

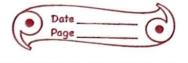
for od

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta \lambda} \ln L(\theta(, \theta \lambda) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta \lambda} \left( \frac{2}{1 - 1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln (2\pi \theta \lambda) - \ln (-\theta_i) \right) \right) = 0$$

$$= \underbrace{2^{n} \left(-1 + [n:-\theta 1] + 0}_{i=1} + 2 \cdot (\theta^{2})^{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{n}{2\theta 2} = \frac{1}{2(\theta 2)^2} \frac{2^n}{(n! - \theta 2)^2}$$

$$102 = \underbrace{100}_{i=1}^{2} (u_i - 81)^2$$



De Sangle = (x-1, x-2 . -- x-n)

taking In on both sides

Jor 0

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{g^n}{i=1} \left( \ln \frac{mC_{ni} + n_i \ln \theta}{mC_{ni} + n_i \ln \theta} + (M-n_i) \ln (1-\theta) \right) = 0$$

$$=) \underbrace{Z}_{i-1} \left( \underbrace{n: M-n:}_{0} \right) = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left( \frac{x_i - \theta_M}{\theta(1-\theta)} \right) = 0$$