

1. Sch

\rightarrow 1500 . 1.

sofern ; welche Werte raus zu n :

$p^j \cdot j \text{ auf raus} \rightarrow -x_j$

$X_j \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$

$$L(x, \lambda) = \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_j} e^{-\lambda}}{x_j!} = \frac{\sum x_j}{\lambda^n x_j!}$$

$$\ell(x, \lambda) = \ell_n(L(n, \lambda)) = \sum x_j \cdot \ln \lambda - n \lambda - \sum \ln(x_j!)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(x, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sum x_j}{\lambda} - n \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ell(x, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda^2} = \frac{-\sum x_j}{\lambda^2} < 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_{MLE} = \frac{\sum x_j}{n}$$

0, 1, ..., 16 sind wählbar raus möglichkeiten zu wählen sind 16

$$\hat{\lambda}_{MLE} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{16} i \cdot n_i}{1500} \quad p^i$$

$\rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \int p^i$

1. Zwei Fehler α und β : I zu groß

2. Keine Fehler β und α : II zu klein

3. Keine Fehler α und β : III zu klein

$$P(X_j=0) = \alpha + \beta \cdot P_r(\text{Pois}(\lambda_1)=0) + (1-\alpha-\beta) \cdot P_r(\text{Pois}(\lambda_2)=0) \quad (i)$$

$$\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta} \quad P(X_j=i) = \beta \cdot P_r(\text{Pois}(\lambda_1)=i) + (1-\alpha-\beta) \cdot P_r(\text{Pois}(\lambda_2)=i)$$

O nylrl rclrsr sra \rightarrow $n_0 \geq 1$ (ji)

i nylrl rclrsr sra \rightarrow n_i :

$$\begin{aligned} L(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)_{obs} &= \prod_{j=0}^{100} P(X_j = x_j) = P(X_j = 0)^{n_0} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{16} P(X_j = i)^{n_i} = \frac{\lambda_1^{x_j} e^{-\lambda}}{x_j!} \\ &= (\lambda + \beta \cdot P_r(\rho_{0:1}(\lambda_1) = 0) + (1-\lambda-\beta) \cdot P_r(\rho_{0:1}(\lambda_1) \neq 0))^n \\ &\quad \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{16} (\beta \cdot P_r(\rho_{0:1}(\lambda_1) = i) + (1-\lambda-\beta) \cdot P_r(\rho_{0:1}(\lambda_1) \neq i))^{n_i} = \\ &= \left[(\lambda + \beta \cdot e^{-\lambda_1} \cdot (1-\lambda-\beta) \cdot e^{-\lambda_1})^n \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{16} \left[\beta \left(\frac{\lambda_1^i \cdot e^{-\lambda_1}}{i!} \right) + (1-\lambda-\beta) \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda_2^i \cdot e^{-\lambda_2}}{i!} \right) \right] \right] = \\ &= \prod_{i=0}^{16} \left(\lambda \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{i=0\}} + \frac{\beta \lambda_1^i e^{-\lambda_1}}{i!} + \frac{(1-\lambda-\beta) \lambda_2^i e^{-\lambda_2}}{i!} \right)^{n_i}; \end{aligned}$$

מגנום נסמן $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \beta$ ו- λ כמשתנים
ונתנו $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \beta$ ו- λ כמשתנים
כלוקטן. EM ליה!

רנו $\ln L$ ונמצא $\partial \ln L / \partial \lambda_1, \dots, \partial \ln L / \partial \lambda_{16}$.

נמצא 3 ל.

λ יסדו . 0 נאנו : I אוניה

β יסדו λ_1 מונטו : II גודל

$1-\lambda-\beta$ יסדו λ_2 מונטו : III אוניה

$$\begin{aligned} L(X, \lambda, \beta, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) &= \prod_{j=1}^{100} \lambda \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{X_j=0\}} + \beta \cdot \frac{\lambda_1^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_1}}{x_j!} + (1-\lambda-\beta) \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_2}}{x_j!} \\ l(X, \lambda, \beta, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) &= \sum_{j=1}^{100} \ln \left\{ \lambda \cdot \mathbb{1}_{\{X_j=0\}} + \beta \cdot \frac{\lambda_1^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_1}}{x_j!} + (1-\lambda-\beta) \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_2}}{x_j!} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

