

- Mål: “Gjette” den riktig verdi for den ukjent parameter θ i fordeling $f(x; \theta)$
 - μ og σ^2 i $f(x; \mu, \sigma^2) = N(\mu, \sigma^2)$
 - μ i $f(x; \mu) = \text{Poisson}(\mu)$
 - ...
- Vi trekker et tilfeldig utvalg fra populasjonen; X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n (u.i.f.).
- En estimator gir et anslag for den ukjente parameteren og er en funksjon av stokastiske variabler, $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\theta}(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$.

- Hvilke egenskaper bør en god estimator ha?
 - Estimatoren bør være forventningsrett, dvs. $E(\hat{\theta}) = \theta$.
 - Estimatoren bør ha minst mulig varians, $Var(\hat{\theta})$, og variansen bør avta når antall observasjoner, n , øker.
- Hvordan kan vi finne estimatorer?
 - ved intuisjon
 - ved matematisk metode.
- Sannsynlighetsmaksimeringsestimatoren (SME) finner det anslaget som gjør at de observasjonene vi har gjort (utvalget) har maksimal rimelighet!

Rimelighets funksjon

$$f(x; \mu) = \frac{\mu^x}{x!} e^{-\mu}$$

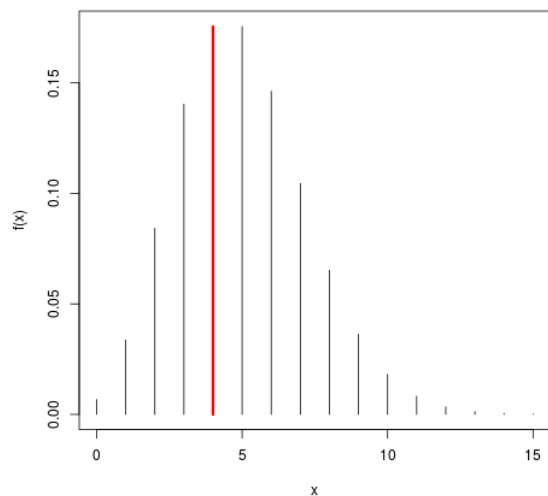


Figure 1: Sannsynlighetsfordeling $f(x; \mu = 5)$

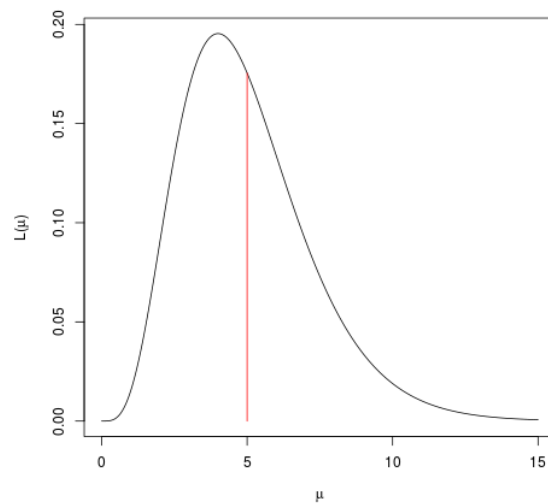
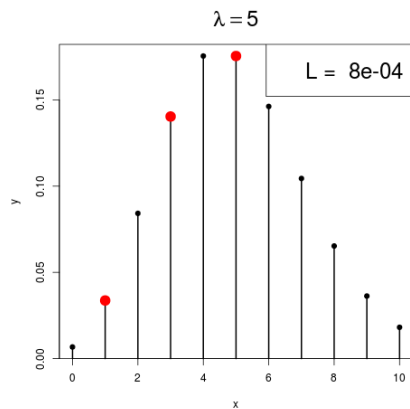
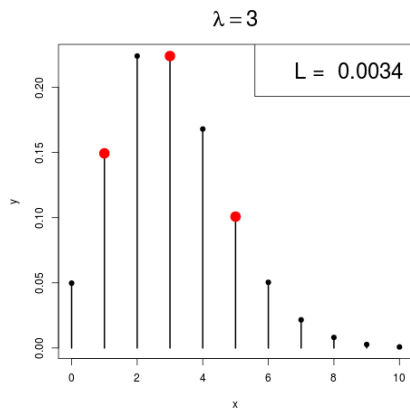
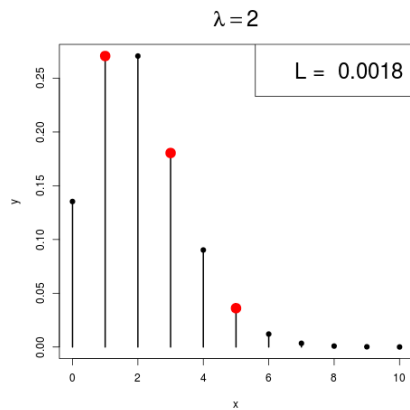
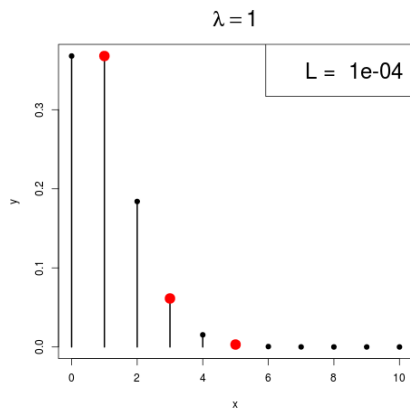


