

PROOF

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad E(XY) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f_{XY}(x, y) dx dy \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xy f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx \right) dy \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f_X(x) dx \right) dy \\
 &= E(X) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y f_Y(y) dy}_{E(Y)} \\
 &= E(X) E(Y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad X \text{ と } Y \text{ が独立} &\Rightarrow \text{Cov}(X, Y) = \frac{E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)}{E(X)E(Y)} = 0 \\
 &\Rightarrow \rho = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho = 0 &\Rightarrow f_{XY}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\left\{\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{\sigma_2^2}\right\}\right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_1} \exp\left\{-\frac{(x-\mu_1)^2}{2\sigma_1^2}\right\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_2} \exp\left\{-\frac{(y-\mu_2)^2}{2\sigma_2^2}\right\} \\
 &= f_X(x) f_Y(y)
 \end{aligned}$$

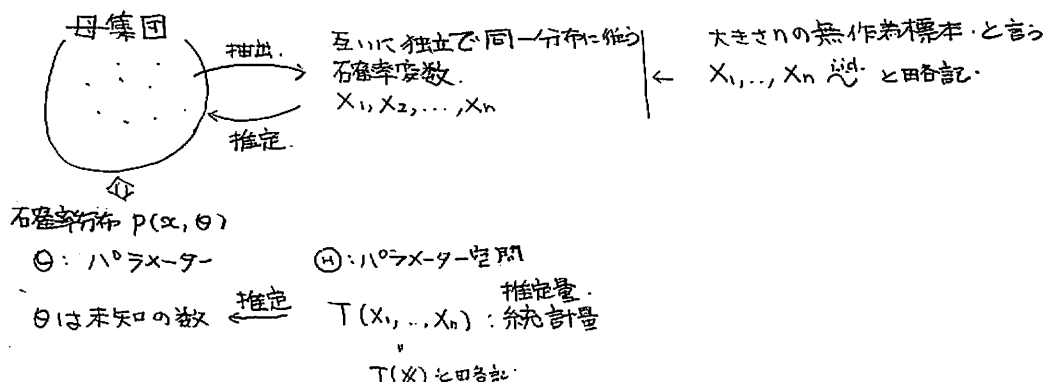
$$E\left(\prod_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^n E(X_i)$$

定理

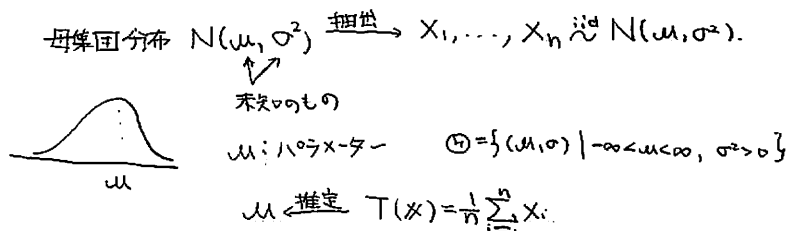
$$\begin{aligned}
 &E(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = E(X_1) + \dots + E(X_n) \\
 X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \text{ が互いに独立} &\Rightarrow E(X_1 X_2 \dots X_n) = E(X_1) E(X_2) \dots E(X_n) \\
 &E(g_1(X_1) g_2(X_2) \dots g_n(X_n)) = E(g_1(X_1)) \dots E(g_n(X_n)) \\
 &V(X_1 + \dots + X_n) = V(X_1) + \dots + V(X_n)
 \end{aligned}$$

統計量の確率分布

PT5



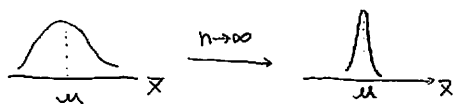
ex. 早大の学生の TOEIC の成績

∴ 統計量 $T(x)$ 自体が確率変数になっている。→ $T(x)$ の確率分布やその性質を言明する標本平均 $\bar{x}$ の期待値, 分散

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \overset{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} E(X_i) = \mu \quad V(X_i) = \sigma^2 \text{ とおく}$$

$$E(\bar{x}) = \mu$$

$$V(\bar{x}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$



省略する予定

$$E(\bar{x}) = E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n E(X_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mu = \mu$$

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

Date

No.

