

2. Student's T Test

Deriving the Student's T Test from Likelihood Ratio

2.0/2得分 (计入成绩)

Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} X \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$. Consider the null and alternative hypotheses

$$H_0 : \mu_1 = 5$$

$$H_1 : \mu_1 \neq 5.$$

Assume that μ_1 is not known, but σ_1^2 is known. The test statistic T'_n for the likelihood ratio test associated to the above hypothesis can be expressed in terms of n , \bar{X}_n , and σ_1^2 .

What is T'_n ?

(Enter **barX_n** for \bar{X}_n , and **sigma_1^2** for σ_1^2 .)

$$T'_n = \frac{2 * ((25 * n - 10 * n * \text{barX}_n + n * (\text{barX}_n)^2) / (2 * \text{sigma}_1^2))}{n}$$

Answer: $n / (\text{sigma}_1^2 * (\text{barX}_n - 5)^2)$

STANDARD NOTATION

If σ_1^2 were unknown and we used the estimator $\widetilde{\sigma}_1^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_i (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2$ in **both log-likelihoods**, what would be the distribution of $\sqrt{T'_n}$?

☐ t_{n-1}

☐ t_n

☒ $|t_{n-1}|$ ☐

☐ None of the above.

STANDARD NOTATION

Solution:

Recall that the MLE for a Gaussian statistical model is $(\bar{X}_n, \hat{\sigma}^2)$.

Therefore, by the definition of the likelihood-ratio test,

$$\begin{aligned} T'_n &= 2 \left(\ell(X_1, \dots, X_n; \bar{X}_n, \hat{\sigma}^2) - \ell(X_1, \dots, X_n; 5, \hat{\sigma}^2) \right) \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{-1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X}_n)^2 + \frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - 5)^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (-X_i^2 + 2X_i\bar{X}_n - \bar{X}_n^2 + X_i^2 - 10X_i + 25) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} (2n\bar{X}_n^2 - n\bar{X}_n^2 - 10n\bar{X}_n + 25n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{n}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \left(\overline{X}_n^2 - 10\overline{X}_n + 25 \right) \\
&= \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \left(\overline{X}_n - 5 \right)^2.
\end{aligned}$$

For the second question, observe that

$$\sqrt{T'_n} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} |\overline{X}_n - 5|.$$

Plugging in the estimator for σ_1^2 , since

$$\frac{\sqrt{n}}{\widehat{\sigma}_1} (\overline{X}_n - 5) \sim t_{n-1},$$

we conclude that the response "**|t_{n-1}|**" is correct.

提交

你已经尝试了1次（总共可以尝试4次）

☐
Answers are displayed within the problem

Introducing Another Sample

1/1得分 (计入成绩)

Let $\boldsymbol{Y}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{Y}_m \stackrel{iid}{\sim} \boldsymbol{Y} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\boldsymbol{\mu}_2, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^2)$ denote another sample, and assume that \boldsymbol{X} 's are independent of the \boldsymbol{Y} 's.

What is the distribution of $\overline{\boldsymbol{X}}_n - \overline{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m$?

☒
 $N\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2, \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^2}{n} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^2}{m}\right)$
☐

☐
 $N\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2, \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^2}{n} - \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^2}{m}\right)$

☐
 $N\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 + \boldsymbol{\mu}_2, \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^2 + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^2\right)$

☐
None of the above.

Solution:

Since $\boldsymbol{X}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{X}_n, \boldsymbol{Y}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{Y}_m$ are mutually independent, we know that $\overline{\boldsymbol{X}}_n - \overline{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m$ will have a normal distribution. It remains to compute the mean and variance.

$$\mathbb{E}[\overline{\boldsymbol{X}}_n - \overline{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m] = \boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2$$

by linearity of expectation. By independence, the variances are additive, so

$$\text{Var}(\overline{\boldsymbol{X}}_n - \overline{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m) = \text{Var}(\overline{\boldsymbol{X}}_n) + \text{Var}(\overline{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m) = \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^2}{n} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^2}{m}.$$

Therefore the correct response is " $N\left(\boldsymbol{\mu}_1 - \boldsymbol{\mu}_2, \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^2}{n} + \frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^2}{m}\right)$ ".

