Wednesday, December 13, 2023

Costentione di Neyman degli inTervalli di confidenta

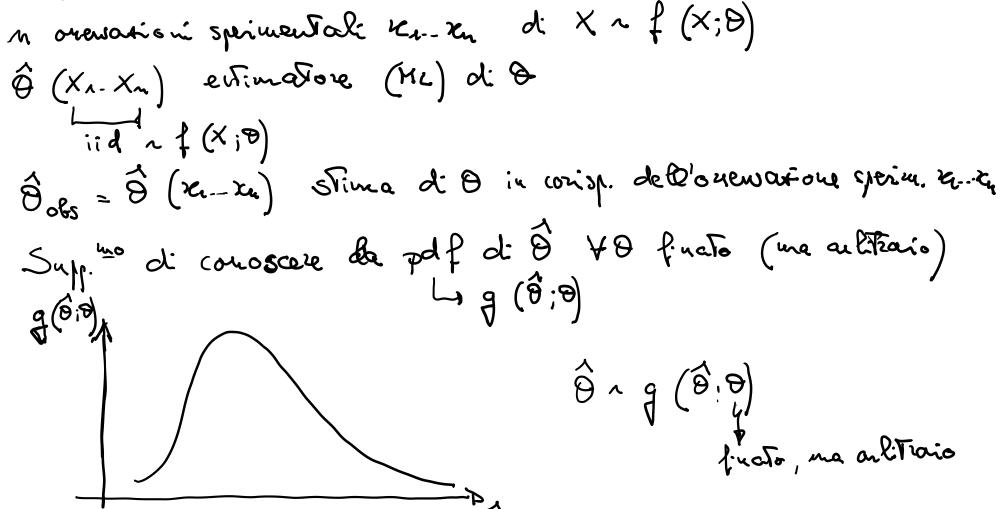
La Proprietà statistica di questi CI: "Coverage"

La Rieria di 2 estimatori (variabli casuali) De (X1...xn)

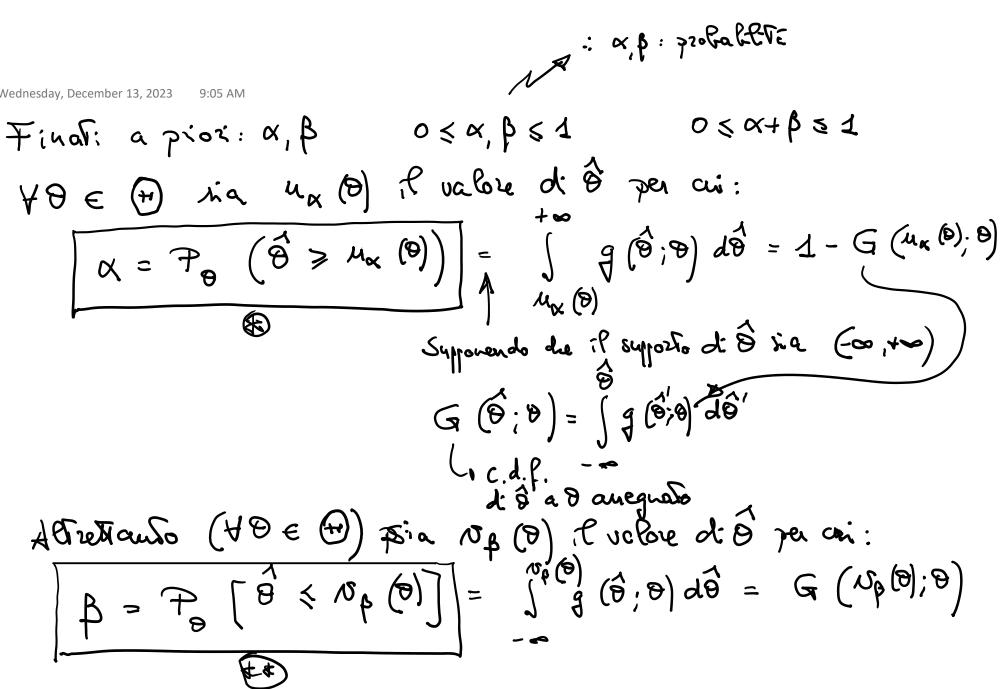
De (X1...xn) T.c., finato y T.c. 0 < y < 1

 $\begin{array}{ll}
P_{\theta} \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{\theta}_{2} \left(X_{1}..X_{n}\right) \leqslant \theta \leqslant \hat{\theta}_{1} \left(X_{1}..X_{n}\right)\right] = 1 - f \equiv CL \\
\downarrow_{\theta} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Livello of confolents} \\ \text{Quinot in posticotare per it value "vero" (incegnito) del parametro } \end{array}\right]$ 

