

INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS

LECTURE 5

LAST TIME

- Understanding probability density functions (PDFs)
- PDF and CDF
- Uniform distribution
- Exponential distribution

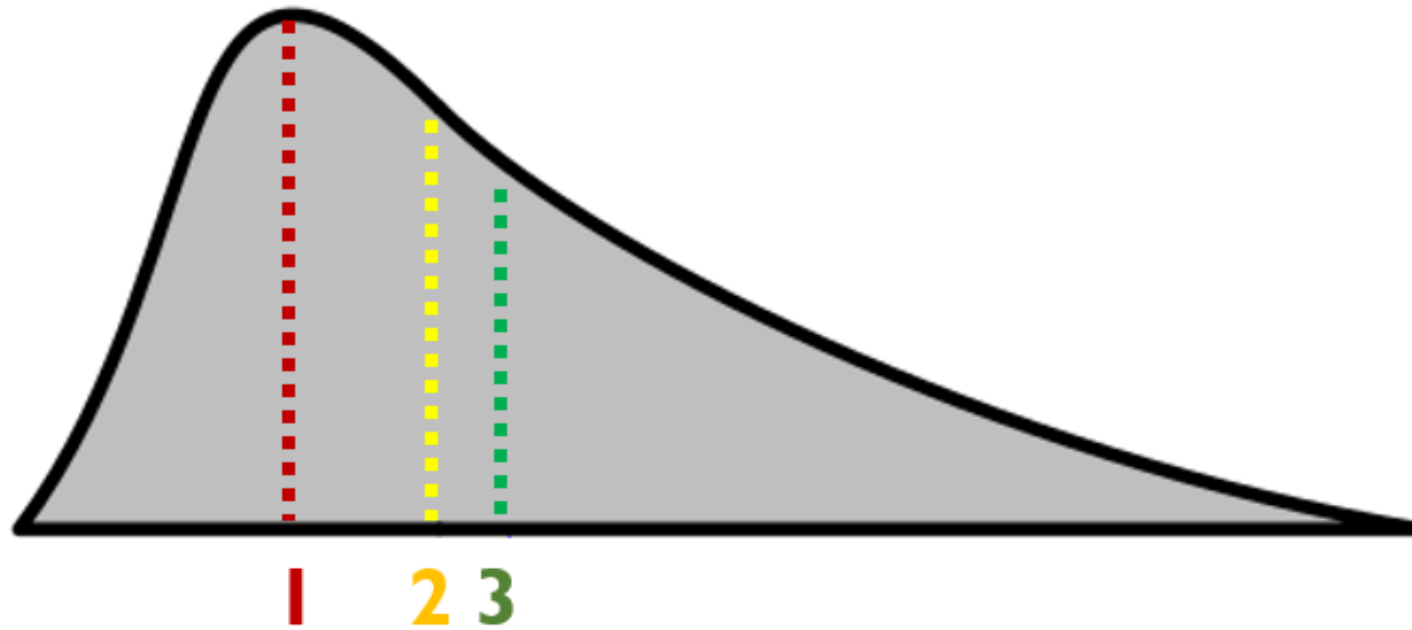
TODAY

- Finish the uniform distribution exercise
- Review density
- Maximum Likelihood for continuous distributions
- Normal distribution
- “Strange” distributions

