

## Problem 1

$$(a) f(x|\alpha) = \begin{cases} C(\alpha) x^{\alpha-1}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{o/w} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 x^{\alpha-1} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha} x^{\alpha} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$C(\alpha) = \alpha$$

$$(b) E[\bar{X}] = \alpha \int_0^1 x \cdot x^{\alpha-1} dx$$

$$= \alpha \int_0^1 x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1}$$

$$E[\bar{X}^2] = \alpha \int_0^1 x^{\alpha+1} dx = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2}$$

$$V_S(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+2} - \left( \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1} \right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)^2 - \alpha^2(\alpha+2)}{(\alpha+2)(\alpha+1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + \alpha - \alpha^3 - 2\alpha^2}{(\alpha+2)(\alpha+1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha+2)(\alpha+1)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{c} \quad L(\alpha | x_1, \dots, x_n) \\
 &= \alpha^n \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{\alpha-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ell(\alpha | x_1, \dots, x_n) \\
 &= n \log(\alpha) + (\alpha-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{d} \quad \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{n}{\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{MLE} = - \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \log(x_i)}$$

mom:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + 1}$$

$$(\alpha + 1) \bar{x} = \alpha$$

$$\alpha (\bar{x} - 1) = -\bar{x}$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{\text{mom}} = \frac{\bar{x}}{1 - \bar{x}}$$

Problem 2 See Jupyter Notebook

Problem 3

$$(a) P(X=i) = P(X=i | \lambda_1) P(\lambda_1)$$

$$+ P(X=i | \lambda_2) (1 - P(\lambda_1))$$

$$= e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_1^i}{i!} \frac{1}{2} + e^{-\lambda_2} \frac{\lambda_2^i}{i!} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{p}{i!}$$

$$\frac{(1-p)}{i!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{i!} \left( e^{-\lambda_1} \lambda_1^i p + e^{-\lambda_2} \lambda_2^i (1-p) \right)$$

...

$$(b) \quad L(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, p | x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i!} \left( e^{-\lambda_1} \lambda_1^{x_i} p + e^{-\lambda_2} \lambda_2^{x_i} (1-p) \right)$$

$$L(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, p | x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

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

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^n \log \left( e^{-\lambda_1} \lambda_1^{x_i} p + e^{-\lambda_2} \lambda_2^{x_i} (1-p) \right)$$

$$= \log \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \left( e^{-\lambda_1} \lambda_1^{x_i} p + e^{-\lambda_2} \lambda_2^{x_i} (1-p) \right) \right)$$

c, d, e  $\rightarrow$  see Roman

