

AUA CS108, Statistics, Fall 2020

Lecture 33

Michael Poghosyan

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Contents

- ▶ Method of Moments (MoM, MME)
- ▶ Maximum Likelihood Method (MLE)

The Method of Moments, m -D case

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Example

Example: Find the MoM Estimator for (μ, σ^2) in the $\mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$ Model.

Solution: OTB

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Note: Sometimes we are interested not in the Estimate of the Parameter itself, but in the Estimate for some function of that Parameter. Say, we want to Estimate $h(\theta)$, where θ is our unknown Parameter. Then one of the approaches is the Plug-in Principle: find an Estimator $\hat{\theta}$ for θ , say, using the MoM, and then plug that in h , to obtain $h(\hat{\theta})$ as an Estimator for $h(\theta)$.

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$$\hat{\theta}_n = e^{-1}(\bar{X}_n) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} e^{-1}(e(\theta)) = \theta.$$

The Maximum Likelihood Method

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and want to use it to construct a good Estimator for θ .

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Assume we have a Parametric Family of Distributions \mathcal{F}_θ with the PD(M)F $f(x|\theta)$, $\theta \in \Theta$. We take a Random Sample

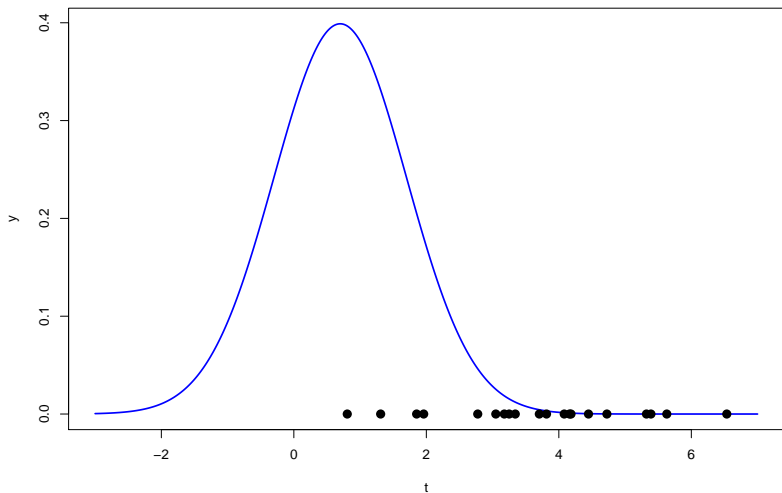
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Idea of Maximum Likelihood Estimation: We choose that value of our parameter, under which **our Observation is the most Probable**.