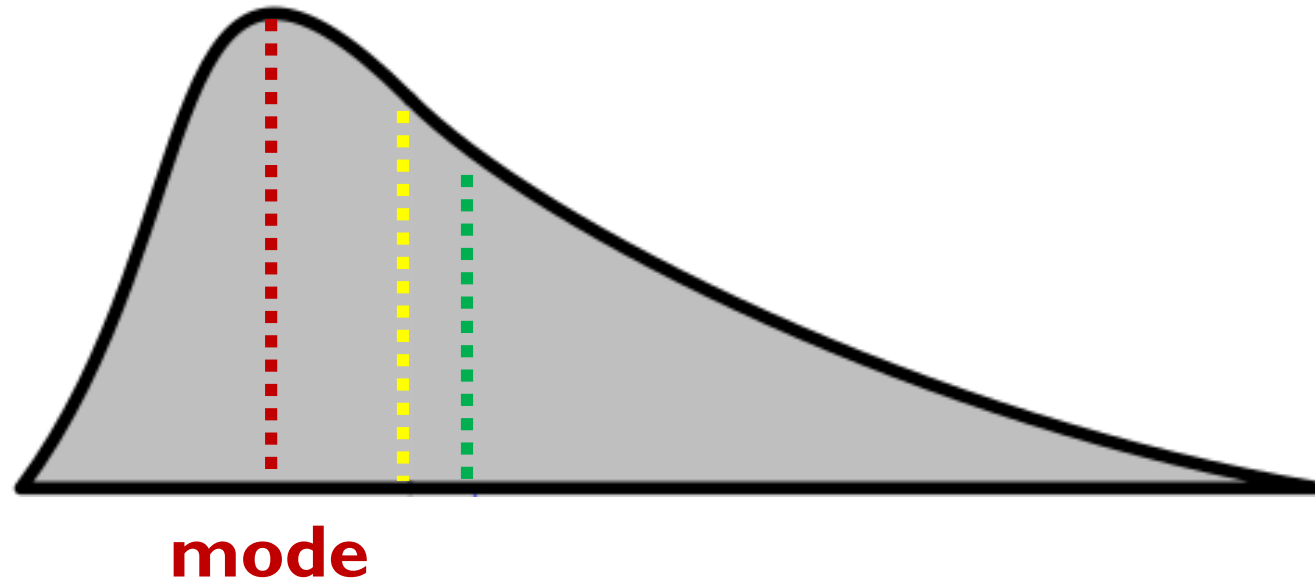
MEAN, MEDIAN AND MODE

ON PDFs

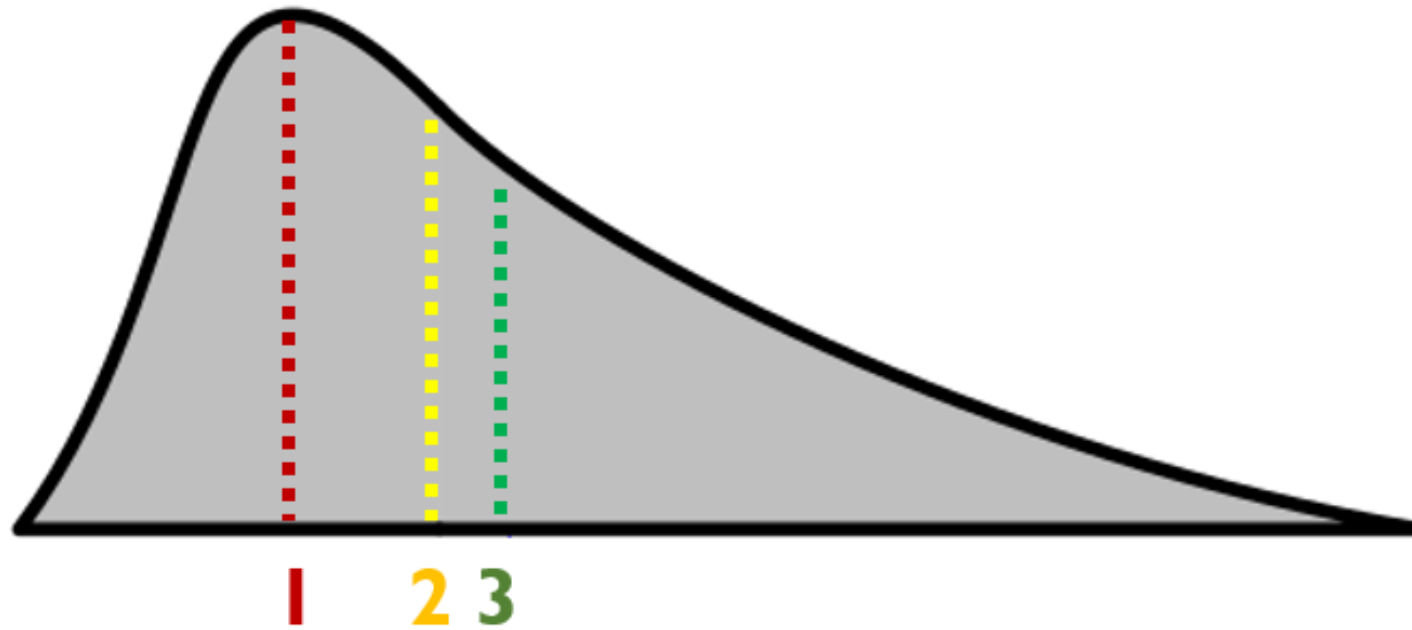
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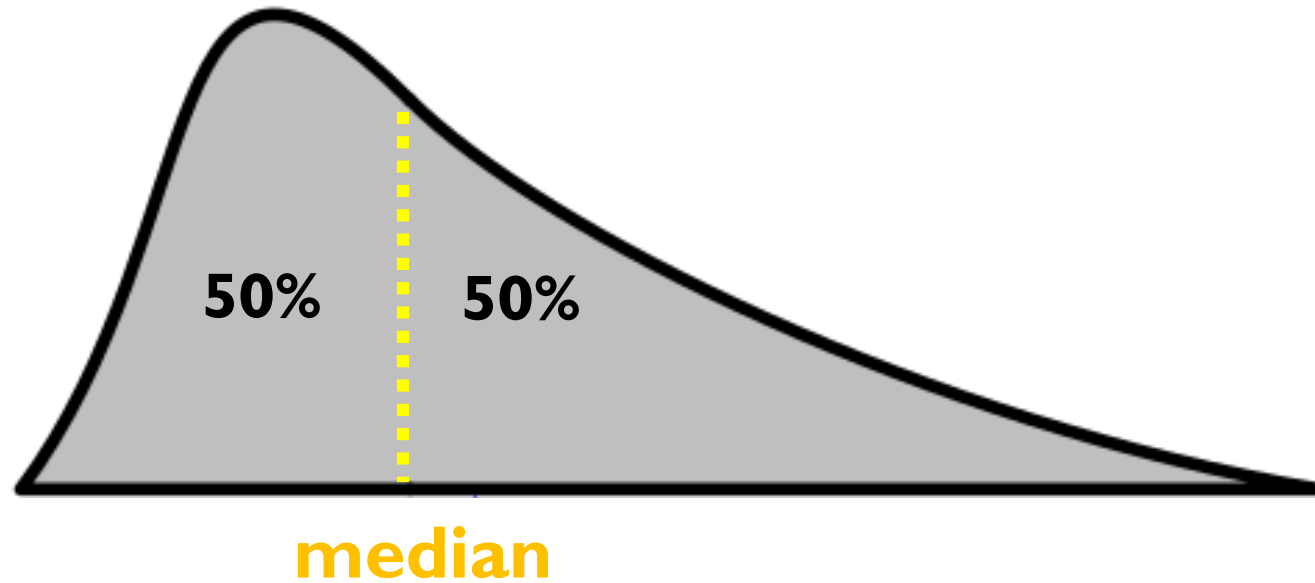
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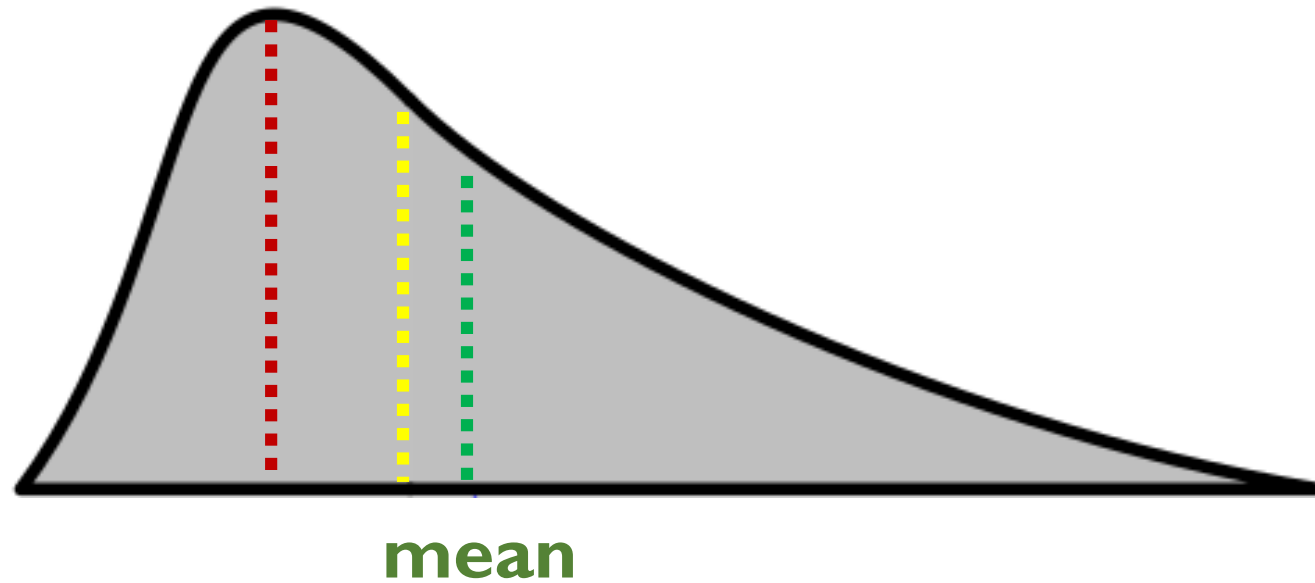
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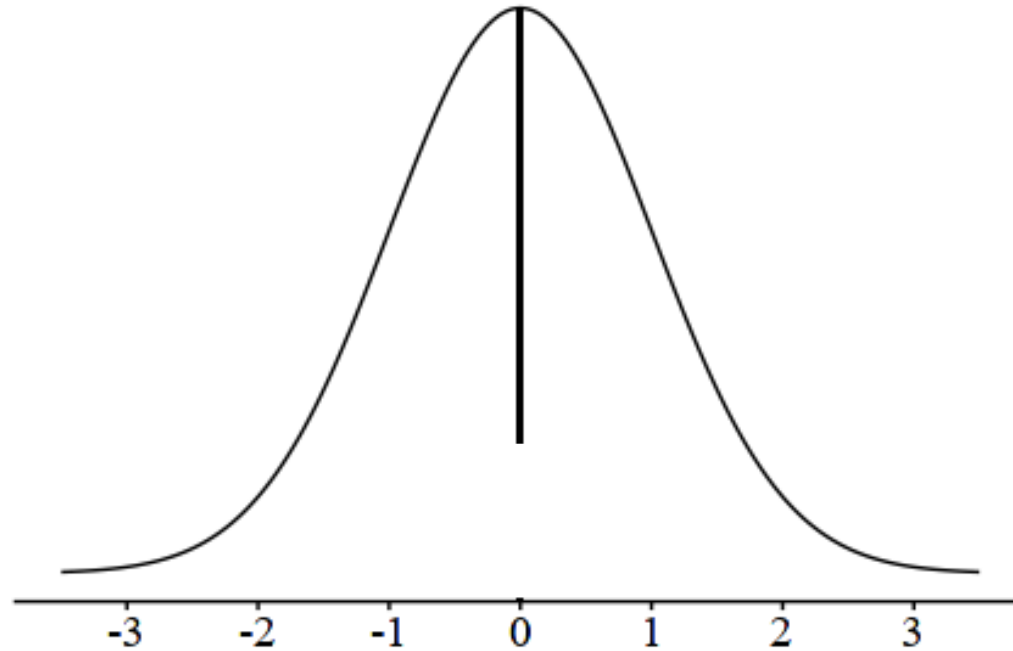
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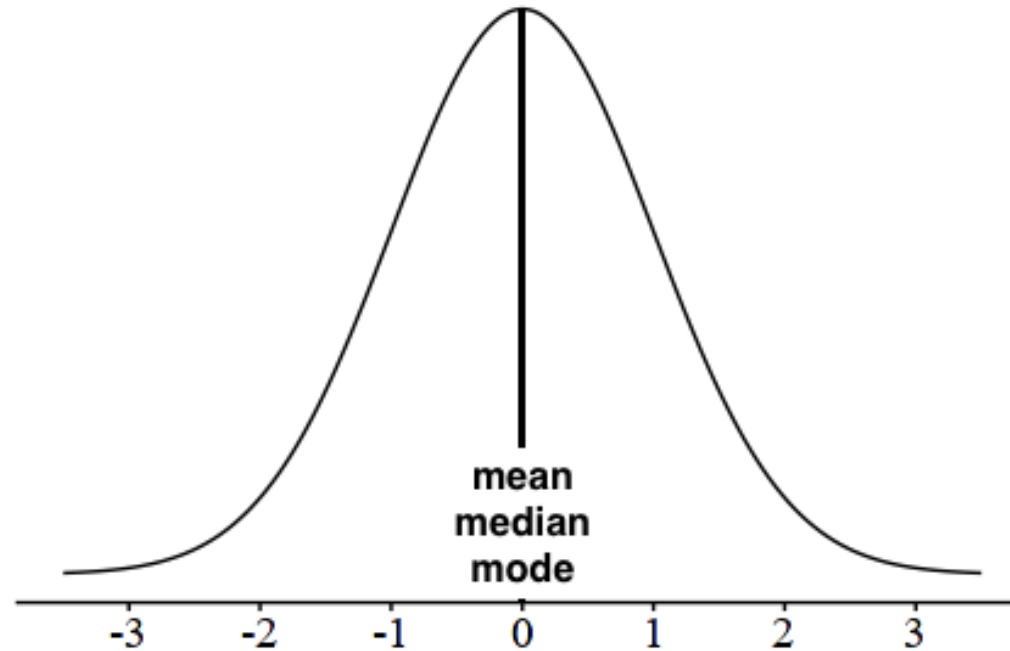
MEAN, MEDIAN AND MODE



