

امثلة على تقديرات الامكان الاعظم غير الوحيدة

1. المقدمة

$f(x, \theta)$ (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)
 $f(x, \theta)$ $\theta_{L_1} \hat{\theta}$ (MLE)
 $(\theta - \frac{1}{2}, \theta + \frac{1}{2})$
 [Hogg and Craig (1978, P(207)] [Bickel and Doksum (1977, P111)]

MLE'S
 MLE $f(x, \theta)$
 $\hat{\theta}$ 2
 (MLE) $f(x, \theta)$

MLE
 [Lehmann 1980] MLE'S

2. عدم وحدانية الـ MLE لاجل فئة في الكثافات

The Nonuniqueness of the MLE for Class of Densities.

R g
 0 g .1
 0 g .2
 y $h''(y) > 0$ $h = \log g$.3

$f(x, \theta) = g(x - \theta)$ (x_1, x_2)
 $\theta \in R$ $x \in R$
 $\bar{X} = (X_1 + X_2) / 2$ X_1, X_2 x_1, x_2
 $\Delta = (X_1 - X_2) / 2$
 $L(\theta / X) = g(X_1 - \theta) g(X_2 - \theta)$
 $= g(\bar{X} + \Delta - \theta) g(\bar{X} - \Delta - \theta)$
 $: K \geq 0$ 1
 $L(\bar{X} + K / X) = L(\bar{X} - K / X) = g(\Delta + K) g(\Delta - K) \dots (1)$
 \bar{X} $L(\hat{\theta} / X)$
 $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}$

$y(a, b)$ (a, b) 3 2 θ $\hat{\theta} = \bar{X}$ $\delta > 0$

$$h(y + \delta) - h(y) > h(y) - h(y - \delta)$$

$$\text{or } g(y + \delta) g(y - \delta) > |g(y)|^2 \dots (2)$$



$\delta > 0$ (1) (2) $\Delta \in (a, b)$ x_1, x_2

$L(\bar{X} \pm \delta / X) = g(\Delta + \delta) g(\Delta - \delta) > |g(\Delta)|^2 \setminus = L(\bar{X} / X)$

$\hat{\theta} \neq \bar{X}$, $\hat{\theta}$ is not unique

$\hat{\theta}$ $\hat{\theta}$
 (a, b) $|X_1 - X_2|/2$

$g(x)$ 2 1 g y $h''(y) \leq 0$ 3 L'
 g $X \rightarrow \mp \infty$
 2 1 g $h''(y) \leq 0$
 3 g
 1 g

MLE
 $g^2(y) \geq g(y + \delta) g(y - \delta) \dots (3)$
 $\delta \in R, y \in R$

(a Polya Frequency Function) $f(x, \theta) = g(X - \theta)$ g
 [Lehmann, (1959, P.115)] 2
 θ **MLE** $\delta \neq 0$ (3)

$\log g$ $\hat{\theta}$

3. الامثلة Examples

$h = \log g$ 2 θ **MLE** $\hat{\theta}$ $f(x, \theta) = g(X - \theta)$
 $.2$ $\bar{X} \pm \Delta$ x_1, x_2

(1)

$g(y) = [\Pi(1 + y^2)]^{-1}$

$h'''(y) = 2(y^2 - 1) / [(1 + y^2)^2]$
 $h''(y) > 0$

$|X_1 - X_2| > 2$ $\hat{\theta}$ $|y| > 1$



:

$$h'(y) = -2y(1+y^2)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{(\bar{X} + \Delta - \theta)}{[1 + (\bar{X} + \Delta - \theta)^2]} + \frac{(\bar{X} - \Delta - \theta)}{[1 + (\bar{X} - \Delta - \theta)^2]}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \log L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{2(\bar{X} - \theta)[(\bar{X} - \theta)^2 - \Delta^2 + 1]}{[1 + (\bar{X} + \Delta - \theta)^2][1 + (\bar{X} - \Delta - \theta)^2]}$$

