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Exercise 1-1
compute the maximum \theta new of the function Q(\theta, \theta^{old}) = \sum_{z \in heads, tails} P(z=z|X=x, \theta^{old}) logp
  We split Z into Z, and Zz, where Z, = heads and Zz=tails
  Q(\theta, \theta^{\circ id}) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} P(Z = heads | X = \pi i, \theta^{\circ id}) log P(X = x_i, Z = heads | \theta)
                                                          + To P(Z=tails | x=xx, 01d) log P(x=xx, Z=tails 10)
                                                = \sum_{i \in Z_i} P(\overline{z} = head | x = \pi i, \theta^{old}) log(\lambda \prod_{j=1}^{m} P(x_j = x_j^{(i)}) | z = heads, \theta)
                                                            + & P(Z=tails | x=xk, 0 old) log(1-x) # P(xx=xk) | Z=tails; 0)
                                          = \( \text{P(Z=heads | X=Xi, \theta \text{old} \) (\log (\lambda) + \log \( \text{TT P(Xj=Xj'')} \) | Z=heads, \( \theta \))
                                                 + [ P(Z=tails | X=XK, 001d) (lug(1-x)+log (# P(XK=XK) | Z=tails, 0))
                  \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \left( 0, 0^{\text{old}} \right) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_1} P(z = \text{heads} \mid x = x_i, 0^{\text{old}}) + \sum_{k \in \mathcal{I}_2} P(z = \text{tails} \mid x = x_k, 0^{\text{old}}) \frac{1}{1 - \lambda}
0 = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_1} P(z = heads \mid X = x_i, \theta) \frac{1}{\lambda} + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + \sum_{i \in \mathbb{F}_2} P(z = tails \mid X = X_k, \theta) \frac{\theta}{\lambda} + 
                                                                                                                                           Zet, P(Z=heads | X=Xi, 000)
                                                                            5 P(Z=heads | X=Xi, 0010) & P(Z=tails | X= XK | 0010)
     Compute p, with \frac{\partial}{\partial p_1} & (\theta_1 \theta^{\partial}) = 0 We denote the numbers of times heads came
       up in Xi by hi and the number of tails by ti
             Z, P(Z=heads | χ=χ;, ρ° ) log (λ p, hi (1-p,)ti)

Σ p(z=heads | x = xi, θοιο) log (λ) + hi log (P1) +ti log (1-P1))

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             \frac{\partial}{\partial P_i} Q(0, \theta^{old}) = \overline{D}_{i \in \mathcal{Z}_i} P(Z = heads | X = X_i, \theta^{old}) \left(\frac{hi}{P_i} + \frac{ti}{I - P_i}\right) = 0
                 0 = \frac{7}{2} P(2 = \text{heads} | x = x_i, \theta^{\text{old}}) \left(\frac{h_i}{p_i} + \frac{t_i}{1 - p_i}\right)
                   0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(z=head | x=x_i, \theta^{oid}) \frac{h_i}{P_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(z=head | x=x_i, \theta^{oid}) \frac{t_i}{1-P_i}
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$$\hat{P}_{2} = \frac{\sum_{i \in Z_{2}} P(Z=tails | X=X_{i}, \theta^{old}) hi}{\sum_{i \in Z_{2}} P(Z=tails | X=X_{i}, \theta^{old}) (hi-t_{i})}$$