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4 (a)  $f(x; \theta) = \alpha^n \beta^{n\alpha} \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^\alpha \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{-1} \prod_{i=1}^n I_{\left(0, \frac{1}{\beta}\right]}(x_i)$

$$= \alpha^n \beta^{n\alpha} \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^\alpha \cdot I_{\left(0, \frac{1}{\beta}\right]}(x_{(n)}) \cdot \underbrace{\left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^{-1}}_{h(x)}$$

$g(t_1, t_2, \theta)$

$\left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i, x_{(n)}\right)^T$  é suficiente.

(b)  $L(\theta) \propto \alpha^n \beta^{n\alpha} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^\alpha \cdot I_{\left(0, \frac{1}{\beta}\right]}(x_{(n)})$

Para todo  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\alpha^n \beta^{n\alpha} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^\alpha$  é crescente em  $\beta$ .

Logo,  $\hat{\beta} = 1/x_{(n)}$ .

Substituindo  $\hat{\beta}$ ,

$$l(\alpha) = c_0 + n \cdot \log(\alpha) + n\alpha \log(\hat{\beta}) + \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{n}{\alpha} + n \log(\hat{\beta}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = - \frac{1}{\log(\hat{\beta}) + \log(x)} = \frac{1}{\log(x_{(n)}) - \log(x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 l(\alpha)}{\partial \alpha^2} = -\frac{n}{\alpha^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\log(x_{(n)}) - \log(x)}$$