

Deep learning  
Homework # 1

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2(a). The PDF of each observation has following form:

$$f(x|\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1/\alpha & ; 0 \leq x \leq \alpha \\ 0 & ; \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The likelihood function is:

$$L(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^m f(x_i|\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\alpha} = \alpha^{-m}$$

The log-likelihood is:

$$\ln L(\alpha) = -m \ln(\alpha).$$

Setting its derivative with respect to  $\alpha$  to zero, we get

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} \ln L(\alpha) = -\frac{m}{\alpha} < 0 \text{ for } \alpha > 0$$

Hence,  $L(\alpha)$  is decreasing function and its maximized at

$$\alpha = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$$

(b). The PDF of each observation has following form:

$$f(x|\alpha, b) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-\alpha} & , \alpha \leq x \leq b \\ 0 & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The likelihood function is:

$$L(b, \alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^m f(x_i|\alpha, b) = \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{b-\alpha} = (b-\alpha)^{-m}$$

The log-likelihood is:

$$\ln L(b, \alpha) = -m \ln(b-\alpha)$$

Setting its derivative with respect to  $\alpha$  and  $b$  to zero, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\alpha} \ln L(b, \alpha) &= -1 \cdot \left(-\frac{m}{b-\alpha}\right) \\ &= \frac{m}{b-\alpha} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, this is increasing function and its maximized at

$$\alpha = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$$

The derivative of  $b$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{db} \ln L(b, \alpha) &= 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{m}{b-\alpha}\right) \\ &= -\frac{m}{b-\alpha} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, this is decreasing function and its maximized at

$$b = \max(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m).$$



(c). Assume that  $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$  is a point on  $n$ -dimensional space and a circle with center  $C = (C_1, C_2)$  and radius  $= r$

The PDF is:  $d$  is the distance between center of the circle and point

$$f(X|C_1, C_2, r) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} [(X_1 - C_1)^2 + (X_2 - C_2)^2] & ; d \leq r \\ 0 & ; d > r \end{cases}$$

The likelihood function of two dimension:

$$\text{like } f(X|C_1, C_2, r) = \arg \max_{r, C} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\pi r^2} [(X_{i1} - C_1)^2 + (X_{i2} - C_2)^2]$$

The likelihood function of three dimension

$$\text{like } f(X|C_1, C_2, r) = \arg \max_{r, C} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} [(X_{i1} - C_1)^2 + (X_{i2} - C_2)^2 + (X_{i3} - C_3)^2]$$

Then we do log-likelihood function for both 2 and 3 dimensions.

For more higher-dimensions, we can do in the similar scheme above.

