



# Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Introduction to Data Science Algorithms

Jordan Boyd-Graber and Michael Paul

SEPTEMBER 29, 2016

## Getting Started: Poisson

---

- Recall the density function

$$P(X = x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \quad (1)$$

- Taking the log makes math easier, doesn't change answer (monotonic)
- If we observe  $x_1 \dots x_N$ , then log likelihood is

## Getting Started: Poisson

---

- Recall the density function

$$P(X = x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \quad (1)$$

- Taking the log makes math easier, doesn't change answer (monotonic)
- If we observe  $x_1 \dots x_N$ , then log likelihood is

$$\ell \equiv \log \prod_i p(X = x_i) = \sum_i \log p(X = x_i) = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (2)$$

## Getting Started: Poisson

---

- Recall the density function

$$P(X = x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \quad (1)$$

- Taking the log makes math easier, doesn't change answer (monotonic)
- If we observe  $x_1 \dots x_N$ , then log likelihood is

$$\ell \equiv \log \prod_i p(X = x_i) = \sum_i \log p(X = x_i) = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (2)$$

## Getting Started: Poisson

---

- Recall the density function

$$P(X = x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \quad (1)$$

- Taking the log makes math easier, doesn't change answer (monotonic)
- If we observe  $x_1 \dots x_N$ , then log likelihood is

$$\ell \equiv \log \prod_i p(X = x_i) = \sum_i \log p(X = x_i) = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (2)$$

## Getting Started: Poisson

---

- Recall the density function

$$P(X = x) = \frac{\lambda^x e^{-\lambda}}{x!} \quad (1)$$

- Taking the log makes math easier, doesn't change answer (monotonic)
- If we observe  $x_1 \dots x_N$ , then log likelihood is

$$\ell \equiv \log \prod_i p(X = x_i) = \sum_i \log p(X = x_i) = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (2)$$

## Poisson MLE Parameter

---

$$\ell = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} + -N + 0 \quad (4)$$

## Poisson MLE Parameter

---

$$\ell = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} + -N + 0 \quad (4)$$



## Poisson MLE Parameter

---

$$\ell = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} + -N + 0 \quad (4)$$

## Poisson MLE Parameter

---

$$\ell = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} + -N + 0 \quad (4)$$

## Poisson MLE Parameter

---

$$\ell = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} + -N + 0 \quad (4)$$

Solve for  $\lambda$ :

$$0 = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} - N \quad (5)$$

$$N = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} \quad (6)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{N} \quad (7)$$

## Poisson MLE Parameter

---

$$\ell = (\log \lambda) \left( \sum_i x_i \right) - N\lambda - \sum_i \log x_i! \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} + -N + 0 \quad (4)$$

Solve for  $\lambda$ :

$$0 = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} - N \quad (5)$$

$$N = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\lambda} \quad (6)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{N} \quad (7)$$

Which makes sense!