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MEAN, MEDIAN AND MODE



REMINDER: EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

- Models waiting times

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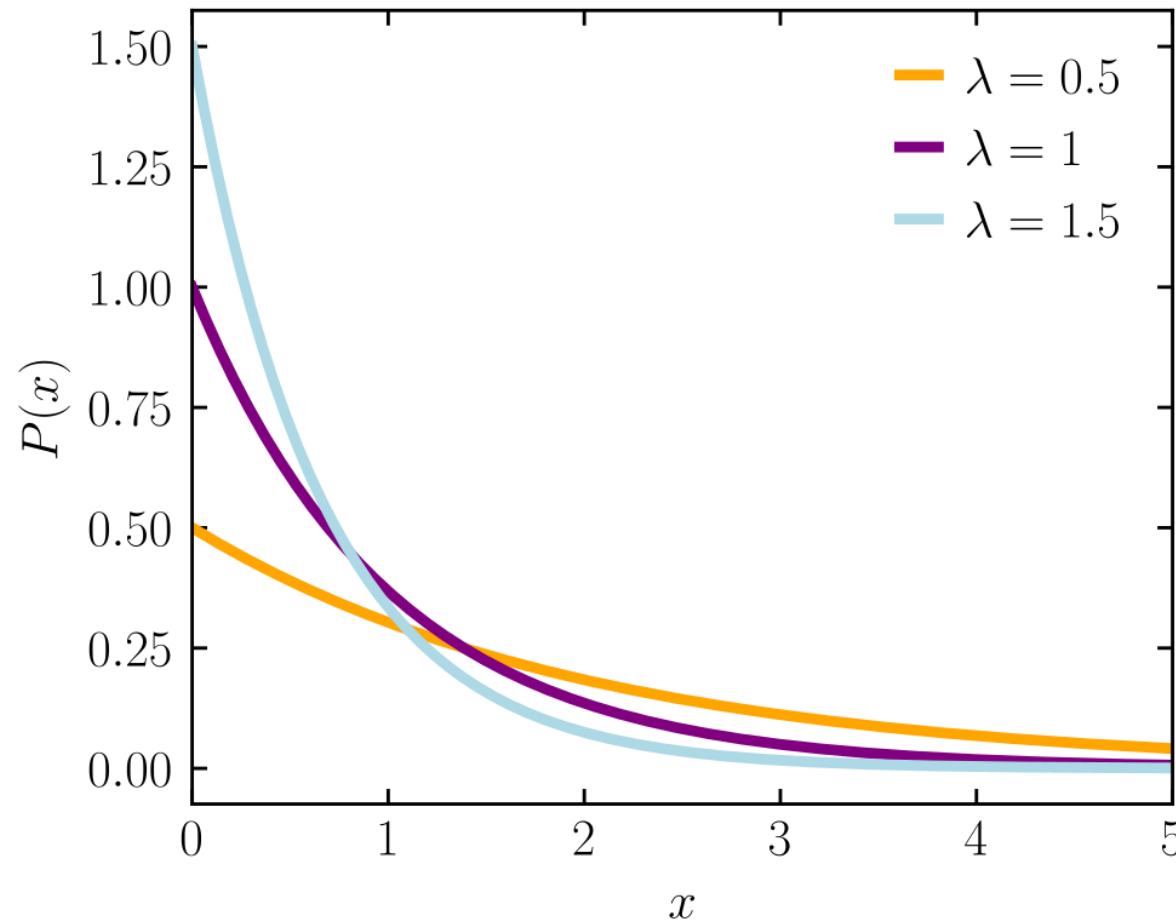
- Models waiting times
- $X \sim \text{Exp}(\lambda)$, $\lambda > 0$ – rate parameter.

REMINDER: EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

- Models waiting times
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- $F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

REMINDER: EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

- Models waiting times



$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda \cdot e^{-\lambda x}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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- $$E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

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- $E(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{Var}(X) = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$

EXPONENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

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- How to estimate λ ?

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATE

FOR PARAMETERS OF CONTINUOUS DISTRIBUTIONS

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Obtain estimate of the parameter(s) θ

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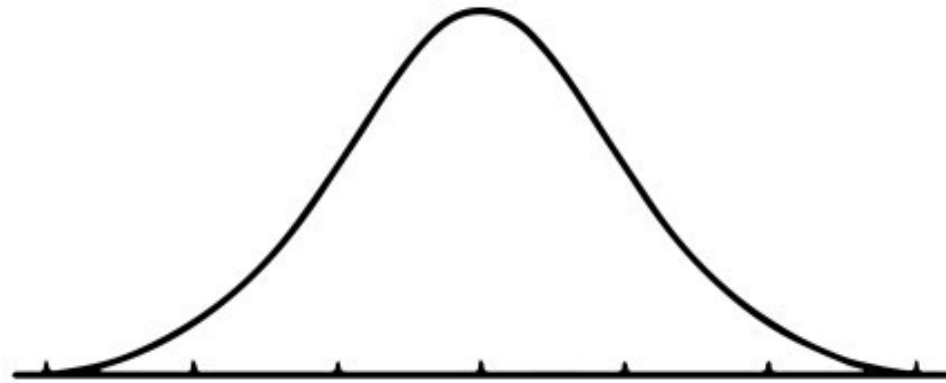
$$\text{maximize } L(\lambda) \quad \text{w.r.t. } \lambda$$