標本分散 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ の期待値, 分散

$$E(S^2) = \frac{n-1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$$V(S^2) = \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^3} \left(\mu_4 - \frac{n-3}{n-1} \sigma^4 \right)$$

$$\mu_4 = E[(X - \mu)^4]$$

P79

$T = T_1 + \dots + T_n$ (P79)

$$X \perp Y, f_{X,Y}(x,y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$$

$$U = X+Y \text{ の確率分布は } f_U(u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(u-x) dx$$

X, Y : 離散

$$f_U(u) = \sum_x f_X(x) f_Y(u-x)$$

PROOF:

$$P(U \leq u) = P(X+Y \leq u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{u-x} f_{X,Y}(x,y) dy \right\} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} x+y &= t \text{ であり} \\ y &= t-x \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^u f_{X,Y}(x, t-x) dt \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^u \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(t-x) dx \right) dt$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{d}{du} \int_{-\infty}^u h(t) dt = h(u)$$

$$\therefore f_U(u) = \frac{d}{du} P(U \leq u) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(u-x) dx$$

□

※ 実際には計算が大変なので別の方法が使われることも多い

P77

積率母関数

$$X, Y, U = X+Y \text{ の m.g.f. } g_X(\theta) = E\{\exp(\theta X)\}, g_Y(\theta) = E\{\exp(\theta Y)\}$$

$$g_U(\theta) = E\{\exp(\theta U)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_U(\theta) = E\{\exp\{\theta(X+Y)\}\} = g_X(\theta) g_Y(\theta)$$

さらに

$$X_i \text{ の m.g.f. } g_{X_i}(\theta) = E\{\exp(\theta X_i)\} \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

$$U = \sum X_i \text{ の m.g.f.}$$

$$\Rightarrow g_U(\theta) = E\{\exp\{\theta \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\}\} = g_{X_1}(\theta) \cdots g_{X_n}(\theta) = \prod_{i=1}^n g_{X_i}(\theta)$$

PROOF.

$$\begin{aligned}
g_U(\theta) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\theta u} f_U(u) du \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\theta u} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{X,Y}(x, u-x) dx du \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\theta u} f_{X,Y}(x, u-x) du \right) dx \quad u-x=y \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\theta(x+y)} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dy \right) dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\theta(x+y)} f_{X,Y}(x, y) dx dy \quad X \perp Y \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\theta x} e^{\theta y} f_X(x) f_Y(y) dx dy \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\theta x} f_X(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\theta y} f_Y(y) dy \\
&= g_X(\theta) g_Y(\theta).
\end{aligned}$$

一般的に $T(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ の m.g.f. は

$$g_T(\theta) = E^*[\exp(T(X)\theta)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp\{T(x)\theta\} f_X(x) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

← 要は T の確率分布を求める
必要がないことを表している

P78

定理

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$\bullet S = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(n\mu, n\sigma^2) \quad \leftarrow S \text{ の標本分布と言う}$$

$$\bullet \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}) \quad \leftarrow \bar{X} \text{ の "}$$

$$\bullet Y = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i X_i \sim N\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i\right)\mu, \left(\sum_{i=1}^n c_i^2\right)\sigma^2\right)$$

← $S = \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ が X_i と同じ分布型
にある時、再生性があると言う

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S = X_1 + X_2 \text{ の m.g.f. } g_S(\theta) &= E[\exp\{(X_1 + X_2)\theta\}] = g_{X_1}(\theta) g_{X_2}(\theta) \\
 &= \exp\left(\mu\theta + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\theta^2\right) \exp\left(\mu\theta + \frac{\sigma^2}{2}\theta^2\right) \\
 &= \exp\left\{(2\mu)\theta + \frac{(2\sigma^2)}{2}\theta^2\right\} \\
 &\quad \uparrow \\
 &N(2\mu, (2\sigma^2))
 \end{aligned}$$

P92 大数の(弱)法則

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ i.i.d. } E(X_i) = \mu, V(X_i) = \sigma^2 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$$

