

## Sannsynlighetsmaksimering

Anta at  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  er et tilfeldig utvalg fra eksponentialfordeling med tetthet

$$f_x(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, \quad x > 0$$

(1)

- Finn SMĒen  $\hat{\lambda}$  av  $\lambda$ . Er  $\hat{\lambda}$  forventningsrett?

Likelihoodfunksjonen (sannsynlighetsfunksjonen)

$$L(\lambda) = f_{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n f_{X_i}(x_i)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i}$$

$$= \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

Log-likelihoodet blir

$$l(\lambda) = \ln L(\lambda) = n \ln \lambda - \lambda \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

Denne har sitt maksimum da

$$\frac{dl}{d\lambda} = 0$$

$$\frac{n}{\lambda} - \sum x_i = 0$$

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

SMĒ av  $\lambda$  er dermed

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{n}{\sum X_i}$$

Er  $\hat{\lambda}$  forventningsrett. Siden  $Y = \sum X_i \sim \text{Gamma}(n, \lambda)$  er

$$E(\hat{\lambda}) = E\left(\frac{n}{\sum X_i}\right) = E\left(\frac{n}{Y}\right) = E\left(\frac{n}{g(Y)}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{\infty} g(y) f_Y(y) dy \\
&= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{n}{y} \frac{\lambda^n}{\Gamma(n)} y^{n-1} e^{-\lambda y} dy \\
&= \frac{n\lambda\Gamma(n-1)}{\Gamma(n)} \int_0^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{\lambda^{n-1}}{\Gamma(n-1)} y^{(n-1)-1} e^{-\lambda y} dy}_{\substack{\text{tetthet } f_1 \\ \text{Gamma}(n-1, \lambda)}} dy \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)! = (n-1)(n-2)! = (n-1)\Gamma(n-1)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(n-1)}{\Gamma(n)} = \frac{1}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{n}{n-1} \lambda \neq \lambda$$

m.a.o. er  $\hat{\lambda}$  ikke forventningsrett. Dermed har den (bias-) korrigerende estimatoren

$$\lambda^* = \frac{n-1}{n} \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{\sum x_i} = \frac{n-1}{\sum x_i}$$

forventning

$$E(\lambda^*) = \frac{n-1}{n} E(\hat{\lambda}) = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n-1} \lambda = \lambda$$

- Hva om vi i stedet bruker parameteriseringen

$$f_X(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-x/\beta} \quad (2)$$

Sammenheng mellom  $\lambda$  og  $\beta$  i parameteriseringene (1) og (2) er da at

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\beta} \Leftrightarrow \beta = h(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

Hva blir SME av  $\beta$  og er SME av  $\beta$  forventningsrett?

Likelihood

$$L(\beta) = \dots = \frac{1}{\beta^n} e^{-\frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

Log-likelihood

$$l(\beta) = -n \ln \beta - \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

I maksimum er

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

$$-\frac{n}{\beta} + \frac{1}{\beta^2} \sum x_i = 0$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sum x_i}{n}$$

d.v.s. SME av  $\beta$  er

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum X_i}{n} = h(\hat{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{\hat{\lambda}} = \frac{1}{n/\sum x_i}$$

Vi blir  $\hat{\beta}$  (i motsetning til  $\hat{\lambda}$ ) forventningsrett siden

$$E(\hat{\beta}) = E\left(\frac{\sum x_i}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum E x_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \beta$$

Siden  $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\hat{\beta}}$  er en konveks funksjon av  $\hat{\beta}$  blir

$$E(\hat{\lambda}) = E\left(\frac{1}{\hat{\beta}}\right) > \frac{1}{E\hat{\beta}} = \frac{1}{\beta} = \lambda$$

(slik funksjonal invarians til SME gjelder generelt)

Fra forelesning (16. mars)

Gammafordeling

$$f_Y(y) = \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} y^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{y}{\beta}}, \quad y \geq 0$$

$$E(Y) = \alpha\beta$$

Kji-kvadratfordeling  $\chi^2$  frihetsgrader  
spesialtilfelle  $\alpha = \frac{\nu}{2}$ ,  $\beta = 2$

$$E(\chi_\nu^2) = \nu$$

# Teorem

Dersom  $Y \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$  er  $W = \frac{2Y}{\beta} \sim \text{Kji-kvadrat}(2\alpha)$

Bevis

$$f_W(w) = f_Y(y(w)) \left| \frac{dy}{dw} \right|, \quad y = \frac{\beta w}{2}, \quad \frac{dy}{dw} = \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\beta^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha)} \left( \frac{\beta w}{2} \right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\left(\frac{\beta w}{2}\right)/\beta} \cdot \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha) 2^\alpha} w^{\alpha-1} e^{-\frac{w}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(\nu/2) 2^{\nu/2}} w^{\frac{\nu}{2}-1} e^{-\frac{w}{2}}$$

d.v.s. kji-kvadrat med  $\nu = 2\alpha$  frihetsgrader.