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BREAK

NORMAL DISTRIBUTION



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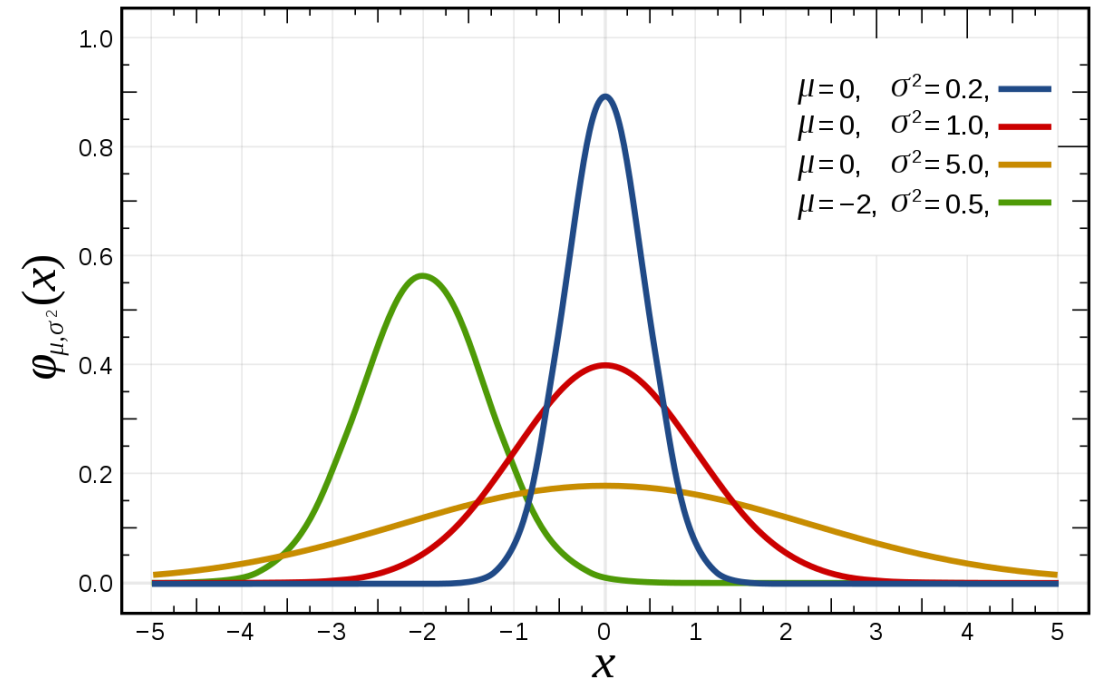
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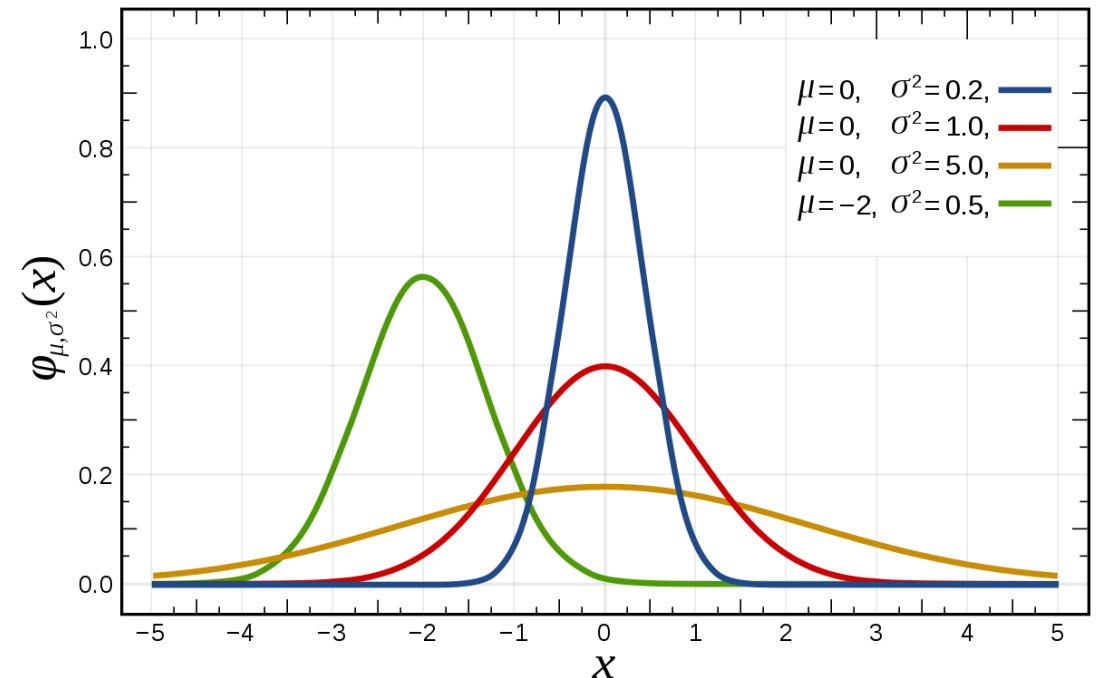
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$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{t-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2} dt$$

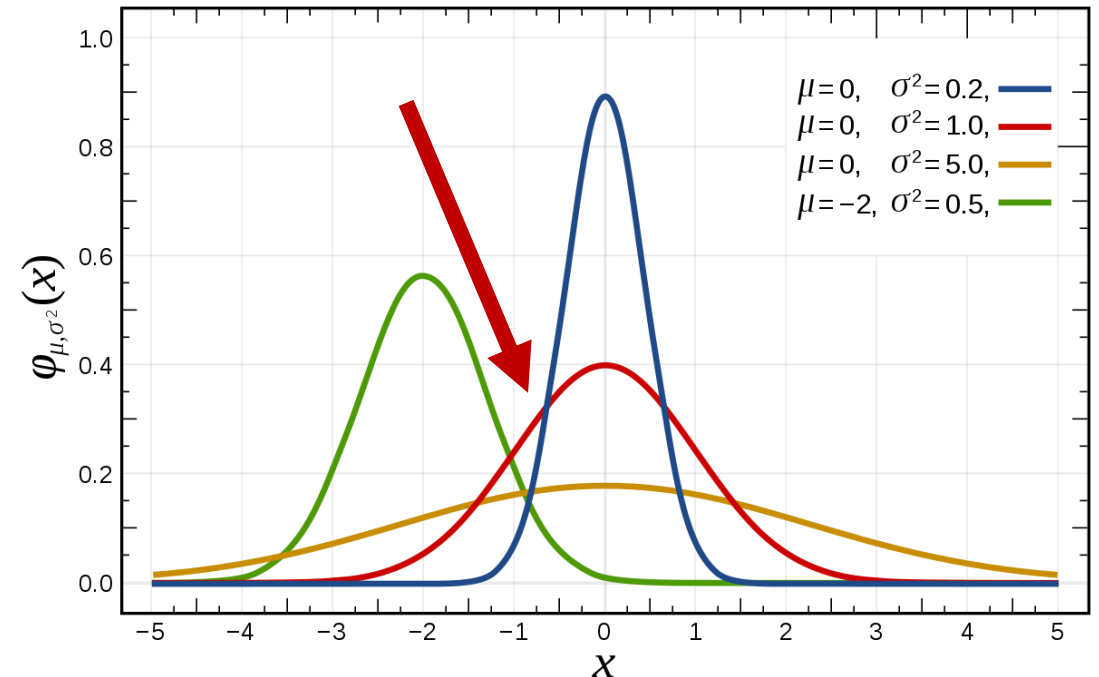


STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

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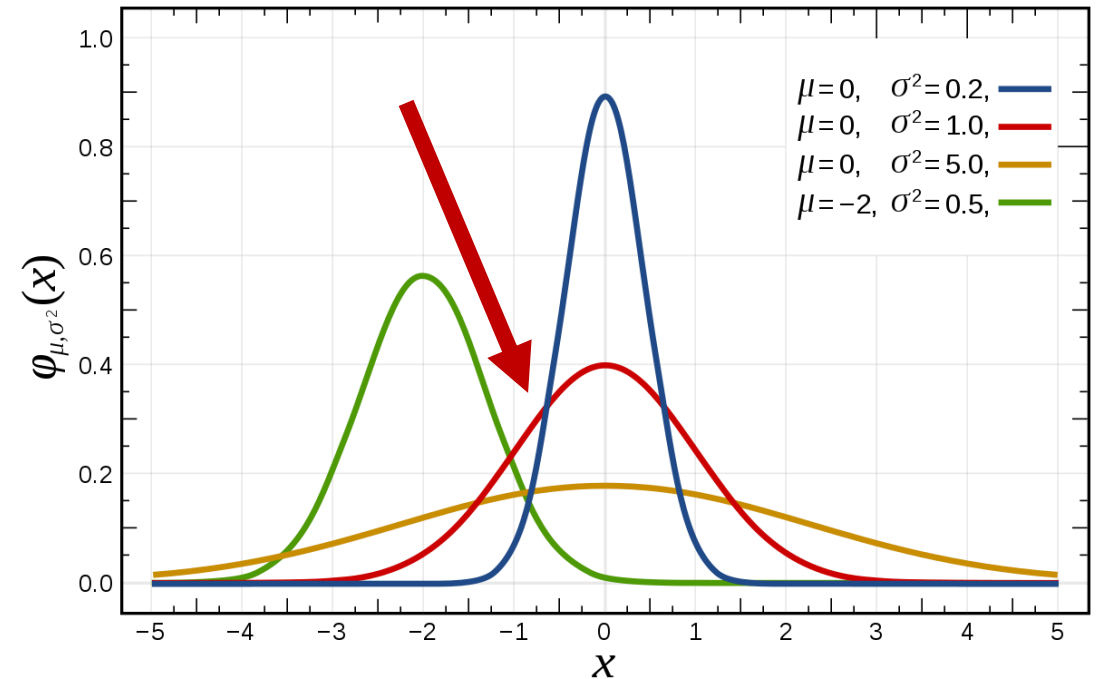


STANDARD NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$\mu = 0$ – mean,
 $\sigma = 1$ – standard deviation

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



LET'S GET TO KNOW THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION BETTER!

