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a)  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$  are drawn uniformly from the interval  $[0, a]$ .  
 Probability of picking any of these numbers from the interval will be given  $1/a$

Likelihood function can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Likelihood } (x_1 x_2 \dots x_m / a) \\ &= \cancel{1/a} \dots \cancel{1/a} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \quad (m \text{ times}) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{a} \end{aligned}$$

Log-likelihood function

$$\begin{aligned} \log \prod_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{a} &= \log \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^m = \cancel{\log a} \\ &= -m \log a \end{aligned}$$

finding the values of  $a$  which will that maximize the log likelihood can be found by taking derivative w.r.t.  $a$ .

$$\frac{d}{da} (-\log a^m) = -\frac{m \log a}{da} = -\frac{m}{a}$$

derivative w.r.t.  $a$  is monotonically decreasing.

Thus, the mle for  $a$  would be the smallest  $a$  possible

which is  $\max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

b) for uniform distribution, likelihood function can be written as  $\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i/a, b) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{b-a} = \frac{1}{(b-a)^n}$

log likelihood function will be

$$\log \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{b-a} \right) = \log \frac{1}{(b-a)^n} = -n \log(b-a)$$

$$\frac{d}{da} (-n \log(b-a)) = \frac{n}{b-a}$$

$$\frac{d}{db} (-n \log(b-a)) = \frac{-n}{b-a}$$

as derivative w.r.t.  $a$  is monotonically increasing  
 $a$  will be the ~~max~~ largest  $a$  possible  
 i.e.  $\min(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

as derivative w.r.t.  $b$  is monotonically decreasing  
 $b$  will be the smallest possible value.  
 i.e.  $\max(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

2.c)

Volume of Sphere is  $= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$

Vector representation of  $C$  in  $d$  dimension will be  
 $(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_d)$

Vector representation of any point  $x_i$  in  $d$  dimension  
 will be  $(x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{id})$

Euclidean distance will be

$$= \|x_i - c\| = \sqrt{(x_{i1} - c_1)^2 + \dots + (x_{id} - c_d)^2}$$

Probability of drawing any number from sphere will be

$$= \frac{\|x_i - c\|}{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}$$

$$\text{Likelihood function will be} = \frac{\|x_i - c\|}{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3} \dots \frac{\|x_i - c\|}{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\|x_i - c\|}{\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - c)}{(\frac{4}{3} \pi r^3)^n}$$

log likelihood function will be

$$= \log \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - c) - n \log \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$