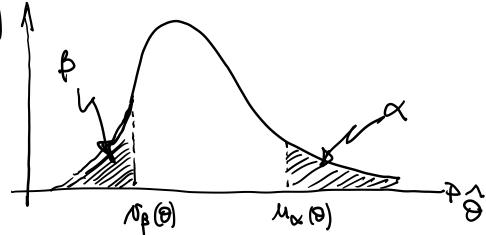
Aprorco frequentissa alla



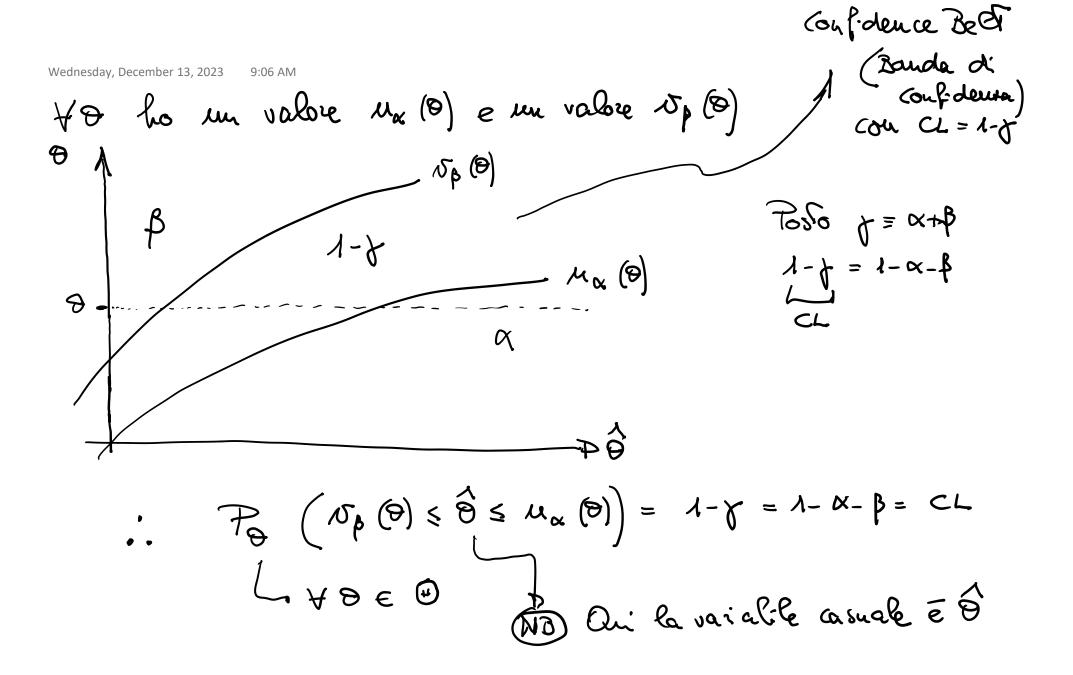
Wednesday, December 13, 2023







8 frato (artitrario)



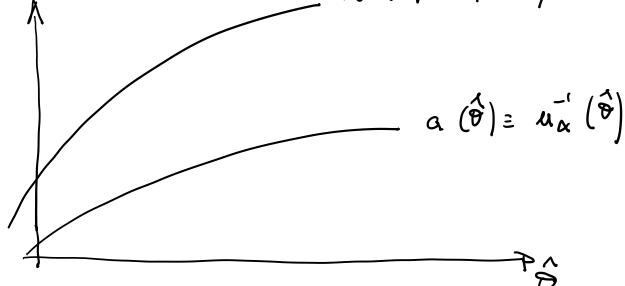
Se Ma (8) e 15 p (8) sono monotore crescenti. I inverse:

 $\left( \begin{array}{c}
 a \left( \stackrel{\frown}{\Theta} \right) = \mu_{\alpha}^{-1} \left( \stackrel{\frown}{\Theta} \right) \\
 \left( f \left( \stackrel{\frown}{\Theta} \right) = \mu_{\alpha}^{-1} \left( \stackrel{\frown}{\Theta} \right) \\
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$$\mathcal{L}(\hat{\theta}) = \delta_{\beta}^{-1}(\hat{\theta})$$

L (d) =  $\delta_{\beta}^{-1}$  (d)

Coincide con quelled:  $\delta_{\beta}$  (d)  $\delta_{\beta}$  (d)



oincide on quello di Ma (0)

Le dre d'regnaglante:

O > Mx (0)

