Gaussian Maximum Likelihood

Daniel Frederico Lins Leite March 28, 2017

1 Gaussian Maximum Likelihood

 $X \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$\begin{split} L(theta|X) &= p(X|theta) \\ &= p(X|\mu,\sigma^2) \\ &= \prod p(x_i|\mu,\sigma^2) \\ &= \max_{\mu,sd} L(theta|X) = \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \prod p(x_i|\mu,\sigma^2) \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \ln(\prod p(x_i|\mu,\sigma^2))) \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \sum \ln(p(x_i|\mu,\sigma^2)) \\ p(x|\mu,\sigma^2) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \sum \left[\ln(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}) + \ln(e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}})\right] \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \sum \left[\ln(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}) + \ln(e^{-\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}})\right] \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \sum \left[\ln(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}) + -\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \sum \left[\ln(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}})\right] - \sum \left[\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \sum \left[\ln((2\pi\sigma^2)^{\frac{1}{2}})\right] \sum 1 - \sum \left[\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \left[\frac{1}{2}\ln(2\pi\sigma^2)\right] \sum 1 - \sum \left[\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \\ &= \max_{\mu,\sigma^2} \left[\frac{1}{2}\ln(2\pi\sigma^2)\right] N - \sum \left[\frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] \end{split}$$

TODO

$$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum (x_n - \mu)^2$$