Figure 2: Rimelighets funksjon $L(x = 4; \mu)$

Poisson populasjon

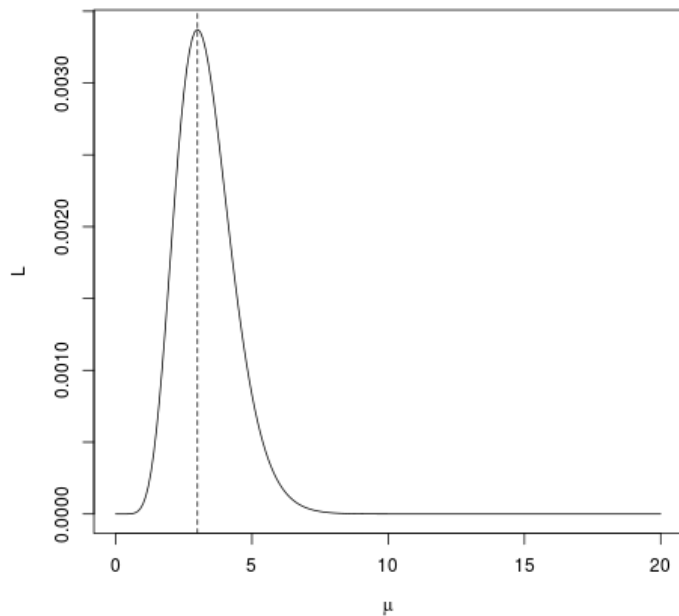
Observasjoner: $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 5$



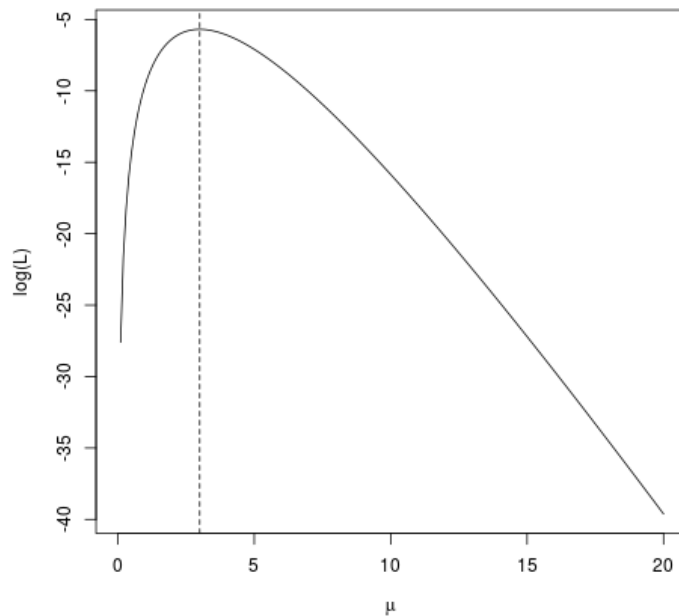
Poisson populasjon

Rimelighet funksjon for $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 3$, $x_3 = 5$

