

Λύσεις

① a) $S_f = \{1, 2, \dots\}$, άπα ανεξάρτητο του p (S_f : στηρίγμα)

$$\bullet f(x; p) = p(1-p)^{x-1} = \frac{p}{1-p} e^{(\log(1-p))x} = b(p) e^{\eta(p)T(x)}$$

$$\text{όπου } b(p) = \frac{p}{1-p}, \eta(p) = \log(1-p) \text{ και } T(x) = x.$$

Από n - X ανήκει σε E.O.K.

$$b) \underline{\text{Καροβινό πρόγραμμα}} : f(x; \eta) = h(x) e^{\eta T(x) - A(\eta)} = e^{\eta x - A(\eta)},$$

και αρκεί να βρεθεί το $A(\eta)$. Άμεσα $A(\eta) = -\log b(p(\eta))$.

$$\eta = \log(1-p) \Rightarrow 1-p = e^\eta \Rightarrow p = 1-e^\eta = p(\eta).$$

$$\text{Άπω } A(\eta) = -\log \frac{1-e^\eta}{e^\eta} = -\log(1-e^\eta) + \log e^\eta = \eta - \log(1-e^\eta).$$

$$\text{Τέλια } f(x; \eta) = e^{\eta x - \eta + \log(1-e^\eta)}, x = 1, 2, \dots, \eta < 0$$

$$\gamma) \bullet E(X) = E[T(X)] = A'(\eta) = 1 + \frac{e^\eta}{1-e^\eta} = \frac{1-e^\eta+e^\eta}{1-e^\eta} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\bullet \text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}[T(X)] = A''(\eta) = (A'(\eta))' = \left(\frac{1}{1-e^\eta}\right)' = \frac{e^\eta}{(1-e^\eta)^2} = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$\bullet M_X(u) = e^{A(u+\eta) - A(\eta)} = e^{u+\eta - \log(1-e^{u+\eta}) - \eta + \log(1-e^\eta)}$$

$$= e^{u + \log \frac{1-e^\eta}{1-e^{u+\eta}}} = \frac{1-e^\eta}{1-e^{u+\eta}} \cdot e^u = \frac{p e^u}{1-(1-p)e^u}$$

② a) $S_f = \{n, n+1, \dots\}$ ανεξάρτητο του p .

$$\bullet f(x; p) = \binom{x-1}{n-1} p^n (1-p)^{x-n} = \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^n \binom{x-1}{n-1} e^{(\log(1-p)) \cdot x}$$

$$\text{όπου } b(p) = \left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)^n, h(x) = \binom{x-1}{n-1}, \eta(p) = \log(1-p), T(x) = x.$$

Από n - X ανήκει σε E.O.K.

$$\text{b) } \underline{\text{kavorion h proppi}} : f(x; \eta) = h(x) e^{\eta T(x) - A(\eta)}$$

όπου $h(x)$ και $T(x)$ οντας σω α) και μένει να δρούμε το $A(\eta)$.

$$\text{Όπως } A(\eta) = -\log b(p(\eta)) \text{ και } p(\eta) = 1 - e^\eta \text{ οπως σημv Aou.1.}$$

$$\text{Άρα } A(\eta) = -\log\left(\frac{1-e^\eta}{e^\eta}\right)^n = -n \log\left(\frac{1-e^\eta}{e^\eta}\right) = n A^*(\eta),$$

όπου $A^*(\eta)$ αυτό που υπολογίζεται στην Αουνον 1.

$$\text{Συμπεράνουμε ότι } f(x; \eta) = \binom{x-1}{n-1} e^{\eta x - n\eta + n \log(1-e^\eta)},$$

$$x = n, n+1, \dots, \quad \eta < 0.$$

$$\gamma) \text{ Άπο τη σχέση } A(\eta) = n A^*(\eta), \text{ , έχουμε}$$

$$\circ E(X) = E[T(X)] = A'(\eta) = \frac{n}{p}$$

$$\circ \text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}[T(X)] = A''(\eta) = \frac{n(1-p)}{p^2}$$

$$\circ M_X(u) = e^{A(u+\eta) - A(\eta)} = e^{n(A^*(u+\eta) - A^*(\eta))} = \left(\frac{pe^u}{1-(1-p)e^u}\right)^n$$