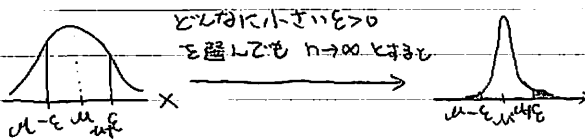
$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\text{for } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_X\{| \bar{X} - \mu | > \varepsilon\} = 0$$

$$\leftarrow \bar{X} \rightarrow \mu \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{or } \text{plim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{X} = \mu \quad \text{と書ける}$$

$$*1 \text{ for } \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_X\{| \bar{X} - \mu | \leq \varepsilon\} = 1 \text{ と同値.}$$

*2 $\bar{X}$ は μ の一致推定量と言う $\leftarrow$ 細かい話は後で言う

Markov の不等式

$$E(|X - \mu|^2) < \infty$$

$$P_X\{|X - \mu| \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{E(|X - \mu|^2)}{\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\text{PROOF: } P_X\{|X - \mu| \geq \varepsilon\} = \int_{|x - \mu| \geq \varepsilon} f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{|x - \mu| \geq \varepsilon} \varepsilon^2 f_X(x) dx$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{|x - \mu| \geq \varepsilon} |x - \mu|^2 f_X(x) dx$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x - \mu|^2 f_X(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} E[(X - \mu)^2]$$

大数の(弱)法則の証明

 $E(X) = \mu$, $V(X) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$ より Markov の定理より

$$P\{|X - \mu| > \varepsilon\} \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \underbrace{\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)}_{E[(X - \mu)^2]} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \square$$

中心極限定理 (Central Limit Theorem)

 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} E(X_i) = \mu, V(X_i) = \sigma^2$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P\left\{\frac{X - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \leq t\right\} = \Phi(t) \quad \text{for } \forall t.$$

$$\because \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}, \Phi(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \phi(x) dx$$

具体例はスライドで説明.

Proofの前にいくつか準備.

Taylor展開

• $f(x): \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ は区間 (a, b) において n 回微分可能• $x_0 \in (a, b)$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}(x-x_0)^{n-1} + R_n(x)$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n, \quad \xi \text{ は } x \text{ と } x_0 \text{ の間にある点.}$$

ex. $f(x) = (1+x)^5$ を $x=1$ の周りで Taylor 展開

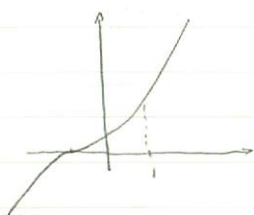
$$f(x) = 5(1+x)^4 \quad f'(1) = 5 \cdot 2^4 = 80$$

$$f''(x) = 5 \cdot 4(1+x)^3 \quad f''(1) = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 2^3 = 160$$

$$f'''(x) = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3(1+x)^2$$

$$f(x) = 32 + 80(x-1) + \frac{160}{2}(x-1)^2 + R_n(x)$$

$$R_n(x) = \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3(1+3)^2}{3!}(x-1)^3 = 10(1+3)^2(x-1)^3$$



$x=1$ の近くでの $f(x)$ を 2 次の多項式で近似

[高次の無限小] $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = o(g(x))$
 $\rightarrow 0) \rightarrow P8$

ex $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{x} = o\left(\frac{1}{\log x}\right)$

連続定理

$$X \sim f_X(x), X_n \sim f_{X_n}(x)$$

$$g_X(\theta) = E^X[\exp(\theta X)] : X \text{ の m.g.f.} \quad g_{X_n}(\theta) = E^{X_n}[\exp(\theta X_n)] : X_n \text{ の m.g.f.}$$

$$\exists g_{X_n}(\theta) \text{ for } |\theta| \leq \theta_0$$

$$\exists g_X(\theta) \text{ for } |\theta| \leq \theta_1 < \theta_0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_{X_n}(\theta) = g_X(\theta) \text{ for } \forall \theta \in [-\theta_1, \theta_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{X_n}(t) = F_X(t) \text{ for } F_X \text{ の全ての連続点}$$

