# **Assignment-1**

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#### **Question-1**

We need to find the maximum likelihood function for the gamma distribution. The following is the calculation for the same

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Ans-1
a. Given Xi & Gamma(A=2, 7=5)
to find: log manunum dikely hood function
$f(x) = \frac{\lambda^{x}}{\tau(x)} x^{x-1} e^{-\lambda x}$
for calculating the likelyhood for and would take product of f(x) & i from 1 n
$L(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(n) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\lambda^{r}}{T_{i}(r)} \chi^{r-1} e^{-\lambda n}$
for calculating the log likelyhood fin
we awould take natural log on hoth
Dide
2 2 2 2 -1 -276
$ln(L(0)) = ln \int_{i=1}^{\infty} f(n) b = ln \int_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial L(x)} dx^{2-1} e^{-CT}$
= $\alpha \gamma \ln(\gamma) - \lambda \epsilon \alpha_i - \ln(\tau(\gamma)^n) + (\tau - 1)(\epsilon \alpha_i)$
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}$
ln (L(0)) = nyln(2) -2 Ex: + (x-1) & ln(ni) -nln(zi)

The derived formula has been coded using R as follows

```
# Question-1 Part A
maxLikelyhoodFunction.gamma <- function(params) {
   return (-1*n*params[1]*log(params[2]) + n*lgamma(params[1]) + sum(data)*params[2] - (params[1]-1)*sum(log(data)))
}</pre>
```

The function **maxLikelyhoodFunction.gamma** returns the log of maximum likelihood function as derived in the above derivation.

In part B of question 1 we need to generate a 1000 random sample of gamma distribution. The following are the generated data points and the code for generating the data

```
n <- 1000
r <- 5
lambda <- 2
data <- round(rgamma(n,shape = r,rate = lambda),2)
print(data)</pre>
```

The next step is to calculate the MLE of the distribution using the method of moments and using the random values

To calculate the output the following code snippet has been used

```
# Question-1 Part B
#Computing using method of moments
# moment alpha of gamma data is mean square/variance
momentAlpha <- mean(data)^2/var(data)
# moment beta of gamma data is mean/variance
momentBeta <- mean(data)/var(data)
output <- nlm(maxLikelyhoodFunction.gamma,c(momentAlpha,momentBeta),hessian = T)
print(output)
#Computing using random initial value-1
output2 <- nlm(maxLikelyhoodFunction.gamma,c(8,0.8),hessian = T)
print(output2)
#Computing using random initial value-3
output3 <- nlm(maxLikelyhoodFunction.gamma,c(3,3),hessian = T)
print(output3)</pre>
```

The output for the MLE for unknown parameters are:

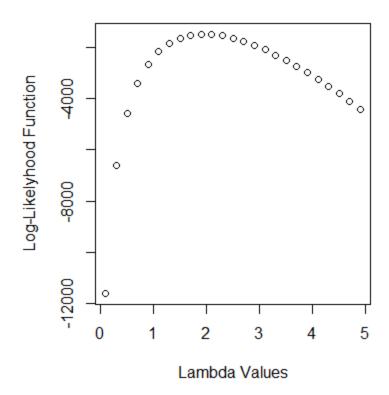
```
$estimate
[1] 4.958907 1.941341
```

In the third part we need to generate different values of lambda and plot the graph of Log-MLE against the various values of lambda

The plot obtained is as follows:

```
# Question-1 Part C
lambdaVals = seq(0.1,5,by = 0.2)
mleOutput <- list()
i = 1
for (|Va| in | lambdaVals) {
  output = -1*maxLikelyhoodFunction.gamma(c(5,|Va|))
  mleOutput[i] <- output
  i <- i +1
}
plot(|lambdaVals,mleOutput,x|ab = "Lambda Values",y|ab = "Log-Likelyhood Function", main = "Log Likelyhood vs lamda values")</pre>
```

### Log Likelyhood vs lamda values



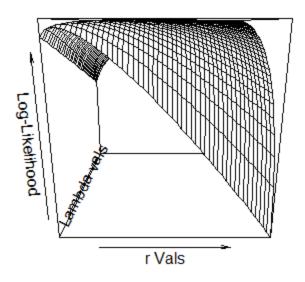
In the last part we have to repeat the same with different values of r and lambda.

```
# Question-1 Part D
rVals = seq(0.1, 10, by=0.2)
lambdaVals = seq(0.1,4,by = 0.1)

maxLikelyhoodFunction.gammaNew <- function(alpha,beta) {
   tmp <- -1*n*alpha*log(beta) + n*lgamma(alpha) + sum(data)*beta - (alpha-1)*sum(log(data))
   return (tmp)

}
mleOutput2 = -1*outer(rVals,lambdaVals,maxLikelyhoodFunction.gammaNew)
print(mleOutput2)
persp(rVals,lambdaVals,mleOutput2)</pre>
```

### Log Likelyhood vs r and lambda



#### **Question-2**

In the first part of the question we have to first take the csv as an input and find the mean and the variance of the data. This is done as follows

```
data = unlist((read.csv(file = "C:\\Users\\Keshav Gambhir\\Desktop\\Assignment-1
dataMean = mean(data)
dataVar = var(data)
n = 1000
SI\\data_Q2.csv"))['x'])
```

```
mle.norm<-function(params)
{
    loglikelihood.norm <- ((n/2)*log(2*pi*params[2])) - (-1/(2*params[2]))*(sum(data^2) + 2*params[1]*sum(data) - n*(params[1]^2))
    return (-1*loglikelihood.norm)|
}

output <- nlm(mle.norm,c(dataMean,dataVar),hessian = T)
output</pre>
```

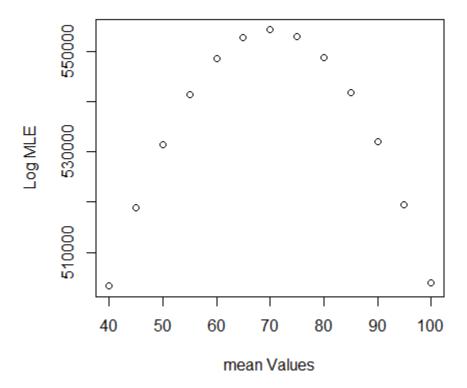
The output estimator for mean and variance is:70.10977 and 61930.00757

```
$estimate
[1] 70.11377 61930.00757
```

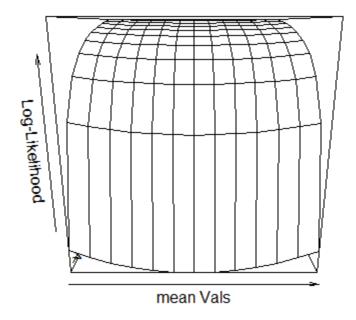
In the second part of the question we have to show that the maxima of the graph of likelihood function is attained at above estimate.

So plotting the graph between various mean values and the log MLEs we can clearly see the max is around 71

#### Log MLE vs mean values



# Log Likelyhood vs mu and sigma square



Derivation of the Log MLE of the normal distribution

Given: Ri ( M ( M, 162)

to find L(0)

to find log of L(0) we take natural log on both sides

ln(L(0)) = ln(II 1 e-1/2 (n-H)2)

= 
$$log_e\left(\frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}\right) + log_e\left(\frac{1}{L}\left(\frac{m_1-H}{\sigma}\right)^{\frac{1}{L}}\right) + log_e\left(\frac{1}{L}\left(\frac{m_2-H}{\sigma}\right)^{\frac{1}{L}}\right) + log_e\left(\frac{1}{L}\left(\frac{m_2-H}{\sigma}\right)^{\frac{1}{L}}\right)$$