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Using the Genetic Algorithm to Maximize the Likelihood Function of Normal Distribution

ABSTRACT

In this research, the genetic algorithm (GA) has been carried out. This application is considered to be a manufacturing treatment to find the value which maximizes the likelihood function . An algorithm has been proposed to find the values which maximize. The likelihood function for normal distribution. The application of this algorithm enables us to find out several solutions, including the value which is responsible for the maximization of the likelihood function and the number of the latter is equal to the times for generating the algorithm.

Introduction -1

2007/5/6 :

2007/2/1 :

(Point of Estimation)

(8) (Interval Estimation)

:

Methods of Estimation

:

(Method of maximum likelihood)	-1
(Method of minimum variance)	-2
(Method of Last squares)	-3
(Method of Moments)	-4
(10) (Method of minimum χ^2)	-5
(MLE)	

(Maximum likelihood function)

1922 (Fisher)

(Maximum likelihood function) (MLE)

(efficiency)

.(sufficiency)

.(2)

(likelihood function)

:

K

$$L = L (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k / \text{data}) \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

θ
(MLE)

$$L = (L (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_k / \text{data})) = \text{Log}_c(L) \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \text{Log}_c(L)}{\partial \theta_1} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \text{Log}_c(L)}{\partial \theta_2} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \text{Log}_c(L)}{\partial \theta_k} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

:(MLEs) (3)

$$\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2, \dots, \hat{\theta}_k \quad (11)$$

(The properties of MLEs)

(MLE)

-1
-2

...

-3

.

-4

(1) .

:(Genetic Algorithm)

(GA)

(Chromosome)

(Genes)

(GA)

(9) .

(GA)

(6) .

(GA)

(Mutation)

(Crossover)

.

(Fitness

(Objective function)

value)

(Selection)

(7).

(Steps of the Proposed GA for finding the value of the estimator which maximizes the likelihood function for normal distribution)

(GA) () σ_x, μ

:

:(Initial Data) .1

:

: (T) •

()