\$ \$ No (8)

se le dre funcioni sono mondone crescenti, implicanoche:

a (8) > 0

& (P) & D

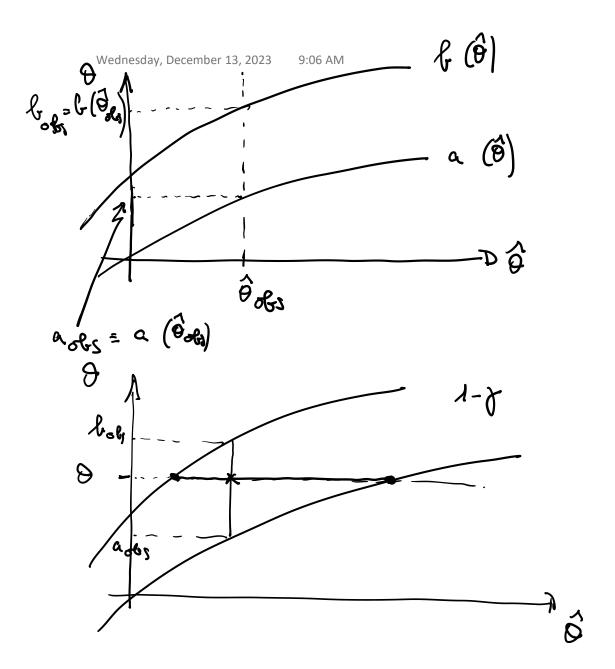
le due relationi probabilistiche ( e E) con ai la deficilo

Mx 10) e 0p (0) diventano:

 $\begin{cases} \mathcal{T}_{\Theta} & (\alpha (\hat{\Theta}) \geqslant \Theta) = \alpha \\ \mathcal{T}_{\Theta} & (\mathcal{E}(\hat{\Theta}) \leqslant \Theta) = \beta \end{cases}$ 

## VO fraso (ma arlivai.) (VO € €)

Wednesday, December 13, 2023  $\alpha(\theta) \leq \theta \leq \beta(\theta) = 1-\alpha-\beta = 1-f = CL$ Le vaiable camali in gioco qui sous a (8) e f (8) " (per costrutore) del CI costruito alla Neyman Dati (2, 2061) -> Poli = & (21, 2061) Scorrière de Neyman del CT de l'vello di confidenta CL = 1-7 l'intervalle [ass, bobs] si cliama CI di Dernan al CL = 1-r = 1-x-b



Finato CL=1-t, oria finato 0x+p, altamo diverse posiblété d'france & B

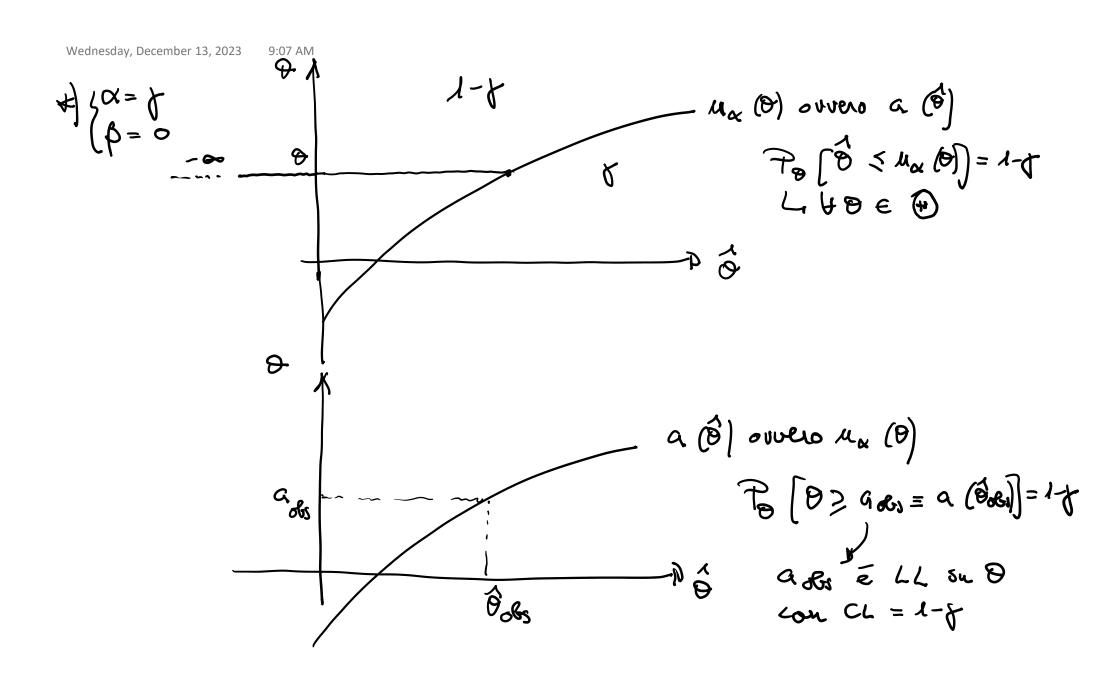
Fra le più commi:

