

SOLUCIONES PROBLEMAS TEMA 2 – ESTADÍSTICA E INTRO. ECONOMETRÍA

EJERCICIO 1 → EXCEL

EJERCICIO 2

1

$E(X_1) = E(X_2) = E(X_3) = \mu$
 $Var(X_1) = Var(X_2) = Var(X_3) = \sigma^2$
i.i.d
m.a.s. $n=3$: X_1, X_2, X_3 de la v.a. X
 con $\mu = E(X)$ y $\sigma^2 = Var(X)$.

Tres estimadores para μ :

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{2X_1 + 4X_2 - X_3}{5}$$

$$\hat{\mu}_2 = 0'1 X_1 + 0'1 X_2 + 0'2 X_3$$

$$\hat{\mu}_3 = \frac{1}{5} \hat{\mu}_1 + \frac{4}{5} \hat{\mu}_2$$

a) Estimadores insesgados :

• $\hat{\mu}_1$ estimador insesgado de μ si $E(\hat{\mu}_1) = \mu$

$$E(\hat{\mu}_1) = E\left(\frac{2X_1 + 4X_2 - X_3}{5}\right) =$$

Linealidad de la esperanza

$$= \frac{1}{5} (2E(X_1) + 4E(X_2) - E(X_3)) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \cdot 5\mu = \mu \rightarrow \mu_1 \text{ estimador insesgado de } \mu$$

2

• $\hat{\mu}_2$ estimador insesgado de μ si $E(\hat{\mu}_2) = \mu$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\hat{\mu}_2) &= E(0.7x_1 + 0.1x_2 + 0.2x_3) = \\
 &\stackrel{\text{Linealidad de la esperanza}}{=} 0.7E(x_1) + 0.1E(x_2) + 0.2E(x_3) = \\
 &= 0.7\mu + 0.1\mu + 0.2\mu = \mu
 \end{aligned}$$

→ $\hat{\mu}_2$ estimador insesgado de μ .

• $\hat{\mu}_3$ estimador insesgado de μ si $E(\hat{\mu}_3) = \mu$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(\hat{\mu}_3) &= E\left(\frac{1}{5}\hat{\mu}_1 + \frac{4}{5}\hat{\mu}_2\right) \stackrel{\text{Linealidad de la esperanza}}{=} \\
 &= \frac{1}{5}E(\hat{\mu}_1) + \frac{4}{5}E(\hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{1}{5}\mu + \frac{4}{5}\mu = \mu
 \end{aligned}$$

μ por lo anterior μ por lo anterior

$= \mu \rightarrow \hat{\mu}_3$ estimador insesgado de μ

b) ¿Más eficiente? ¿ER?

↳ El estimador insesgado de menor varianza

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3}{5}\right) = \\
 &\stackrel{\text{indpts.} \rightarrow \text{Cov} = 0}{=} \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \left[2^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_1) + 4^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_2) + (-1)^2 \text{Var}(x_3) \right] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{25} \cdot 21\sigma^2 = \frac{21}{25}\sigma^2 = 0.84\sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \text{ Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) &= \text{Var}(0.7x_1 + 0.1x_2 + 0.2x_3) = \\
 &= 0.7^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_1) + 0.1^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_2) + 0.2^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_3) = \\
 &\text{indpts.} \rightarrow \text{Cov} = 0 \\
 &= 0.54 \sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \text{ Var}(\hat{\mu}_3) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{5}\hat{\mu}_1 + \frac{4}{5}\hat{\mu}_2\right) = \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1) + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \text{Cov}(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

¿?
 no la conocemos
 pg $\hat{\mu}_1$ y $\hat{\mu}_2$
 no indpts.

⇒ 1º) Expresamos $\hat{\mu}_3$ en función de x_1, x_2, x_3 :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\mu}_3 &= \frac{1}{5}\hat{\mu}_1 + \frac{4}{5}\hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{2x_1 + 4x_2 - x_3}{5} \right) + \\
 &+ \frac{4}{5} (0.7x_1 + 0.1x_2 + 0.2x_3) = \\
 &= 0.64x_1 + 0.24x_2 + 0.12x_3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^\circ) \text{ Var}(\hat{\mu}_3) &= \text{Var}(0.64x_1 + 0.24x_2 + 0.12x_3) = \\
 &= 0.64^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_1) + 0.24^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_2) + 0.12^2 \cdot \text{Var}(x_3) = \\
 &\text{indpts.} \rightarrow \text{Cov} = 0 \\
 &= 0.4816 \sigma^2
 \end{aligned}$$

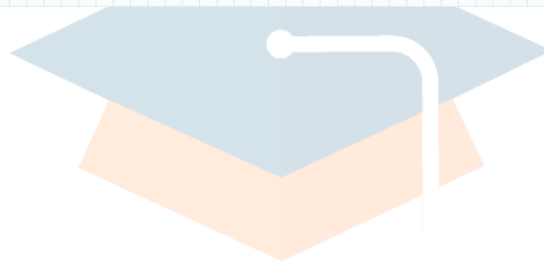
$$\rightarrow \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_3) < \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2) < \text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1) :$$

$\hat{\mu}_3$ es el estimador insesgado más eficiente de los tres.

• Eficiencia relativa :

$$ER(\hat{\mu}_3, \hat{\mu}_1) = \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_1)}{\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_3)} = \frac{0'84 \sigma^2}{0'4816 \sigma^2} = 1'7442$$

$$ER(\hat{\mu}_3, \hat{\mu}_2) = \frac{\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_2)}{\text{Var}(\hat{\mu}_3)} = \frac{0'54 \sigma^2}{0'4816 \sigma^2} = 1'1213$$



accadem
Universidad