

$(Z_i | \lambda \in \mathcal{B}) \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim} \text{Exponential}(\lambda)$

for  $\lambda > 0$  ( $i=1, \dots, n$ )  
in other words,  
HTT 2 problem 2 (p1) (206)

DD 0H  
①

$f_{Z_i}(z_i | \lambda \in \mathcal{B}) = p_{Z_i}(z_i | \lambda \in \mathcal{B})$

(206)  
 $= p(z_i | \lambda \in \mathcal{B}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\lambda} \exp(-\frac{z_i}{\lambda}) & \text{for } z_i > 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$

$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \exp(-\frac{z_i}{\lambda}) \cdot I(z_i > 0)$   
(marginal PDF) Mr. Fisher step II

② (joint PDF)  $p(z | \lambda \in \mathcal{B})$

$z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$   
 $\underline{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$   
 $= \prod_{i=1}^n p(z_i | \lambda \in \mathcal{B})$

⊛  $= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\lambda} \exp(-\frac{z_i}{\lambda}) I(z_i > 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{*} &= \frac{1}{\lambda^n} \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{\lambda}\right) \mathbb{I}(y_i > 0) \\
 &= \lambda^{-n} \exp\left(-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{\lambda}\right) \quad \left(\text{let's assume that all } y_i > 0\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

3] define likelihood function : & plot it

'ell'

$$\ell(\lambda | \mathcal{E} \mathcal{B}) \triangleq c \cdot p(\mathcal{Z} | \lambda \in \mathcal{B})$$

(for any  $c > 0$ )

$$= c \cdot \lambda^{-n} \exp\left(-\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{\lambda}\right)$$

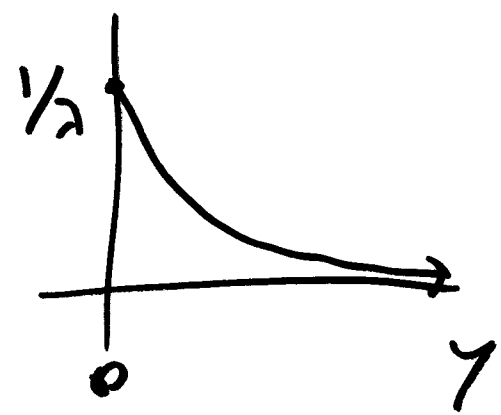
$$s \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$= c \cdot \lambda^{-n} \exp\left(-\frac{s}{\lambda}\right)$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$= c \cdot \lambda^{-n} \exp\left(-\frac{n\bar{y}}{\lambda}\right)$$

in TH1 problem 2(B)	$n = 14$	$s = 70612$ $\bar{y} = 5043.7$
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$$\frac{1}{\lambda} \exp\left(-\frac{y_i}{\lambda}\right)$$

④ Define log likelihood function & plot it

$$\ell(\lambda | \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{B}) = -n \log \lambda - \frac{n\bar{y}}{\lambda}$$

⑤ find MLE

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \ell(\lambda | \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{B}) =$$

⑥ find information & estimated

$\text{SE}(\hat{\lambda}_{MLE})$

$$= \frac{-n\lambda + n\bar{y}}{\lambda^2} = 0$$

$$\text{iff } \lambda = \hat{\lambda}_{MLE} = \bar{y}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} \ell(\lambda | \gamma \in \mathcal{B}) = -\frac{n}{\lambda} + \frac{n\bar{y}}{\lambda^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\lambda^2} \ell(\lambda | \gamma \in \mathcal{B}) = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left( -\frac{n}{\lambda} + \frac{n\bar{y}}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n}{\lambda^2} - \frac{2n\bar{y}}{\lambda^3} = \frac{n\lambda - 2n\bar{y}}{\lambda^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{I}(\hat{\lambda}_{MLE}) &= \left[ -\frac{d^2}{d\lambda^2} \ell(\lambda | \gamma \in \mathcal{B}) \right]_{\lambda = \hat{\lambda}_{MLE}} \\ &= -\frac{n\bar{y} - 2n\bar{y}}{\bar{y}^3} = \frac{n}{\bar{y}^2} = O_p(n) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{V}(\hat{\lambda}_{MLE}) = \left[ \hat{I}(\hat{\lambda}_{MLE}) \right]^{-1} = \frac{\bar{y}^2}{n}$$

$$SE(\hat{\lambda}_{MLE}) = \sqrt{V(\hat{\lambda}_{MLE})}$$

$$= \sqrt{[I(\hat{\lambda}_{MLE})]^{-1}} = \frac{\hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{n}} = 1348.0$$

sanity  
checks

①  $SE(\text{anything}) \geq 0 \checkmark$   
because  $\bar{y} > 0$  here

② in regular parametric problems,

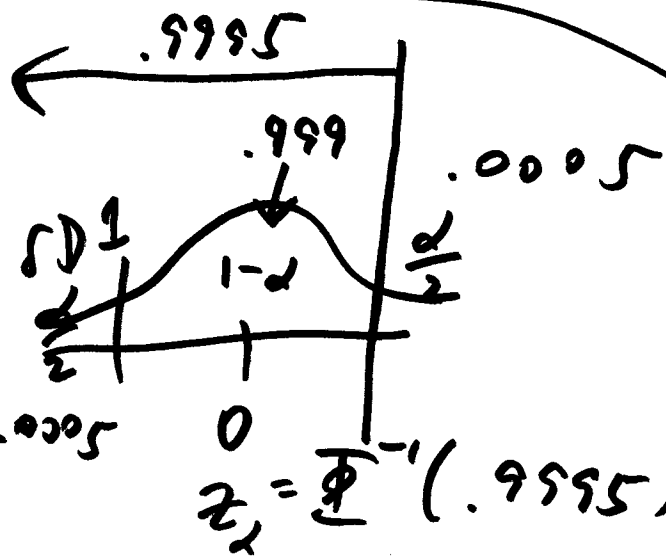
$$SE(\text{anything}) = O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \checkmark$$

large- $n$

7 99.9% CI for  $\lambda$ : ( $\alpha = .001$ )

$$\hat{\lambda}_{MLE} \pm z_{(1-\frac{\alpha}{2})} SE(\hat{\lambda}_{MLE})$$

99.9% CI for  $\lambda$ : (608.1, 9479.3) ⑥



as  $n \downarrow$  left endpoint  
can go negative

or  
with

$n=14$

as  $\alpha \downarrow 0$ , left endpoint can also  
go negative

CLT issue: is  
 $n=14$  large enough

so that  $\lambda_{MLE} \sim N(\lambda, \cdot)$  ②  
repeated  
samples