: L •

: S •

: M •

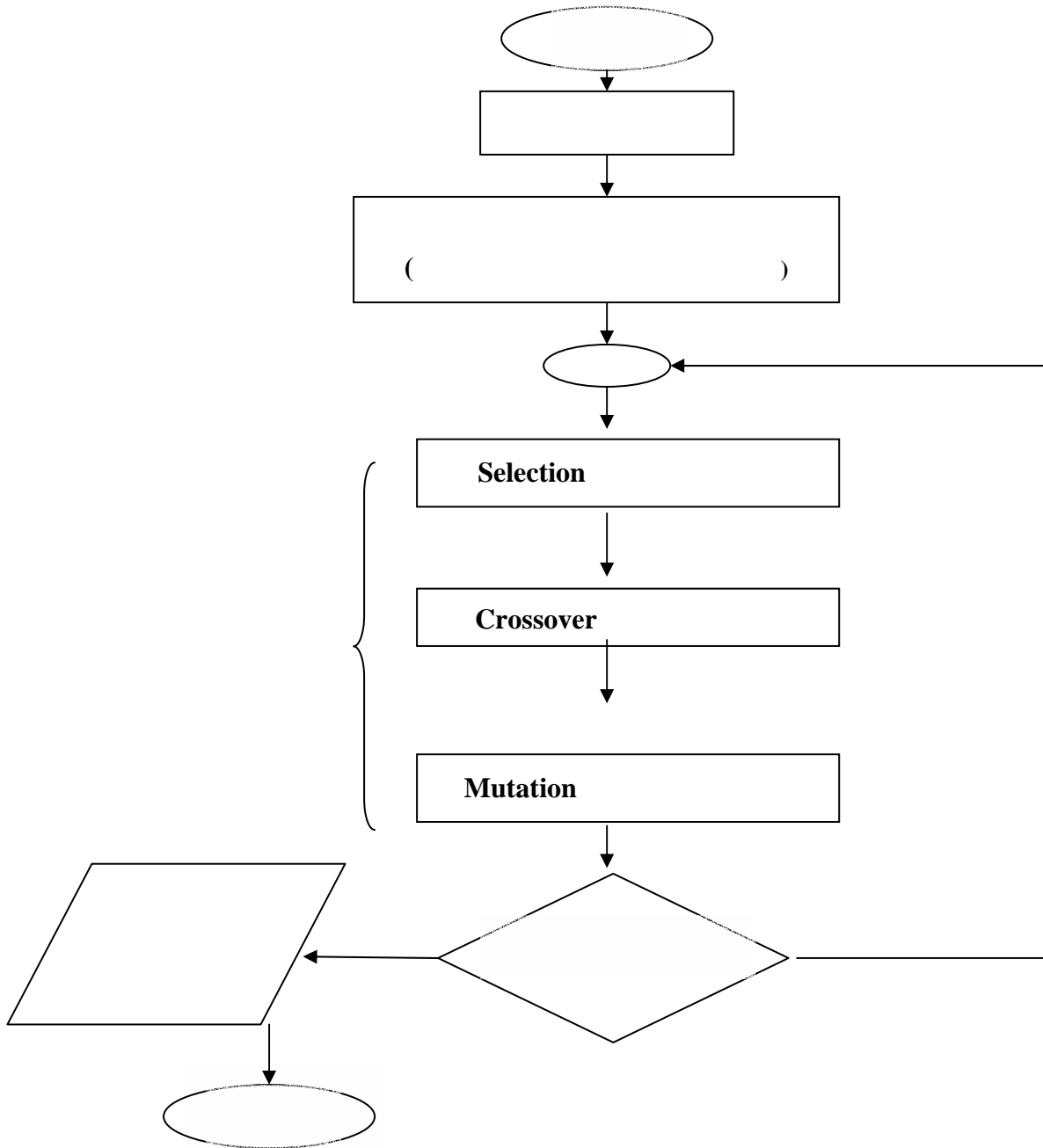
: N •

: (Initial Generation) .2

(M)

()

(S)



(1-1)

.3 : (Fitness Value)

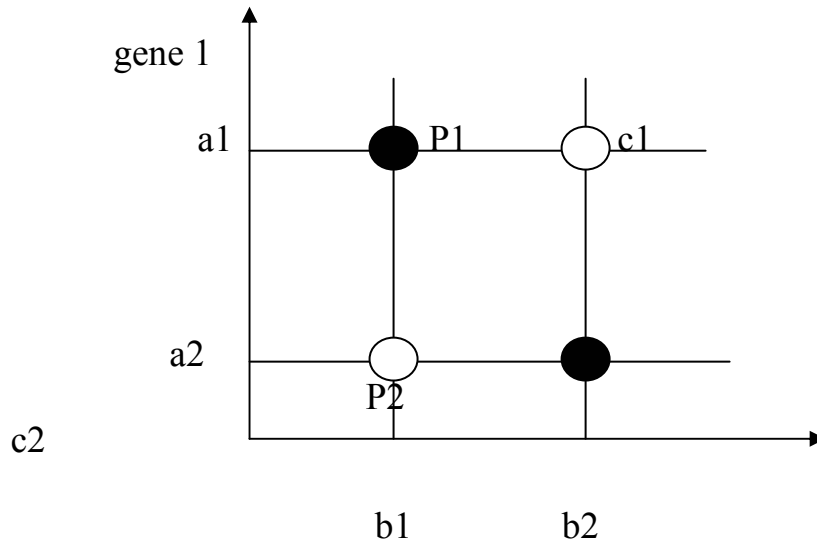
(likelihood) (exp)
)
 (Toolbox) ((GA)
 (MATLAB7) ()
)
 ()
 100 10

: (Scattered Crossover) •

: (Mask)
 $P1 = [a1, b1]$, $P2 = [a2, b2]$, $Mask = [1 \ 0]$

$c1 = [a1, b2]$, $c2 = [a2, b1]$

(5): (1-2)



gene 2

(1-2)

:(Single Point Crossover)

•

(1-3)

Parent 1: 11001|010
Parent 2: 00100|111

(4) :
Offspring1: 11001|111
Offspring2: 00100|010

(1-3)

:(Intermediate Crossover)

•

$$c1 = a * P1 + (1-a) * P2$$

$$c2 = (1-a) * P1 + a * P2$$

$$a = (1 + 2 * b) * r - b$$

: r

: b :

: (Heuristic Crossover) •

:

Offspring 1 = Best Parent + r * (Best Parent - Worst Parent)

Offspring 2 = Best Parent

:

(5) . : r

: (Gaussian Mutation) •

: (Uniform Mutation) •

(4).

: (Uniform Selection) •

: (Stochastic Uniform Selection) •

)

(

:(Roulette Wheel Selection)



(5).

:(Application Part)

: MATLAB
T=10, 20, 30, 40, 50

:

					M.L.E.
1.	100	Scattered	Gaussian	Uniform	30.344
2.	100	Single point	=	=	23.645
3.	49	=	Uniform	=	3047.965
4.	59	=	=	=	2835.348
5.	50	=	=	=	2931.605
6.	47	=	=	=	2659.84
7.	10	Scattered	Gaussian	=	103.08
8.	2	=	=	=	263.339
9.	6	=	=	=	99.236
10.	100	=	=	=	27.004
11.	52	Intermediate	Uniform	=	4289.132
12.	100	Scattered	Gaussian	Stochastic uniform	21.926
13.	100	=	=	Roulette	22.788
14.	100	Heuristic	=	=	20.34
15.	100	Intermediate	Uniform	=	2707.848
16.	73	=	=	=	2775.006
17.	84	=	=	=	2755.836
18.	99	=	=	=	2933.737
19.	77	=	=	=	3512.39
20.	5	scattered	Gaussian	Uniform	137.5119

(M.L.E)

(52)

(4289.132)

(Intermediate)

. (Uniform)

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