Proof 羽鳥 (1974) 確率論の基礎 P251

← 複素関数論の知識が必要

口で言う

1x-3

$$F_{X_n}(x) \rightarrow F(x)$$



$$g_{X_n}(\theta) \rightarrow g_X(\theta)$$

PROOF. $Z_n = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)$ とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} g_{Z_n}(\theta) &= E\left[\exp\left(\theta \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)\right] \\ &= E\left[\exp\left\{\frac{\theta}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)\right\}\right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= E\left[\prod_{i=1}^n \exp\left\{\frac{\theta}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} (X_i - \mu)\right\}\right] \quad X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \text{ は互いに独立}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n E\left[\exp\left\{\frac{\theta}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} (X_i - \mu)\right\}\right]$$

$Y_i = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$ の m.g.f. $g_{Y_i}(z) = E[\exp\{z Y_i\}] = E[\exp\{z \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}\}]$ とおくと

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n g_{Y_i}\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

$$= \left(g_{Y_1}\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}\right)\right)^n \quad (\because g_{Y_1}(\theta) = \dots = g_{Y_n}(\theta))$$

$\therefore z = 0$ の回りに Taylor 展開すると

$$g_{Y_1}\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = g_{Y_1}(0) + \frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}} g'_{Y_1}(0) + \frac{\theta^2}{2n} g''_{Y_1}(0) + R_{Y_1}\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \quad \leftarrow R_{Y_1}\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{\theta^3}{6n^{3/2}} g^{(3)}_{Y_1}(\xi)$$

$$g'_{Y_1}(0) = \frac{d}{dz} E[\exp\{z Y_1\}] \Big|_{z=0} = E[Y_1] = E\left[\frac{X_1 - \mu}{\sigma}\right] = 0$$

$$g''_{Y_1}(0) = \frac{d^2}{dz^2} E[\exp\{z Y_1\}] \Big|_{z=0} = E[Y_1^2] = E\left[\left(\frac{X_1 - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right] = 1$$

$$= 1 + \frac{\theta^2}{2n} + o\left(\frac{\theta^2}{2n}\right)$$

$$\therefore g_{Z_n}(\theta) = \left\{1 + \frac{\theta^2}{2n} + o\left(\frac{\theta^2}{2n}\right)\right\}^n$$

$$\leftarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \square)^{\frac{1}{\square}} = e$$

$$= \left\{1 + \frac{\theta^2}{2n} + o\left(\frac{\theta^2}{2n}\right)\right\}^{\frac{\theta^2}{2n} + o\left(\frac{\theta^2}{2n}\right)} \cdot n \left(\frac{\theta^2}{2n} + o\left(\frac{\theta^2}{2n}\right)\right) \quad \begin{matrix} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f > 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n = g \end{matrix}$$

$$= \left\{1 + \square\right\}^{\frac{1}{\square}} \cdot \left(\frac{\theta^2}{2} + o\left(\frac{\theta^2}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$\rightarrow e^{\frac{\theta^2}{2}} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\stackrel{||}{g_Z(\theta)} \quad \text{Z の m.g.f.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{g_n \log f_n}{\log f_n g_n} = \frac{g \log f}{\log f g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n g_n = fg$$

なぜ $x=0$ の回りで展開するのか

($\odot$) $\frac{0}{n} \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) だから $\leftarrow$ 口で答える.

P97

法則収束 (Convergence in law).

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n, \dots$ X 確率変数

$F_1(x), \dots, F_n(x), \dots F(x)$ c.d.f.

X_n は X に法則収束 $\Leftrightarrow$ For $F(x)$ の任意の連続点 x ,
 $X_n \xrightarrow{d} X$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(x) = F(x)$

P96 の CLT は $Z \sim N(0, 1)$ とすると

$$\frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} \xrightarrow{d} Z \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{と書くことができる.}$$

この時 $\bar{X}$ は漸近的に $N(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})$ に従うと言う.

