

Xiang XU HW-MLE

# 1. Butterfly Mark

①  $n=43$  to have 5

$$\hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{5}{43}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \hat{\theta}_{MLE} = \frac{3}{58}$$

2.  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim U(0, \theta)$

$$\ell(\theta|x) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta} = \theta^{-n}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\theta|x)}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} < 0$$

thus  $\ell(\theta|x) = \theta^{-n}$  is a  $\downarrow$  function for  $\theta \geq x_n$

thus  $\arg \max \{\ell(\theta|x)\} = x_n, \hat{\theta} = x_n$

3.  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

MLE, 0.95 quantile, one-tail

$$MLE: \mu + 1.64\sigma$$

4.  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$MLE = P(X > 2) = P(Z > \frac{2-\mu}{\sigma}) \\ = 1 - \Phi(\frac{2-\mu}{\sigma})$$

5. Cauchy ( $\theta$ )

$$f(x; \theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+(x-\theta)^2}$$

$$\ell(\theta|x) = -n \log \pi - \sum \log(1+(x_i-\theta)^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\theta|x)}{\partial \theta} = 0, \text{ using R: } \hat{\theta} = 0.40$$

6.  $\begin{cases} 20 \text{ obs}^o: \bar{x}_{20} = 6 \\ 21 \text{st obs}^o: x_{21} > 15 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{1}{\mu^{20}} e^{-\frac{120}{\mu}} e^{-\frac{15}{\mu}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu^{20}} \exp(-\frac{135}{\mu})$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{135}{20} = 6.75$$

7.  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim Po(\lambda)$

$$f(x|\lambda) = \frac{e^{-n\lambda} \lambda^{\sum x_i}}{x_1! \dots x_n!}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln f}{\partial \lambda} = -n + \frac{\sum x_i}{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\lambda} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$sd = \sqrt{\lambda} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i}{n}}$$

8.  $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \exp(\beta)$

in exp dist<sup>o</sup> median =  $\beta^{-1} \ln 2$

$$\ell(\beta|x) = -n \ln(\beta) - \frac{1}{\beta} \sum x_i$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \beta} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

$$\hat{\text{median}} = \ln 2 \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i}{n}}$$