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Tarea 7 (Daniela Awarez K) (202020209)
1. X_1, ..., X_n \sim f(x; a) = ax^{a-1} \quad 0 \le x \le 1 \quad a > 0
   a) churemos
                    testeur lus agunennes hipotesis a nivu x
                                             Ho := Q = 1 H1 = Q > 1
              esto, dyna lus signientes hipotesis

Ho':= Q=1 Hi':= Q=Q, Q, 7.
       El estaurstico pura x \in S T(x) = f(x; 0; 1) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} O_i x_i = O_i \cap (\prod_{i=1}^{n} X_i)^{O_i - 1}
                   que la pruba rechaza Ho' a un nivel & si Tzk
        Para Q. > 1 T es una gunach creamte de fitti, impo se dube amplir
que fitti > k' para algun k', esto es lo mismo que de ar que
                            \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{k}k_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln\left(k_i\right) > k'' = \ln\left(k'\right)
       De ful forma que  P \left[ \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} |n(x_i) > K^n \right] = \alpha. 
       Anora, tenunos que
                           T~ [(n, 0) (*)
  b) d = 0.05 n = 50
                 P\left[\sum_{i=0}^{50} \ln(x_i) > K\right] = 0.05 \Rightarrow 1 - P\left[\sum_{i=0}^{50} \ln(x_i) \leq K\right] = 0.05 \Rightarrow P\left[T \leq K\right] = 0.95
  Sea F la Junción de distribución de l'(n, 1/a) Luigo, para una muestra alcuteria
                      X = X1 .... X 50
                               K & F-1 (0.95) = 63.1710
  c) Defina il signiente octadistico S= $ sin (TTXI/2). Por el TL(, tinimos que
                     vn ( S - m(0)) - N(0, V(0))
      Donde M(0) es la media y v(0) es la varianza. En este caso, a-l
          V(0) = E[X^2] - M(0)^2 = \begin{cases} 0 \times 0^{+1} dx - 1 = 0 \times 0^{+2} \\ 0 + 2 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}
     auremos ver que
                     P[\(\sum_{\infty} \) \(\sin(\pi \ti/\ell_{\infty}) > k] \(\frac{1}{2} \) 0.05
                     P\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sin(\pi\lambda i/z) \leq \kappa\right] = 0.95
         exo es lo mismo que
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P (Tn(5-025) = Tn(k-0.25))=0.95
     4 4 ~ N(0, 42) y F es la función de distribución de N(0, 1/2),
                                         entonus
                                                                   \sqrt{n(k-\frac{1}{2})} \approx F^{-1}(0.95) = 3
                                                                                          k \approx \frac{3}{50} + \frac{1}{2}
                                                                                              ≈ 0.137 10.5
d) Sea Q= z, lugo los valores de media y varianza son
           M(0) = 0 = 2 = 3 = 4 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 = 1 
         De tal forma que por el teorema de límile antral:
                            Vn (5 - 2/3 ) - N(0, 1/18)
           4 se remazuria Ho si.
                         P( Tn(5-2/3) = Tn(k-2/3))=090
     4 0 + ~ N(0, 787 y F es la gun uon de distribución de N(0, 1/8)
                                         entonus
                                                                    √n(k-2) ≈ F-1(0.90) = 3
                                                                                        k \propto \frac{3}{3} + \frac{2}{3}
                                                                                              ~ 0.10t. 1 2
      Luye, podemos aproximar n considerando
T = \hat{\Sigma} \ln(\chi_i) = -(\hat{\Sigma} - \ln(\chi_i)). Tenumos que f_{\chi_i(\chi)} = \int_{-1}^{1} d\chi \, d\chi = Ce \left[\frac{\chi}{\chi} a\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \chi^{e}
           Si Ti=-In(xi)=> FT, (4)= P(Si = 4) = P(-In(xi) = 4)
                                                                                                              = P(||n(x_1) = y||'
= P(x_1 = e^{-y}) = 1 - |P(x_1 = e^{-y})
                                                                                                               = 1- e-ay
            Esta es la sunuon ammuanva de dispribución de la dispribución de la dispribución de la dispribución
             luyo
                                Ti = -ln(ki) \sim lxp(Q) y \geq Ti \sim \Gamma^1(n_1Q)
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X xn ~ N(M, 6	0/2-002	H1:= 012>	0,0						
vumos a huw	una pruba	uMP, pw	ru esto,	con a we	lus	signien!	Her hi	boHas	:
vumos a huw Ho:=	0'2 = 0'0 2	H1:=012	01,2 >	0/02		<i>8</i>			
$T(X) = \frac{L(\sigma_i^2; \tilde{X})}{L(\sigma_0^2; \tilde{X})}.$	( I ) uph	- \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{\chi_i - \mu}{\sigma_i} \)	-)2}						
L(do²; ũ)	( 1 ) LXP 9	- 2 1 ( xi-M	1 2 }						
				m)² l					
	$\left(\frac{G_0}{G_1}\right)^n$ exp $h \ge \frac{1}{2}$								
2	$\left(\frac{\sigma_0}{\sigma_1}\right)^n$ exp $f$ (.	2002 2012	( ) (x; -M	11 9					
Entonies, la pru	ubu reunuza 1	Ho a nivel 1	K DWW	un K	a dlui u i	lo si	Γ≥k		
	U								
( 60 ) exp 4 (	2002 2012	ixi xiii y							
$n \ln \left( \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right) + \left( \frac{\sigma_0^2}{\sigma_1^2} \right)$	1 1 (8	E (Xi - M}) >	In(K)						
E(Xi-M)	> In(K) - n(	(00/01)	= In(K	1-nln (	2)	= (200,200,	12)(In(	k)-nl	ท
	$\left(\frac{1}{200^2} - \frac{1}{200}\right)$	/		2002012			1 - 0	o	
$\int_{0}^{\infty} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (X_{i} - M_{i})^{2}$	> 12002012)1	(In(K)-nIn	n (0%/04.))	) = K'					
n-1	(N-I)	012- 662							
Temmos que (	n-1) 52 ~ X2	. Imyo	puru w	n d di	pnido	gutren	NO2 N	es (i	
PI	(2, 1, (10, 1) ]	1 - 1							
6, 6,	52 > K'(N-1)	) - d,							
Dyna d-0.1	y 00 = 0.9								
lmyo, si F 25 1		1 distribu	uon d	2 X 2 n-1	4.0.4	000			
				, , , <sub>N-1</sub>	, 50/1/				
1 (1- 6	$\chi = \kappa^{1}(N-1)$ $\kappa^{2}$								
y para	N= 20								
	y= == (0.9)=	= <u>k'(19)</u> 8.16	y K'	27.2 = 6.22 9					
	n-100								
	y = F-1(0.9) =	K'(99)	y =	117.4					
		0.16	K.	0.189					
	N=1600	K1 (999)		056.7 0.17					

