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CS-5

Q<sub>1</sub>

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

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

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

$$= \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_1-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_2-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \dots$$

taking  $\ln$  both sides

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

take partial derivate w.r.t to  $\mu$  in (1)

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



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

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

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

hence  $\theta_1 = \bar{x}$  is therefore sample mean.

Taking derivative wrt to  $\sigma^2$  in (1)

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

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

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

$$\text{hence } \theta_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

Q2 Binomial distri  $\rightarrow {}^n C_{x_i} \theta^{x_i} (1-\theta)^{n-x_i}$

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

Take log on both sides

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

$$\log L = \sum_{i=1}^n \log ({}^n C_{x_i}) + \log \theta \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \log (1-\theta) \sum_{i=1}^n (n-x_i)$$



differentiate w.r to  $\theta$

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

$$\frac{1}{\theta} \sum n_i - \frac{1}{1-\theta} \sum (n - n_i) = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\sum n_i^2}{n^2}$$