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נובמבר 16

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נובמבר 28

1 סעיפים

MLE for Poisson. Given a random sample $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, derive the maximum likelihood estimator $\hat{\lambda}$ of the Poisson distribution.

$$P(x, \lambda) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

נניחו x הדגימות $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ מהתפלגות הפויזר, פורם גודל λ -hood כ-:

$$\text{מפתחת } L(\lambda; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} \right)$$

: log-likelihood - פורם גודל לוג-לייליהוד

$$\begin{aligned} l(\lambda; x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \ln \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} \right) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left(\frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^{x_i}}{x_i!} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\ln(e^{-\lambda}) - \ln(x_i!) + \ln(\lambda) \cdot x_i) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-\lambda - \ln(x_i!) + x_i \ln(\lambda)) = -n\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i!) + \ln(\lambda) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \end{aligned}$$

$$l(\lambda; x_1, \dots, x_n) = -n\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i!) + \ln(\lambda) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad : \text{log-likelihood - פורם גודל} \Leftarrow$$

λ לשוני maximum likelihood estimator - פורם גודל לוג-לייליהוד

. $\frac{d}{d\lambda} l(\lambda; x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$ יונקנו מינימום לוג-לייליהוד (הערך המרבי) . $\hat{\lambda} = \operatorname{argmax}_{\lambda} l(\lambda; x_1, \dots, x_n)$ מילויים -

הערך המרבי מתקבל בפונקציית log-likelihood - פורם גודל לוג-לייליהוד

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} l(\lambda; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left[-n\lambda - \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(x_i!) + \ln(\lambda) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right] = -n + \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_n = \lambda = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad : \text{פוקס 0-ט בערך שווה לא-ט בערך שווה}$$

רעיון הוא את הרעיון, מינימום לוג-לייליהוד (נתה מינימום, מינימום שווה המרבי, מינימום שווה המרבי)

אלה מינימום המרבי, ומשמעותו המרבי מינימום המרבי, מינימום המרבי מינימום המרבי

A radar at the beach is used to detect ships. Ships are located in one of four zones: A , B , C and D . The probability of detection per zone is 0.75, 0.5, 0.3, 0.4 for A , B , C , D respectively. The probability of being at a specific zone is 0.4, 0.2, 0.3, 0.1 for A , B , C , D , respectively.

- a. What is the probability that a ship will be detected?
 - b. Given that a ship is detected, what is the probability that it was in zone C?
 - c. Given that a ship is detected, what is the probability that it was in zone B?

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{הסתברותי/ית} \\ \text{בגיאומטריה} \\ \text{בנושאים} \\ \text{וגזים} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} P(A) = 0.4 \\ P(B) = 0.2 \\ P(C) = 0.3 \\ P(D) = 0.1 \end{array}$$

رئاسة

$$P(A \cap B) = \sum_{i=0}^n P\left(\frac{\text{הנ} \cdot \text{הנ} \cdot \text{הנ} \cdot \text{הנ}}{\text{בונ} \cdot i - n}\right) \cdot P\left(\frac{\text{הנ} \cdot \text{הנ} \cdot \text{הנ} \cdot \text{הנ}}{\text{בונ} \cdot i - n}\right) = \sum_{i=0}^n P(i)P(i) =$$

$$P(A \cap B \cap C) = P(A') \cdot P(A) + P(B') \cdot P(B) + P(C') \cdot P(C) + P(D') \cdot P(D)$$

$$P(\text{הירך גורר}) = 0.4 \cdot 0.35 + 0.2 \cdot 0.5 + 0.3 \cdot 0.3 + 0.4 \cdot 0.4 = 0.53$$

$$P(c'' | \text{נתקל בפינה}) = \frac{P(c'') \cdot P(\text{נתקל בפינה} | c'')}{P(\text{נתקל בפינה})} = \frac{P(c'') \cdot P(c')}{0.53} = \frac{0.3 \cdot 0.3}{0.53} = 0.1698$$

$$P(B'' | \text{נתקה ופורה}) = \frac{P(B'') \cdot P(\text{נתקה ופורה} | B'')}{P(\text{נתקה ופורה})} = \frac{P(B'') \cdot P(B')}{0.53} = \frac{0.2 \cdot 0.5}{0.53} = 0.1886$$

Find 3 random variables X, Y, C such that:

- a. $X \perp Y | C$ – (X and Y are independent given C .)
 - b. X and Y are not independent.
 - c. X, Y take integer values such that $1 \leq X, Y \leq 10$ and C is binary.
 - d. The following conditions hold:
 - i. $P(1 \leq X \leq 5) = 0.3$
 - ii. $P(1 \leq Y \leq 5) = 0.3$
 - iii. $P(C = 0) = 0.5$

You need to specify the value of $P(X = x, Y = y, C = c)$ for all relevant x, y, c . How many such relevant values exist?

$$(x \leq 10 \text{ or } x \geq 1) \text{ and } (x = 5 \text{ or } x = 6)$$

$$(1 \leq y \leq 10) \quad \text{good possible age} = y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{likes pasta} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$c = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{child is female} \\ 0 & \text{child is male} \end{cases}$$

