

MLE

Note Title

28-Nov-20

- MLE for Bernoulli(p)

PMF is $f(x|p) = p^x \cdot (1-p)^{1-x}$, $x \in \{0, 1\}$

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p)$$

- Likelihood funct.

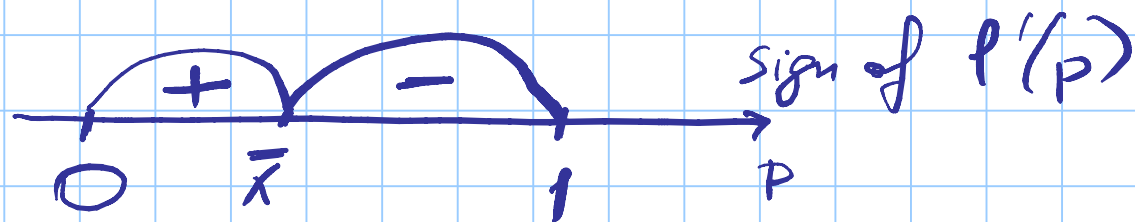
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(p) &= f(X_1|p) \cdot f(X_2|p) \cdots f(X_n|p) = \\ &= p^{X_1} \cdot (1-p)^{1-X_1} \cdot p^{X_2} (1-p)^{1-X_2} \cdots p^{X_n} (1-p)^{1-X_n} \\ S_n &= X_1 + \dots + X_n \\ &= p^{S_n} \cdot (1-p)^{n-S_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$l(p) = \ln \mathcal{L}(p) = S_n \ln p + (n - S_n) \ln(1-p), \quad p \in (0,1)$$

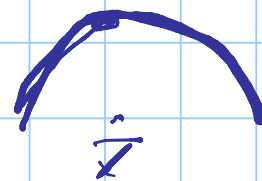
$$l'(p) = \frac{S_n}{p} - \frac{n - S_n}{1-p} = \frac{S_n - np}{p(1-p)} = \frac{n(\bar{x} - p)}{p(1-p)}$$

$$l'(p) = 0 \iff \frac{S_n}{p} = \frac{n - S_n}{1-p} \quad \cancel{S_n - pS_n = np - pS_n}$$

$$p = \frac{S_n}{n} = \frac{X_1 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \bar{x}$$



$p = \bar{x}$ is a global max. point of $l(p)$



$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\hat{p}^{MLE} = \bar{X}} = \hat{p}^{MoM}$$

• MLE for $\text{Exp}(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in (0, +\infty)$

PDF is
$$f(x|\lambda) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1, \dots, x_n \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$$

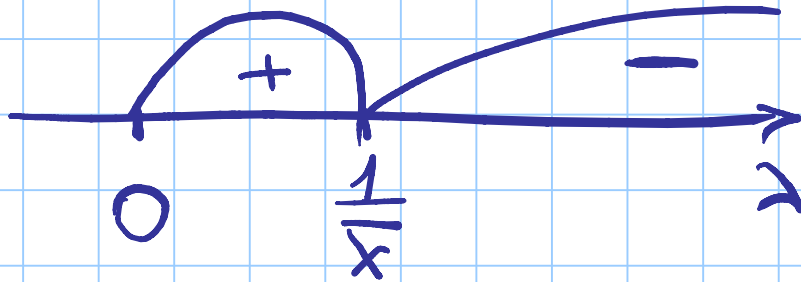
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\lambda) &= f(x_1|\lambda) \cdot f(x_2|\lambda) \cdots f(x_n|\lambda) = \\ &= \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x_1} \cdot \lambda e^{-\lambda x_2} \cdots \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x_n} = \\ &= \lambda^n \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot S_n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\ell(\lambda) = \ln \mathcal{L}(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \cdot S_n$$

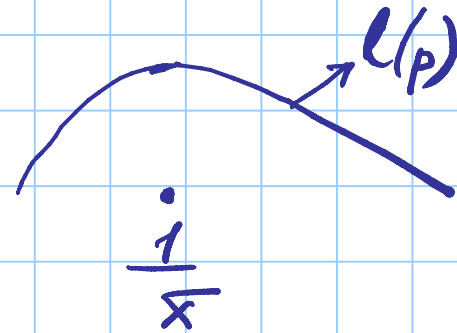
$$l'(\lambda) = \frac{n}{\lambda} - S_n$$

$$l'(\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{\lambda} = S_n$$

$$\lambda = \frac{n}{S_n} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$



sign of $l'(\lambda)$



$$\boxed{\hat{\lambda}^{MLE} = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}} = \hat{\lambda}^{MON}$$

• MLE for $\text{Unif}[0, \theta]$

PDF is $f(x|\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq \theta \\ 0, & \text{if } x \notin [0, \theta] \end{cases}$

