

STAT201B Lecture 11 p-value

1 P-value

Logic

关于 P-value 的详细论述, 见 [STA3020 Lecture 14](#)

1.1 Definition: p-value

若对于任意 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, 我们均有 size α test, 且 rejection region 为 $R_\alpha = \{x : T(x) \geq c_\alpha\}$, 则 p-value 被定义为:

$$\text{p-value} = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} \mathbb{P}_\theta(T(X) \geq T(x))$$

其中 x 为 observed data, X 为 random variable 且 $X \stackrel{d}{=} x$

Remark

根据定义, p-value 表示 H_0 下, test statistic $T(X)$ 的值与 observed value 相等或更极端的最大概率

1.2 Definition: p-value 的等价定义

若对于任意 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, 我们均有 size α test, 且 rejection region 为 R_α , 则 p-value 被定义为:

$$\text{p-value} = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta_0} \inf\{\alpha : 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1, x \in R_\alpha\}$$

Remark

根据定义, p-value 表示在给定观测值的前提下, 使我们能 reject H_0 的最小 level

Example

1. 在 Wald test 的情形下, (approximated) p-value 为:

$$\text{p-value} = P_{\theta_0}(|W| > |w|) \approx P(|Z| > |w|) = 2\Phi(-|w|)$$

其中 w 为统计量的观测值, 且 $Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1)$

2. 在 LRT with point null hypothesis 的情形下, 且其 limiting distribution 为 χ^2_{r-q} 时, (approximated) p-value 为:

$$\text{p-value} = P_{\theta_0}(\lambda(X) > \lambda(x)) \approx P(\chi^2_{r-q} > \lambda(x))$$

1.3 Theorem: Simple Null Hypothesis 下 p-value 的分布

若:

1. hypothesis testing problem 有 simple null hypothesis

$$H_0 : \theta = \theta_0 \quad v. s. \quad H_1 : \theta \in \Theta_1$$

2. rejection region 为 $R_\alpha = \{T(X) > c(\alpha)\}$

则 under $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$, 有

$$p\text{-value} = 1 - F_{H_0}(T) \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$$

⚠ Remark ▾

因此, 若我们选择在 $p\text{-value}$ 小于 α 的时候拒绝 H_0 , 则犯 Type I error (在 H_0 为真的情况下拒绝 H_0) 的概率为 α

⚡ Proof ▾

令 $p\text{-value} = 1 - F_{H_0}(T(X)) := Z$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_{H_0}(Z \leq z) &= \mathbb{P}_{H_0}(1 - F_{H_0}(T(X)) \leq z) \\ &= \mathbb{P}_{H_0}(T(X) \geq F_{H_0}^{-1}(1 - z)) \\ &= 1 - \mathbb{P}_{H_0}(T(X) \leq F_{H_0}^{-1}(1 - z)) \\ &= 1 - F_{H_0}(F_{H_0}^{-1}(1 - z)) \\ &= z \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$p\text{-value} = Z \sim \text{Unif}(0, 1)$$

2 Neyman-Pearson Theorem

🔗 Logic ▾

关于 Simple Hypothesis 的 UMP 和 Neyman-Pearson Lemma 的详细论述, 见 [STA3020 Lecture 15](#)

关于 UMP 的详细论述, 见 [STA3020 Lecture 15](#), [STA3020 Lecture 16](#), [STA3020 Lecture 17](#), 内容包括:

- Uniformly most power test 的定义
- Simple hypothesis 的 UMP (Neyman-Pearson Lemma)
- Composite one-sided null hypothesis 的 UMP (Karlin-Rubin theorem)
- Composite two-sided null hypothesis 的 UMP (适用于 exponential family)
- Composite null (general) hypothesis 的 UMP

令 hypothesis 为:

$$H_0 : \theta = \theta_0 \quad v. s. \quad H_1 : \theta = \theta_1$$

若:

1. Test statistic T 为

$$T(X) = \frac{\mathcal{L}_n(\theta_1)}{\mathcal{L}_n(\theta_0)} = \frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta_1)}{f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \theta_0)}$$

2. 在 $T > c$ 时 reject H_0

3. c 满足 $P_{\theta_0}(T > c) = \alpha$, 即确保 test 为 size- α test

则该 test 为 the most powerful, size α test, 即在所有 size α tests 中, 该 test 的 power $\beta(\theta_1)$ 最大

⚠ Remark: STA3020 中的 Neyman-Pearson Lemma ▾

令:

1. test hypothesis 为 $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0 \quad v. s. \quad H_1 : \theta = \theta_1$
2. x 关于 θ_0, θ_1 的分布为: $f(x|\theta_i), i = \{0, 1\}$

若一个 test 满足以下条件:

1. critical function 的形式为:

$$\phi = 1 \left(\frac{f(x|\theta_1)}{f(x|\theta_0)} > k \right) + \gamma \cdot 1 \left(\frac{f(x|\theta_1)}{f(x|\theta_0)} = k \right) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \frac{f(x|\theta_1)}{f(x|\theta_0)} > k \\ \gamma, & \text{if } \frac{f(x|\theta_1)}{f(x|\theta_0)} = k \\ 0, & \text{if } \frac{f(x|\theta_1)}{f(x|\theta_0)} < k \end{cases}$$

2. 该 test 为 size α test:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta_0}[\phi(X)] = \alpha$$

则:

1. **Sufficiency**: 任意满足以上条件的 test 均为 UMP size α test

2. **Necessity**: 任意 UMP test 均满足以上条件 (except on a set \mathcal{A} satisfying $P_{\theta_0}(X \in \mathcal{A}) = P_{\theta_1}(X \in \mathcal{A}) = 0$)

Example: Exponential family 的 UMP

例 1: 令 random sample $X = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ 的分布属于 one-parameter exponential family:
 $f(x|\theta) = c(\theta) \cdot h(x) \cdot \exp\{\theta \cdot T(x)\}$

① Construct a UMP size α test for the hypothesis:

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \quad \text{v.s.} \quad H_1: \theta = \theta_1 \quad (\theta_1 > \theta_0)$$

UMP test 的 test statistic 为:

$$R = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i|\theta_1)}{\prod_{i=1}^n f(x_i|\theta_0)} = \left(\frac{c(\theta_1)}{c(\theta_0)} \right)^n \exp\left\{(\theta_1 - \theta_0) \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i)\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = 1(R > k) + \gamma \cdot 1(R = k)$$

$$= 1\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) > k'\right\} + \gamma \cdot 1\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) = k'\right\} \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) \text{ 的分布可能离散}\right)$$

其中 k' is determined by

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta_0}[\phi(X)] = P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) > k'\right\} + \gamma \cdot P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) = k'\right\} = \alpha$$

② Construct a UMP size α test for the hypothesis:

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \quad \text{v.s.} \quad H_1: \theta > \theta_0$$

(此处不能直接使用 Neyman-Pearson Lemma, 但可以利用上一问的结果)

先 look at $H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \quad \text{v.s.} \quad H_1: \theta = \theta_2, \quad \forall \theta_2 > \theta_0$

根据上一问的结果, 有 UMP size α test:

$$\phi = 1\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) > k'\right\} + \gamma \cdot 1\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) = k'\right\}$$

$$\gamma, k' \text{ satisfying } P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) > k'\right\} + \gamma \cdot P\left\{\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) = k'\right\} = \alpha$$

因此,

对 $\forall \theta_2 > \theta_0$ ($\theta_2 \in \Theta_1$), ϕ 均为 UMP, 且 ϕ independent with θ_2 ($\sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) \perp \theta_2$)