	X	Y	C	
$P(X=6, Y=1, C=0) = 0.3 \Leftarrow$	6	1	0	
$P(X=6, Y=6, C=0) = 0.3$	6	1	0	
$P(X=6, Y=6, C=1) = 0.2$	6	1	0	
$P(X=5, Y=6, C=1) = 0.3$	6	6	0	$P(4 \leq X \leq 5) = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$
	6	6	0	
	6	6	1	$P(4 \leq Y \leq 5) = \frac{3}{10} = 0.3$
	6	6	1	
	5	6	1	$P(C=0) = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5$
	5	6	1	
	5	6	1	

$$P(X=5) = 0.3 \neq P(X=5|Y=6) = \frac{P(X=5, Y=6)}{P(Y=6)} = \frac{0.3}{0.9} = 0.444$$

$$0 = p(x=5, y=6 | c=0) = p(x=5 | c=0) \cdot p(y=6 | c=0) = 0 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 0$$

פְּנִימָה סְכִינָה רַבָּה

$$0 = p(x=5, y=1 \mid c=0) = p(x=5 \mid c=0) \cdot p(y=1 \mid c=0) = 0 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = p(x=6, y=6 \mid c=0) = p(x=6 \mid c=0) \cdot p(y=6 \mid c=0) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = p(x=6, y=1 \mid c=0) = p(x=6 \mid c=0) \cdot p(y=1 \mid c=0) = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = P(X=5, Y=6 \mid C=1) = P(X=5 \mid C=1) \cdot P(Y=6 \mid C=1) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$0 = p(x=5, y=4 \mid c=1) = p(x=5 \mid c=1) \cdot p(y=4 \mid c=1) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$p(x=6, y=6 | c=1) = p(x=6 | c=1) \cdot p(y=6 | c=1) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = p(x=5, y=6 \mid c=1) = p(x=5 \mid c=1) \cdot p(y=6 \mid c=1) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} = P(x=5, y=6 | c=1) = P(x=5 | c=1) \cdot P(y=6 | c=1) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{5}$$

- The probability of having a decent meal in Karnaf is 0.65.

- a. What is the probability of having 3 descent meals in a week (5 days)?
 - b. What is the probability of having at least 2 descent meals in a week?
 - c. A class of 300 students recorded the number of descent meals they had during a specific week. They averaged their results. What do you expect the value of that average to be?

ראייה נ-א מינ' נ' הנקודות הרכילות נספנ' (בנ' 5) ב- IC . $X \sim B(5, 0.65)$ רג'.

$$P(X=3) = \binom{5}{3} 0.65^3 \cdot (1-0.65)^2 = 0.3364$$

הסתברות של 3 מקרים יתגלו, גורנשא, גראן, גראן, גראן, גראן.

$$P(X \geq 2) = 1 - P(X < 2) = 1 - [P(X=0) + P(X=1)] = 1 - \left[\binom{5}{0} 0.65^0 (1-0.65)^5 + \binom{5}{1} 0.65^1 (1-0.65)^4 \right] = \dots$$

$$E(X) = n \cdot p = 5 \cdot 0.65 = 3.25$$

5 ón aðice

Bivariate Normal Distribution: you are given a dataset of 1,000 (x_1, x_2) points drawn from a Bivariate Normal distribution with unknown parameters (data/bivariate_normal_data.csv).

- a. Estimate the distribution parameters using the following (these are the MLE parameters):

$$\mu_i = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^N x_i^{(k)}$$

$$\sigma_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \left(x_i^{(k)} - \mu_i \right)^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \left(x_1^{(k)} - \mu_1 \right) \cdot \left(x_2^{(k)} - \mu_2 \right)$$

לעתה נזקקנו לשלב את ה x , y ו- z בביטוי $\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x)$.

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{1000} x_i = 0.5443439$$

$\Rightarrow \mu = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5443439 \\ -2.0459944 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mu_3 = \frac{1}{1000} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{1000} y_i = -2.0159914$$

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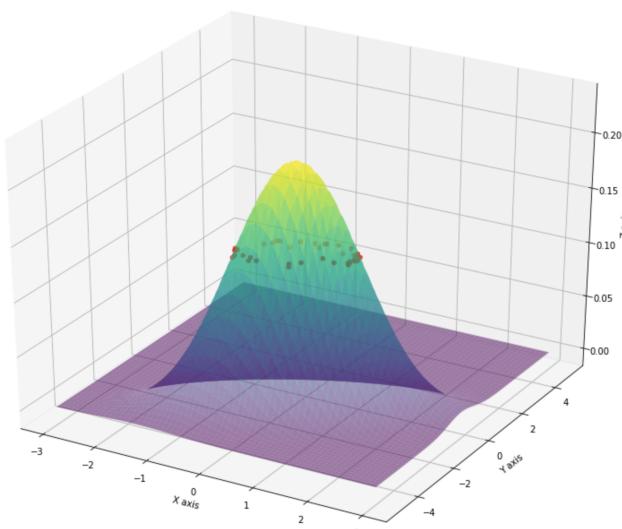
$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{1000} \sum_{i=1}^{1000} (x_i - \mu_1)^2 = 0.93302132$$

$\Rightarrow \sigma = \begin{bmatrix} 0.93302132 \\ 0.99689616 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\sigma_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1000} \sum_{i=1}^{1000} (y_i - \mu_2)^2} = 0.99689616$$

גַּדְעָן רְבִנְיָה קְלָמָה מְפֻשֵּׂת הַרְבָּתָה הַרְבָּתָה הַרְבָּתָה הַרְבָּתָה

$$r = \frac{1}{4000} \sum_{i=1}^{4000} (x_i - \mu_1)(y_i - \mu_2) = 0.6619546$$



(n) ከዚህ የጥናት ስርዓት በመስጠት የሚከተሉትን ደንብ ይፈጸማል :