

## E[X] OCH V[X] FÖR FÖRDELNINGARNA

	E[X]	V[X]	mgf
Ber(p)	p	p(1-p)	
Bin(n, p)	np	np(1-p)	
Hyp(N, n, p)	np	np(1-p)*(N-n)/(N-1)	
Geo(p)	1/p	(1-p)/p <sup>2</sup>	
NegBin(l, p)	l/p	l(1-p)/p <sup>2</sup>	
Po(λ)	λ	λ	
Exp(λ)	1/λ	1/λ <sup>2</sup>	
R(a, b)	(b-a)/2	(b-a) <sup>2</sup> /12	
Gam(α, λ)	α/λ	α/λ <sup>2</sup>	
N(μ, σ)	μ	σ <sup>2</sup>	
χ <sup>2</sup> (n)	n	2n	
t(student)	0	n/(n-2)	

### Partialbråsuppdelning

$$\frac{f(x)}{(x-1)^n} = \frac{A_1}{(x-1)} + \frac{A_2}{(x-1)^2} + \dots + \frac{A_n}{(x-1)^n}$$

#### Definition E[x]

$$E[x^j] = \sum_k k^j f_x(k), \text{ diskret}$$

$$\int x^j f_x(x) dx, \text{ kontinuerlig}$$

#### Matrimultiplikation

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ G & H & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^2+BD+CG & AB+EB+CH & AC+IC+BF \\ AD+ED+FG & E^2+BD+FH & CD+EF+IF \\ AG+IG+DH & BG+EH+IH & CG+FH-I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^2+BD+CG & AB+EB+CH & AC+IC+BF \\ AD+ED+FG & E^2+BD+FH & CD+EF+IF \\ AG+IG+DH & BG+EH+IH & CG+FH-I \end{pmatrix}$$

#### Räknerregler för E[x] och Var[x]

$$\text{Var } X = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}, \sigma^2 = \text{Var } x = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$\text{Var}(aX+b) = a^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

$$E[aX+b] = aE[X] + b$$

$$E(Y^2) = m_Y''(0)$$

### Generating function:

$$A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

Räkna ut:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (ax)^n = \frac{1}{1-ax}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k} x^k = (1+x)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n+k}{k} x^n = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{k+1}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = e^x$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\text{Deriveringsregler}$$

$$f(x) = A f'(x) = 0$$

Potensregeln

$$f(x) = x^n \rightarrow f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$$

Produktregeln

$$f(x) = g(x)h(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x)h(x) + g(x)h'(x)$$

Kvotregeln

$$f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)h(x) - g(x)h'(x)}{[h(x)]^2}$$

Derivata av exp.funktion

$$f(x) = e^{g(x)} \rightarrow f'(x) = g'(x)e^{g(x)}$$

Logaritmisk derivering

$$f(x) = \ln g(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)}$$

Kedjeregeln

$$f(x) = g(u(x)) \rightarrow f'(x) = g'(u(x)) * u'(x)$$

Logaritm lagar (kan användas vid MLE)

$$10^x = y \leftrightarrow x = \lg y$$

$$e^x = y \leftrightarrow x = \ln y$$

$$\lg xy = \lg x + \lg y$$

$$\lg(x/y) = \lg x - \lg y$$

$$\lg x^p = p \lg x$$

$$1 / (1-x)^k = \sum \binom{k+n-1}{n} x^n$$

### Uppgift 2)

Ge definitionen för en genererande funktion?