Παρατήρηση : Βλέπουμε ότι γινούνται τα αποτελέσματα της Αουνον 1.

$$\delta) \text{ Άντας } S = \sum_{i=1}^V X_i, \text{ τότε}$$

$$M_S(u) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \prod_{i=1}^V M_{X_i}(u) = \prod_{i=1}^V \left(\frac{pe^u}{1-(1-p)e^u}\right)^{n_i} = \left(\frac{pe^u}{1-(1-p)e^u}\right)^{\sum_{i=1}^V n_i}, \text{ και άρα}$$

$$S \sim \text{Neg Bin}\left(\sum_{i=1}^V n_i, p\right), \text{ απόλιτη είναι } n \text{ ποσογενής της}$$

Neg Bin με αριθμός της παραμέτρους.

$$\text{Προφανώς, επειδόν } \text{Geo}(p) \equiv \text{Neg Bin}(1, p), \text{ έχουμε}$$

$$\text{ότι } \sum_{i=1}^V X_i \sim \text{Neg Bin}(V, p), \text{ οπως } X_i \sim \text{Geo}(p), \text{ ανo}$$

Την παρατήρηση διότι.

(3)

a) • $S_f = (0, +\infty)$ που είναι ανεξάρτητο του θ .

$$\bullet f(x; \theta) = \frac{\theta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\theta x} = \theta^\alpha \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\theta x} =$$

$$b(\theta) h(x) e^{\eta(\theta) T(x)}, \text{ οπου } b(\theta) = \theta^\alpha, h(x) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, \eta(\theta) = -\theta,$$

$T(x) = x$. Απαν X ανήκει σε E.O.K.

Κανονική μορφή: $f(x; \eta) = h(x) e^{\eta T(x) - A(\eta)}$,

και αρκεί να βρεθεί το $A(\eta) = -\log b(\theta(\eta))$.

$$\text{Όπου } \eta = -\theta \Rightarrow \theta = -\eta = \theta(\eta). \text{ Απα}$$

$$A(\eta) = -\log(-\eta)^\alpha = -\alpha \log(-\eta).$$

$$\text{Τελικά } f(x; \eta) = \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{\eta x + \alpha \log(-\eta)}, \quad x > 0, \eta < 0.$$

b) • $E(X) = E(T(X)) = A'(\eta) = \frac{-\alpha}{\eta} = \frac{\alpha}{\theta}$.

$$\bullet \text{Var}(X) = \text{Var}(T(X)) = A''(\eta) = (A'(\eta))' = \left(-\frac{\alpha}{\eta}\right)' = \frac{\alpha}{\eta^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\theta^2}$$

$$\bullet M_X(u) = e^{A(u+\eta) - A(\eta)} = e^{-\alpha \log(-u-\eta) + \alpha \log(-\eta)} \\ = e^{+\alpha \log \frac{-\eta}{-u-\eta}} = \left(\frac{\eta}{\eta+u}\right)^\alpha = \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta-u}\right)^\alpha.$$

γ) $Av T = \sum_{i=1}^v X_i$, τότε

$$M_T(u) \stackrel{\text{ανεξάρτητο}}{=} M^v(u) = \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta-u}\right)^{v\alpha}, \text{ οπου } M \text{ προσεγγίζει της } G(\alpha, \theta)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{μονοβιβλικό}} T \sim G(v\alpha, \theta).$$

Προφανώς, επειδή $\exp(\theta) \equiv G(1, \theta)$, έχουμε

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^v X_i \sim G(v, \theta).$$

④ • $S_f = (0, +\infty)$ ήσαν αρχής της περιπτώσης του $\phi = (\alpha, \theta)$ ④

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet f(x; \phi) &= f(x; \alpha, \theta) = \frac{\theta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} x^{\alpha-1} e^{-\theta x} = \frac{\theta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{(\alpha-1)\log x - \theta x} \\ &= b(\phi) e^{\eta_1(\phi) T_1(x) + \eta_2(\phi) T_2(x)}, \text{ οπου} \end{aligned}$$

$$b(\phi) = \frac{\theta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}, \quad \eta_1(\phi) = \alpha-1, \quad \eta_2(\phi) = -\theta, \quad T_1(x) = x, \quad T_2(x) = \log x. \quad (h(x)=1)$$