Likelihood

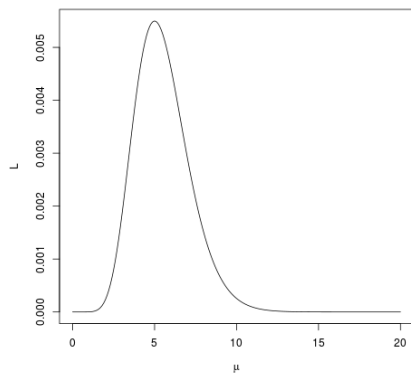


Log Likelihood

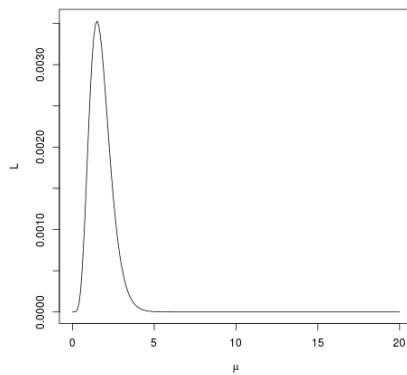


Rimelighet funksjon for Poisson Populasjon

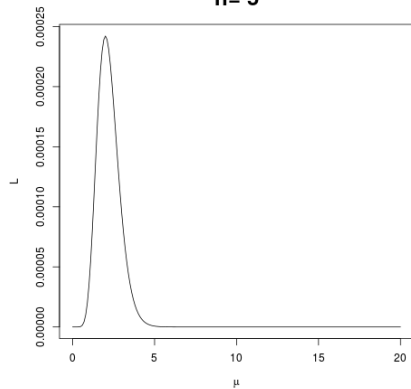
n= 2



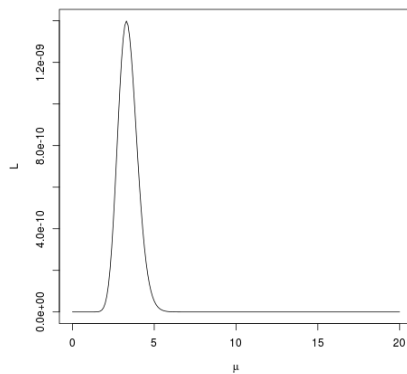
n= 4



n= 5

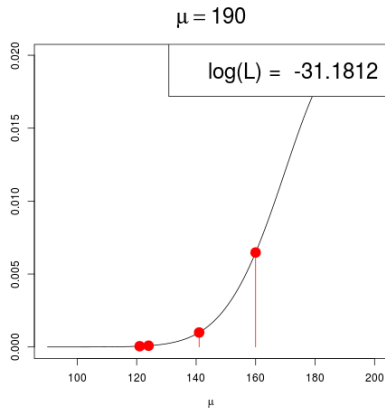
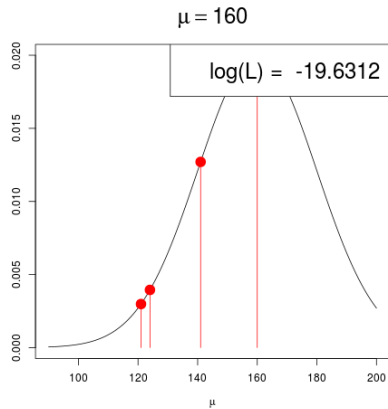
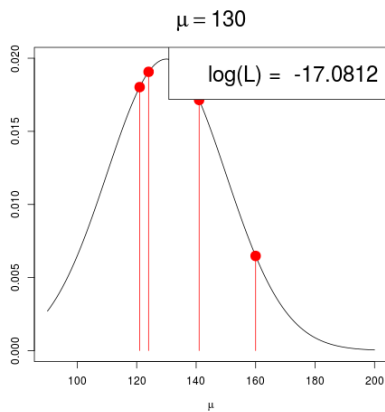
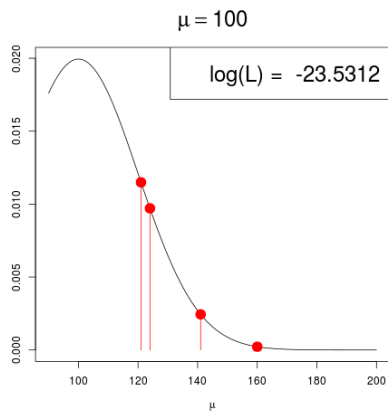