לפי אדרה נסמן λ_1 כערך סטטוטי של λ_1
 $\lambda_1 = z_1$

$$P_{0;1}(\lambda_1) = z_1$$

$$P_{0;2}(\lambda_2) = z_2$$

$Z_1 \sim \text{multinomial}(d, p, 1-p)$ \Leftarrow x_j נסמן Z_i

לפיה נסמן λ_1 כערך סטטוטי של λ_1

$$\mathcal{L}(X, d, p, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \prod_{j=1}^{1500} \underbrace{\mathbb{1}_{Z_j=1}}_{\text{לפיה }} \cdot \left(p \cdot \frac{\lambda_1^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_1}}{x_j!} \right)^{\mathbb{1}_{Z_j=1}} \cdot \left(1-p \cdot \frac{\lambda_2^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_2}}{x_j!} \right)^{\mathbb{1}_{Z_j=2}}$$

$$l(X, d, p, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \sum_{j=1}^{1500} \mathbb{1}_{Z_j=1} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{p \lambda_1^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_1}}{x_j!} \right) + \mathbb{1}_{Z_j=2} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{(1-p) \lambda_2^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_2}}{x_j!} \right)$$

לפיה x_j נסמן Z_i ו z_i נסמן Z_i

$d, p, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ נסמן E^h ו λ_1, λ_2 נסמן E^h

: E נסמן

$$Q = \mathbb{E}_{\lambda_1^{(h)}, \lambda_2^{(h)}} [\mathcal{L}(X, Z, d, p, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) | h_i]$$

$$Q = \mathbb{E}_{\lambda_1^{(h)}} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{1500} \mathbb{1}_{Z_j=1} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{p \lambda_1^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_1}}{x_j!} \right) + \mathbb{1}_{Z_j=2} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{(1-p) \lambda_2^{x_j} e^{-\lambda_2}}{x_j!} \right) \Big| h_i \right]$$

נזכיר ש $\mathbb{E}[Z_i]$ נסמן z_i
 $x_j \rightarrow \mathbb{E}[Z_j]$ נסמן z_j ו $\mathbb{E}[Z_j=1/2] = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta^{(k)}} [\mathbb{1}\{Z_j=1 | X_j\}] = P(Z_j=1 | X_j) =$$

$$\frac{2^k \cdot \mathbb{1}(X_j=0)}{2^{(k)} \mathbb{1}\{X_j=0\} + \frac{\binom{(k)}{X_j} \lambda_j^{(k)} e^{-\lambda_j^{(k)}}}{X_j!}} \equiv C_{1j}^{(k)}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta^{(k)}} [\mathbb{1}\{Z_j=2 | X_j\}] = P(Z_j=2 | X_j) =$$

$$\frac{\frac{\binom{(k)}{X_j} \lambda_j^{(k)} e^{-\lambda_j^{(k)}}}{X_j!}}{2^{(k)} \mathbb{1}\{X_j=0\} + \frac{\binom{(k)}{X_j} \lambda_j^{(k)} e^{-\lambda_j^{(k)}}}{X_j!}} \equiv C_{2j}^{(k)}$$

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta^{(k)}} [\mathbb{1}\{Z_j=3 | X_j\}] = P(Z_j=3 | X_j) =$$

$$\frac{\frac{1-d-\rho}{X_j!} \lambda_j^{(k)} e^{-\lambda_j^{(k)}}}{2^{(k)} \mathbb{1}\{X_j=0\} + \frac{\binom{(k)}{X_j} \lambda_j^{(k)} e^{-\lambda_j^{(k)}}}{X_j!}} \equiv C_{3j}^{(k)}$$

$$Q = \sum_{j=1}^{100} C_{1j}^{(k)} \ell_1(\lambda_1) + \sum_{j=1}^{100} C_{2j}^{(k)} \cdot (\ell_n(\rho) + X_j \ell_n \lambda_1 - \lambda_1 - \ell_n(X_j!)) + \sum_{j=1}^{100} C_{3j}^{(k)} (\ell_n(\alpha_2 - \rho) \cdot X_j \ell_n \lambda_2 - \lambda_2 - \ell_n(X_j!))$$

$\lambda, \rho, \lambda_1, \lambda_2$ 使得 Q 为极小值 $\Leftrightarrow Q' = 0$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{j=1}^{100} \frac{C_{1j}^{(k)}}{\lambda} - \sum_{j=1}^{100} \frac{C_{3j}^{(k)}}{1-\lambda-\rho} = 0 \Rightarrow (1-\lambda-\rho) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{100} \frac{C_{1j}^{(k)}}{\lambda} - \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{100} C_{3j}^{(k)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{(1-\rho)^{100+1}}{\sum_{j=1}^{100} C_{1j}^{(k)} + C_{3j}^{(k)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda^2} = \left\{ -\frac{C_{1j}^{(k)}}{\lambda^2} - \left\{ \frac{C_{3j}^{(k)}}{(1-\lambda-\rho)^2} \right\} \right\} < 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda_1} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda_2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \rho^2} = -\sum \frac{C_{3j}^{(k)}}{(1-\lambda-\rho)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta} = \sum_{j=1}^{1500} \frac{C_{2j}^{(1e)}}{\beta} - \sum \frac{C_{3j}^{(1e)}}{1-\lambda-\beta} = 0 \quad (1-\lambda-\beta) \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)} - \beta \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{3j}^{(1e)} = 0$$