Άραι n X ανήνει σε διπαραμετρική E.O.K.

$$\underline{\text{Κανονική μορφή}} : f(x; \eta) = \underset{1}{h(x)} e^{\eta_1 T_1(x) + \eta_2 T_2(x) - A(\eta)} = e^{\eta_1 x + \eta_2 \log x - A(\eta)}$$

και αρέσκει να βρεθεί n $A(\eta) = -\log b(\phi(\eta))$, οπου $b(\phi) = \frac{\theta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)}$.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \text{Όπως } \eta_1 = \alpha-1 & \Rightarrow \alpha = \eta_1 + 1 \\ \eta_2 = -\theta & \theta = -\eta_2 \end{array} \Rightarrow \phi(\eta) = (\alpha(\eta), \theta(\eta)) = (\eta_1 + 1, -\eta_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow b(\phi(\eta)) = \frac{(-\eta_2)^{\eta_1+1}}{\Gamma(\eta_1+1)} \Rightarrow A(\eta) = -\log \frac{(-\eta_2)^{\eta_1+1}}{\Gamma(\eta_1+1)}$$

$$= -(\eta_1+1) \log (-\eta_2) + \log \Gamma(\eta_1+1). \quad \text{Τελικά}$$

$$f(x; \eta) = e^{\eta_1 x + \eta_2 \log x + (\eta_1+1) \log (-\eta_2) - \log \Gamma(\eta_1+1)} \quad x > 0, \eta_1 > -1, \eta_2 < 0.$$

$$b) \text{Cov}(X, \log X) = \text{Cov}(T_1(X), T_2(X)) \approx \frac{\partial^2 A(\eta)}{\partial \eta_1 \partial \eta_2} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial A(\eta)}{\partial \eta_1} \right)}{\partial \eta_2}. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Όπως } \frac{\partial A(\eta)}{\partial \eta_1} = -\log (-\eta_2) + C(\eta_1) \stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, \log X) = \frac{\partial^2 A(\eta)}{\partial \eta_2} = \frac{1}{-\eta_2} = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \text{a) } S_f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{N} : \alpha(x) > 0 \right\} \quad \text{είναι ανεξάρτητο του } \theta.$$

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{\alpha(x) \theta^x}{g(\theta)} = \frac{1}{g(\theta)} \alpha(x) e^{(\log \theta)x} = b(\theta) h(x) e^{\eta(\theta) T(x)},$$

$$\text{όπου } b(\theta) = \frac{1}{g(\theta)}, \quad h(x) = \alpha(x), \quad \eta(\theta) = \log \theta, \quad T(x) = x.$$

Άρα η X ανήνει σε E.O.K.

$$\underline{\text{kavovriun πορφύ}}: f(x; \eta) = h(x) e^{\eta T(x) - A(\eta)} = \alpha(x) e^{\eta x - A(\eta)},$$

$$\text{οπου } A(\eta) = -\log b(\theta(\eta)). \quad \text{Όμως}$$

$$\eta = \log \theta \Rightarrow \theta = e^\eta = \theta(\eta). \quad \text{Τερικά}$$

$$A(\eta) = -\log \frac{1}{g(\theta(\eta))} = \log g(e^\eta), \quad \text{και}$$

$$f(x; \eta) = \alpha(x) e^{\eta x - \log g(e^\eta)}, \quad x \in S_f, \eta \in \mathbb{R} (\eta = \log \theta, \theta > 0)$$

$$\text{b) } E(X) = E[T(X)] = A'(\eta) = (\log g(e^\eta))' = \frac{g'(e^\eta) e^\eta}{g(e^\eta)} = \frac{\theta g'(\theta)}{g(\theta)}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_X(u) &= M_T(u) = e^{A(u+\eta) - A(\eta)} = e^{\log g(e^{u+\eta}) - \log g(e^\eta)} \\ &= e^{\log \frac{g(e^{u+\eta})}{g(e^\eta)}} = \frac{g(e^{u+\eta})}{g(e^\eta)} = \frac{g(e^\eta \cdot e^u)}{g(e^\eta)} = \frac{g(\theta e^u)}{g(\theta)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma) \text{ (i) } \text{Bel(p): } f(x; p) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x} = (1-p) \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right)^x = \frac{\alpha(x) \theta^x}{g(\theta)},$$