Den genererande funktionen för den oändliga

Sekvensen (g0, g1, g2, g3, ...) är:

$$G(x) = g_0 + g_1 x + g_2 x^2 + g_3 x^3 + \dots$$

Summan av den oändliga geometriska serien är:

$$1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots = 1 / (1-x)$$

Vi vill hitta sekvensen (1, 4, 9, 16, ...)

$$(1, 1, 1, 1, \dots) \leftrightarrow 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \leftrightarrow 1 / (1-x)$$

$$d/dx(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots) = d/dx(1 / (1-x))$$

$$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots = 1 / (1-x)^2$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 4, \dots) \leftrightarrow 1 / (1-x)^2$$

$$(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots) \leftrightarrow x / (1-x)^2$$

$$d/dx(x / (1-x)^2) = (1+x) / (1-x)^3$$

$$(1, 4, 9, 16, \dots) \leftrightarrow (1+x) / (1-x)^3$$

Regler för genererande funktioner...

$$F(x) = (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots)$$

$$G(x) = (g_0, g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots)$$

Multiplikation med konstant

$$c * F(x) = (c*f_0, c*f_1, c*f_2, c*f_3, \dots)$$

Additions regeln...

$$F(x) + G(x) = (f_0+g_0, f_1+g_1, f_2+g_2, f_3+g_3, \dots)$$

Högerskift (Lägga till n st nollor i början av sekvens)

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{(0, 0, \dots, 0, f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots)}_{k \text{ zeroes}} \leftrightarrow f_0 x^k + f_1 x^{k+1} + f_2 x^{k+2} + \dots \\ & = x^k * (f_0 + f_1 x + f_2 x^2 + f_3 x^3 + \dots) \\ & = x^k F(x). \end{aligned}$$

Derivering av sekvens..

$$d/dx(1 + x + x^2 + \dots) = d/dx(1 / (1-x))$$

$$1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots = d/dx(1 / (1-x)^2)$$

Multiplitera två sekvenser exempel)

$$(1, 2, 3, 4, \dots) \leftrightarrow 1 / (1-x)^2$$

$$(5, 6, 0, 0, \dots) \leftrightarrow 5+6x$$

$$(5*1, 5*2+6*1, 5*3+6*2+0*1, 5*4+6*3+2*0*1, \dots)$$

Exempel på vanliga sekvenser)

$$(1, 1, 1, 1, \dots) \leftrightarrow 1 / (1-x)$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 4, \dots) \leftrightarrow d/dx(1 / (1-x)) = 1 / (1-x)^2$$

$$(0, 1, 2, 3, \dots) \leftrightarrow x / (1-x)^2$$

$$(1, 4, 9, 16, \dots) \leftrightarrow d/dx(x / (1-x)^2) = (1+x) / (1-x)^3$$

$$(0, 1, 4, 9, \dots) \leftrightarrow x(1+x) / (1-x)^3$$

$$(1, -1, 1, -1, \dots) \leftrightarrow 1 / (1+x)$$

$$(1, 0, 1, 0, \dots) \leftrightarrow 1 / (1-x)^2$$

$$(2, 0, 2, 0, \dots) \leftrightarrow 2 / (1-x)^2$$

Vad kan man använda generating functions till?

Genererande funktioner är särskilt användbara till att

lösa problem av typen "på hur många sätt kan man välja

n st föremål ur ett set". Koefficienten framför x^n talar om

på hur många olika sätt vi kan välja n stycken föremål.

Till exempel, den genererande funktionen för binomial

koefficienter och genererande funktionen för att välja

föremål från k element set med repetition.

Generellt fall för MLE:

Multiplitera ihop alla funktioner.

Ta log av de multiplicerade funktionerna.

Derviera och sätt = 0

Lös ut variabel

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots | a) = f(x_1 | a) * f(x_2 | a) * \dots = \text{lik}(a)$$

$$\text{lik}(a) = \prod f(x_i | a)$$

$$\ln(\text{lik}(a)) = l(a) = \text{sum}(\ln(f(x_i | a)))$$

$$d/dx(\ln(\text{lik}(a))) = 0$$

Uppgift 3) Bevis för linear regression line..

