

Estimation of binomial model

Model

$$f(y|p, N) = \binom{N}{y} p^y (1-p)^{N-y}$$

$y = 0, 1, 2 \dots N$, N integer, fixed.

Posterior

$$f(p|y(t)) = \prod_{i=1}^t \binom{N}{y_i} p^{S_t} (1-p)^{N\kappa_t - S_t}$$

Statistics update

$$S_t = S_{t-1} + y_t$$

$$\kappa_t = \kappa_{t-1} + 1$$

Point estimate

$$\hat{p}_t = \frac{S_t}{N\kappa_t} = \bar{y}$$

Derivation

Likelihood

$$\begin{aligned} L_t(p) &= \binom{N}{y_1} p^{y_1} (1-p)^{N-y_1} \binom{N}{y_2} p^{y_2} (1-p)^{N-y_2} \dots = \\ &= \binom{N}{y_1} \binom{N}{y_2} p^{y_1+y_2} (1-p)^{2N-(y_1+y_2)} \dots \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{const.} p^{S_t} (1-p)^{\kappa_t N - S_t}$$

where κ_t is the counter of data and $S_t = \sum_{i=1}^t y_i$ is the sum of samples.

Point estimate $\hat{p}_t = \arg \max_p L_t(o)$

$$\frac{d}{dp} L_t(p) = \text{const.} \frac{d}{dp} p^{S_t} (1-p)^{\kappa_t N - S_t} = 0$$

$$S_t p^{S_t-1} (1-p)^{\kappa_t N - S_t} - p^{S_t} (\kappa_t N - S_t) (1-p)^{\kappa_t N - S_t - 1} = 0$$

$$S_t - S_t p = p \kappa_t N - S_t p$$

$$\hat{p}_t = \frac{S_t}{\kappa_t N}$$

Generation

$$b = \text{binomial}(p, N-1)$$

$$x = \text{sum}(\text{cumsum}(b) < \text{randu}())$$

Program

```
// T15modBin.sce
// ESTIMATION OF BINOMIAL/BERNOULLI MODEL
// Experiments
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// - change parameters of the model
// -----
exec("ScIntro.sce",-1), mode(0)

p=.8; N=10;           // params of binomial distribution
nd=1000;             // dimensions of generated matrix

for t=1:nd
    x(t)=sampBin(p,N); // generation
end

S=80; ka=10;        // prior information
for t=1:nd
    S=S+x(t);
    ka=ka+1;
    pE(t)=S/(N*ka);
end

// Results
plot(pE)
plot([nd/2 nd],[p p],':r')
xlabel('time','fontsize',4,'fontname','times')
ylabel('estimates','fontsize',4,'fontname','times')

```

```
title('Time evolution of the estimated parameter','fontsize',5,'fontname','times')
legend('estimats','true value');

// Remark
// For Bernoulli distribution set  $N = 1$ .
```