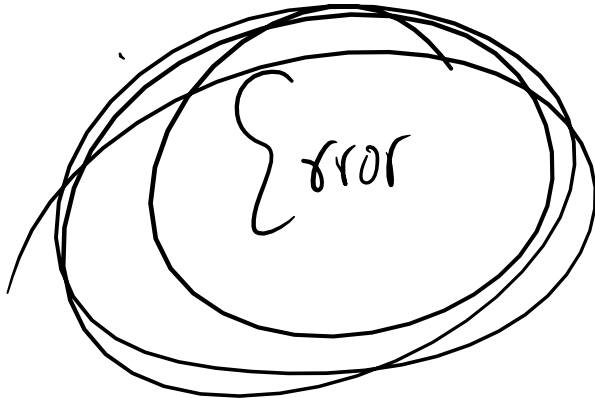


Hypothesis Testing in Statistical Theory

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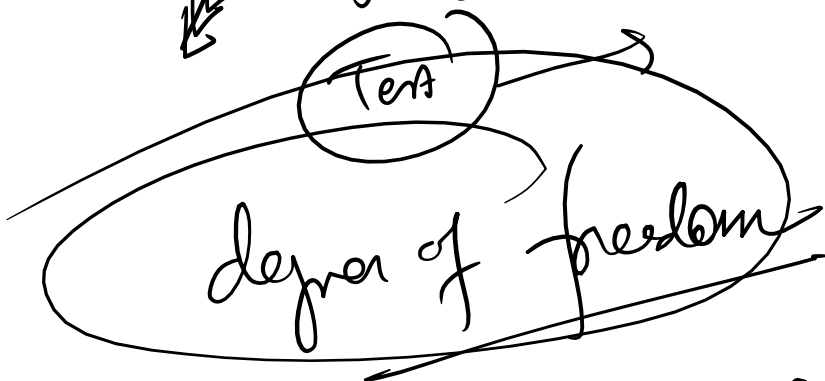


- ✓ Right value → Accept ✗
- Right value → Reject ✓
- Wrong value → Accept ✓
- Wrong value → Reject ✗

Which one is more damaging?

| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| | A | R |
| ✓ | N/E | I |
| ✗ | II | N/E |

Accepting wrong (A) ✓
 Rejecting correct (B)



$$n-1 \quad t$$

$$n-k-1 \quad F$$

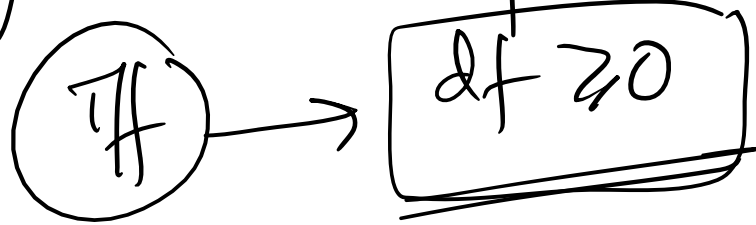
$$2 \quad \chi^2$$

$$\begin{cases} a + 2b = 24 \\ a + b = 16 \\ a - b = 0 \\ 3a + b = 32 \end{cases}$$

(2) eqn needed
(4) eqn

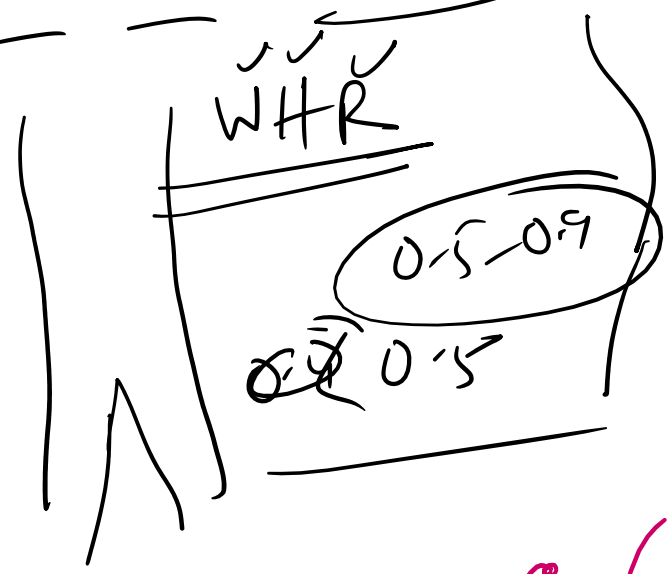
$$df = 4 - 2 = 2$$

So, any system is underdetermined statistically infeasible



100, 50, 1% about here

LRT



~~LRT~~

LRT

Confidence Region C (Bayesian Region)

$$C = \left\{ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid W(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \leq k \right\}$$

