\vartheta} \left(\frac{x}{\vartheta} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{n}{\vartheta^n} \int_0^{\vartheta} x^{n+1} = \frac{n}{\vartheta^n} \left[\frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} \right]_0^{\vartheta}$$

$$= \frac{n}{\vartheta^n} \frac{\vartheta^{n+2}}{n+2} = \frac{n \cdot \vartheta^2}{n+2}$$

$\text{bias}(M) = E(M) - \vartheta = \frac{n}{n+1} \vartheta - \vartheta$

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} + \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \vartheta - \vartheta \right)^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} + \frac{\sigma^2}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{2\sigma^2}{n^2}$$

$$\vartheta^* : \text{bias} = 0$$

$$\text{var} \vartheta^* = \frac{\sigma^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n}{(n+2)(n+1)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{n(n+2)}$$

$$P(|\vartheta^* - \vartheta| \geq \varepsilon) \leq \frac{\text{var} \vartheta^*}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{\sigma^2 / \varepsilon^2}{n(n+2)} \rightarrow 0$$

konzistentní ahaad

(2) $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda) / \text{Exp}^*(\vartheta)$ $\vartheta = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

a) $m_1(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \vartheta$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{X_1 + \dots + X_n}$$

$$\hat{\vartheta} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n}$$

$$m_1(\lambda) = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \bar{X}_n$$

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

$$F = 1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda x}{\vartheta}}$$

$$1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda x}{\vartheta}}$$

$$F(x) = P(X \leq x) =$$

b) $L(x_1, \dots, x_n; \lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i}$
 $x_1, \dots, x_n > 0$

$$l(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\log(\lambda) - \lambda x_i)$$



max $l(\lambda)$: $l'(\lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - x_i \right) = 0$

$$\hat{\vartheta} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \bar{X}_n$$

$$\sum x_i = \frac{n}{\lambda} = n\vartheta$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{\sum x_i}$$

$$E\hat{\vartheta} =$$

$$E\bar{X}_n = EX_i = \vartheta$$

$$E\hat{\lambda} = E\frac{n}{\sum X_i}$$

MSE: $\text{var } \hat{\vartheta} = \text{var } \bar{X}_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \text{var } X_1 = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot \vartheta^2}{n}$$

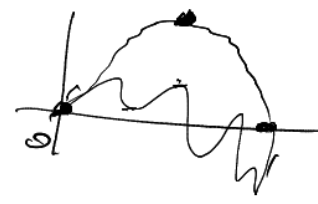
sklad ϑ je nestromný
 ale zVC konverguje

③ $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Geom}(p)$

(M) $E X_i = m_i(p) = \frac{1}{p} \rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}_n}$

$L(x_1, \dots, x_n; p) = \prod_{i=1}^n (1-p)^{x_i-1} p = P(X_1=x_1, \dots, X_n=x_n)$

(MC) $L = \prod_{i=1}^n (1-p)^{x_i-1} p > 0$

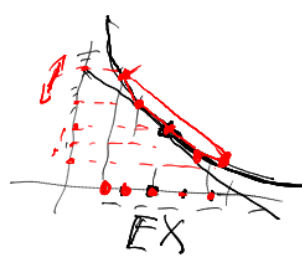


$l(p) = \sum [(x_i-1) \log(1-p) + \log p]$

$l(\hat{p}) = \sum \left(\frac{-x_i}{1-p} + \frac{1}{1-p} + \frac{1}{p} \right) = 0$

$\sum x_i = n + n \cdot \frac{1-p}{p} = \frac{n}{p} \rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}_n}$

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



$g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ (Jensen)

$E \frac{1}{\hat{p}} - E \frac{1}{\bar{X}_n} > \frac{1}{E \bar{X}_n} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{p}}$

$g(E X) \leq E g(X)$

$E \hat{p} > p$

= jeo pro X konv. nebo g lineární

$E \hat{p} - p = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$



asymptot. nestrochy

$E \frac{1}{\bar{X}} \neq \frac{1}{E \bar{X}} = \dots$

$$(4) X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Exp}(1)$$

$$p = P(X_i > 1) = e^{-1}$$

var 1: spochma $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}_n}$, zkusim $\hat{p} = e^{-\hat{\lambda}}$

var 2: $Y_i = \begin{cases} 1 & X_i > 1 \\ 0 & X_i \leq 1 \end{cases}$

$$Y_i \sim \text{Bern}(p)$$

odhad $\hat{p} = \bar{Y}_n$
 $= \frac{\# i : X_i > 1}{n}$