Låt S representera "Sum of errors". Genom hela beviset är

$$\text{nedregränsen för summaformeln i } i = 1 \text{ och övra är } S = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - b_0 - b_1 x_i)^2$$

Vi vill minimera SSF mha partiell derivata.

$$\frac{dS}{db_1} = -2 \sum x(y - b_0 - b_1 x)$$

$$\frac{dS}{db_0} = -2 \sum (y - b_0 - b_1 x)$$

Sätt derivatan till lika med 0.

$$0 = -2 \sum x(y - b_0 - b_1 x)$$

$$0 = \sum (xy - xb_0 - b_1 x^2)$$

$$0 = \sum xy - \sum xb_0 - \sum b_1 x^2$$

$$0 = \sum xy - b_0 \sum x - b_1 \sum x^2 \quad (*)$$

$$0 = -2 \sum (y - b_0 - b_1 x)$$

$$0 = \sum y - \sum b_0 - \sum b_1 x$$

$$0 = \sum y - nb_0 - b_1 \sum x$$

$$b_0 = \frac{\sum y - b_1 \sum x}{n} \quad (**)$$

Substituerar (\*\*) in i (\*)

$$0 = \sum xy - b_0 \sum x - b_1 \sum x^2 = \sum xy - \left( \frac{\sum y - b_1 \sum x}{n} \right) \sum x - b_1 \sum x^2$$

En jävla massa algebra..

$$0 = \sum xy - \left( \frac{\sum y - b_1 \sum x}{n} \right) \sum x - b_1 \sum x^2$$

$$b_0 = \frac{\sum y - b_1 \sum x}{n}$$

$$0 = \sum xy - \left( \frac{\sum x \sum y - b_1 \sum x \sum x}{n} \right) - b_1 \sum x^2$$

$$b_0 = \frac{\sum y}{n} - \frac{b_1 \sum x}{n}$$

$$0 = n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y + b_1 (\sum x)^2 - nb_1 \sum x^2$$

$$nb_1 \sum x^2 - b_1 (\sum x)^2 = n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y$$

$$b_1 (n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2) = n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y$$

$$b_1 = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{x}$$

$$b_0 = \bar{y} - b_1 \bar{x}$$

Simple way to calculate linear regression)

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X$$

$$b_0 = y_{(\text{mean})} - b_1 * x_{(\text{mean})}$$

$$b_1 = (x_{(\text{mean})} * y_{(\text{mean})} - (x^* y)_{(\text{mean})}) / (x_{(\text{mean})}^2 - x^2_{(\text{mean})})$$

Exempel)

$$(7.3, 10.2), (3.2, 6.5), (8.7, 14), (6.4, 9.9), (1.1, 3.6),$$

$$(2.6, 5.9)$$

Hitta least square regression line y= ax + b..

$$X_{(\text{mean})} = (7.3+3.2+8.7+6.4+1.1+2.6)/6 = 4.8833..$$

$$Y_{(\text{mean})} = (10.2+6.5+14+9.9+3.6+5.9)/6 = 8.35$$

$$(x^* y)_{(\text{mean})} = (7.3*10.2 + 3.2*6.5 + 8.7*14 + 6.4*9.9 +$$

$$1.1*3.6 + 2.6*5.9)/6 = 49.9533..$$

$$x^2_{(\text{mean})} = (7.3^2+3.2^2+8.7^2+6.4^2+1.1^2+2.6^2)/6 =$$

$$31.35833..$$

$$B_1 = (4.8833 * 8.35 - 49.9533) / (4.8833^2 - 31.3583)$$

$$= 1.2218$$

$$B_0 = 8.35 - 1.2218 * 4.8833 = 2.38358406$$

$$\text{SSE} := (10.2-2.38358406-1.2218*7.3)^2 + (6.5-$$

$$2.38358406-1.2218*3.2)^2 + (14-2.38358406-$$

$$1.2218*8.7)^2 + (9.9-2.38358406-1.2218*6.4)^2 + (3.6-$$

$$2.38358406-1.2218*1.1)^2 + (5.9-2.38358406-$$

$$1.2218*2.6)^2 = 2.455959$$

$$\text{SSR} = \sum (y - y_{(\text{mean})})$$

$$\text{SST} = \text{SSR} + \text{SSE}$$

Vad används linear regression till?

