## AI1103 - Assignment 5

## I.Rajasekhar Reddy – CS20BTECH11020

Download all latex codes from

https://github.com/rajasekhar156/Assignment-5/blob/main/main.tex

## **OUESTION**

Let  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  be a random sample of size two from a distribution with probability density function

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \theta \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + (1-\theta)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-|x|},$$

 $-\infty < x < \infty$ 

where  $\theta \in \left\{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right\}$ . If the observed values of  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are 0 and 2, respectively, then the maximum likelihood estimate of  $\theta$  is

- 1) 0
- 2)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- 3) 1
- 4) not unique

## **ANSWER**

Given  $X_1 = 0$ ,  $X_2 = 2$ , n=2 and

$$f_{\theta}(x) = \theta \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} + (1-\theta)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-|x|} \quad (0.0.1)$$

Then log of likelihood function is given by

$$l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} \log f_{\theta}(x_i)$$

$$= \log f_{\theta}(x_1) + \log f_{\theta}(x_2)$$

$$= \log \left(\theta \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}0^2} + (1-\theta)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-|0|}\right)$$

$$+ \log \left(\theta \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}2^2} + (1-\theta)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-|2|}\right)$$

$$(0.0.4)$$

$$= \log\left(\theta\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) + (1-\theta)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$+ \log\left(\theta\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)e^{-2} + (1-\theta)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)e^{-2}\right) \quad (0.0.5)$$

$$= 2\log\left(\theta\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) + (1-\theta)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) - 2 \quad (0.0.6)$$

Since likelihood  $L(\theta) = e^{l(\theta)}$ .

Likelihood function  $L(\theta)$  at  $\theta = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1$  is given by

1) At 
$$\theta = 0$$
  $L(\theta = 0) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-2} = 0.0338$ 

2) At 
$$\theta = 1$$
  $L(\theta = 1) = \frac{1}{2\pi}e^{-2} = 0.0215$ 

3) At 
$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$
  $L(\theta = \frac{1}{2}) = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 e^{-2} = 0.0273$   
Hence the maximum likelihood estimate of  $\theta$  is at  $\theta = 0$