22.05.24

sa observacje x1, xn, pochodra,ce 2 [1-3] Dane rozktadów. Znależć estymator da parametrów Lymenionych (metoda MLE)

rada Geom(p), parametr p

f(xilp) =
$$(1-p)^{x_i}$$
. p gdzie $x_i \in \{1,1,2,...3\}$
 $L(p) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(x_i|p) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (1-p)^{x_i} \cdot p =$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{N} (1-p)^{Xi} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{n} P = \begin{cases} \overline{\lambda} & \text{autiony}, & \text{if } \\ \overline{\lambda} & \text{if } \\ \overline{\lambda} & \text{if } \\ \overline{\lambda} & \text{if } \end{cases}$$

$$= (1-p)^{i-1} \cdot p^{n}$$

2)
$$L(p) = \log L(p) = \log [(1-p)^{\frac{2}{3}}, x^{\frac{2}{3}}] =$$

=
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \cdot \log(1-p) + n \cdot \log p$$

3)
$$\frac{\partial(p)}{\partial L(p)} = \frac{1-p}{1-p} \cdot (-1) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + \frac{1}{1} \cdot n$$

$$\frac{\partial b}{\partial r(b)} | b = b = 0 \iff -\frac{1-b}{\sqrt{1-b}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{b} x_i + \frac{b}{u} = 0$$

4)
$$\frac{3^{2} L(p)}{3 p^{2}} = -\frac{1}{(1-p)^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} - \frac{n}{p^{2}}$$

$$-\left[\frac{1}{(1-p)^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_{i} + \frac{n}{p^{2}}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-p)^{2} o cyli}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-p)^{2} o cyli}$$

$$\frac{n}{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{1 - \hat{p}}$$

$$\frac{1 - \hat{p}}{\hat{p}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n} + \frac{n}{1} = \frac{n}{n}$$

$$\frac{n}{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{1 - \hat{p}}$$

$$\frac{1 - \hat{p}}{\hat{p}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}{n} + \frac{n}{1}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i + n}{n} = \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{\beta}$$

zadz

Rocktad Pareto, $f(x,a,k) = \frac{ka^{\kappa}}{\sqrt{k+1}}$, $x \in [a, \infty)$, k - znane,

parametr a

1)
$$L(x_i, a_i, k) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k_k a_k}{X_i^{k+1}} = k^n a_k^n \cdot \prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{X_i^{k+1}}$$

2)
$$L(x;a,k) = n \cdot \log(k) + nk \cdot \log(a) - (k+1) \stackrel{?}{\underset{i=1}{\sum}} \log x_i$$

3)
$$\frac{\partial l(x,a,k)}{\partial (a)} = 0 + \frac{nk}{q} - 0 = 0$$

Ale tutaj dochodzimy do sprzeczności 4 bo n70, k70

To macry, re f-ja nie ma maximum

Ale z zat. X \(\in \left[a, \in), czyli x 7,9,

rad 8 Prosta regresji dla danych: XK131468911114

$$\hat{y}_i = a + b \cdot x_i$$

$$b = n \cdot \frac{\tilde{\xi}_{x_i y_i} - \tilde{\xi}_{x_i} \tilde{\xi}_{y_i}}{n \cdot \tilde{\xi}_{x_i}^2 - (\tilde{\xi}_{x_i})^2}$$

Whedy:
$$\xi x_i y_i = 364$$

 $\xi x_i^2 = 524$
 $\xi x_i = 56$ $\xi y_i = 40$
 $(\xi x_i)^2 = 3136$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_{1}y_{1} = 364 \\ 2x_{1}^{2} = 524 \\ 2x_{1} = 56 \quad \text{Ey}_{1} = 40 \end{cases} \qquad b = \underbrace{\frac{8 \cdot 364 - 56 \cdot 40}{8 \cdot 524 - 3136}}_{\begin{cases} 2 \cdot 3136 \\ 1056 \end{cases}} = \frac{672}{11} = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\sum y_1}{n} = \frac{40}{8} = 5$$