If the goal is prediction, or forecasting, or reduction,

linear regression can be used to fit a predictive model to

an observed data set of y and X values. After developing

such a model, if an additional value of X is then given

without its accompanying value of y, the fitted model can

be used to make a prediction of the value of y.

Given a variable y and a number of variables X<sub>1</sub>,

..., X<sub>p</sub> that may be related to y, linear regression analysis

can be applied to quantify the strength of the relationship

between y and the X<sub>j</sub>, to assess which X<sub>j</sub> may have no

relationship with y at all, and to identify which subsets of

the X<sub>j</sub> contain redundant information about y.

Fördelar mellan mm och mle:

Mle är att föredra över mm i de flesta fall

eftersom att mle maximerar sannolikheten att de

stämmer och att mm tar ett medelvärde från en

del av populationen och behöver därav inte vara

speciellt precis.

Dock ger MLE och MM oftast samma resultat.

## Uppgift 1)

Markov egenskapen definieras;

Låt  $\{X(t), t = 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  vara en stokastisk process i diskret tid. Då har processen Markovegenskapen om:  
 För alla  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , och alla tillstånd  $i, j, s_k, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ , så gäller  
 $P\{X(n+1) = j | X(n) = i, X(k) = s_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1\} = P\{X(n+1) = j | X(n) = i\}$

Definition för markovkedja..

**Definition 3.1**  $\{X_n; n \geq 0\}$  är en Markovkedja om

$$P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} | X_0 = i_0, X_1 = i_1, \dots, X_n = i_n) = P(X_{n+1} = i_{n+1} | X_n = i_n)$$

för alla  $n$  och tillstånd  $i_0, i_1, \dots, i_{n+1}$ .

**Definition 3.2** Övergångssannolikheterna  $p_{ij}$  i en tidshomogen Markovkedja definieras av

$$p_{ij} = P(X_n = j | X_{n-1} = i) \quad i, j \in E$$

d.v.s.  $p_{ij}$  är sannolikheten att gå från  $i$  till  $j$  i ett tidssteg.

**Definition 3.3** Med övergångsmatrisen  $P$  menas matrisen  $(p_{ij})_{i,j \in E}$  av övergångssannolikheter

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} & \dots \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} & \dots \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.4)$$

**Definition 3.4** Startfördelningen är fördelningen för  $X_0$  och den anges av vektorn

$$\mathbf{p}^{(0)} = (p_1^{(0)}, p_2^{(0)}, p_3^{(0)}, \dots)$$

där  $p_k^{(0)} = P(X_0 = k)$ . Fördelningen för  $X_n$  anges av vektorn

$$\mathbf{p}^{(n)} = (p_1^{(n)}, p_2^{(n)}, p_3^{(n)}, \dots)$$

där  $p_k^{(n)} = P(X_n = k)$ .

Låt övergångssannolikheterna mellan tillstånden i en markovkedja betecknas med  $P_{ij} = P(X_{n+1} = j | X_n = i)$ , och låt

$$m_i = E[\text{antal steg tills kedjan når ett absorberande tillstånd då man startar i } i],$$

Man kan visa att

$$m_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{om } i \text{ är absorberande} \\ 1 + \sum_k P_{ik} m_k & \text{annars} \end{cases}$$

Låt  $a$  vara ett absorberande tillstånd och låt  $q_i = P(\text{kedjan absorberas i tillstånd } a \text{ då man startar i tillstånd } i)$ . Då gäller att

$$q_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{om } i = a \\ 0 & \text{om } i \text{ är absorberande, men } i \neq a \\ \sum_k P_{ik} q_k & \text{annars} \end{cases}$$