$$\text{όπου } \alpha(x) = 1, \quad x=0,1, \quad \theta = \frac{p}{1-p}, \quad g(\theta) = \theta + 1$$

$$\& \alpha(x)=0, \forall x>1, \quad (\text{δέταρε } \frac{1}{1-p} = g(\theta), \text{ και ευρίσκεται } p \text{ ως } p(\theta))$$

(ανάλογα και τα νησιώδηa ...)

⑥ Άνω γνωστή Πρόβλημα, αριθμ. ν.δ.ο. X_i ε μονοδιάστατη μονοπαραγόντη.

a) μετρική Ε.Ο.Κ., οπου $X_i \sim G(a, \theta)$, με θ γνωστό.

• $S_F = (0, +\infty)$ ανεξάρτητο του a .

• $f(x_i; a) = \frac{\theta^a}{\Gamma(a)} x_i^{a-1} e^{-\theta x_i}, x_i > 0 \quad (a > 0).$

$$\text{Άρα } f(x_i; a) = \frac{\theta^a}{\Gamma(a)} e^{-\theta x_i} e^{(a-1) \log x_i} = b(a) h(x_i) e^{\eta(a) T(x_i)},$$

$$\text{όπου } b(a) = \frac{\theta^a}{\Gamma(a)}, h(x_i) = e^{-\theta x_i}, \eta(a) = a-1, T(x_i) = \log x_i.$$

Άρα $X_i \in E.O.K. (a)$, και συμπεραίνουμε ότι

$X = (X_1, \dots, X_v)^t \in V$ -διάστατη Ε.Ο.Κ. (a) με

$$f(x; a) = f(x_1, \dots, x_v; a) = b^*(a) h^*(x) e^{\eta(a) T^*(x)}, x_i > 0, 1 \leq i \leq v$$

$$\text{όπου } b^*(a) = b^v(a) = \frac{\theta^v a}{\Gamma^v(a)}, h^*(x) = \prod_{i=1}^v h(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^v e^{-\theta x_i} = e^{-\theta \sum_{i=1}^v x_i},$$

$$\eta(a) = a-1, T^*(x) = \sum_{i=1}^v T(x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^v \log x_i.$$

$$\underline{\text{kανονική μορφή}}: f(x; a) = h^*(x) e^{\eta T^*(x) - A^*(\eta)}, x_i > 0, 1 \leq i \leq v, \eta > -1$$

όπως γνωστά είναι $A^*(\eta) = -\log b^*(\eta) =$

$$-\log \frac{\theta^v (\eta+1)}{\Gamma^v(\eta+1)} = v \left[\log \Gamma(\eta+1) - \log \theta^{(\eta+1)} \right]$$

$$= v \left(\log \Gamma(\eta+1) - (\eta+1) \log \theta \right).$$

$$6). E \left(\sum_{i=1}^v \log X_i \right) = E(T^*(x)) = (A^*(\eta))' = v \left(\frac{\Gamma'(\eta+1)}{\Gamma(\eta+1)} - \log \theta \right)$$

$$= v \left(\frac{\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} - \log \theta \right) = v(\psi(\alpha) - \log \theta)$$

(Ψ : digamma function, $\psi(\alpha) := \frac{\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} = (\log \Gamma(\alpha))'$).

$$\bullet \text{Var} \left(\sum_{i=1}^v \log X_i \right) = \text{Var} (T^*(x)) = (A^*(\eta))'' = v \left[(\log \Gamma(\eta+1))' - \log \theta \right]'$$

$$= v (\log \Gamma(\eta+1))'' = v (\log \Gamma(\alpha))'' = v \Psi_1(\alpha),$$

όπου $\Psi_1(\alpha) := (\log \Gamma(\alpha))''$ και πέριξ τη trigamma function.