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3) A(a consideramos el gumplo 6.3.9
   a) 5 = 2T-n T = H9Xi > Q 13
    Tumos que s' = È sgn (xí-a)
     Ci (= 9x: x: 20.4 y Sz= 9x: x: = 0.7
            5 = 1511 - 1521
               = 1511 - (n-1511)
                - T - (n - T)
                = 2T-n
    b) Score Test a remagur Ho 8 Tec. oT> Cz.
      Terumos que la primba rechaza Ho si
                          \chi_{\rm g}^2 = (5^*)^2 > K para un k dynnido
                              (2T-n)^2 > K
                               4T2 4Tn+n2 - Kn = 0
                           * Es una funum madration de 7 con
                             dor solucioner
                     T>b+162-941
                                                                           C1 = - N - 1 KN
                      > - 9n t \ 16n2 - 16(n2-kn)
                                                                           (2 = - M + VKN 2
                      >- 4n ± 16 kn = - n ± 1 kn 2 2
   c) Temmos que bajo Ho, a= ao y tien...n>
                    Xi = Q + ei
                   Xi-0= li ~ Laplau (0, b) T b ln, 1/21
((entrada en 0 (on parametro L)
           como laplace es una dencidad amétrica,
          P(X_i > Q_0) = P(X_i = Q_0)

P(X_i - Q_0 > 0) = P(X_i - Q_0 \le 0) = 1/2
      lugo,
                     VXi Xi~ Bunomi (1/2) y EXi~ Bin (n, 1/2)
                                     => T~ Bin (n, 1/2).
                \mathbb{P}_{\alpha_0}\left[\left(\frac{S^0}{n}\right)^2 > K\right] = \mathbb{P}_{\alpha_0}\left[\left(\frac{2T-n}{n}\right)^2 > K\right] = d.
        amiero
                              = \begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ \end{array}
                                    Cz = - M + v Kn
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