

# BIOENG 145 HW 3

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## 1 MLE of Poisson distribution

Starting from the definition of MLE, we can take the logarithm of the whole expression because it is a monotonic and smooth function:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\lambda}_{\text{MLE}} &= \arg \max_{\lambda} \mathcal{L}(\lambda; x) = \arg \max_{\lambda} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} = \arg \max_{\lambda} \ln \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} \right) \\ &= \arg \max_{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left( \frac{\lambda^{x_i} e^{-\lambda}}{x_i!} \right) = \arg \max_{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln(\lambda) - \lambda - \ln(x_i!)\end{aligned}$$

Since our objective function is concave, we can find its maximum by taking the derivative of the expression and setting it equal to 0:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \ln(\lambda) - \lambda - \ln(x_i!) \right) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\lambda} - 1 = -n + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{\lambda} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i &= n \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \\ \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda}_{\text{MLE}} &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \Rightarrow \text{QED}\end{aligned}$$

## 2 Poisson counts

A. Using the result from the previous section, we see that:

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + y_i, \quad \lambda_x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad \lambda_y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

C.

$$\mathcal{L}_0(\lambda_0; x, y) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda_0^{x_i} e^{-\lambda_0}}{x_i!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_0^{y_i} e^{-\lambda_0}}{y_i!}, \quad \mathcal{L}_\alpha(\lambda_x, \lambda_y; x, y) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda_x^{x_i} e^{-\lambda_x}}{x_i!} \cdot \frac{\lambda_y^{y_i} e^{-\lambda_y}}{y_i!}$$

E. Our likelihood ratio is calculated to be 0.2959. The critical value for  $p = 0.05$  with one degree of freedom 3.841. Thus, we cannot safely reject the null hypothesis.

<https://people.richland.edu/james/lecture/m170/tbl-chi.html>

# Assignment 3 Code

Editing and saving the code:

- Go to **File > Download .ipynb** in order to work using the jupyter suite locally.
- Otherwise, work through Google Colab by: **File > Save a copy in Drive** to edit a personal copy.

Running the second cell (which reads files):

- In Google Colab, ensure that the Assignment 3 files are uploaded to the local runtime using the File icon on the left.
- Locally, ensure that the Assignment 3 files are placed in the same directory as the notebook.

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.stats import poisson
```

```
In [2]: two = pd.read_csv("q2_set_1.tsv", sep='\t', index_col=0)
```

## 2. Poisson Counts

### 2b. Compute Lambdas

```
In [3]: two_x = two.iloc[0,0:5].to_numpy()
two_y = two.iloc[0,5:].to_numpy()
two_all = two.iloc[0,:].to_numpy()
```

```
In [4]: lambda_0 = np.average(two_all)
lambda_x = np.average(two_x)
lambda_y = np.average(two_y)
print("lambda_0: " + str(lambda_0))
print("lambda_x: " + str(lambda_x))
print("lambda_y: " + str(lambda_y))
```

```
lambda_0: 5889.4
lambda_x: 5902.6
lambda_y: 5876.2
```

## 2d. Compute Likelihoods

Read the docs on [scipy.stats.poisson](https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.stats.poisson.html)

(<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/scipy/reference/generated/scipy.stats.poisson.html>).

To chain multiple products, you can use [np.prod](https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.prod.html)

(<https://numpy.org/doc/stable/reference/generated/numpy.prod.html>).

```
In [5]: poisson_0 = poisson(lambda_0)
        poisson_x = poisson(lambda_x)
        poisson_y = poisson(lambda_y)
        likelihood_0 = np.prod([poisson_0.pmf(val) for val in two_all])
        likelihood_a = np.prod([poisson_x.pmf(x_i) for x_i in two_x] + [poisson_y.pmf(y_i) for y_i in two_y])
        print("likelihood_0: " + str(likelihood_0))
        print("likelihood_a: " + str(likelihood_a))
```

```
likelihood_0: 2.2655243807774852e-24
```

```
likelihood_a: 2.6267127365612815e-24
```

## 2e. Compute Likelihood Ratio

```
In [6]: ratio = -2*np.log(likelihood_0/likelihood_a)
        print("Likelihood ratio: " + str(ratio))
```

```
Likelihood ratio: 0.29585381503238717
```