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5. Hypothesis test between two normals

Problem Set due Apr 8, 2020 05:29 IST Completed

Problem 5. Hypothesis test between two normals

2/2 points (graded)

Conditioned on the result of an unbiased coin flip, the random variables T_1, T_2, \ldots, T_n are independent and identically distributed, each drawn from a common normal distribution with mean zero. If the result of the coin flip is Heads, this normal distribution has variance 1; otherwise, it has variance 4. Based on the observed values t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n , we use the MAP rule to decide whether the normal distribution from which they were drawn has variance 1 or variance 4. The MAP rule decides that the underlying normal distribution has variance 1 if and only if

$$\left| c_1 \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^2 + c_2 \sum_{i=1}^n t_i
ight| < 1.$$

Find the values of $c_1 \geq 0$ and $c_2 \geq 0$ such that this is true. Express your answer in terms of n, and use "ln" to denote the natural logarithm function, as in "ln(3)".

Solution:

STANDARD NOTATION

Let $\Theta=0$ denote that the observations t_1,t_2,\ldots,t_n were generated from a normal distribution with variance 1, and let $\Theta=1$ denote that they were generated from a normal distribution variance 4. For simplicity, let us use the notation $N(t_1,\ldots,t_n;0,\sigma^2)$ to denote the joint PD.

i.i.d. normal random variables with mean 0 and variance σ^2 , evaluated at t_1, \ldots, t_n .

Therefore, given the observations t_1, \ldots, t_n , the posterior probability that the samples are generated from a normal distribution with variance 1 is

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\Theta=0\mid T_1=t_1,\ldots,T_n=t_n
ight)=rac{\left(1/2
ight)\cdot N\left(t_1,\ldots,t_n;0,1
ight)}{\left(1/2
ight)\cdot N\left(t_1,\ldots,t_n;0,1
ight)+\left(1/2
ight)\cdot N\left(t_1,\ldots,t_n;0,4
ight)}.$$

Similarly, the probability that the samples are generated from a normal distribution with variance 4 is given by

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\Theta = 1 \mid T_{1} = t_{1}, \ldots, T_{n} = t_{n}
ight) = rac{\left(1/2
ight) \cdot N\left(t_{1}, \ldots, t_{n}; 0, 4
ight)}{\left(1/2
ight) \cdot N\left(t_{1}, \ldots, t_{n}; 0, 1
ight) + \left(1/2
ight) \cdot N\left(t_{1}, \ldots, t_{n}; 0, 4
ight)}.$$

The MAP rule favors $\Theta=0$ if the following inequality holds:

$$\mathbf{P}\left(\Theta=0\mid T_{1}=t_{1},\ldots,T_{n}=t_{n}
ight)>\mathbf{P}\left(\Theta=1\mid T_{1}=t_{1},\ldots,T_{n}=t_{n}
ight)$$

We notice that the denominators in the expressions for $\mathbf{P}\left(\Theta=0\mid\ldots\right)$ and $\mathbf{P}\left(\Theta=1\mid\ldots\right)$ are the same, so it suffices to compare the numerators. Therefore, the MAP rule favors $\Theta=0$ if the following inequality holds:

$$N\left(t_{1},\ldots,t_{n};0,1
ight) \ > N\left(t_{1},\ldots,t_{n};0,4
ight) \ \prod_{i=1}^{n}rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\cdot 1}}e^{-rac{t_{i}^{2}}{2\cdot 1}} \ > \prod_{i=1}^{n}rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\cdot 4}}e^{-rac{t_{i}^{2}}{2\cdot 4}}.$$

With a little bit of algebra, we obtain

$$\left| rac{3}{8} \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^2
ight| \ < n {\cdot} \mathrm{ln} \left(2
ight).$$

Note: If the means under the two hypotheses were different, a similar answer would be obtained but with a nonzero coefficient c_2 .

Submit

You have used 1 of 3 attempts



1 Answers are displayed within the problem

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? [Staff] With a little bit of algebra, we obtain Would you please expand on the exact algebra that needs to be used to obtain the result? The algebra was the	<u>e m</u>
<u>lengthy problem sets</u> <u>I quite do not understand the meaning of challenging phrasing of question Challenging algebra applications C</u>	hall
If I failed this homework Greetings, staff! I have 2 questions. No excuses for me - I failed with time managment. I have a question - when	ere c 4
 c2: hint C2 is really malicious as question. Trust your self on what you are doing 	3
? [Staff] I'm not understanding the question correctly I think Usually there is only one "C" as the threshold to pick H1 over H0? Why are there two thresholds here - c1 and	<u>c2?</u>
? why abs being used? there is no reason to use f(t i) ? value can never be negative?	5
? Does this Problem set have 5 or 6 questions I see only 5 questions. But it says there are 6 questions. Can someone confirm please.	5
The more I study in this class, the more stupid I feel. Is there a cure to it?	18
? Already failed this after many meticulous hours, only for being misled by "c2" and the lectures Explanation please? To those who still have tries left on this problem, don't make my same mistake. With that said, I would really lie	2
5 Hours solving time. I solved it. It took me about five hours. Four of them figuring out, how to find c2. :) It is not funny.	13
Hint If you assume H1 beeing hypothesis that result is Heads (and hence T is N(0,1)), and H2 - hypothesis that result is Heads (and hence T is N(0,1)), and H2 - hypothesis that result is Heads (and hence T is N(0,1)).	11 lt is
Eureka! This short post is my simple way to thank Prof. Tsitsiklis and the team who meticulously put this course together.	ner
? There seems to be some problem with the total marks earned for PS7. Lonly lost one mark in question 4, but my total marks are 16/18 instead of 17/18. Lguess there are some problem.	1 lem

