المحاضرة ( 4 )

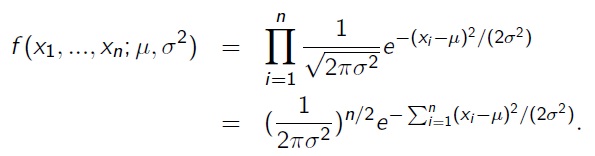
**Maximum Likelihood Estimation**

Definition : Let X1; :::;Xn have a joint pmf or pdf f (x1; :::; xn; f1; :::; fm) (1) where the parameters \_1; :::; \_m have unknown values. When x1; :::; xn are observed samples values and (1)is regarded as a function of f1; :::; fm, it is called the likelihood function. L(f1; :::; fm) = f (x1; :::; xn; f1; :::; fm)

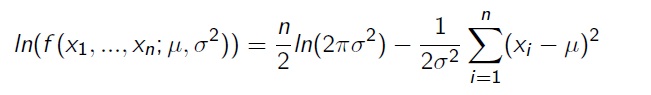
The maximum likelihood estimates (mle's) f1; ::: fm are those values of the i 's that maximize the likelihood function, so that

L(f1; :::; fm) = L(f1; :::; fm)

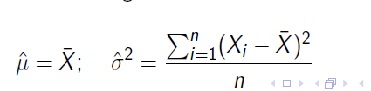
**Example:** Let X1; :::Xn be a random sample from the normal distribution.

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The natural logarithm of the likelihood function is

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To find the maximizing values of µ and 3.jpg , we must take the partial derivatives of ln(f ) with respect to µ and 3.jpg equate them to zero, and solve the resulting two equations. Omitting the details, the resulting mle’s are



**The Method of Moments**

The basic idea of this method is to equate certain sample characteristics, such as the mean, to the corresponding population expected values. Then solving these equations for unknown parameter values yields the estimators.

Definition: Let X1; :::;Xn be a random sample from a pmf or pdf f (x). For k = 1; 2; 3; :::; the kth population moment, or kth moment of the distribution f (x), is E(Xk ). The kth sample moment is

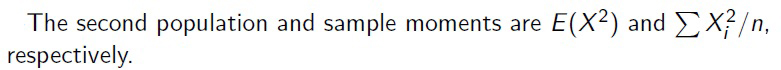
5.jpg

Thus the \_rst population moment is E(X) = µ, and the first sample

moment is

**6.jpg**

**7.jpg**

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The population moments will be functions of any unknown parameters 01; :::; 0m.

**Example :**

