

# Statistical methods – an introduction (SS 2016)

## LAST problem set (10)

### Problem 1 [2 points] *Exponential distribution: ML-estimator*

Calculate the ML-estimator for the life time  $\tau$  of an exponential distribution,  $f(t) = (1/\tau)\exp(-t/\tau)$ , given a set of  $N$  observed life times  $t_i$ .

### Problem 2 [2 points] *Lorentzian distribution*

As already discussed in problem set 6/2, a Lorentzian distribution (sometimes also called Breit-Wigner distribution) can be used, e.g., to describe the profile function of certain spectral lines. With respect to angular frequency  $\omega$ , it is defined as

$$\Phi(\omega)d\omega = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{1}{(\omega - \omega_0)^2 + (\frac{\Gamma}{2})^2} d\omega,$$

where  $\omega_0$  is the central=transition frequency and  $\Gamma$  the so-called ‘damping parameter’.

Construct the ML-estimator for the damping parameter,  $\Gamma$ , given a sample of  $N$  angular frequencies,  $\Delta\omega_i = \omega_i - \omega_0$ , drawn from this distribution. Derive only the (non-linear) equation that defines  $\hat{\Gamma}$ , since there is no analytic solution.

### Problem 3 [4 points] *Information and other expectation values*

- From some general arguments, it can be shown that  $E(d \ln L / d\lambda) = 0$  (see script, Eq. 7.10). Convince yourself about the validity of this relation, by *explicitly* calculating (i)  $E(d \ln L / d\mu)$  and (ii)  $E(d \ln L / d\sigma)$ , for the case of a normal distribution with expectation value  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$ .
- Calculate the information  $I(\sigma)$ , using (see script p. 186)

$$I(\sigma) = -E\left(\frac{d^2 \ln L}{d\sigma^2}\right),$$

for a normal distribution with standard deviation  $\sigma$ .

### Problem 4 [4 points] *Minimum variance bound*

Calculate the MVB for the estimator  $S(\sigma^2) = s'^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2$  given a Gaussian distribution. Show that this MVB is in agreement with the fact that  $Var(s'^2) = 0$  for  $N = 1$ .

Note: In problem 3b), you should have calculated  $I(\sigma)$ . Here, however, we are dealing with an estimator for  $\sigma^2$ !

Have fun, and much success!