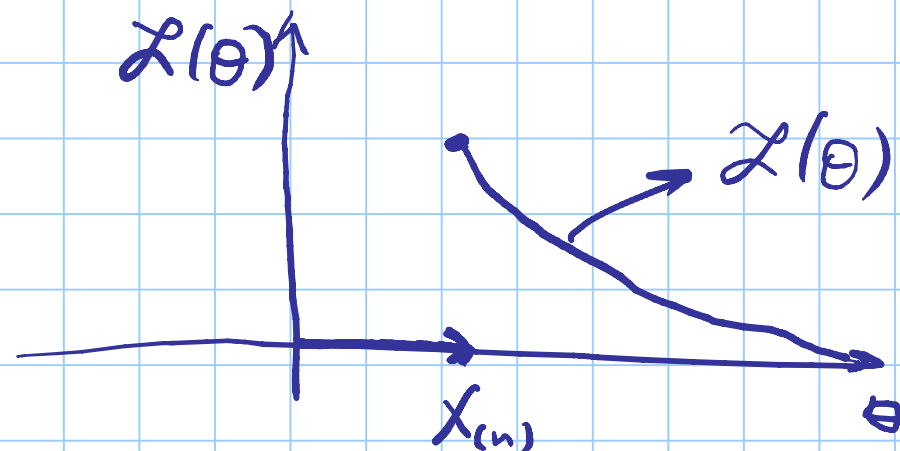
$$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Unif}[0, \theta], \quad \theta \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \overset{\frac{1}{\theta}}{f(x_1|\theta)} \cdot \overset{\frac{1}{\theta}}{f(x_2|\theta)} \cdots \overset{\frac{1}{\theta}}{f(x_n|\theta)}$$

$$f(x_i|\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta}, & x_i \leq \theta \\ 0, & x_i > \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n}, & \theta \geq x_1, \theta \geq x_2, \dots, \theta \geq x_n \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\theta^n}, & \theta \geq X_{(n)} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = X_{(n)}$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{MOM} = 2\bar{X}$$

$$X_{(n)} = \max\{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n\} \quad X_i \sim \mathcal{U}_{i.i.d.}(0, \theta)$$

$$E(X_{(n)}) \neq \theta$$

$\frac{n+1}{n} X_{(n)}$ is Unbiased

• MLE for $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\text{PDF: } f(x|\mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad \underline{\underline{\sigma^2 = \theta}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\theta}}$$

$$x_1, \dots, x_n \sim N(\mu, \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\mu, \theta) &= f(x_1|\mu, \theta) \cdot \dots \cdot f(x_n|\mu, \theta) = \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\theta}\right)^{n/2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\theta} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$l(\mu, \theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\theta) - \frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2, \quad \begin{matrix} \mu \in \mathbb{R} \\ \theta > 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \theta} = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu) = 0 \\ -\frac{n}{2\theta} + \frac{1}{2\theta^2} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \mu)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k - n\mu = 0 \\ \frac{1}{\theta} \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2 = n \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \mu = \bar{x} \\ \theta = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})^2}{n} \end{matrix}$$

$$\hat{\mu}^{MLE} = \overline{X} \quad \hat{\theta}^{MLE} = \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (X_k - \overline{X})^2}{n}$$

\parallel $\hat{\mu}^{MOM}$
 \parallel $\hat{\sigma}^2^{MOM}$

• MLE for Discrete Model

x	0	1	2
$P(X=x)$	$\frac{\theta}{10}$	$\frac{\theta}{5}$	$1 - \frac{3\theta}{10}$

$$\theta \in \left[0, \frac{10}{3}\right]$$

PMF

$$f(x|\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta}{10}, & x=0 \\ \frac{\theta}{5}, & x=1 \\ 1 - \frac{3\theta}{10}, & x=2 \end{cases}$$

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim F_\theta$$

$\left(\begin{matrix} z_0 \end{matrix} \right)$

$\left(\begin{matrix} z_1 \end{matrix} \right)$

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = f(x_1|\theta) \cdots f(x_n|\theta) = \left(\frac{\theta}{10}\right)^{\#X_k=0} \cdot \left(\frac{\theta}{5}\right)^{\#X_k=1}$$

$$\cdot \left(1 - \frac{3\theta}{10}\right)^{\#X_k=2} = \left(\frac{\theta}{10}\right)^{n_0} \cdot \left(\frac{\theta}{5}\right)^{n_1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3\theta}{10}\right)^{n_2}$$

$$\ln l(\theta) = n_0 \ln \frac{\theta}{10} + n_1 \ln \frac{\theta}{5} + n_2 \cdot \ln \left(1 - \frac{3\theta}{10}\right)$$

$$\underline{l'(\theta) = 0} \quad \dots$$