极大似然估计:参数估计的方法之一 已知样本X满足某种概率分布, 未知 θ 怎么求:可微,求导数(多个,求偏导)

 $L(\theta) = L(x_0, x_1, x_2, ..., x_n | \theta) \xrightarrow{\not = x \not = x_0} P(x_0 | \theta) * P(x_1 | \theta) * ... P(x_n | \theta) = \prod^n P(x_i | \theta) \xrightarrow{N \not = x_0} P(x_i | \theta) \xrightarrow{N \not = x_$

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y=g(x),g是连续函数 x离散,分布 $P(x=x_i)=p_i \Rightarrow E(y)=E(g(x))=求和[0-n]g(x_i)p_i$

$\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmax}(L(\theta))$

样本X[x_i]已知, 求θ使得样本X出 现的P最大(找θ使得L(θ)最大)

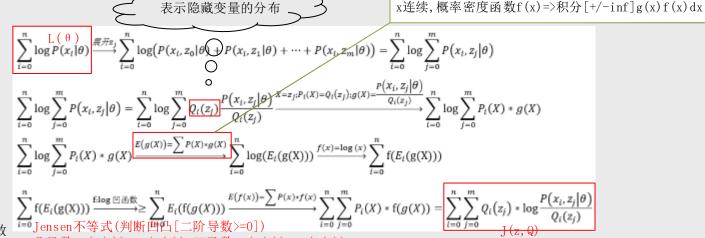
问题:如果存在多个分布 不知道 $X[x_i]$ 属于哪个分布的 不知道每个分布的 θ

求解:1>xi属于哪个分布 2>每个分布的 θ

关系:1与2互相依赖 解法:先随便哪一个记F初始化值记FV, 另外一个记B根据FV计算得出BV, 然后F 根据BV在计算出FV,循环往复,直到收敛

问题: $L(\theta)>=J(z,Q)$ 下界,通过不断提 高下界求最大的L(θ)

解法:固定 θ ,调整Q=>J(z,Q)上升至 $L(\theta)$;固定Q,调整 $\theta \Rightarrow J(z,Q)$ 下界达到 最大;建立下界,最大化下界,依次往复 求解:如何求θ使J(z,Q)下界等于L(θ)为何一定会收敛



使J(z,Q)下界等于L(θ)

等式何时成立:x是常数

Jensen不等式等号成立,就是随机变量g(X)变成constant

凸函数:E(f(x)) >= f(E(x)) + 四函数:E(f(x)) <= f(E(x))

$$g(X) = \frac{P(x_i, z_j | \theta)}{Q_i(z_j)} \xrightarrow{\text{lensen } \Lambda \ni \exists j \in \mathbb{Z}_{0}} g(X) = C \xrightarrow{\beta \not \boxtimes \beta z_j \not \times \overline{n}} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{i=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{i=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{i=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{i=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m Q_i(z_j)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta) = C \xrightarrow{\sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i, z_j | \theta)} \sum_{j=1}^m P(x_i,$$

-验证上面步骤是否有效(结果是否收敛)-

证明极大似然估计是单调递增的,那么最终会得到最大的极大似然估计 https://blog.csdn.net/pipisorry/article/details/42550815