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GPD model: $G(y; \sigma, \xi) = 1 - \left(1 + \frac{\xi y}{\sigma}\right)^{-1/\xi}$

valid when $1 + \frac{\xi y}{\sigma} > 0$.

Assume data Y_1, \dots, Y_n , do all the same things

$$J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sigma^2(1+2\xi)} & \frac{1}{\sigma(1+2\xi)(1+\xi)} \\ \cdot & \frac{1}{(1+2\xi)(1+\xi)} \end{bmatrix}$$

valid when $1 + 2\xi > 0$ ($J_1 \rightarrow \infty$ as $\xi \downarrow -\frac{1}{2}$)

$$J_1^{-1} = (1+\xi) \begin{pmatrix} 2\sigma^2 & -\sigma \\ -\sigma & 1+\xi \end{pmatrix}$$

Poisson-GPD ~~model~~ model: add $N \sim \text{Pois}(\lambda)$

1/28/25 MLE for λ is $\hat{\lambda} = N$. **Add: Review GEV analysis including Bayesian method**

r-largest Model Considers separate examples for
(a) single sample, (b) multiple samples

single sample with $\xi = 0$

$$l(\mu, \psi) = r \log \psi + \sum_1^r \frac{y_i - \mu}{\psi} + \exp\left(-\frac{y_i - \mu}{\psi}\right)$$

(refer back to p.10)

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{r}{\psi} + \frac{1}{\psi} \exp\left(-\frac{y_i - \mu}{\psi}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \psi} = \frac{r}{\psi} - \sum \frac{y_i - \mu}{\psi^2} + \frac{y_i - \mu}{\psi^2} \exp\left(-\frac{y_i - \mu}{\psi}\right)$$

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1st eqn gives $\exp\left(-\frac{Y_r - \mu}{\psi}\right) = r$

2nd eqn:

$$r = \sum \frac{Y_i - \mu}{\psi} - r \left(\frac{Y_r - \mu}{\psi} \right) = \frac{1}{\psi} \sum (Y_i - \mu)$$

$$\hat{\psi} = \frac{1}{r} \sum (Y_i - Y_r), \quad \hat{\mu} = Y_r + \hat{\psi} \log r \quad \text{Weissman (1978)}$$

Alternative: let $H(x) = \exp\left[-\left(\frac{x}{\sigma}\right)^\alpha\right]$ $x > 0$ $\alpha > 0$ $\sigma > 0$

$$h(y_1, \dots, y_r) = \sigma^{-r} \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{y_i}{\sigma}\right)^{-\alpha-1} \right\} \cdot \exp\left(-\left(\frac{y_r}{\sigma}\right)^\alpha\right)$$

$$l(\sigma, \alpha) = r \log \sigma - r \log \alpha + (\alpha+1) \sum \frac{y_i}{\sigma} + \left(\frac{y_r}{\sigma}\right)^\alpha$$

$$\hat{\alpha} = \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \sum (\log y_i - \log y_r) \right\}^{-1}$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = r^{1/\hat{\alpha}} y_r$$

Third formulation (not directly EVT,
but related ...)

Assume $(-F(x)) = c x^{-\alpha}$, $x \geq u$

F left unspecified for $x < u$.

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Censored data: assume $y_1 \geq \dots \geq y_r > u$ with rest of observations $\leq u$.

$$\text{Density } \prod_{i=1}^r (\alpha c y_i^{-\alpha-1}) \cdot (1 - cu^{-\alpha})^{n-r}$$

$$l = -r \log \alpha - r \log c + (\alpha+1) \sum \log y_i - (n-r) \log(1 - cu^{-\alpha})$$

Likelihood equations

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{r}{\alpha} + \sum \log y_i - \frac{(n-r)cu^{-\alpha} \log u}{1 - cu^{-\alpha}}$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial c} = -\frac{r}{c} + \frac{(n-r)u^{-\alpha}}{1 - cu^{-\alpha}}$$

Solve for MLE:

$$\frac{r}{c} = \frac{(n-r)u^{-\alpha}}{1 - cu^{-\alpha}}$$

Subst.:

$$\frac{r}{\alpha} = \sum \log y_i - \log u \cdot \frac{r}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{r} \sum \log \frac{y_i}{u} \quad \text{or} \quad \hat{\alpha} = \left(\frac{1}{r} \sum \log \frac{y_i}{u} \right)^{-1}$$

Hill's estimator, after Hill (1975)

Finish: "Multiple Samples", Venice example,
R code End 1/28/25