

## Assignment - 6

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

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$   $f \Rightarrow$  sample size of  $n$

$$L(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_n) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) \dots f(x_n)$$

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

taking  $\ln$  on 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 derivative w.r.t  $\mu$  of the above equation

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

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

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

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

Hence  $\bar{x} = \mu$  is therefore sample mean  
taking derivative w.r.t  $\sigma^2$  of eq (1)

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

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

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \quad \text{hence } Q_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu^2)$$

#2

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

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

log on both sides

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

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

differentiate w.r.t  $\theta$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i - \frac{n}{1-\theta} + \frac{1}{1-\theta} \sum x_i = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta(1-\theta)} \sum x_i = \frac{n}{1-\theta} \Rightarrow \boxed{\theta = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}}$$

$\Downarrow$   
Ans