n= 10



Normal populasjon med kjent varians

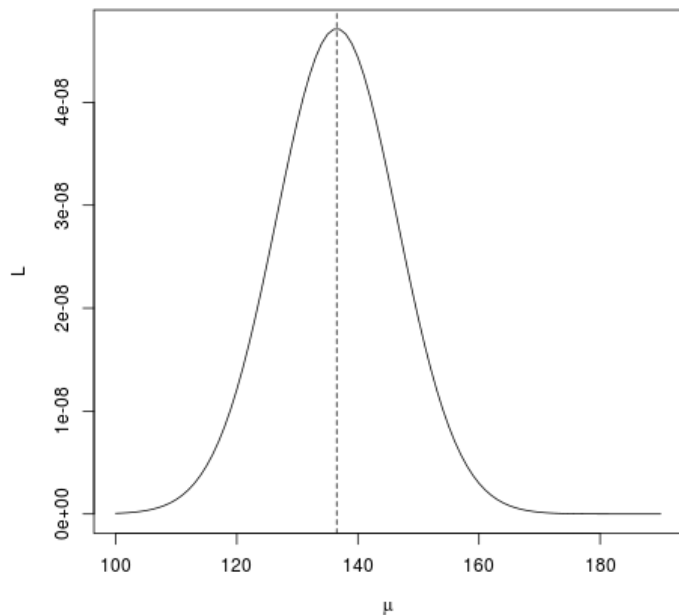
Observasjoner: (124, 141, 160, 121)



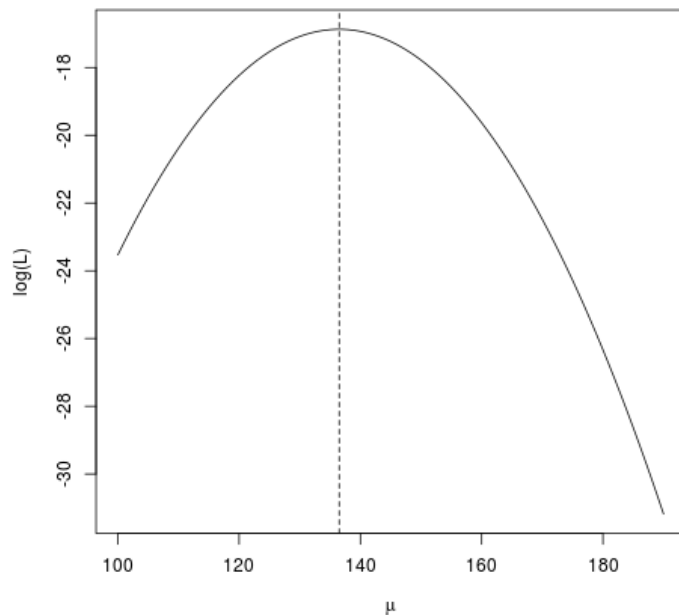
Normal populasjon med kjent varians

Rimelighet funksjon for obs. (124, 141, 160, 121)

Likelihood



Log Likelihood



Rimelighet funksjon for Normal Populasjon med kjent varians

