

Q-1 Let (x_1, x_2, \dots) be a random sample of size n taken from a Normal population with parameters mean $= \theta_1$ and variance $= \theta_2$. Find the Maximum likelihood estimates of these two parameters

Sol \rightarrow
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta_2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\theta_1)^2}{2\theta_2}}$$

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rightarrow$ sample of size n

$$L(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) \cdot \dots \cdot f(x_n)$$

$$L \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\theta_2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\theta_1)^2}{2\theta_2}}$$

Taking \ln on both sides

$$\ln(L) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi\theta_2) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(-\frac{(x_i - \theta_1)^2}{2\theta_2} \right) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Take partial derivative w.r.t μ of eq (1)

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

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

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

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

Hence $\theta_1 = \bar{x}$ is therefore sample mean.

Taking derivative w.r.t σ^2 of eq (1)

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Hence } \theta_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

Q-2 Let x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n be a random sample from $B(m, \theta)$ distribution, where $\theta \in \Theta = (0, 1)$ is unknown and 'm' is a known positive integer. Compute value of θ using M.L.E.

Sol \Rightarrow Binomial Distribution $\rightarrow {}^n C_{x_i} \theta^{x_i} (1-\theta)^{n-x_i}$

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

Taking log on both sides

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

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

Diff wrt θ

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

$$\frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i - \frac{1}{1-\theta} \sum (n-x_i) = 0$$

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

$$\boxed{\theta = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}}$$