:

$$\theta = \bar{X} \pm (\Delta^2 - 1)^{1/2}, \quad \theta = \bar{X}$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \bar{X} \pm (\Delta^2 - 1)^{1/2}$$

$$|\Delta| > 1$$

$$\hat{\theta} = \bar{X} \quad \text{if } |\Delta| \leq 1$$

[23 (b) on page 114 of Bickel and Doksum (1977)]

(1)

1

$\hat{\theta}$

$$g(y) = c(1+|y|)^{-\alpha}$$

$$c > 0, \quad \alpha > 1$$

$$h''(y) = \alpha(1+|y|)^{-2} > 0, \quad \forall y \neq 0$$

0

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

MLE

.1

MLE

4. غير الوحدانية لـ MLE لعينات ذات احجام اختيارية

Nonuniqueness of the MLE for samples of Arbitrary size

\bar{X}

x_1, x_2

2

$$. 2 \leq$$

MLE

I

$$[g(i), i \in I]$$

I

$$(a) \quad q(i) > 0 \text{ and } q(i) = q(-i) \text{ for all } i \in I ;$$

0

g (b)

$$N \geq 2$$

$$\eta = q(1)/q(0)$$

(c)

$$\eta q(N+1)q(N-1) > |q(N)|^2 \quad \dots (4)$$



$$q(2)=q(3)=\xi \eta q(0) \quad , \quad q(1)=\eta q(0)$$

(4) (b)

$N=2$

c

$$(4) \quad 0 < \xi < \eta < 1$$

$N=1 \quad N=0$

$$P_{\theta}(X_j=i)=q(i-\theta)$$

$$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$$

$$j=1, 2, \dots, n \quad , \quad i \in I \quad , \quad \theta \in I$$

X_1

θ

MLE

(b)

$\cdot X_j$

x_j

$\cdot n=1$

$\cdot m \geq 1$

$n = 2m + 1$

n

$n \geq 2$

$$X_j = a \quad , \quad X_{m+j} = a + 2N$$

$$X_{2m} = a + N \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$X_{2m+} = a + N$$

$$L(\theta / X) = [q(a - \theta) q(a + 2N - \theta)]^m \cdot q(a + N - \theta)$$

$$K \in I$$

$$L(a + N + K / X) = [q(N + K) q(N - K)]^m \cdot q(K)$$

(4) $\eta < 1$

a + N

L

$$L(a + N \pm 1 / X) = [q(N + 1) q(N - 1)]^m \cdot q(1)$$

$$= [q(N + 1) q(N - 1)]^m \cdot \eta q(0)$$

$$\geq [q(N + 1) q(N - 1)]^m \cdot \eta^m q(0)$$

$$> [q(N)]^{2m} \cdot q(0) = L(a + N / X)$$

MLE

$$\hat{\theta} \neq a + N$$

$\hat{\theta}$

$$X_1 = X_2 = \dots = X_m = a$$

$$X_{2m+1} = a + N, X_{m+1} = \dots = X_{2m} = a + 2N$$

$n = 2m$

η

(4)



Reference

1. Bickel Peter J. and Doksum, Kjell A. (1977) "Mathematical Statistical " san Francisco, Holden – Day.
2. Hogg, Robert V., and Craig Alan T. (1978) " Introduction to Mathematical Statistical " (4 th ed.) New York Macmillan.
3. Hogg Robert V., and Tanis, Elliot A. (1983) " Probability and Statistical Inference " (2 sd ed.) Macmillan Co. New York.
4. Lehmann, E. L. (1959) " Testing Statistical Hypotheses " New York, Jone Wiley.
5. Lehmann, E. L. (1980) "Efficient Likelihood Estimators " The American Statistician, 34, 233 – 235.
6. Mood, Alexander M. (1987) " Introduction to the Theory of Statistical " (3 rd ed.) Megraw Hill International Editions.