Google Classroom -> Lecture 5 -> Normal Distribution Basics

PARAMETER ESTIMATION FOR THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

MLE FOR THE MEAN OF THE NORMAL

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- What is the MLE $\hat{\mu} = ?$

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$$L(\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

MLE FOR THE MEAN OF THE NORMAL

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$$\log L(\mu) =$$

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$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \log L(\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma^2}\right) = 0$$

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$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \log L(\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma^2}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N X_i - N\mu = 0 \Rightarrow$$

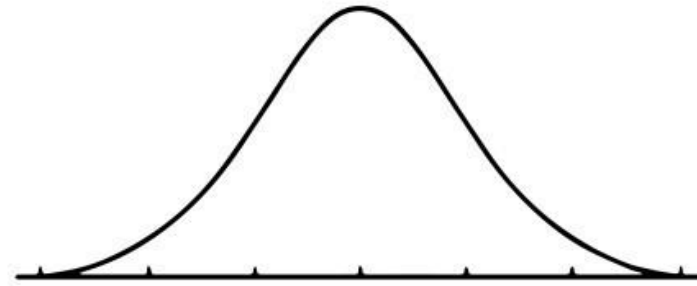
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$$\frac{d}{d\mu} \log L(\mu) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma^2}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N X_i - N\mu = 0 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^N X_i$$

BREAK



NORMAL DISTRIBUTION



PARANORMAL DISTRIBUTION

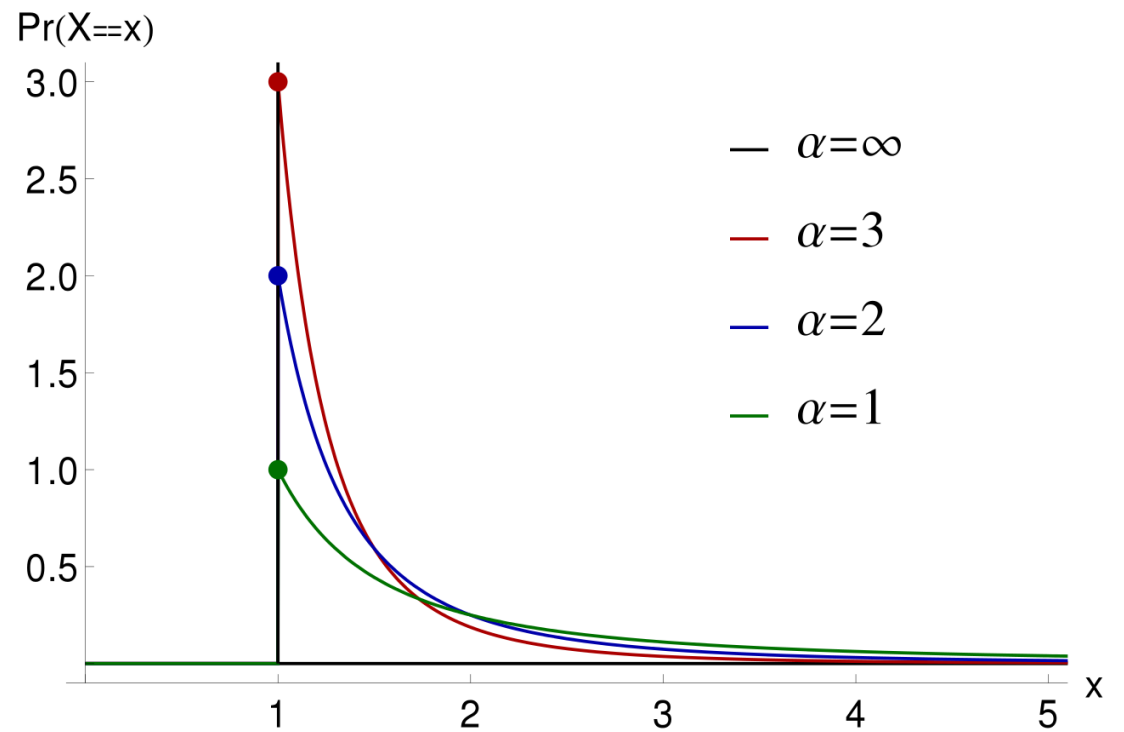
LONG-TAIL DISTRIBUTIONS

EXPECTED VALUE

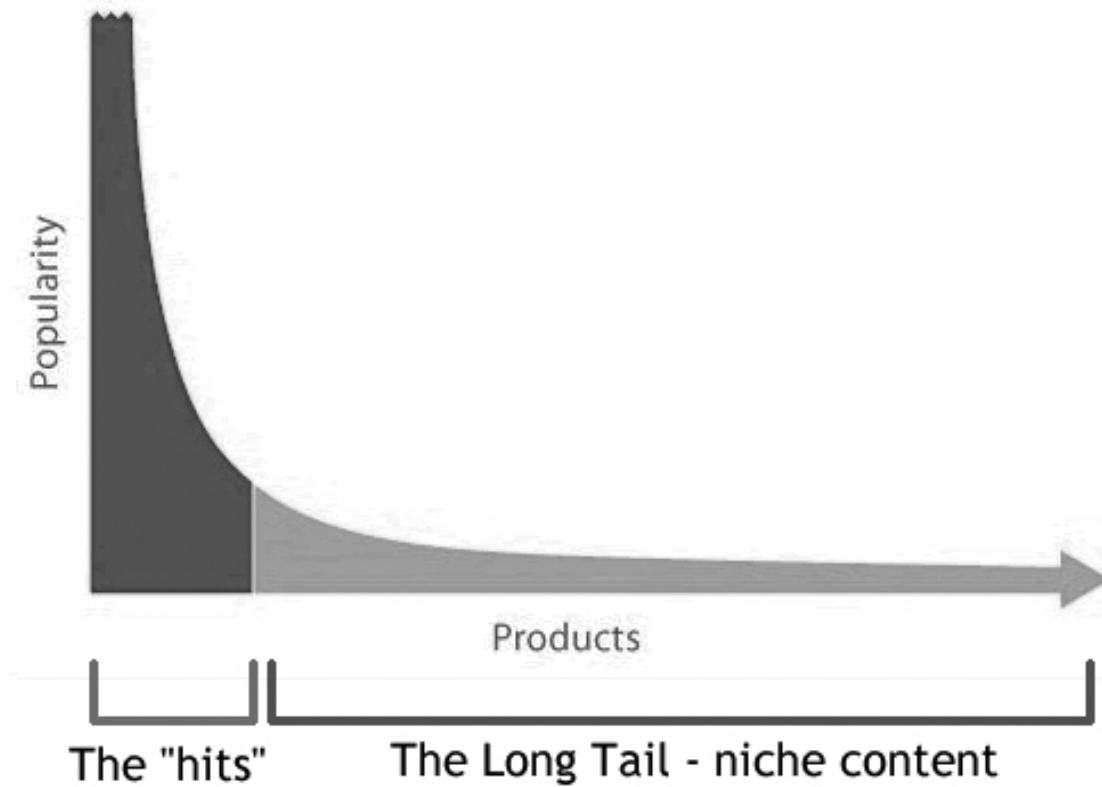
$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x \cdot p(x) dx$$