$$\rho^{k+1} = \frac{(1-\lambda)^{k+1}}{\sum_{j=0}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)} + C_{3j}^{(1e)}} \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \beta^2} = \sum_{j=1}^{1500} -\frac{C_{2j}^{(1e)}}{\beta^2} - \sum \frac{C_{3j}^{(1e)}}{(1-\lambda-\beta)^2} < 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \beta \partial \lambda_1} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \beta \partial \lambda_2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \beta \partial \lambda} = -\sum \frac{C_{3j}^{(1e)}}{(1-\lambda-\beta)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \lambda_1} = \sum_{j=1}^{1500} \frac{C_{2j}^{(1e)} x_j}{\lambda_1} - \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)} = 0$$

$$\lambda_1^{k+1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)} x_j}{\sum_{j=0}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda_1^2} = -\sum \frac{C_{2j}^{(1e)} x_j}{\lambda_1^2} < 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda_1 \partial \lambda} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda_1 \partial \lambda_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \lambda_2} = \sum_{j=1}^{1500} \frac{C_{3j}^{(1e)} x_j}{\lambda_2} - \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{3j}^{(1e)} = 0$$

$$\lambda_2^{k+1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{3j}^{(1e)} x_j}{\sum_{j=0}^{1500} C_{3j}^{(1e)}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda_2^2} = -\sum \frac{C_{3j}^{(1e)} x_j}{\lambda_2^2} < 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda_2 \partial \lambda} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \lambda_1 \partial \lambda_2} = 0$$

	λ	ρ	λ_1	λ_2
λ	$-\sum \frac{C_{1j}^{(1e)}}{\lambda^2} - \sum \frac{C_{3j}^{(1e)}}{(1-\lambda-\beta)^2}$	$-\sum \frac{C_{2j}^{(1e)}}{(1-\lambda-\beta)^2}$	0	0
β	$-\sum \frac{C_{2j}^{(1e)}}{(1-\lambda-\beta)^2}$	$\sum_{j=1}^{1500} -\frac{C_{2j}^{(1e)}}{\beta^2} - \sum \frac{C_{3j}^{(1e)}}{(1-\lambda-\beta)^2}$	0	0
λ_1	0	0	$-\sum \frac{C_{2j}^{(1e)} x_j}{\lambda_1^2}$	0
λ_2	0	0	0	$-\sum \frac{C_{3j}^{(1e)} x_j}{\lambda_2^2}$

پس از اینکه می خواهیم λ^{k+1} را پیدا کنیم، باید λ^k را پیدا کنیم و آنرا با λ^{k+1} مقایسه کنیم. اگر $\lambda^k < \lambda^{k+1}$ باشد، آنگاه $\lambda_1^{k+1}, \lambda_2^{k+1}, \lambda_3^{k+1}, \beta^{k+1}$ را می خواهیم پیدا کنیم.

$$\lambda^{k+1} = \frac{\left(1 - \beta^{k+1}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(1e)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(1e)} + C_{3j}^{(1e)}} =$$

$$\frac{\left(1 - \frac{\left(1 - \lambda^{k+1}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)} + C_{3j}^{(1e)}}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(k)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(1e)} + C_{3j}^{(1e)}} = \frac{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)} + C_{3j}^{(1e)} - \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(1e)} - \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)}\right) \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(k)}}{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(1e)} + C_{3j}^{(1e)}} =$$

$$= \frac{(C_2 + C_3 - (1-\lambda)C_1)C_1}{(C_2 + C_3)(C_1 + C_3)} = \frac{C_1 C_2 + C_1 C_3 - C_2 C_1 (1-\lambda)}{(C_2 + C_3)(C_1 + C_3)} = \frac{C_1 C_2 + C_1 C_3 - C_2 C_1 (1-\lambda)}{C_2 C_1 + C_2 C_3 + C_1 C_3 + C_3 C_2}$$

$$\lambda^{k+1} (C_2 C_1 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1 + C_3 C_3) = C_1 C_2 + C_1 C_3 - C_2 C_1 + C_2 C_1 \lambda^{k+1}$$