## Sats 3.1 (Chapman-Kolmogorov)

$$a) \quad p_{ij}^{(m+n)} = \sum_{k \in E} p_{ik}^{(m)} p_{kj}^{(n)}$$

$$b) \quad \mathbf{P}^{(m+n)} = \mathbf{P}^{(m)} \mathbf{P}^{(n)}$$

$$c) \quad \mathbf{P}^{(n)} = \mathbf{P}^n$$

$$d) \quad \mathbf{p}^{(n)} = \mathbf{p}^{(0)} \mathbf{P}^{(n)} = \mathbf{p}^{(0)} \mathbf{P}^n.$$

If  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are iid  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ , their joint density is the product of their marginal densities:

$$F(X_1, \dots, X_n | \mu, \sigma) =$$

$$\prod \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp \left( -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{(X_i - \mu)^2}{\sigma^2} \right] \right)$$

Regarded as a function of  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$ , this is the likelihood function. The log likelihood is thus;

$$L(\mu, \sigma) =$$

$$-n \log \sigma - \frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum (X_i - \mu)^2$$

The partials with respect to  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  are:

$$dL/d\mu \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum (X_i - \mu)$$

$$dL/d\sigma \Rightarrow -\frac{n}{\sigma} + \sigma^{-3} \sum (X_i - \mu)^2$$

Setting the first partial to zero and solve for mle

$$\text{gives; } \mu(\text{TAK}) = \bar{x}_{(\text{mean})}$$

Setting the second partial to zero and substituting

the mle for  $\mu$  we find the mle:

$$\text{Gives; } \sigma(\text{TAK}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum (X_i - \bar{x}_{(\text{mean})})^2}$$

If  $X$  follows poisson distribution with parameter  $\lambda$  then

$$P(X = x) = \lambda^x e^{-\lambda} / x!$$

If  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  are iid and poisson their joint frequency function is the product of the marginal

frequency functions. The log likelihood is thus;

$$L(\lambda) = \sum (X_i \log \lambda - \lambda - \log X_i!)$$

$$= \log \lambda \sum X_i - n\lambda - \sum \log X_i!$$

Settin the first derivate of the log likelihoog equal to zero

we find:

$$L'(\lambda) = (1/\lambda) \sum X_i - n = 0$$

The mle is then;

$$\text{Lambda(TAK)} = \bar{x}_{(\text{mean})}$$

## Uppgift 4)

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be Bernoulli random variables with parameter  $p$ . What is the method of moments estimator of  $p$ ?

$$E(X_i) = p$$

We have just one parameter for which we are trying to derive the method of moments estimator. Therefore, we need just one equation. Equating the first theoretical moment about the origin with the corresponding sample moment, we get: (SUMMA FORMELN GÅR MELLAN i=1 och n)

$$p = (1/n) \sum X_i$$

Gör om  $p$  till en estimator (sätt en hatt på  $p$ ):

$$\hat{p} = (1/n) \sum X_i$$

So, in this case, the method of moments estimator is the same as the maximum likelihood estimator, namely, the sample proportion.

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be normal random variables with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . What are the method of moments estimators of the mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ ?

$$E(X_i) = \mu \quad \text{and} \quad E(X_i^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2$$

$$E(x) = \mu = (1/n) \sum X_i \quad (\text{SUMMA FORMELN GÅR MELLAN i=1 och n})$$

$$E(X^2) = \sigma^2 + \mu^2 = (1/n) \sum X_i^2$$

Now, the first equation tells us that the method of moments estimator for the mean  $\mu$  is the sample mean:

$$\mu_{\text{MM}} = (1/n) \sum X_i = \bar{X}_{(\text{mean})}$$

And, substituting the sample mean in for  $\mu$  in the second equation and solving for  $\sigma^2$ , we get that the method of moments estimator for the variance  $\sigma^2$  is:

$$\sigma_{\text{MM}}^2 = (1/n) \sum X_i^2 - \mu^2 = (1/n) \sum X_i^2 - \bar{X}_{(\text{mean})}^2$$

which can be rewritten as:

$$\sigma_{\text{MM}}^2 = (1/n) \sum (X_i - \bar{X}_{(\text{mean})})^2$$

Again, for this example, the method of moments estimators are the same as the maximum likelihood estimators.

