

Assignment - 6 Parameter Estimation

Alok Shree Koirala

102103157

30026

Q1) Let (X_1, X_2, \dots) be a random sample of size n taken from a Normal Population with parameters: mean $= \theta_1$ & variance $= \theta_2$. Find the maximum likelihood estimator of these two parameters.

Ans

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be sample of size n

$$\begin{aligned} L(X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) &= f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) \cdot f(x_3) \cdot \dots \cdot f(x_n) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_1-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x_2-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \right) \cdot \dots \end{aligned}$$

Taking ln on both sides:

$$\ln(L) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\sigma^2) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Taking derivative w.r.t μ :

$$\frac{\partial \ln(L)}{\partial \mu} = 0 + \sum_{i=1}^n -\frac{2(x_i-\mu)}{2\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n\bar{x} - n\mu = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\bar{x} = \mu}$$

Hence $\theta_1 = \mu$ is the sample mean.

J02J03J57

Taking derivative w.r.t σ^2 of eq. (1)

$$\frac{d(\ln(L))}{d\sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-(x_i - \mu)^2}{2(\sigma^2)^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -n + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{-(x_i - \mu)}{\sigma^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

Hence, $\Theta_2 = \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \mu \right)^2$ is the sample variance.

Proved.

Q) Let (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) be a random sample from $B(m, \theta)$ distribution, where $\theta = \Theta \in (0, 1)$ is unknown & m is a known positive integer. Compute value of θ using M.L.E.

Alok Shree Koriya

102103157

3C0E6

⇒ Soln:

Binomial distribution : ${}^n C_{x_i} \theta^{x_i} (1-\theta)^{n-x_i}$
is given as

$$\text{let, } L = \prod_{i=1}^n {}^n C_{x_i} \theta^{x_i} (1-\theta)^{n-x_i}$$

Taking log on both sides,

$$\log(L) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \log({}^n C_{x_i}) + \log \theta^{x_i} + \log (1-\theta)^{n-x_i} \right\}$$

Differentiate w.r.t θ

$$\frac{d \log(L)}{d \theta} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i - \frac{n^2}{1-\theta} + \frac{1}{1-\theta} \sum x_i = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\theta(1-\theta)} \cdot \sum x_i = \frac{n^2}{1-\theta}$$

$$\sum x_i = n^2 \theta$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\theta = \frac{\sum x_i}{n^2}}$$

is the value of θ .