

6.4-10

MME for geometric distribution

$$g(x; \theta) = (1-p)^{x-1} \cdot p$$

$$L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(1-p)^{x_i-1}$$

$$\ln(L(p)) = n \ln(p) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 1) \ln(1-p)$$

Find arg max  $L(p)$

$$\frac{d[\ln(L(p))]}{dp} = 0$$

$$\approx \left\{ n \ln(p) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 1) \ln(1-p) \right\} = 0$$

$$\approx n \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - 1) \cdot \left( \frac{-1}{1-p} \right) = 0$$

$$\approx \frac{n}{p} + \frac{n-1}{1-p} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0$$

$$\approx \frac{n}{p(1-p)} = -1 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\approx \frac{n}{p} = - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\approx \frac{n}{p} = - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \approx -\bar{x}$$

$$\approx p = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}$$

B)  $n \rightarrow$  # of trials