Suppose that  $X$  follows a geometric distribution,  $P(X = K) = p(1-p)^{K-1}$  and assume an iid sample of size  $n$ . Find the method of moments estimator for  $p$ : ( $i = 1$  och övregräns oändligheten)

$$E(X) = \sum kp(1-p)^{k-1} = p \sum k(1-p)^{k-1} = p / (1-(1-p))^2 = 1/p$$

So the MME estimator of  $p$  is  $\hat{p} = 1 / \bar{X}_{(\text{mean})}$

Let  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  be iid Binomial( $n, p$ ), that is,

$$P(X_i = x | n, p) = \binom{n}{x} p^x (1-p)^{n-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Here we assume that both  $k$  and  $p$  are unknown and we desire point estimators for both parameters.

$$X_{(\text{mean})} = np$$

$$(1/n) \sum X_i^2 = np(1-p) + n^2 p^2, \quad \text{Solving for } n \text{ and } p \text{ yields the estimators.}$$

$$n = (X_{(\text{mean})})^2 / X_{(\text{mean})} - (1/n) \sum (X_i - X_{(\text{mean})})^2 \quad \text{and} \quad P = X_{(\text{mean})} / n$$

method of moments poisson; To estimate parameter  $\lambda$  of Poisson( $\lambda$ ) distribution, we recall that  $\mu_1 = E(X) = \lambda$

There is only one unknown parameter, hence we write one equation,

$$\mu_1 = \lambda = m_1 = X_{(\text{mean})}$$

"Solving" it for  $\lambda$ , we obtain  $\lambda_{(\text{mean})} = X_{(\text{mean})}$ ,

the method of moments estimator of  $\lambda$ .

MLE geometric; Let  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from the geometric distribution with p.d.f.

$$f(x; p) = (1-p)^{x-1} p, \quad x = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$\text{The likelihood function is given by: } L(p) = (1-p)^{x_1-1} p (1-p)^{x_2-1} p \dots (1-p)^{x_n-1} p = p^n (1-p)^{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n}$$

taking log,

$$\ln L(p) = n \ln p + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n \right) \ln(1-p)$$

Differentiating and equating to zero, we get,

$$\frac{d[\ln L(p)]}{dp} = \frac{n}{p} - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n)}{(1-p)} = 0 \quad \text{THEREFORE,}$$

$$p = \frac{n}{(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)} \quad \text{So, the maximum likelihood estimator of } P \text{ is:}$$

$$P = \frac{n}{(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i)} = \frac{1}{\bar{X}}$$

MLE BERNOLLI: Since  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  are iid random variables, the joint

distribution is

$$L(p; x) \approx f(x; p) = \prod f(x_i; p) = \prod p^x (1-p)^{1-x}$$

Differentiating the log of  $L(p; x)$  with respect to  $p$  and setting the derivative to zero shows that this function achieves a

maximum at

$$p^{\wedge} = (1/n) \sum x_i$$

MLE binomial: Suppose that  $X$  is an observation from a binomial

distribution,  $X \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$ , where  $n$  is known and  $p$  is to be estimated. The

likelihood function is:

$$L(p; x) = n! / (x! (n-x)!) \cdot p^x (1-p)^{n-x}$$

which, except for the factor  $n! / (x! (n-x)!) \cdot$  is identical to the likelihood from  $n$  independent bernoulli trials with  $p = (1/n) \sum$

$X_i$ . But since likelihood is regarded as a function only of parameter  $p$  the

factor is just a fixed constant and does not affect the MLE. Therefore,

$$p = x/n$$