

## 7.2 M momentestimater og Maximum likelihood estimatør

Moment.  $x_i \sim f(x; \bar{\theta})$ ,  $\bar{\theta} = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_m)$

La  $h_j(\bar{\theta}) = E[x^j]$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, m$

Estimator  $\hat{\theta}$  ved i høje tilnæringer

$$h_j(\bar{\theta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^j, \quad j = 1, \dots, m$$

$$\bar{\theta} = \underline{\theta}$$

Løsningene  $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_m)$  kaldes momentestimater

Så at hvis  $x_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  blv. momentest.

$$\mu = \bar{x} \quad \text{og} \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

Videre hvis  $x_i \sim \text{gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$  kan man est.

$$\hat{\alpha} = \dots$$

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$E$  hz:  $x_i \sim U[0, \theta]$  uit,  $i = 1, \dots, n$

$E(x_i) = \frac{\theta}{2} \Rightarrow$  Moment. est  $\hat{\theta} = 2\bar{x}$ , forventningsrett

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = 4 \text{Var}(\bar{x}) = 4 \frac{\theta^2}{12n} = \frac{\theta^2}{3n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ for } n \rightarrow \infty \\ = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

Men, men utledet: STK 1100, gir ikke for

$$M := \max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{ant. } E(M) \approx \frac{n}{n+1} \theta \text{ og } V(M) = \frac{n}{(n+2)(n+1)} \theta^2$$

så  $\hat{\theta}^* = \frac{n+1}{n} M$  er forakt med

$$V(\hat{\theta}^*) = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} \theta^2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ da } \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ har } n \rightarrow \infty \\ = 0 \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Så  $\hat{\theta}^*$  er en ledig estimator til  $\hat{\theta}$

Det gir ikke generelt at moment. est.

- Konsistens  $\hat{\theta} \rightarrow \theta$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$
- Tilsvarende varakt forholder

Men da er ikke "efficiente", gis ikke forutsetningene tilde estimatorene erfordres og viser utilig variasjon

De ha parwale ar transposasjoner ar  $x_n$

$$\text{f. ebn. } Y_1 = \ln(x_1)$$

sih meesjige tilfredstille ar

Maximum Likelihood estindr (MLE)

Asta dt  $\bar{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  haer en sinnlupardeling

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta), \quad \theta = \theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$$

Vi observer  $X_1 = x_1, X_n = x_n$  og settu disse inn i

$f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta)$ . Da er "L" funksjon definit som

$$L(\theta) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) \text{ som funksjon av } \theta$$

MLE  $\hat{\theta}$  er den verdien som maksimerer  $L(\theta)$ .

van fader ofte vi MLE  $\hat{\theta}$  er den verdien

av  $\theta$  som girr det  $\max$  med vekting  $m$

Fortaksninger er hukstarlig niv  $x_i$ -ene er diskrete

Nårda alltid: dette harset ar  $x_i$ -ene uavhengige

i Kapp 6-9 er di gjennomgående vif

$$\hookrightarrow x_i = f(x, \theta) \text{ g}_3(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

Simultan kuttet

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^m f(x_i; \theta)$$

For  $x_i$  uit  $f(x_i; \theta)$  blir  $L$

$$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^m f(x_i; \theta)$$

Det är vanligtvis bekräftat att  $\ln(L)$

$$l(\theta) = \ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f(x_i, \theta)$$

Med derivering av  $l(\theta)$  ger oss MLE & sedan  $\ln(u)$  är en  
vokrande funktion

Ett.

$$x_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{med } p \\ 0, & \text{med } 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Då är } f(x_i; p) = p^x (1-p)^{1-x}, \quad x = 0, 1$$

Detta ger  $L$

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

$$= p^{\sum x_i} (1-p)^{\sum(1-x_i)} = p^y (1-p)^{n-y}$$

$$\text{där } y = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

Detta ger  $\ln L$

$$l(p) = y \ln(p) + (n-y) \ln(1-p)$$

Vi finner  $MLF$  vid i givet lig.

$$l'(p) = \frac{y}{p} - \frac{n-y}{1-p} = 0 \Rightarrow p = \frac{y}{n} = \text{medan } x_i = 1$$

$$\text{Hier ist } \nu \in E(\hat{p}) = p, V(\hat{p}) = \frac{p(1-p)}{n}, S_n(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}$$

