

## Participation2

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Recall that in Poisson regression we model  $y|x \sim \text{Poisson}(\exp(\theta^T x))$ .

1. Give the expression for  $P_\theta(y_i|x_i)$ .  
since  $\lambda = \exp(\theta^T x)$ , we have the following observations:

$$\begin{aligned}P_\theta(y_i = 0|x_i) &= e^{-\exp(\theta^T x_i)} \frac{\exp(\theta^T x_i)^0}{0!} \\P_\theta(y_i = 1|x_i) &= e^{-\exp(\theta^T x_i)} \frac{\exp(\theta^T x_i)^1}{1!} \\P_\theta(y_i = 2|x_i) &= e^{-\exp(\theta^T x_i)} \frac{\exp(\theta^T x_i)^2}{2!}\end{aligned}$$

Thus we have

$$P_\theta(y_i|x_i) = e^{-\exp(\theta^T x_i)} \frac{\exp(\theta^T x_i)^{y_i}}{y_i!}$$

2. State, in as simple a form you can manage, the optimization problem for finding an estimate  $\hat{\theta}$  of  $\theta$  by using MLE for Poisson regression.

**Solution is on page Two!**

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}(\theta) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n -\log P_{\theta}(y_i|x_i) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n -\log\left(e^{-\exp(\theta^T x_i)} \frac{\exp(\theta^T x_i)^{y_i}}{y_i!}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n -(\log(e^{-\exp(\theta^T x_i)}) + \log(\frac{\exp(\theta^T x_i)^{y_i}}{y_i!})) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n -(-e^{\theta^T x_i} + \log(\exp(\theta^T x_i)^{y_i}) - \log(y_i!)) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\theta^T x_i} - y_i \log(\exp(\theta^T x_i)) + \log(y_i!) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\theta^T x_i} - y_i \theta^T x_i + \log(y_i!)
\end{aligned}$$

Thus we have

$$\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\theta^T x_i} - y_i \theta^T x_i + \log(y_i!)$$