$$\lambda^{k+1} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 + C_3 = \sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(1e)} + C_{2j}^{(1e)} + C_{3j}^{(1e)} = \left\{ \frac{\lambda^{(1e)} \prod_{j=1}^{1500} x_j e^{-x_j^{(1e)}}}{x_j!} + \frac{1 - \lambda^{(1e)} - \beta^{(1e)} \cdot \lambda^{(1e)} x_j e^{-x_j^{(1e)}}}{x_j!} \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\lambda^{(1e)} \prod_{j=1}^{1500} x_j e^{-x_j^{(1e)}}}{x_j!} + \frac{1 - \lambda^{(1e)} - \beta^{(1e)} \cdot \lambda^{(1e)} x_j e^{-x_j^{(1e)}}}{x_j!} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{1500} 1 = 1500$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^{k+1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{1j}^{(1e)}}{1500}, \quad \beta^{k+1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1e)}}{1500}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \sum_{j=1}^{1500} \frac{C_{1j}^{(1\omega)}}{1500}$$

$$\rho = \sum_{j=1}^{1500} \frac{C_{2j}^{(1\omega)}}{1500}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1\omega)} X_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{2j}^{(1\omega)}}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{3j}^{(1\omega)} X_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{1500} C_{3j}^{(1\omega)}}$$

cau cay lai

2. SL

$$X_i \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma^2) \quad Y_i \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma^2) \quad i=1 \dots 1000$$

$$O_i = \max(X_i, Y_i) \quad i=1 \dots 1000$$

$$i=1 \dots m \quad O_i = X_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad X_i \geq Y_i \quad \text{O r P} \quad i=1 \dots m \quad \text{v.s.}$$

$$i=m+1 \dots 1000 \quad O_i = Y_i \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad Y_i \geq X_i \quad \text{O r P} \quad i=m+1 \dots 1000$$

$$F_O(t) = P(O_i \leq t) = \begin{cases} P(X_i \leq t) \cdot P(Y_i \leq t) & i=1 \dots m \\ P(Y_i \leq t) \cdot P(X_i \leq t) & i=m+1 \dots n \end{cases} =$$

$$= \begin{cases} f_{X_i}(x_i) \cdot F_Y(y_i) & i=1 \dots m \\ f_{Y_i}(y_i) \cdot F_X(x_i) & i=m+1 \dots n \end{cases}$$

$$L(X, Y, \mu_1, \mu_2) = \prod_{i=1}^m f_X(x_i) \cdot f_Y(y_i) \cdot \prod_{i=m+1}^n f_Y(y_i) \cdot f_X(x_i)$$

$$l = \sum_{i=1}^m \ln f_X(x_i) + \ln F_Y(y_i) + \sum_{i=m+1}^n \ln f_Y(y_i) + \ln F_X(x_i)$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu_1} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial \ln f_X(x_i)}{\partial \mu_1} + \frac{\partial \ln F_Y(y_i)}{\partial \mu_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln f_X(x_i)}{\partial \mu_1} = \frac{\partial \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right)}{\partial \mu_1} = \frac{2}{\partial \mu_1} - \frac{(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2} = \frac{x_i - \mu_1}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln F_Y(x_i)}{\partial \mu_1} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} f_X(y_i)}{F_Y(x_i)} = \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} \int_{-\infty}^{y_i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt}{F_Y(x_i)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S = \frac{t-\mu_1}{\sigma} \Rightarrow t = \mu_1 + S\sigma \\ I_S = \frac{1}{\sigma} dt \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} \int_{-\infty}^{\frac{y_i - \mu_1}{\sigma}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{s^2}{2}} ds \cdot \frac{2 \frac{y_i - \mu_1}{\sigma}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}}{F_Y(x_i)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(y_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}}}{F_Y(x_i)} = \frac{-f_X(y_i)}{F_Y(x_i)}$$

Korrektur: \rightarrow $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} \ln F_Y(x_i) = \frac{-f_X(y_i)}{F_Y(x_i)}$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_1} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i - \mu_1}{\sigma} - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f_X(0; 1)}{F_Y(0; 1)} = S_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \mu_2} = \sum_{i=h+1}^n \frac{y_i - \mu_2}{\sigma} - \sum_{i=h+1}^n \frac{f_Y(0; 1)}{F_X(0; 1)} = S_2$$

Wiederholung der Schritte 1 bis 4 für μ_2 und σ^2 mit den entsprechenden Werten.

