## Probability and Random Processes

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Q)Suppose that x is an observed sample of size 1 from a population with probability density function  $f(\cdot)$ . Based on x, consider testing

$$H_0: f(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}; \quad y \in \mathbb{R}$$

against

$$H_1: f(y) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|y|}; \quad y \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Then which one of the following statements is true?

Taking square root on both sides,

$$||x| - 1| \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} \sqrt{2 \log \left(\frac{k\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 1} \tag{6}$$

$$\implies |x| \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} 1 + \sqrt{2\log\left(\frac{k\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + 1} \tag{7}$$

Hence, the correct answer is (3)

- 1) The most powerful test rejects  $H_0$  if |x| > c for some c > 0
- 2) The most powerful test rejects  $H_0$  if |x| < c for some c > 0
- 3) The most powerful test rejects  $H_0$  if ||x|-1| > c for some c > 0
- 4) The most powerful test rejects  $H_0$  if ||x|-1| < c for some c > 0

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**Solution:** 

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^{1} f(x) = f(x)$$
 (1)

To determine the most powerful test, we need to consider the likelihood ratio test

$$\frac{L(H_1)}{L(H_0)} \stackrel{H_1}{\gtrless} k \tag{2}$$

$$\implies \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}e^{-2|x|}} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} k \tag{3}$$

$$\implies e^{\frac{x^2 - 2|x|}{2}} \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\gtrless}} k \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} \tag{4}$$

$$(|x| - 1)^2 \underset{H_0}{\overset{H_1}{\geqslant}} 2 \log \left( \frac{k \sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + 1$$
 (5)