Vi har alltså alternativt beräknat att  $\hat{p}$  är den obestörda

$$Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p), P(Y=y) = \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y}$$

$$L(p) = \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{n-y}$$

$$l(p) = \ln \left( \binom{n}{y} \right) + y \ln(p) + (n-y) \ln(1-p)$$

$$\Rightarrow l'(p) = \frac{y}{p} - \frac{n-y}{1-p} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{p} = \frac{y}{n}$$

$$\text{Ex) } x_i \sim N(\mu, 1) \quad \text{variancy}, \quad \sigma^2 = 1$$

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

$$\Rightarrow L(\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i; \mu) = (2\pi)^{-n/2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow l'(\mu) = -\underbrace{\frac{n}{2} \ln 2\pi}_{\text{Konstant}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$l'(\mu) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum -2(x_i - \mu) = \sum (x_i - \mu) = 0$$

$$\mu = \hat{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\mu} = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

Gegebenen maß für  $x_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$  wahlig

Sollte  $\Psi = \sigma^2$  s.a.  $\underline{\theta} = (\mu, \Psi)$

$$f(x; \underline{\theta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sqrt{\Psi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\Psi}(x-\mu)^2}$$

$$L(\mu, \Psi) = 2\pi^{\frac{n}{2}} \Psi^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-(\frac{1}{2\Psi}) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

$$l(\mu, \Psi) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \Psi - \frac{1}{2\Psi} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{\Psi} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{\mu} = \bar{x} \text{ nach } \Psi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l}{\partial \Psi} &= \frac{n}{2} \frac{1}{\Psi} + \frac{1}{2\Psi^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\mu^2}{\Psi} = \bar{x} \\ &\quad \Psi = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \\ &= \tilde{\sigma}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Sei MLE  $(\mu, \sigma^2)$  bei  $(\bar{x}, \tilde{\sigma}^2)$ ,

$$x_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \quad L(\mu) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$l(\mu) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$= 1^{\text{Punkt}} = \mu$$

E\*)  $x_i \sim \text{Gau}(\alpha, \beta)$  wahl

$$f(x_i; \alpha, \beta) = \frac{x_i^{\alpha-1}}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\frac{x_i}{\beta}}$$

$$= l(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f(x_i; \alpha, \beta)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ (\alpha - 1) \ln(x_i) - \alpha \ln \beta - \ln \Gamma(\alpha) - \frac{1}{\beta} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\alpha, \beta)}{\partial \beta} = -\frac{n\alpha}{\beta^2} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i , \quad \text{Gilt z. B. da } \beta = \frac{x}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\alpha, \beta)}{\partial \alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \ln(x_i) - \ln(\beta) - \frac{\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \ln(x_i) - n \ln(\beta) - n \frac{\Gamma'(\alpha)}{\Gamma(\alpha)} \right]$$

u. vi findet nun analytisch Lsgsmn für Lignungen

Mit Lsgsmn  $(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta})$  und in Maxima  $(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta})$  versch  
f. dss. und optim i R  $(\hat{\alpha}_n, \hat{\beta}_n)$  im()

$$\text{E1)} \quad x_i \sim U[\theta, \Theta]$$

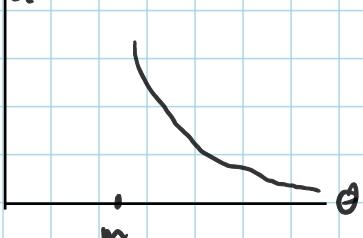
$$f(x; \theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Theta - \theta} & 0 \leq x \leq \Theta \\ 0 & \text{sonst} \end{cases} : \frac{1}{\Theta} I(0 \leq x \leq \Theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\Theta - \theta} I(0 \leq x_i \leq \Theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Theta^n} I(0 \leq \min(x_i) \leq \max(x_i) \leq \Theta)$$

Sehr oft kann  $\Theta < m$  sein  $\Rightarrow L(\theta) = 0$

u. kann  $\Theta > m$  sein  $\Rightarrow L(\theta) = \frac{1}{\Theta^n}$



$$\text{MLE } \hat{\theta} = M = \max(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$