$$\frac{\partial S_2}{\partial \mu_2} = \frac{S_1(\mu_2 + \lambda) - S_1(\mu_2 + \lambda)}{2\lambda}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu_1^{j+1} \\ \mu_2^{j+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1^{(j)} \\ \mu_2^{(j)} \end{pmatrix} - H \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1^{(j)}, \mu_2^{(j)} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} S_1(\mu_1^{(j)}) \\ S_2(\mu_2^{(j)}) \end{pmatrix}$$

IR \rightarrow Schritt 5

$$L(x, y, \mu_1, \mu_2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{x_i}(x_i) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n f_{y_i}(y_i) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^n e^{-\frac{\sum(y_i - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}} =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma^2}\right)^{2n} \cdot e^{-\left(\frac{\sum(x_i - \mu_1)^2 + \sum(y_i - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)}$$

$$l(x, y, \mu_1, \mu_2) = -2n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}) - \frac{\sum(x_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\sum(y_i - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= -2n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}) - \frac{\sum x_i^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu_1 \sum x_i}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_1^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\sum y_i^2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\mu_2 \sum y_i}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_2^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$Q(\theta, \theta^{(j)}) = E[l(x, y, \theta) | \underline{\theta}, \theta^{(j)}]$$

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

모든 확률은 0 ~ 1 사이에 있고, 그 합은 1이어야 한다.

$$X_i^{(j)} = E[X_i | O_i] = \begin{cases} X_i & i=1 \dots m \\ E[X_i | Y_i = y_i] & i=m+1 \dots n \end{cases} = \begin{cases} X_i & i=1 \dots m \\ \mu_1 + \sigma \frac{\phi(\frac{y_i - \mu_1}{\sigma})}{\Phi(\frac{y_i - \mu_1}{\sigma})} & i=m+1 \dots n \end{cases}$$

$$Y_i^{(j)} = E[Y_i | O_i] = \begin{cases} E[Y_i | X_i = x_i] & i=1 \dots m \\ Y_i & i=m+1 \dots n \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \mu_2 + \sigma \frac{\phi(\frac{x_i - \mu_2}{\sigma})}{\Phi(\frac{x_i - \mu_2}{\sigma})} & i=1 \dots m \\ Y_i & i=m+1 \dots n \end{cases}$$

$$Q(\theta, \theta^{(j)}) = -2n \ln(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}) - \frac{\sum E[X_i | O_i]}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum E[X_i | O_i]}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_1}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$- \frac{\sum E[Y_i | O_i]}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum E[Y_i | O_i]}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_2}{2\sigma^2} \propto$$

~~$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_1} = \frac{\sum X_i^{(j)}}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_1}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum Y_i^{(j)}}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_2}{2\sigma^2}$~~

 ~~$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_2} = \frac{\sum Y_i^{(j)}}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_2}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum X_i^{(j)}}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_1}{2\sigma^2}$~~

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_1} = \frac{\sum X_i^{(j)}}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_1}{2\sigma^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \mu_1^2} = -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} < 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \mu_1 \partial \mu_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \mu_2} = \frac{\sum Y_i^{(j)}}{\sigma^2} - \frac{n\mu_2}{2\sigma^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \mu_2^2} = -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} < 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial \mu_1 \partial \mu_2} = 0$$

$$\hat{\mu}_1^{(j+1)} = \frac{\sum X_i^{(j)}}{n} \quad \hat{\mu}_2^{(j+1)} = \frac{\sum Y_i^{(j)}}{n}$$

matrix form $P' \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} \end{pmatrix} P$ has eigenvalues $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -\frac{2n}{\sigma^2}$

$$L(O, \mu_1, \mu_2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f_{O_i}(O_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(O_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot \prod_{i=n+1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(O_i - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2})^n} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (O_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{\sum_{i=n+1}^n (O_i - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\ell(O, \mu_1, \mu_2) = -n \ln \sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (O_i - \mu_1)^2}{2\sigma^2} - \frac{\sum_{i=n+1}^n (O_i - \mu_2)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu_1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (O_i - \mu_1)}{\sigma^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \mu_1^2} = -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} < 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \mu_2 \partial \mu_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu_2} = \frac{\sum_{i=n+1}^n (O_i - (\mu_1 - \mu_2))}{\sigma^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \mu_2^2} = -\frac{(n-n)}{\sigma^2} < 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \mu_1 \partial \mu_2} = 0$$

$$\hat{\mu}_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n O_i}{n} \quad \hat{\mu}_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=n+1}^n O_i}{n-n}$$

$$\text{matrix form: } \begin{pmatrix} \ell(O, \mu_1, \mu_2) \\ \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu_1} \\ \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \mu_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{(n-n)}{\sigma^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O \\ \mu_1 - \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\ell(O, \mu_1, \mu_2)$