PARETO DISTRIBUTION

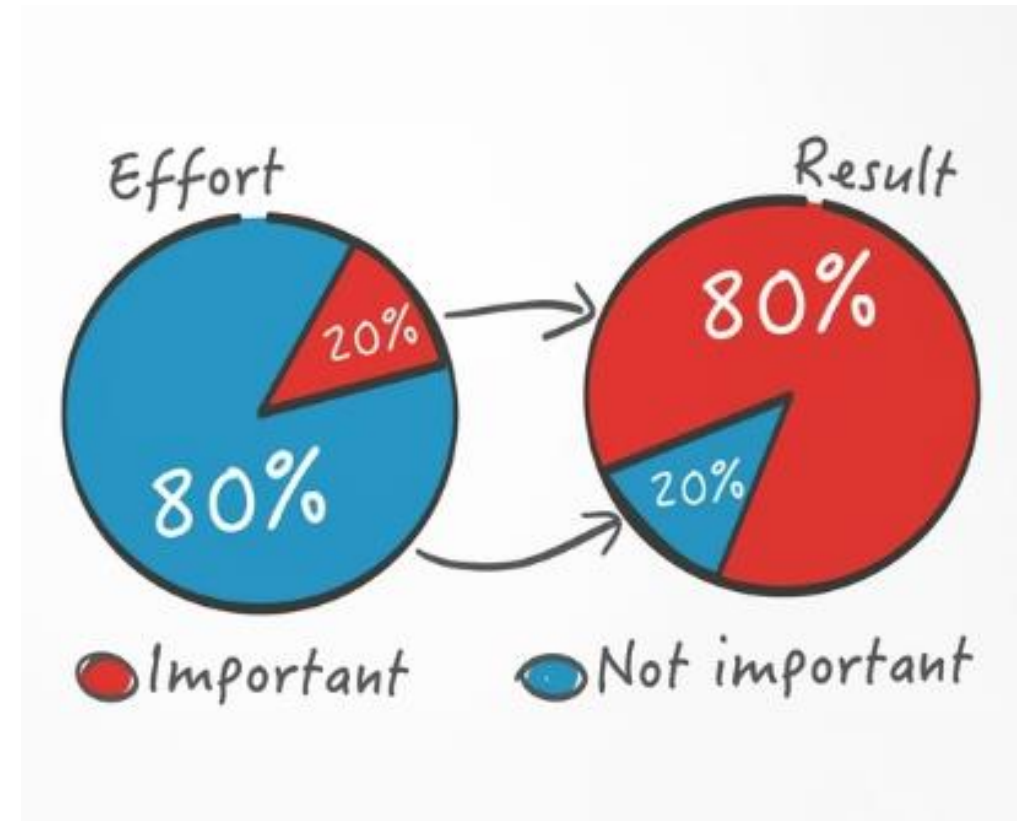
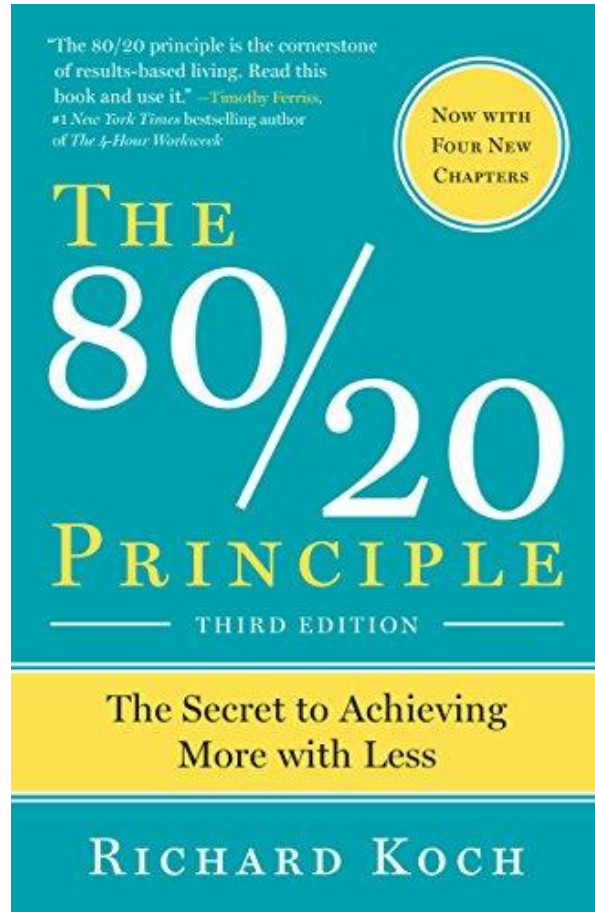
$$p_x = \begin{cases} \frac{\alpha}{x^{\alpha+1}}, & x \geq 1 \\ 0, & x < 1 \end{cases}, \quad \alpha > 0$$



PARETO DISTRIBUTION



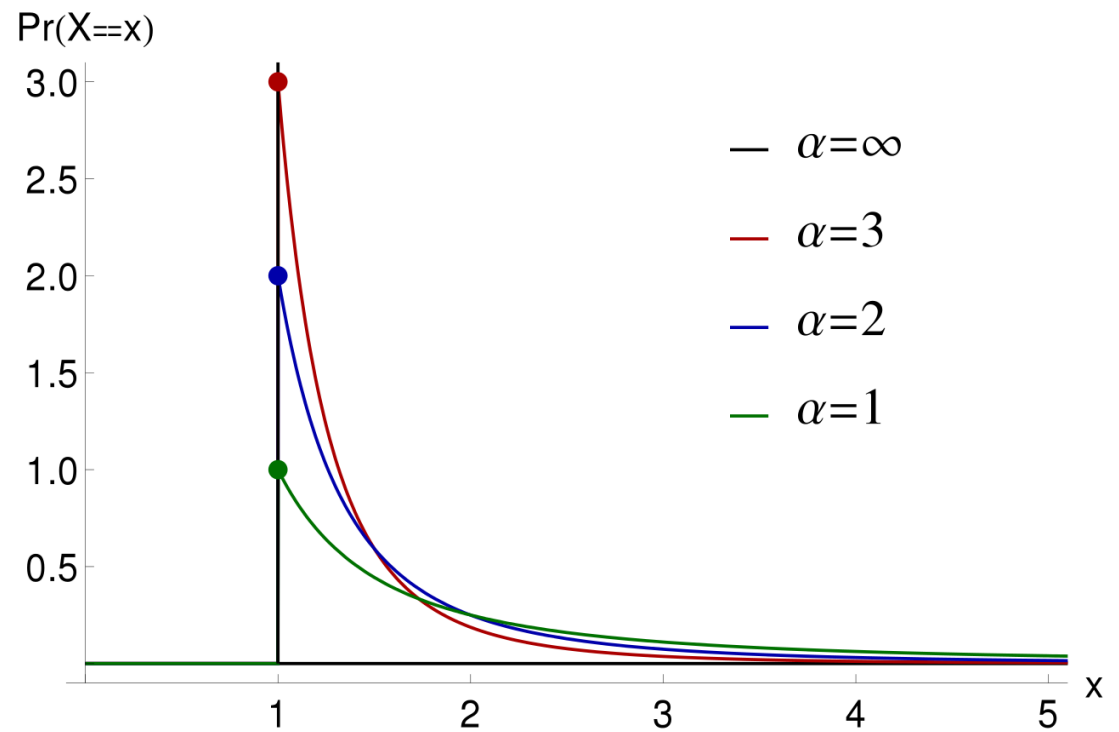
PARETO DISTRIBUTION



PARETO DISTRIBUTION

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}}, & x \geq 1 \\ 0, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$\alpha = 1$