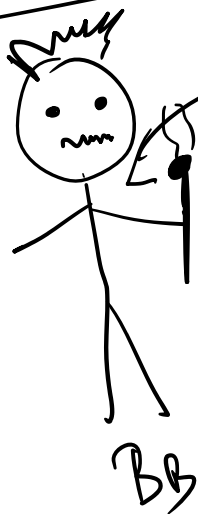
$H_0: \theta = \theta_0$

if $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ $H_1: \theta = \theta_1$

$$CR = \left\{ W(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{L(\theta_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{L(\theta_1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)} < k \right\}$$

| | H_0 true | H_0 false |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| Accept H_0 | X | II |
| Reject H_0 | I | X |

Power of a Test = $1 - P_{\theta_0}$ (II)



$P(\text{I} | H_0 \text{ is true})$

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$P(\text{II} | H_0 \text{ is true})$

$\alpha \rightarrow I$
 $\beta \rightarrow \bar{I}$

$1 - \beta \Rightarrow$ power of the test

Q 151 2019

$X \rightarrow \text{Exp}(\lambda) \text{ dist}$

$H_0: \mu = 20$

$H_1: \mu = 30$

$\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}$

If the value is < 28 , H_0 accepted otherwise rejected

$P(\text{Type I})$ & $P(\text{Type II})$?

$\alpha = P(\text{Type I} | H_0 \text{ true})$
 $= P(X > 28 | X \sim \text{Exp}(1/20))$

$= 1 - F_X(28)$
 $= 1 - e^{-28/20}$

$\beta = \text{Type II Error} = P(\text{Type II} | H_1 \text{ true})$
 $= P(X < 28 | X \sim \text{Exp}(1/30))$
 $\Rightarrow F_X(28)$
 $= 1 - e^{-28/30}$

Qp II

Size of the test & Power of the Test

$$f(x) = 3\lambda^2 (\lambda + x)^{-4}, \quad \lambda > 0$$

In order to test $H_0: \lambda = 50$, $H_1: \lambda = 60$

Observed value is $> 93.5 \rightarrow H_0$ is rejected

find Size + Power of the Test...

Size $\rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow$ From (i)

$$\alpha = P(\text{Reject } H_0 \mid H_0 \text{ true})$$

$$= P(\text{Reject } H_0)$$

$$= P(X > 93.5 \mid \lambda = 50)$$

$$= \int_{93.5}^{\infty} (3 \cdot 50^3 (50 + x)^{-4}) dx$$

$$= \left[-50^3 (50 + x)^{-3} \right]_{93.5}^{\infty}$$

\Rightarrow

$$1 - \int_0^{93.5}$$

① Power of the Test \Rightarrow $\frac{1-\beta}{0}$

$x < 93.5$
 $1 - P(x < 93.5)$

$$1 - \beta = P(X > 93.5 \mid \lambda = 60)$$

$$= \int_{93.5}^{\infty} 3 \cdot 60^3 (60 + x)^{-4} dx$$

$$= \left[-60^3 (60 + x)^{-3} \right]_{93.5}^{\infty}$$

#

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{20}

pdf $f(x; \theta) = \theta^x (1 - \theta)^{1-x}$ $\theta = 0, 1$

where $0 < \theta \leq 1/2$ is a parameter. $H_0: \theta = \frac{1}{2}$
 $H_1: \theta < \frac{1}{2}$
 If $H_0: \theta < \frac{1}{2}$ is rejected when $\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i \leq 6$
 the $P(\text{type I error}) = ?$

Ans: $\sum X_i \sim \text{Bin}(20, \theta)$

$$\alpha = P(\text{reject } H_0 \mid H_0 \text{ is true})$$

$$= P\left[\sum_{i=1}^{20} X_i \leq 6 \mid H_0 \text{ is true}\right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= P\left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq 6 \mid p = \frac{1}{2}\right] \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^6 \binom{20}{k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{20-k} \\
 &= 20C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^{19} + 20C_2 \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

UNIFORM Distribution Problem

$$X \rightarrow U(\theta, \theta+1) \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$H_0: \theta = 1$, $H_1: \theta = 2$ &
 critical region $\{x: x > 1\}$ has

Power $\rightarrow 1/6 \mid 1/2 \mid 2$
 Size $\rightarrow 4/6 \mid 1/2 \mid 2$

Ans: $\alpha = P(X > 1 \mid \theta = 1)$
 $= \int_1^2 1 \, d\pi = 1$

$\beta = P(X > 1 \mid \theta = 2)$
 $= \int_1^2 1 \, d\pi = 1$

for $\theta = 1, X \sim U(1, 2)$

$X \sim U(\theta, \theta+1)$
 $\theta = 2$
 $X \sim U(2, 3)$

3 ways

- ① Identify the errors
- ② Formulations of the system
- ③ the solution

μ σ Formulations of the
 μ Set the Count Distribution

Next steps \rightarrow
Advanced Hypothesis Testing..

Differential Calculus

