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[1.)
$$f(x;\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \exp\left(-\frac{t}{2} \cdot (\chi - \mu)^2\right), \chi \in \mathbb{R} \in \mu > 0.$$

$$L(M) = (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-M)^2\right),$$

$$e(u) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (x_i - u)^2}{2^i}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2} x_i^2 + NMN - \frac{1}{2} M^2.$$

se z>0, obtemos $\mu = X_n$ (estimador geral).

$$\bar{R} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial l(u)}{\partial u} = -n\mu < 0$$
. (a)

$$\overline{\chi}(0) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \chi(u)}{\partial \mu} = n\overline{\chi} - n\mu (0).$$
 (b)

Logo, en (a) e (b), dato $M = M_1 \in (0, \infty)$, existe $M_2 \in (0, M_1)$ tal que $l(M_2) > l(M_1)$. Concluimos que o EMV de M não existe, pois $\Omega = (0, \infty)$.

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2^a prova

2. Pode ser consultada a solução do item #7.13, pag. 313 no livro de soluções de *Mathematical Statistics*, 2nd ed., Shao (2003), disponível na página web https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/0-387-28276-9.

No item 2(c), denotando a função distribuição por $F(x; \beta, \theta)$, temos que $F(X_i; \beta, \theta) \sim \text{uniforme}(0, 1)$ independentes, para i = 1, ..., n. Logo, $\Pi_{i=1,...,n}$ $F(X_i; \beta, \theta)$ é uma quantidade pivotal para $(\beta, \theta)^T$.

$$|3| \quad \mathcal{S}(x) = \frac{\beta \theta^{\beta}}{x^{\beta+1}} \quad \mathcal{I}_{(0,\infty)}(x)$$

(a) 0=00 conhectedo.

$$f(x) = \exp\left(\log(\beta) + \beta, \log(0) - \beta\log(x) - \log(x)\right), I(x)$$

$$f(x) = \exp\left(\log(\beta) + \beta, \log(0) - \beta\log(x) - \log(x)\right)$$

$$f(x) = exp(x) + log(x) + β log(x) - log(x)) I_{(x)}(x)$$

$$= exp(-\beta, log(x) + log(\beta) + β log(x)) - log(x)) I_{(x)}(x)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\beta \cdot \log(x) - \left[-\log(\beta) - \beta \log(30)\right]\right) \times \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot I_{(90, 10)}(x)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\beta \cdot \log(x) - \left[-\log(\beta) - \beta \log(30)\right]\right) \times \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot I_{(90, 10)}(x)$$

Familia exponencial com M(B) = -B e T(x) = log(x).

Ho: B < Bo contra H1: B>Bo.

n(B) é estritamente decrescente.

Rojeitar lle se $\sum_{i=1}^{n} log(X_i) \leq C$, ou seja, $\prod_{i=1}^{n} X_i \leq C^*$,

seudo que $P_{\beta_0}\left(\frac{\eta}{\eta}X_i \leq c^*\right) = \alpha$.

Ho: $\theta = \theta_0$ contra H: $\theta = \theta_1$, $\theta_1 > \theta_0$

Ho:
$$\theta = \theta_0$$
 contra to $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{\beta_0 \times \theta^{NR_0}}{\gamma \times \gamma_0} = \frac{\beta_0 \times \theta^{NR_0}}{\gamma_0} = \frac{\Gamma}{\gamma_0} \left(\frac{\gamma_0}{\gamma_0} \right)$

$$L(\theta) = \frac{\beta_0 \times \theta^{N\beta_0}}{\prod_{i=s}^{N} \chi_i^{\beta_0+1}} \times L(\theta)$$

$$\frac{L(\theta_1)}{L(\theta_0)} = \left(\frac{\theta_1}{\theta_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{1}} \frac{I(\theta_1)^{\frac{1}{1}}}{I(\theta_1, u_{cs})^{\frac{1}{1}}}$$

$$\frac{L(0_1)}{L(0_0)} \geq K \iff X_{(1)} \geq K^*$$

Obs. vide pag. 3.

$$\frac{L(\theta_{1})}{L(\theta_{0})} = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta}{0} = 0 & \text{se} & \theta_{0} < \lambda_{(1)} < \theta_{1} \\ \frac{\theta}{1} = 0 & \text{se} & \theta_{0} < \lambda_{(1)} < \theta_{1} \\ \frac{\theta}{0} = 0 & \text{se} & \lambda_{(1)} > \theta_{1} \end{cases}$$

(c) Considere Ho: $\beta = \beta_0$ contra H1: $\beta > \beta_0$.

0 teste é o mesmo do item 3(a).

A região de acetação a $RC^{c} = \{x \in \mathcal{X} : \sum_{i=1}^{2} log(x_i) > c \}$

A(X) = { Bo: X \in RC^ } e' un conjunto de

confiança de 1-00 para B.

$$(4.) \quad \theta = \theta_0 \in \text{conhected}.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\beta \theta_0^{\beta}}{\chi^{\beta+1}} \times T_{(00,\infty)}(x)$$

 $\log(f(x)) = \log(\beta) + \beta \log(00) - \beta \cdot \log(x) - \log(x),$

 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial B} \log(f(x)) = \frac{1}{\beta} + \log(\theta_0) - \log(x) = \frac{1}{\beta}$

 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \beta^2} - \log (f(x)) = -\frac{1}{\beta^2}, \text{ que e'} < 0.$

(a) $U(\beta) = \frac{\eta}{\beta} + \eta \log(\theta_0) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log(x_i)$

 $\upsilon(B)=0 \Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_n = -$ (EMV de (3). log(x) - log(lo)

Temos $\mathcal{I}(\beta) = \frac{1}{\beta^2} \cdot \text{Logo},$

 $\sqrt{N} \cdot (\beta_n - \beta) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \beta^2).$

(b) to: B=Bo contra Hs: B & Bo

Wald: $n(\hat{\beta}_n - \beta_0) \times \mathcal{X}(\beta)(\hat{\beta}_n - \beta_0) = \frac{n(\hat{\beta}_n - \beta_0)^2}{n(\hat{\beta}_n - \beta_0)}$

Rao: nan(Bo), I(Bo). an(Bo)

 $= n \sqrt{\frac{1}{a_0}} + log(00) - log(x) / x / 30.$

Ambus teu destribuições assintostica χ_1^2 .