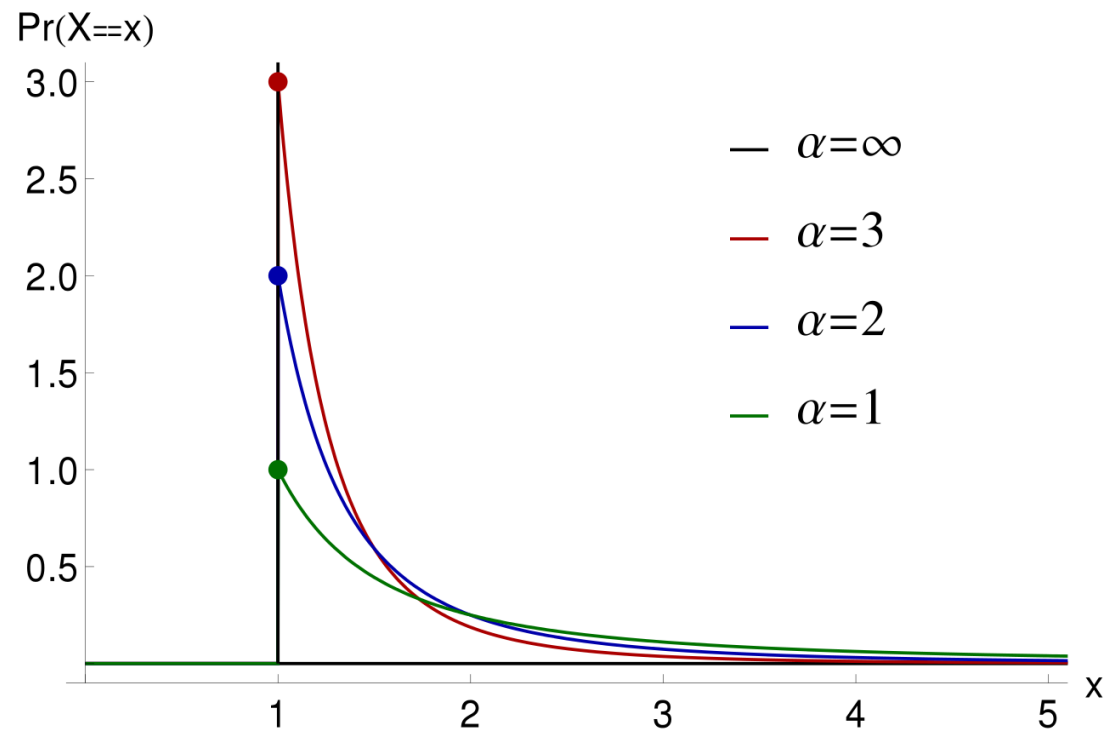


PARETO DISTRIBUTION

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \geq 0 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$E(X) = ?$$



EXPECTED VALUE FOR PARETO

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2} dx =$$

EXPECTED VALUE FOR PARETO

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx =$$

EXPECTED VALUE FOR PARETO

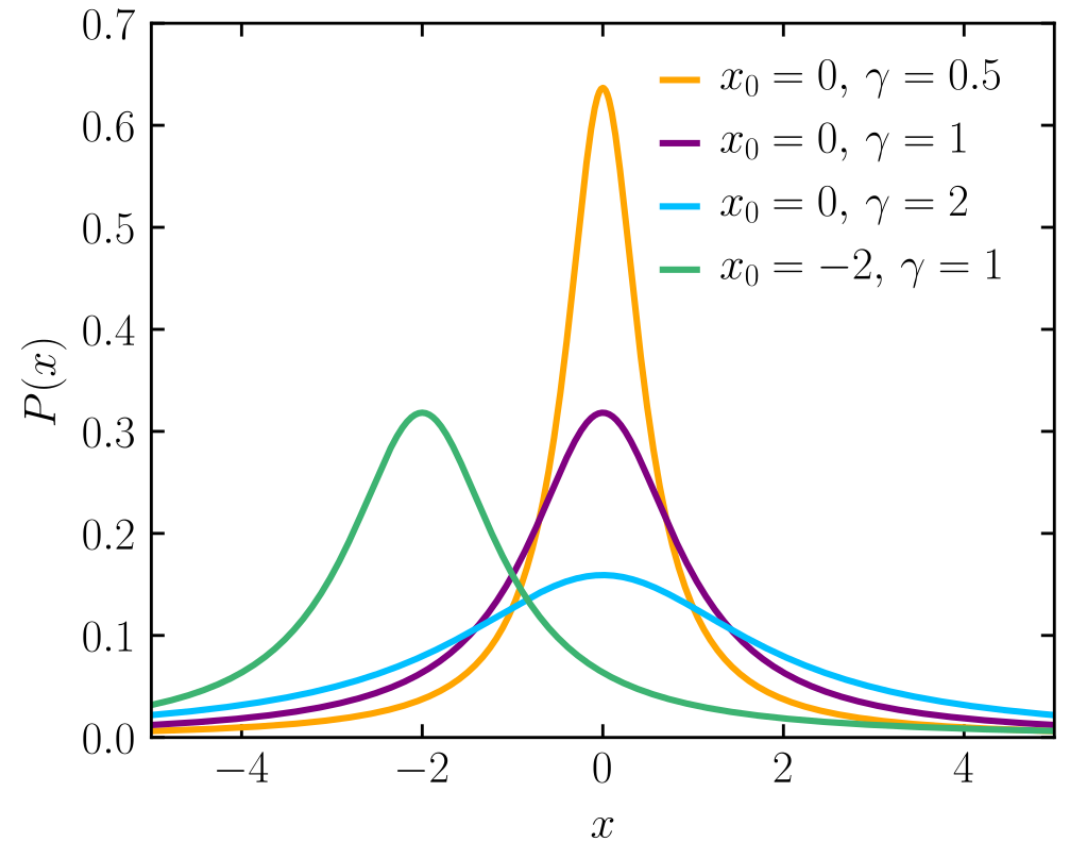
$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ &= \log(x) \Big|_0^1 + \log(x) \Big|_1^{+\infty} =\end{aligned}$$

EXPECTED VALUE FOR PARETO

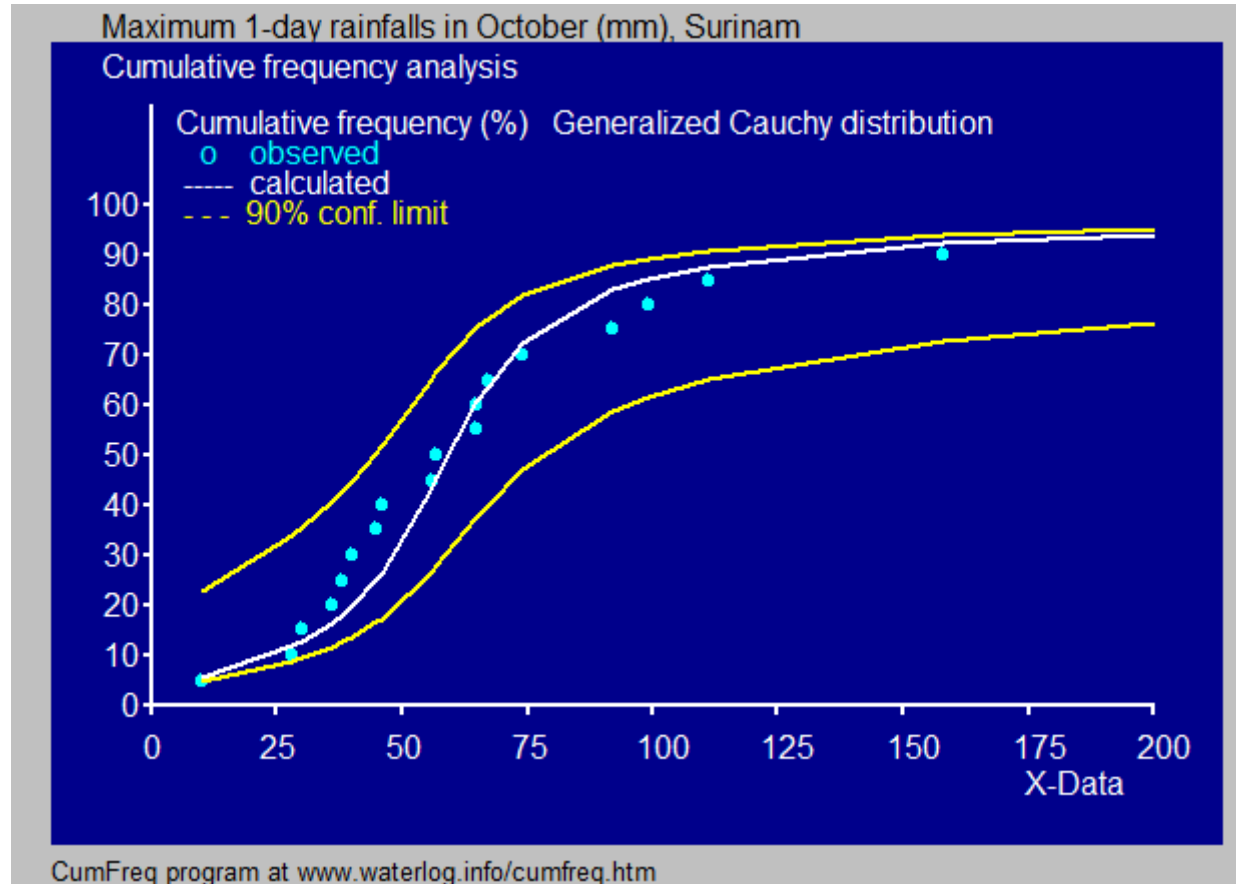
$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \\ &= \log(x) \Big|_0^1 + \log(x) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \\ &= \infty + \infty\end{aligned}$$

