# GOVT. HOLKAR (MODEL AUTONOMOUS) SCIENCE COLLEGE, INDORE

(An ISO 9001:2015 & ISO 14001:2015 Certified Instituion)

# SSR DOCUMENT

2017-18 TO 2021-22

## CRITERION –2

## Teaching-Learning and Evaluation

**Metric No. : 2.2.1**

**Document Title:**

**Sample proof of Remedial Classes as per the Recording Footages**

SURESH T SILAWAT

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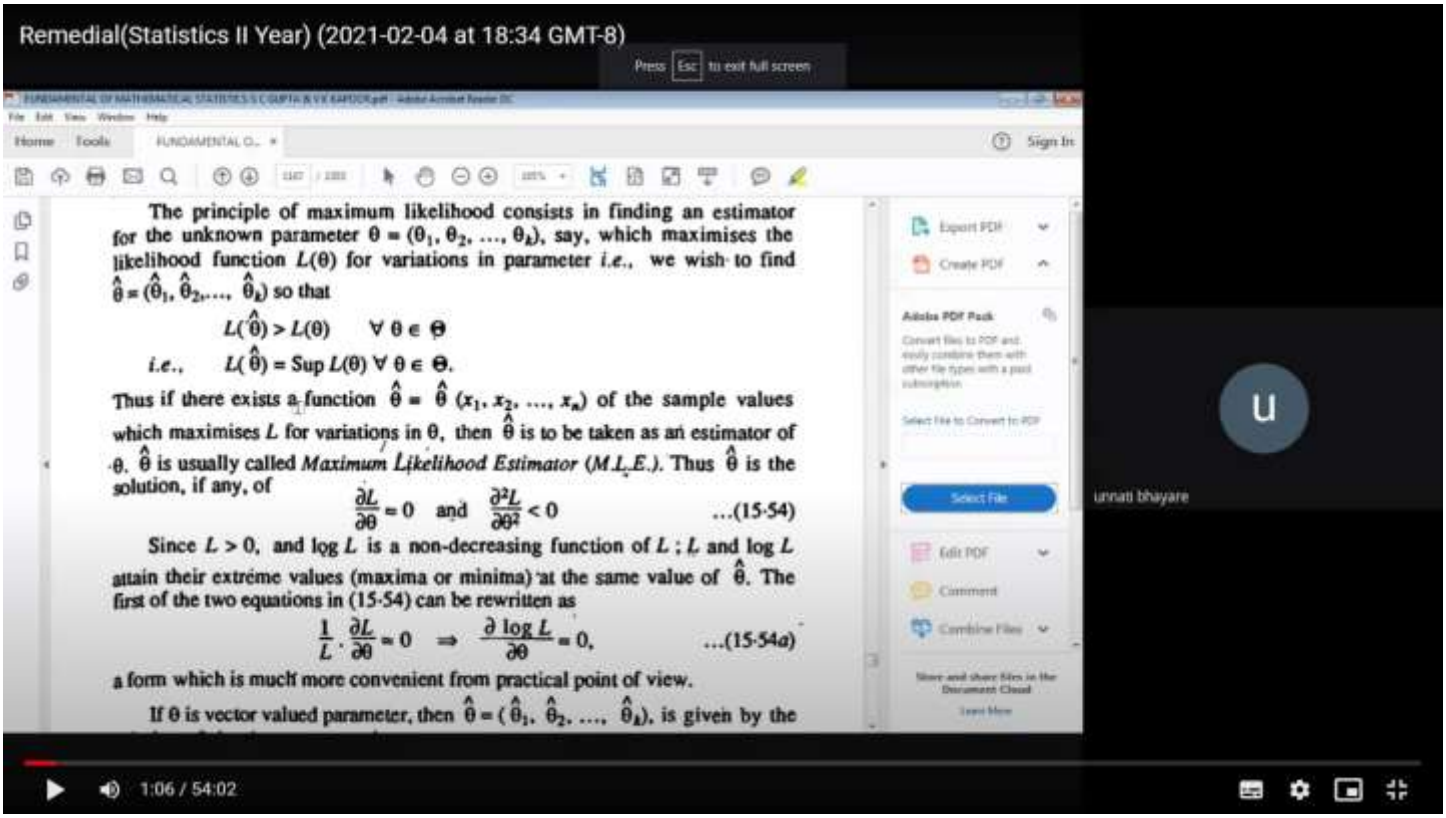
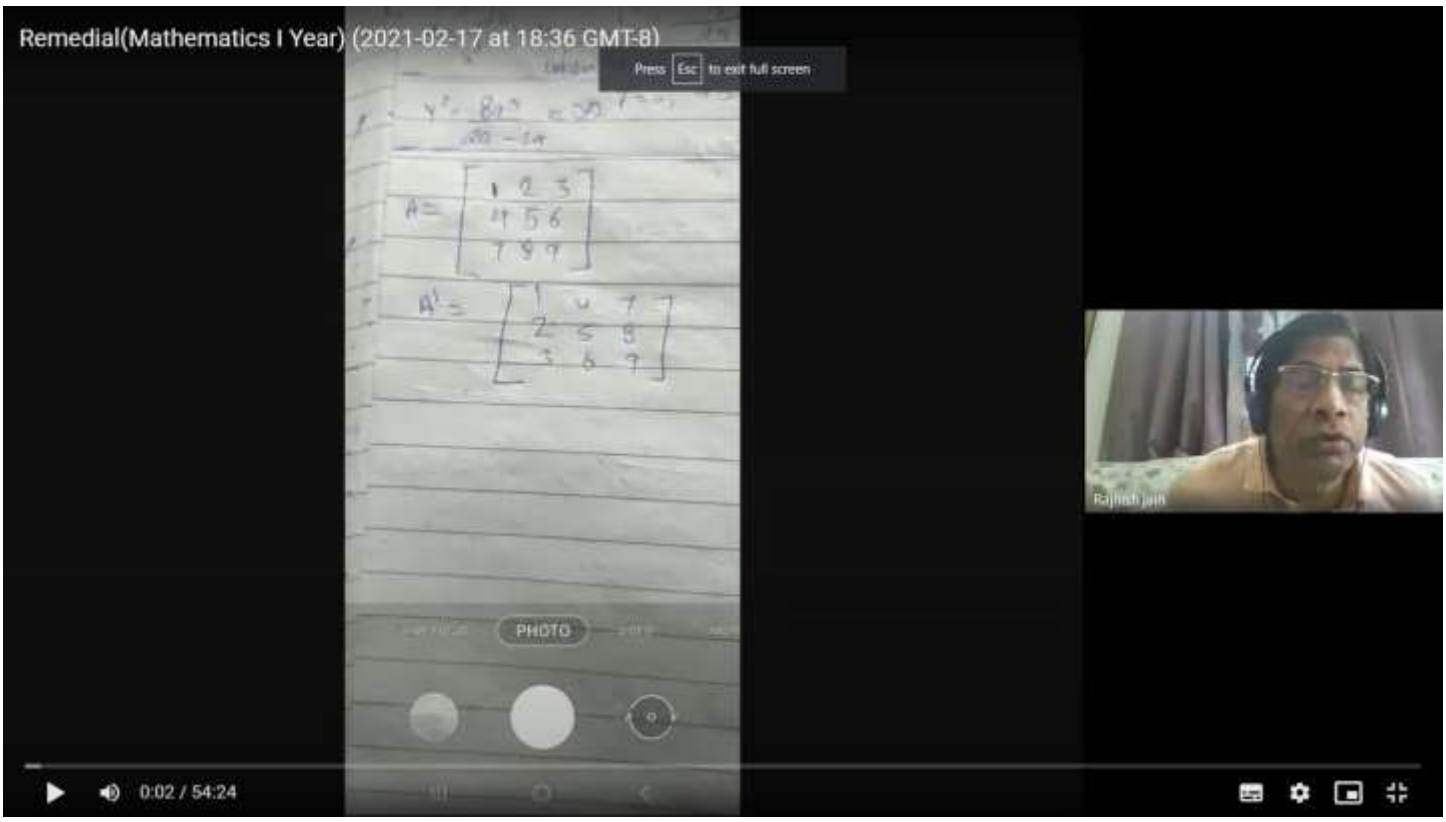
Date: 2023.07.28 17:16:16 +05'30'

तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

# Government Holkar (Model Autonomous) Science College, Indore (M.P.)
## Bhawarkuan, A.B. Road, Indore (M.P.) 452001

***Sample proof of Remedial Classes as per the Recording Footages***

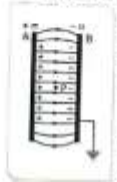




Remedial(Statistics II Year) (2021-02-03 at 18:34 GMT-8)
Open with
We further make the following assumptions, which are known as the *Regularity conditions* for *Cramer-Rao Inequality*.
(1) The parameter space Θ is a non-degenerate open interval on the real line $R^1 (-\infty, \infty)$.
(2) For almost all $x = (x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n)$, and for all $\theta \in \Theta$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta} L(x, \theta)$ exists, the exceptional set, if any, is independent of θ.
(3) The range of integration is independent of the parameter θ, so that $f(x, \theta)$ is differentiable under integral sign.
If range is not independent of θ and $f$ is zero at the extremes of the range, i.e., $f(a, \theta) = 0 = f(b, \theta)$, then
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\int_a^b f dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial\theta} dx - f(a, \theta)\frac{\partial a}{\partial\theta} + f(b, \theta)\frac{\partial b}{\partial\theta}$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\int_a^b f dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial\theta} dx, \text{ since } f(a, \theta) = 0 = f(b, \theta)$$
(4) The conditions of uniform convergence of integrals are satisfied so that differentiation under the integral sign is valid.
(5) $I(\theta) = E\left[\left\{\frac{\partial}{\partial\theta}\log L(x, \theta)\right\}^2\right]$, exists and is positive for all $\theta \in \Theta$.
0:02 / 56:36
u

