器大小处然估计 似然: likelihood X=9 x1 . x2. 23 ... 2n3 独细分析假设 X出现的联合松东车(似然函数)  $(0) = p(x|\theta) = p(x|, x_2...x_n|\theta) = \frac{n}{n}p(x_i|\theta)$ P(以10):0相对于每一个样本的似然. 配数 便(日)俊晨大的白=d(以,光之... 光小)即日的晨 大小从然估计量, 6EA 0 = argmax (10) 对数似然强数 H(0) = In l(0)

最大似然估计成的手

$$\frac{dH(0)}{d\theta} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{d}{d\theta} \ln p(x_i|\theta) = 0$$

$$\vec{\theta} = [\theta_1, \theta_2 \cdots \theta_s]^T$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} H(\vec{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(x_i|\vec{\theta}) = 0$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} H(\vec{\theta}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \nabla_{\theta} \ln p(x_i|\vec{\theta}) = 0$$

$$\nabla_{\theta} = [\frac{2}{3\theta_1}, \frac{2}{3\theta_2}, \cdots, \frac{2}{3\theta_s}]^T$$

$$\vec{\theta} = [\frac{2}{3\theta_1}, \frac{2}{3\theta_2}, \cdots, \frac{2}{3\theta_s}]^T$$

正态分析下的最大似然、估计

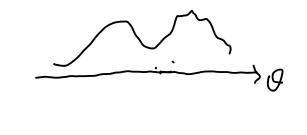
\* 
$$(3-17)\sim (3-23)$$

汉特为元正总分布  $X\sim N(\overline{\Lambda}, \Sigma)$ 
 $\frac{\partial (X-\mu)^T \Sigma^T (\lambda-\mu)}{\partial \mu} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}^{\mu n} \cdot \mathcal{R}^{n \times 1}}{\partial \mu}$ 

分殊後年,整体的分析成份考虑达划

识计斯估计

P(X18)的的新作作值机型量 P(0)。 D不是一个国际位、



MLE中的·B是一个国定的首,

我门目标是一样的成的\*

$$R = \sum_{i} \int_{R_{i}} \lambda(a_{i}, w_{i}) p(x, \theta) do dx$$

(你看书, 私上不会告诉你来以之间如耳美多, 也不是所有老师指述 诉你, 这就是不是成化更要性)

$$R = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d}}$$

决策对需要定义畅失衰,连续情况下需定分损失函数

$$\lambda(\hat{\theta}, \theta) = (\theta - \hat{\theta})^{2}$$

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$$\lambda(\hat{\theta}, \theta) = \int_{\theta}^{\theta} (\hat{\theta}^{2} + \hat{\theta}^{2} - 2\theta\hat{\theta}) \cdot P(\theta | x) d\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial \hat{\theta}} = \int_{\theta}^{\theta} P(\theta | x) d\theta \cdot (2\hat{\theta} - 2\theta) = 0$$

$$\lambda(\hat{\theta}, \theta) = \int_{\theta}^{\theta} P(\theta | x) d\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial \hat{\theta}} = \int_{\theta}^{\theta} P(\theta | x) d\theta$$

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也最起日~POJX)在不同概念辛下的时候中的野类建



$$P(X|X) = \int_{\theta} p(x|\theta) P(\theta|X) d\theta \quad \text{Attable.}$$

$$P(X|\theta) \cdot P(\theta|X) = \frac{p(x,\theta)}{p(\theta)} \cdot \frac{p(\theta,X)}{p(X)} = \frac{p(x,\theta) \cdot P(X|\theta)}{p(\theta)} \cdot \frac{p(X|\theta)}{p(X)}$$

$$= \frac{p(x,0),p(X|0)}{p(X)} = \frac{p(0)\cdot p(x|0)\cdot p(X|0)}{p(X)} = \frac{p(x,X,x|0)}{p(x,X|0)}$$

 $|P(\theta|X) \sim |P(X|\theta) \cdot P(\theta)$