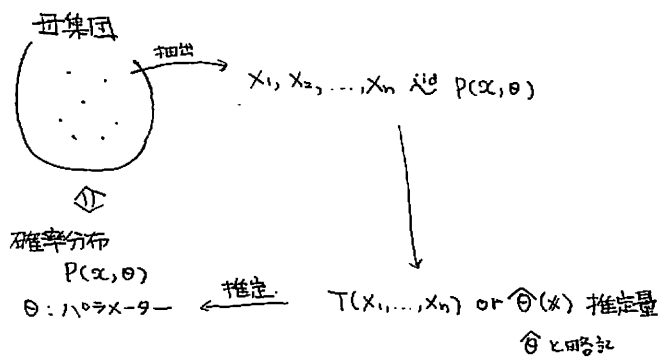
$$\begin{aligned} \text{ex. } P(68 < \bar{X} \leq 71) &= P\left(\frac{68 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{71 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) \\ &\approx \Phi\left(\frac{71 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{68 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leftarrow \Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \phi(t) dt.$$

確率を正規分布で近似できる.

点推定

(review) PT5



- 推定方法 -

Prob モーメント法 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim P(x, \theta)$ $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k)$

$$M'_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^1 \text{ とする.}$$

$$\leftarrow \text{ex. } M'_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \\ M'_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2$$

$$\begin{cases} E_{\theta}(X_1) = M'_1 \\ E_{\theta}(X_1^2) = M'_2 \\ \vdots \\ E_{\theta}(X_1^k) = M'_k \end{cases}$$

$$(*) \quad \leftarrow \text{以前、大数の法則で} \\ M'_1 = \bar{X} \xrightarrow{P} E_{\theta}(X_1)$$

$$M'_2 = \overline{X^2} \xrightarrow{P} E_{\theta}(X_1^2)$$

E かつ、実は $M'_k \xrightarrow{P} E_{\theta}(X_1^k)$ が成り立つ。

とき、(*) を満たす θ を $\hat{\theta} = (\hat{\theta}_1, \dots, \hat{\theta}_k)$ とする。

$\hat{\theta}$ を θ の モーメント推定量 と言う。

$\leftarrow \wedge$ (ハット) は推定量を表す。

ex1. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ $\theta = (\mu, \sigma^2)$ 未知のパラメータ

$$\bar{X} = E_{\theta}(X_1) = \mu$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 = E_{\theta}(X_1^2) = \mu^2 + \sigma^2$$

$$\mu = \bar{X}, \quad \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \mu^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - (\bar{X})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

ex2. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \sim B(10, p)$ $\theta = p$

$$\bar{X} = E_{\theta}(X_1) = 10p$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1}{10} \bar{X}$$

P106-最尤法 -

袋の中に 100 個の白球, 赤球が入っている.

赤 100p 個 白 100(1-p) 個

10 個の球を袋から 復元抽出で 取り出す

X : 赤球の個数.

$$X \sim B(10, p) \Leftrightarrow P(X=k) = {}_{10}C_k p^k (1-p)^{10-k} \quad (k=0, \dots, 10)$$

今, 3 個 赤球 だったとする

↑ 実現値と言う.

$$P(X=3) = {}_{10}C_3 p^3 (1-p)^7$$

p	$P(X=3)$
0.2	0.2012

⋮

0.3	0.2639
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0.5	0.1172
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$p=0.3$ の時, $P(X=3)$ は最も高い値をとる

ロで言う
← もし $p=0.5$ だったら
赤球はもてあそばさず.

$\hat{p}=0.3$ と推定 ← これを最尤推定量 (MLE) と言う.

$X=3$ となるためには
その確率が最も高く
よいといけない と言う考え方.

- 定式化 -

$$P_{\theta}(x_1, \dots, x_n, \theta) : X = (X_1, \dots, X_n) \text{ の p.d.f} \quad \theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)$$

① $X_1 = \tilde{x}_1, X_2 = \tilde{x}_2, \dots, X_n = \tilde{x}_n$ という値をとったとする.

② $L(\theta) = P_{\theta}(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, \theta)$ を最大にする θ を求める

↑
これを尤度関数と言う.

②' もしくは $\ell(\theta) = \log P_{\theta}(\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_n, \theta)$ を最大にする θ を求める

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_1} \ell(\theta) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_k} \ell(\theta) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{を解く.} \quad \leftarrow \text{尤度方程式と言う}$$

ex. $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{i.i.d.}}{\sim} N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$p(x; \theta) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} \right)^n \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \right\}$$

$$\ell(\theta) = \log p(x, \theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \log 2\pi \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \ell(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\mu = 0 \quad \underline{\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^2} \ell(\theta) = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$