


Estimación

Exercise 6.



Halla el estimador máximo verosímil del parámetro p de la distribución $\text{Binomial}(p, k)$, donde k es el número de repeticiones y es conocido.

$$X \sim \text{Binomial}(p, k).$$

$$p(x) = P(X=x) = \binom{k}{x} \cdot p^x \cdot (1-p)^{k-x}$$

Función de Verosimilitud:

$$\begin{aligned} L(p) &= \prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\binom{k}{x_i} p^{x_i} (1-p)^{k-x_i} \right] \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{k}{x_i} \cdot p^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i} \cdot (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n (k-x_i)} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{k}{x_i} \cdot p^{\sum x_i} \cdot (1-p)^{nk - \sum x_i} \end{aligned}$$

Lagrange

$$l = \ln L = [\text{cte}] + \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \ln(p) \right] + \left[(nK - \sum x_i) \cdot \ln(1-p) \right]$$

Deriv

$$0 = \frac{\partial l}{\partial p} = \frac{\sum x_i}{p} + \frac{nK - \sum x_i}{1-p} \cdot (-1)$$

$$\frac{nK - \sum x_i}{1-p} = \frac{\sum x_i}{p}$$

$$p(nK - \sum x_i) = (1-p)\sum x_i$$

$$pnK - p\sum x_i = \sum x_i - p\sum x_i$$

$$pnK = \sum x_i$$

$$p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n \cdot K}$$

$$\hat{p}_{ML} = \frac{\bar{X}}{K}$$