 $A = B = \frac{1}{2}$ 

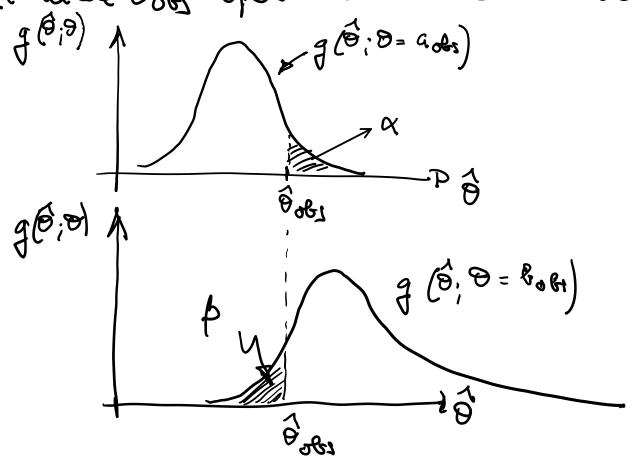
"Intervalle di confidenta centrali" (al a=1-4) 7 (0 > 0 (0)) = 1-4

L, 40 E (O B (B) o were vo (B) 9 L.

con Ch = 1- /



Ter continuione il valore agi = a (Foli) ha anche il significato di "valore ipotetico del parametro & della distibusione per il quale una frazione & di stime i petule & di & risulterelle superiore al valore Dobs sperimentalmente orientali

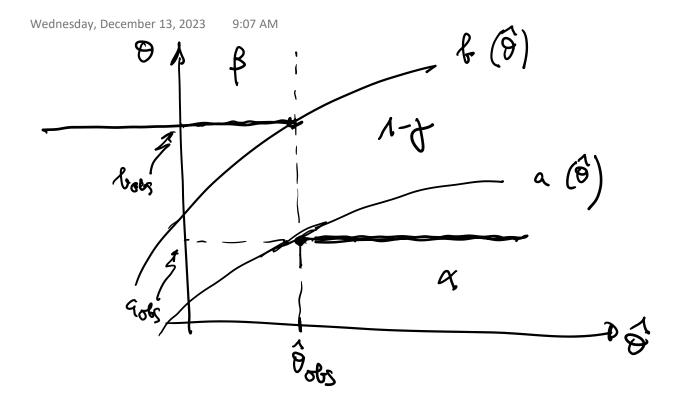


Analogonneure ; l'valore los: = l'(80s) ha anche il rignificato di "volere i potetico del parametro O della di tili busione per il quale una fratoire p di stème rijeture D' di D'isu crerebbe inferère a Bobs spérim. o neuralo

Vale a dre, pero Oof, = Ma (aobs) = Up (bobs), le equariori ⊕ e € direntano:

J 9 (8; Coh) 20 = G (8045; Cols)

P (8 3 86)



d' confidence per il parametro » di una d'ili Buriore

( Y= E[M]; MN P(Y)

Finati  $\alpha, \beta$  Tc.  $\alpha+\beta=\gamma$  (1-7=cL) data l'ouezuratione

Mobs (Pobs = Mobs)

 $\begin{cases}
\alpha = 7 & (\vec{v} \ge \vec{v}_{obs} = n_{obs}; \alpha) \\
\beta = 7 & (\vec{v} \le \vec{v}_{obs} = n_{obs}; \beta)
\end{cases}$ 

si x coyamo gl estieni

equazioni,

a (1908), fr(4081) del CI [a, b]

Risolvendo queste 2

COU CL=1-x

The concreto:

$$A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(n; a) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(n; a) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-a} f(n; a)}{n!}$$
The concreto:

$$A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f(n; a) = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-b} f(n; a)}{n!} = 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-a} f(n; a)}{n!}$$
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The concreto:

$$A = \sum_{k=0}^{$$

AB In consequente della novina discreta dell'oxenatile Moss diquello problema l'intervallo di confedenta [a, b] che si otiene attraverso la procedura di Negurar è un CI "conservativo"

 $P_{\nu} = P_{\nu} = P_{\nu$ 

come souelle ref copo di distributioni
con orienalité continue