CAUCHY DISTRIBUTION

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi\gamma \left[1 + \left(\frac{x - x_o}{\gamma} \right)^2 \right]}$$



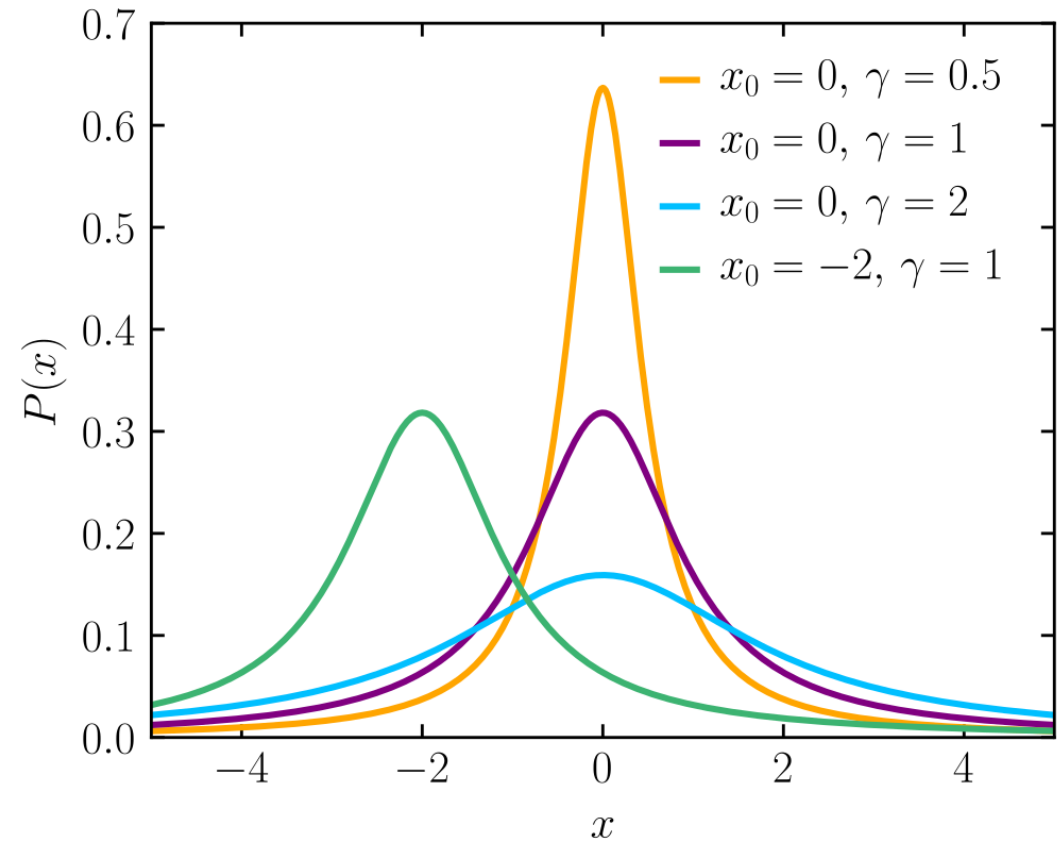
CAUCHY DISTRIBUTION



CAUCHY DISTRIBUTION

$$x_0 = 0, \quad \gamma = 1$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1 + x^2)}$$

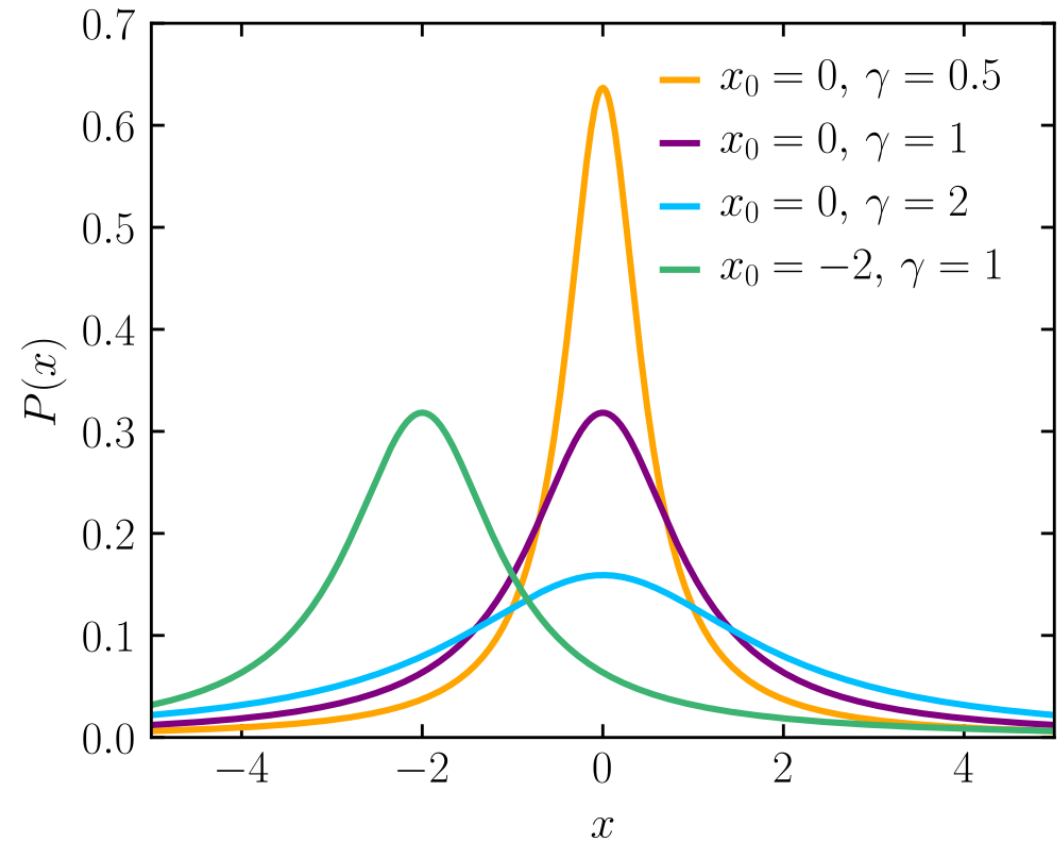


CAUCHY DISTRIBUTION

$$x_0 = 0, \quad \gamma = 1$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\pi(1 + x^2)}$$

$$E(X) = ?$$



EXPECTED VALUES FOR CAUCHY

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx =$$

EXPECTED VALUES FOR CAUCHY

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx =$$

EXPECTED VALUES FOR CAUCHY

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx^2}{2\pi(1+x^2)} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx^2}{2\pi(1+x^2)} =\end{aligned}$$

EXPECTED VALUES FOR CAUCHY

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EXPECTED VALUES FOR CAUCHY

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx^2}{2\pi(1+x^2)} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx^2}{2\pi(1+x^2)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \log(1+x^2) \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \log(1+x^2) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \infty - \infty\end{aligned}$$

BUT WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Google Classroom -> Lecture 5 -> Long-tailed distributions

DETECTING HEAVY TAILS: LOG-LOG SCALE

POWER LAW

$$y = x^a$$

$$\log y = a \log x$$

LINEAR in a log-log plot

EXPONENTIAL

$$y = e^{ax}$$

$$\log y = ax = e^{\log ax}$$

EXPONENTIAL in a log-log plot

TO SUM UP EVERYTHING...

<https://youtu.be/iA0xRUNvLV8>

SUMMARY OF WEEK 1

- Descriptive statistics
 - Summary statistics, tables and plots
- Continuous random variables:
 - CDFs and PDFs
 - Standard distributions
(*uniform, exponential, normal*)
 - Long-tailed distributions
(*Pareto, Cauchy*)
- Parameter estimation:
 - Maximum Likelihood;
 - discrete and continuous variants.

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- Parameter estimation:
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- You can still submit Assignment 1
(-10% of the score each late day)
- **Graded assignment 2 due Monday evening.**
- New assignment on Monday.