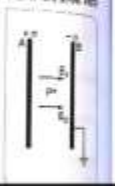

1 माइक्रोफैरड (μF) = $10^{-6}$ फैरड
1 पिकोफैरड (pF या μμF) = $10^{-12}$ फैरड
$C = 4\pi\varepsilon_0 r$ (1.101)
अतः संधारित्र की धारिता $C = \frac{q}{V_1 - V_2}$
V
VINOD RATHORE

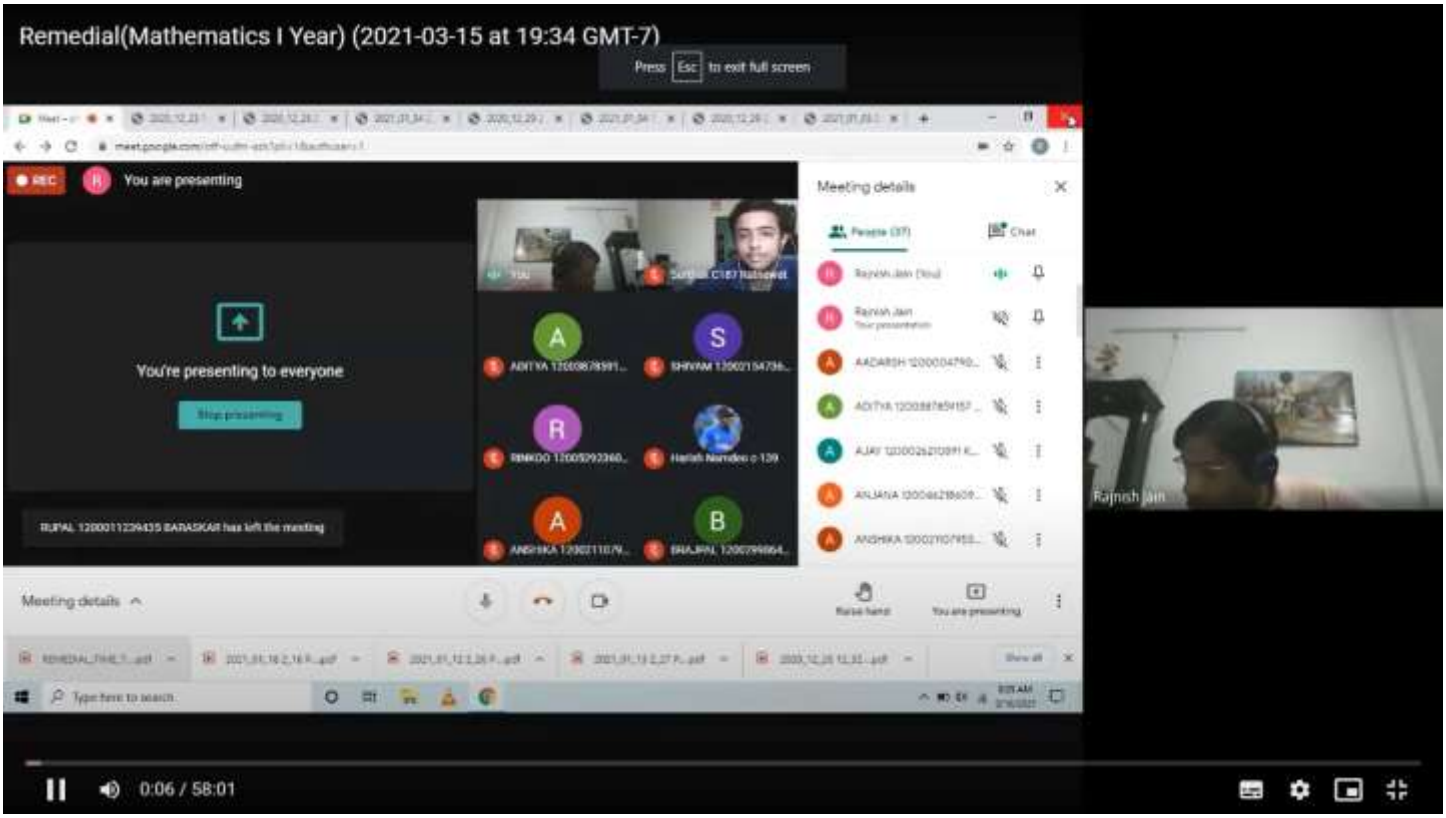
Parallel plate condenser
VINOD RATHORE






Remedial (Physics III Year) (2021-02-01 at 18:37 GMT-8)
Microsoft Whiteboard
Radiation
Netram Kaurav
2:55 / 50:54




Remedial(Mathematics I Year) (2021-03-15 at 19:34 GMT-7)
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You're presenting to everyone
Stop presenting
Meeting details
Rajnish Jain
0:06 / 58:01