

Parameter Estimation & Hypothesis Testing

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Ques 1

Let x_1, x_2, \dots be random sample of size n taken from normal population with parameters: mean = μ , & Variance = σ^2 . Find max likelihood estimates of these 2 parameters

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

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rightarrow$ sample of size n

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1) \times f(x_2) \times \dots \times f(x_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_1-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x_2-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \times \dots$$

taking \ln both sides.

$$\ln(L) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

taking partial derivative wrt μ , we get

$$\frac{\partial \ln(L)}{\partial \mu} = 0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)}{\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\mu = 0$$

$$n\bar{x} - n\mu = 0$$

$$\bar{x} = \mu$$

Hence $\theta_1 = \bar{x}$ i.e. sample mean

taking partial derivative of (1) wrt σ^2 , we get

$$\frac{\partial \ln L}{\partial \sigma^2} = \frac{u}{2\sigma^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-(x_i^2 - u)^2}{2\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$-u + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-(x_i^2 - u)^2}{\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{u} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - u)^2 \right)$$

$$\text{Hence } \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{u} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i^2 - u)^2 \right)$$

Ques 2 Let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be random sample from $B(u, \theta)$ distribution, where $\theta \in \Theta = (0, 1)$ is unknown & u is a known true integer. Compute value of θ using MLE.

$$\text{Binomial m.p.f.} \rightarrow {}^u C_{x_i} \theta^{x_i} (1-\theta)^{u-x_i}$$

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^n {}^u C_{x_i} \theta^{x_i} (1-\theta)^{u-x_i}$$

taking log both sides

$$\log L = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\log {}^u C_{x_i} + (\log \theta) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + (\log (1-\theta)) \sum_{i=1}^n (u - x_i) \right]$$

differentiate w.r.t. θ

$$\frac{d \log L}{d \theta} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\theta(1-\theta)} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{u}{1-\theta}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{u^2}{1-\theta}$$