- Konfidensintervall for  $\beta$  (fortsettelse av eksempel)

$$\text{SME av } \beta \text{ var } \hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} = \frac{Y}{n}$$

hvor  $Y \sim \text{Gamma}(n, \beta)$ . Her at

$$\frac{2Y}{\beta} = \frac{2\sum X_i}{\beta} = \frac{2n \sum X_i}{\beta n} = \frac{2n \hat{\beta}}{\beta} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{2Y}{\beta}} \right\} \text{pivotalt størrelse}$$

er kji-kvadrat med  $\nu = 2n$  frihetsgrader og

$$P\left( \chi_{1-\alpha/2, 2n}^2 < \frac{2n \hat{\beta}}{\beta} < \chi_{\alpha/2, 2n}^2 \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left( \frac{1}{\chi_{1-\alpha/2, 2n}^2} > \frac{\beta}{2n \hat{\beta}} > \frac{1}{\chi_{\alpha/2, 2n}^2} \right) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\frac{2n\hat{\beta}}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, 2n}} > \beta > \frac{2n\hat{\beta}}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, 2n}}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

slik at  $(\hat{\beta}_L, \hat{\beta}_U)$

$$= \left(\frac{2n\hat{\beta}}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, 2n}}, \frac{2n\hat{\beta}}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, 2n}}\right)$$

er et  $(1-\alpha)$ -konfidensintervall for  $\beta$ .

- Konfidensintervall for  $\lambda = g(\beta) = \frac{1}{\beta} \therefore$

$$P(\hat{\beta}_L < \beta < \hat{\beta}_U) = 1 - \alpha$$

Når  $g$  er strengt avtagende blir

$$P(g(\hat{\beta}_U) < g(\beta) < g(\hat{\beta}_L)) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\frac{1}{\hat{\beta}_U} < \frac{1}{\beta} < \frac{1}{\hat{\beta}_L}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

d.v.s.  $(g(\hat{\beta}_U), g(\hat{\beta}_L))$

$$= \left(\frac{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2, 2n}}{2n}, \frac{\chi^2_{\alpha/2, 2n}}{2n}\right)$$

er et  $(1-\alpha)$ -konfidensintervall for  $\lambda$ .

## Eksempel 2: Genetikk.

Populasjon bestående av tre genotyper  
AA, Aa, aa med ukjente frekvenser

$$P_{AA} = p^2$$

$$P_{Aa} = 2p(1-p)$$

$$P_{aa} = (1-p)^2$$

Trekker utvalg på  $n=100$  individer og  
observerer  $X_{AA} = 2$ ,  $X_{Aa} = 16$ ,  $X_{aa} = 82$

av genotype AA, Aa, aa.

Finn  $\text{SME}$  av  $p$  ( $p = \text{Frekvens av genvarianten A i populasjonen}$ )

$$(X_{AA}, X_{Aa}, X_{aa}) \sim \text{Multinom}(n, p^2, 2p(1-p), (1-p)^2)$$

Dermed er likelihood funksjonen

$$L(p) = \frac{n!}{X_{AA}! X_{Aa}! X_{aa}!} (p^2)^{X_{AA}} (2p(1-p))^{X_{Aa}} ((1-p)^2)^{X_{aa}}$$
$$= C p^{\overbrace{2X_{AA} + X_{Aa}}^{X_A}} (1-p)^{\overbrace{X_{Aa} + 2X_{aa}}^{X_a}},$$

log-likelihoodet

$$l(p) = \ln C + X_A \ln p + X_a \ln(1-p)$$

I maksimum er

$$\frac{dl}{dp} = 0$$

$$\frac{X_A}{p} - \frac{X_a}{1-p} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X_A(1-p) - x_a p &= 0 \\
 \text{SME av } \hat{p} &= \frac{X_A}{2n} = \frac{2X_{AA} + X_{Aa}}{2X_{AA} + 2X_{Aa} + 2X_{aa}} = \frac{2X_{AA} + X_{Aa}}{2n} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 2 + 16}{2 \cdot 100} = \frac{20}{200} = 0.1.
 \end{aligned}$$

Konfidensintervall för  $p$ :  
 Vi inser att  $X_A \sim \text{bin}(2n, p)$

Dermed er

$$E(\hat{p}) = E\left(\frac{X_A}{2n}\right) = \frac{1}{2n} \cdot 2n \cdot p = p$$

og

$$\text{Var}(\hat{p}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{X_A}{2n}\right) = \frac{1}{4n^2} \text{Var}(X_A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n^2} 2n p(1-p)$$

$$= \frac{p(1-p)}{2n}$$

og

$$P\left(-z_{\alpha/2} < \underbrace{\frac{\hat{p} - p}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/(2n)}}}_{\approx N(0,1)} < z_{\alpha/2}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

$$P\left(\hat{p} - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/(2n)} < p < \hat{p} + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/(2n)}\right) \approx 1 - \alpha$$

slik at

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})/n} = 0.1 \pm 1.96 \\ = (0.058, 0.142)$$

er et  $(1-\alpha)^2$  konfidensintervall for  $\hat{p}$   
Konfidensintervall for  $P_{AA} = g(p) = p^2$  blir

$$(0.058^2, 0.142^2) \\ = (0.0034, 0.020)$$