Answers are displayed within the problem

Test Statistic for a Two-Sample Test

1.0/1得分 (计入成绩)

Recall that $\boldsymbol{X}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{X}_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$, $\boldsymbol{Y}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{Y}_m \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$, and the two samples are independent of one another. Consider the null and alternative hypotheses

$$\boldsymbol{H}_0 : \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$$
$$\boldsymbol{H}_1 : \mu_1 > \mu_2.$$

What is the test statistic \boldsymbol{T}_n for the two-sample student's T test associated to \boldsymbol{H}_0 and \boldsymbol{H}_1 ? Express your answer in terms of $\boldsymbol{n}, \boldsymbol{m}, \hat{\sigma}_1^2, \hat{\sigma}_2^2, \bar{\boldsymbol{X}}_n$, and $\bar{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m$.

(Enter **barX_n** for $\bar{\boldsymbol{X}}_n$, **barY_m** for $\bar{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m$, **hat(sigma_1^2)** for $\hat{\sigma}_1^2$, and **hat(sigma_2^2)** for $\hat{\sigma}_2^2$.)

$$\boldsymbol{T}_n =$$

(barX_n - barY_m)/sqrt(hat(sigma_1^2)/n+hat(sigma_2^2)/m)

Answer: (barX_n - barY_m)/sqrt(hat(sigma_1^2)/n + hat(sigma_2^2)/m)

STANDARD NOTATION

Solution:

Under the null hypothesis, we observe that

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\bar{\boldsymbol{X}}_n - \bar{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_1^2}{n} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_2^2}{m}}} > \tau\right) \leq \mathbf{P}\left(\frac{\bar{\boldsymbol{X}}_n - \bar{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_1^2}{n} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_2^2}{m}}} > \tau\right)$$

Therefore, we define the test statistic to be

$$\boldsymbol{T}_n = \frac{\bar{\boldsymbol{X}}_n - \bar{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_1^2}{n} + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_2^2}{m}}}.$$

Answers are displayed within the problem

Applying the Welch-Satterthwaite Formula

2/2得分 (计入成绩)

Suppose we observe $\bar{\boldsymbol{X}}_n = 6.2$, $\bar{\boldsymbol{Y}}_m = 6$, $\hat{\sigma}_1^2 = 0.1$, and $\hat{\sigma}_2^2 = 0.2$ with $\boldsymbol{n} = 50$ and $\boldsymbol{m} = 50$.

Using the Welch-Satterthwaite formula, what is the approximate number of degrees of freedom for the test statistic \boldsymbol{T}_n ?

88

Answer: 88

What is the p-value for this test?

(You may consult a table of values or use software for the student's T distribution.)

0.005

Answer: 0.0057

Solution:

According to the Welch-Satterthwaite formula, under H_0 , T_n is approximately distributed as t_{88} because

$$\frac{\left(\frac{0.1}{50} + \frac{0.2}{50}\right)}{\sqrt{\frac{0.1^2}{50^2(50-1)} + \frac{0.2^2}{50^2(50-1)}}} \approx 88.2$$

Hence, the correct response to the first question is **88**.

For the second question, we compute

$$T_n = \frac{6.2 - 6}{\sqrt{\frac{0.1}{50} + \frac{0.2}{50}}} \approx 2.582.$$

Consulting a table for the student's T distribution, we observe that $P(t_{88} > 2.582) \approx 0.0057$. Therefore, the correct answer to the second question is **0.0057**.

提交

你已经尝试了2次（总共可以尝试3次）

☐ Answers are displayed within the problem

讨论

显示讨论

主题： Unit 4 Hypothesis testing:Homework 7 / 2. Student's T Test