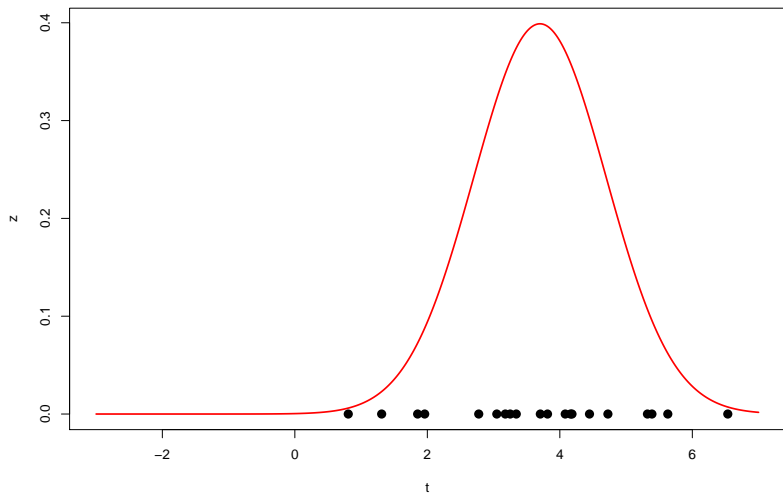
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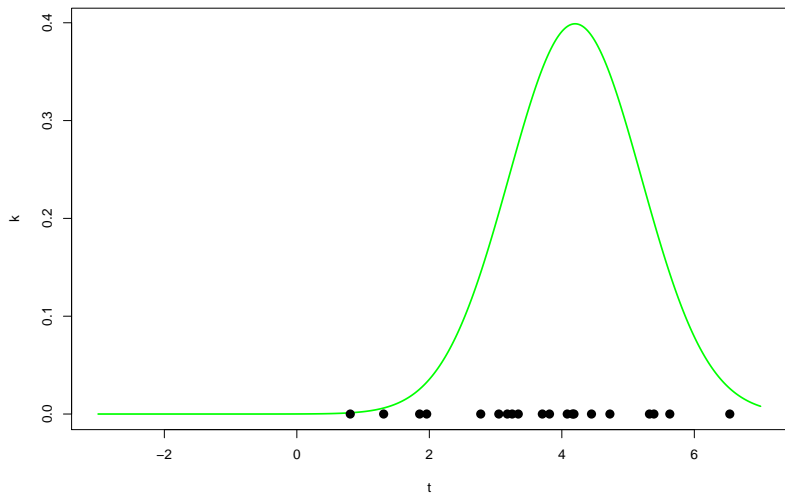
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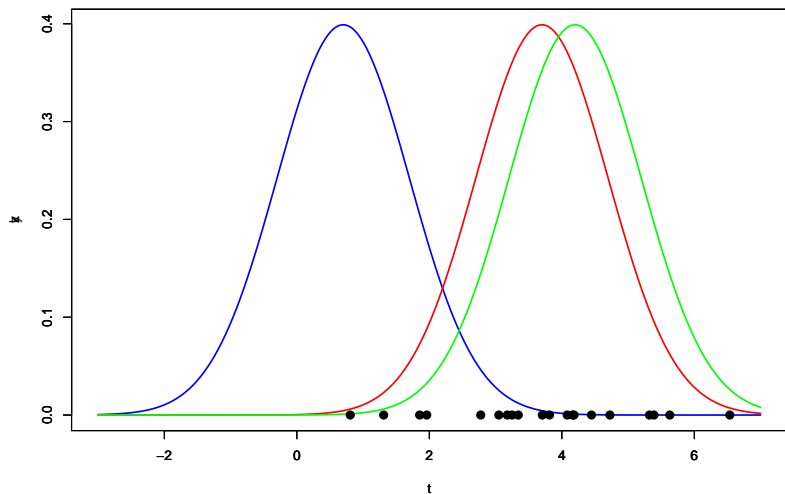
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Again, assume we have an Observation $x : x_1, \dots, x_n$, from one of the Distributions of Parametric Family \mathcal{F}_θ , with the PD(M)F $f(x|\theta)$, $\theta \in \Theta$.

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And the Maximum Likelihood Method is saying: **choose that value of θ , under which it is most likely to get X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n .**

Likelihood

Definition: The **Likelihood Function** for the above Model and Random Sample is the Joint PD(M)F of X_1, \dots, X_n , **considered as a function of the parameter θ** , and **calculated at the Random Sample**, i.e., it is given by¹

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \mathcal{L}_n(X_1, \dots, X_n|\theta) = f(X_1|\theta) \cdot f(X_2|\theta) \cdot \dots \cdot f(X_n|\theta), \quad \theta \in \Theta.$$

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The **Log-Likelihood Function** is the function

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Also we define the **Negative Log-Likelihood Function** to be

$$-\ell(\theta) = -\ln \mathcal{L}(\theta).$$

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And in the case if we have an Observation $x : x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ from the above Model (from one of the Distributions of that Model), the **Maximum Likelihood Estimate** (again **MLE**) of the parameter θ is the value of $\hat{\theta}^{MLE}$ on our Observation.

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and then find the maximum point for this function, over $\theta \in \Theta$.

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Calc 1 + Calc 3 Refresher

Here it is important for you to refresh your knowledge from Calc1 + Calc3 about how to find the maximum points of a function $\ell(\theta)$ for $\theta \in \Theta$, considering:

- ▶ 1D Case
- ▶ n -D Case
- ▶ Sufficient Conditions.