

Exponencial

$$p(x|\theta) = \frac{1}{\mu} e^{-\frac{x}{\mu}}$$

$$L(\theta) = p(x_1, \dots, x_N | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\mu} e^{-\frac{x_i}{\mu}}$$

$$L(\theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right)^N e^{-\frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i}$$

$$l(\theta) = +N \log\left(\frac{1}{\mu}\right) - \frac{1}{\mu} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad N\mu - \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = 0 \quad (\Rightarrow) \quad \mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{N}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}}$$

Normal

$$p(x|\theta) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$L(\theta) = p(x_1, \dots, x_N|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i|\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{\frac{-(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\log\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\right) - \frac{(x_i-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right] = -\frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i-\mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \cdot (-2) \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N x_i = N\mu$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{N}{2} \frac{2\pi}{\pi\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma^3} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow N\sigma^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}}$$

Rayleigh

$$p(x|\theta) = \frac{x}{\theta^2} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2\theta^2}\right)}$$

$$L(\theta) = p(x_1, \dots, x_N | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^N p(x_i | \theta) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{x_i}{\theta^2} e^{\left(\frac{-x_i^2}{2\theta^2}\right)}$$

$$l(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\log(x_i) - \log(\theta^2) - \frac{x_i^2}{2\theta^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow 0 - \frac{2N}{\theta} + \frac{2}{2\theta^3} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2$$

$$\boxed{\hat{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2}}$$