		Page No.
0 2	MLE for kumarswamy Distribution. $\alpha_i^i = kumarswamy (a_1b)$ $f(x a_1b) = a_1b_1x^{a-b}(1-x^a)^{(b-b)}$	
0.5	$g_i = kumassin (a + i)$	
f(x(a,b) = a = a-b		1)
	Assume a is known.	half day 1 to 1
	Question: Desire of the work.	
	Question: Derivo a tornula for estimating b.	
Solution,	Desive the likelihood.	1 5
	$P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n a_1b) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} P(x_k a_1b)$	
	ξ ρ(xx a,b) = a.b. x ^{α-1} (1-x	a)
	Step 1: Applying log 1'e. In	(h-1)
	step 1! Applying log 1:e. ln In [P(2x a,b)] = 5 In [a,b,2x (1-2x) (b-1)	
	K= 1	~
	for simplicity, assume In [P(xx a b) f(x) = ln [a b x 1 (1-x 2) b 1 + +) = +(x)
	$f(x) = \ln \left[a \cdot b \cdot x \right] \left(1 - x^{\alpha} \right)^{\alpha} + \dots +$	- ln[a.b.xn (1-xn)]
	f(x)=[ln(a.b) + ln(x,)a-1 + ln(1-x,9)2) + · · · · +
	$I\ln(a\cdot b) + \ln(x_n)^a$	+ ln (1-20)
	$f(x) = [\ln(a \cdot b) + (a - 1) \ln(x_1) + (b - 1) \ln(1 - x_1^{\alpha})] + \cdots +$	
	$[\ln(a \cdot b) + (a - 1) \ln(x_n) + (b - 1) \ln(1 - x_n^2)]$	
M	$f(x) = n \cdot \ln(a \cdot b) + (a - 1) \left[\ln(x_1) + \dots + \ln(x_n) \right]$	
	$+ (b-1) \left[\ln (1-x_n^{\alpha}) + \dots + \ln (1-x_n^{\alpha}) \right]$	
	A CALL STATE OF THE COLUMN TWO IN THE COLUMN THE COLUMN TWO IN THE COLUMN THE	
	Step2: Differentiating w.r.t.b $\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial b} = \frac{1}{a \cdot b} \cdot \frac{1}{a \cdot b} \cdot \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{$	
9	$\partial f(x) = 0.1 \cdot a + 0 + \left[\ln(1-x_1^2)\right]$	++ ln (1-x2)(1)
	= 1 + [ln(1-x,a)++ ln(1-xna)]	
ESF.	b	
	Steps: Equating to 0	
	Step3: Equating to 0 $\frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{100} \cdot \frac{1}{10$	
	D	
-	[ln(1-x10)+ +ln(1-x10)]= -n	
		b
	: b= -n	., b= -n
	$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{-n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (1-x_{i}^{n}) + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (1-x_{i}^{n})}$	5 [ln(1-22])