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\Sigma x_1}{h} = \frac{56}{8} = 7$$

$$Q = 5 - \frac{7}{11} \cdot 7 = 5 - \frac{49}{11} = \frac{6}{11}$$

Prosta regresji:
$$\hat{y}_i = \frac{6}{11} + \frac{7}{11} \cdot x_i$$

[Zad 4] Dane punkty (x1, y1), ..., (xn, yn). Sukany krywej regresji y = a + bx + cx2 Vrasadnić, je a, b, c sa rozwigzaniem uktadu: $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \xi_1 x_1 & \xi_2 x_2^2 \\ \xi_2 x_1 & \xi_2 x_2^2 & \xi_2 x_1^2 \\ \xi_2 x_1^2 & \xi_2 x_2^2 & \xi_2 x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 y_1 \\ \xi_2 x_1 y_1 \\ \xi_3 x_2^2 y_1 \end{bmatrix}$ Regresja kwadratava (método nejmniejszych kwadratów) Cel: znależe talie a b.c., które minimalizują sumo kwadratów btodów: S(a,b,c) = [(y:-(a+bx,+cxi))2 - funkcja korntu Aby znaleic a, b, c; obliczemy pochodne czo, stkowe i przyrównujemy do 0: $\frac{\partial S}{\partial G} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{3} (y_i - a_i - bx_i - cx_i^2) = 0$ $\frac{\partial S}{\partial b} = -\lambda \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \cdot (y_i - a - bx_i - cx_i^2) = 0$ $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} \cdot (y_{i} - a - bx_{i} - cx_{i}^{2}) = 0$ $\begin{cases} x_{0} + \xi_{x_{1}}b + \xi_{x_{1}}^{2}c = \xi_{y_{1}} \\ \xi_{x_{1}}a + \xi_{x_{1}}b + \xi_{x_{1}}c = \xi_{x_{1}}y_{1} \\ \xi_{x_{1}}a + \xi_{x_{1}}b + \xi_{x_{1}}c = \xi_{x_{1}}y_{1} \end{cases}$ a to jest alostownie to samo, co myrègi 12ad 5) Punkty (x1,y1, Z1), (xn,yn, Zn) Rumame regrecji z=a+bx+cy. Vrasadnić, że a,b,c są rozwiązanich S(a,b,c) = {(z, -2;)2= {(z, -(a+bx; +cy;))2 0> = -/2 \(\(\(\z \) - \(\alpha + \cy \) = 0 znowy jak w [zady] 35 = -/2 \(\int \text{x: \(\int \text{z: -(a +bx: + cy:)} = 0}\) 35 = -/2 & y: (z: - (a + bx: + cy:))=0

Rocktad Paveto, $f(x,a,k) = \frac{ka^{k}}{\sqrt{k+1}}$, $x \in [a, \infty)$, k - znane,

parametr a

1)
$$L(x;a,k) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{k \cdot a^{k}}{X_{i}^{k+1}} = k^{n} \cdot a^{kn} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{X_{i}^{k+1}}$$

3)
$$\frac{\partial L(x,a,k)}{\partial (a)} = 0 + \frac{nk}{q} - 0 = 0$$

Ale tutaj dochodzimy do sprzeczności 4 bo n70, k70

To macry, re f-ja nie ma maximum

Ale z zat. X E [a, w), czyli x 7,9,

rad 8 Prosta regresji dle danych: Xx 1 3 4 6 8 9 11 14

9x 1 2 4 4 5 7 8 9

$$\hat{y}_i = a + b \cdot x_i$$

$$b = n \cdot \frac{\stackrel{\sim}{\xi} x_i y_i - \stackrel{\sim}{\xi} x_i \stackrel{\sim}{\xi} y_i}{n \cdot \stackrel{\sim}{\xi} x_i^2 - (\xi x_i)^2}$$

Whedy:
$$\xi \times i \cdot yi = 364$$

 $\xi \times i^2 = 524$
 $\xi \times i = 56$ $\xi yi = 40$
 $(\xi \times i)^2 = 3136$

$$b = \frac{8.364 - 56.40}{8.524 - 3136} = \frac{672}{1056} = \frac{7}{11}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \frac{40}{8} = 5$$

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{56}{8} = 7$$

$$Q = 5 - \frac{7}{11} \cdot 7 = 5 - \frac{49}{11} = \frac{6}{91}$$

Prosta regresji:
$$\hat{y}_i = \frac{6}{11} + \frac{7}{11} \cdot x_i$$