\Rightarrow 对 $\forall \theta_2 > \theta_0$ ($\theta_2 \in \Theta_1$), $\beta_{\phi}(\theta_2) \geq \beta_{\phi'}(\theta_2)$, $\forall \phi'$ being size α

$\Rightarrow \phi$ 为 UMP for $H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \quad \text{v.s.} \quad H_1: \theta > \theta_0$ (根据 UMP 的定义)

Example: 双侧检验不存在 UMP



例2: (Two side hypothesis 不存在 UMP test)

考虑 random sample $X = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\} \sim N(\theta, 1)$, 证明以下 two sided hypothesis 没有 UMP:

$$H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \quad \text{v.s.} \quad H_1: \theta \neq \theta_0$$

① 首先研究 $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ v.s. $H_1^{(1)}: \theta = \theta_1$ (Assume $\theta_1 > \theta_0$)

UMP test 的 test statistic 为:

$$R = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i | \theta_1)}{\prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i | \theta_0)} = \frac{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \theta_1)^2)}{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \theta_0)^2)} = \exp\left\{-\frac{n}{2}(\theta_1^2 - \theta_0^2)\right\} \exp\left\{\underbrace{(\theta_1 - \theta_0)}_{>0} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = 1(R > k) + \gamma \cdot 1(R = k)$$

$$= 1\{\bar{X} > k'\} \quad (T(X) = \bar{X} \text{ 服从连续分布, 故可令 } \gamma = 0)$$

其中 k' is determined by

$$E_{\theta_0} \phi(X) = P\{\bar{X} > k'\} = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow k' = \theta_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot z_\alpha \quad \text{其中 } z_\alpha \text{ 为 } N(0, 1) \text{ 的 } \alpha \text{ upper quantile (Under } H_0, \bar{X} \sim N(\theta_0, \frac{1}{n}) \text{)}$$

因此 $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ v.s. $H_1: \theta > \theta_0$ 的 UMP 为

$$\phi = 1\{\bar{X} > \theta_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot z_\alpha\} \quad (\text{因为 } k' \perp \theta_1, \text{ 因此可从 } H_1^{(1)} \text{ 推广到 } H_1)$$

② 接着研究 $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ v.s. $H_1^{(2)}: \theta = \theta_2$ (Assume $\theta_2 < \theta_0$)

UMP test 的 test statistic 为:

$$R = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i | \theta_2)}{\prod_{i=1}^n f(X_i | \theta_0)} = \frac{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \theta_2)^2)}{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \theta_0)^2)} = \exp\left\{-\frac{n}{2}(\theta_2^2 - \theta_0^2)\right\} \exp\left\{\underbrace{(\theta_2 - \theta_0)}_{<0} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi' = 1(R > k) + \gamma \cdot 1(R = k)$$

$$= 1\{\bar{X} < k'\} \quad (T(X) = \bar{X} \text{ 服从连续分布, 故可令 } \gamma = 0)$$

其中 k' is determined by

$$E_{\theta_0} \phi'(X) = P\{\bar{X} < k'\} = \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow k' = \theta_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot z_{1-\alpha} \quad \text{其中 } z_{1-\alpha} \text{ 为 } N(0, 1) \text{ 的 } 1-\alpha \text{ upper quantile (Under } H_0, \bar{X} \sim N(\theta_0, \frac{1}{n}) \text{)}$$

因此 $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ v.s. $H_1: \theta < \theta_0$ 的 UMP 为

$$\phi' = 1\{\bar{X} < \theta_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot z_{1-\alpha}\} \quad (\text{因为 } k' \perp \theta_1, \text{ 因此可从 } H_1^{(2)} \text{ 推广到 } H_1)$$

(很显然 $\phi \neq \phi'$, 即 $E_{\theta_0} |\phi - \phi'| > 0$, 接下来我们只需利用 UMP 的定义和 NP theorem 的 necessity 即可反证出 UMP 不存在)

③ Argue by contradiction: 假设 $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ v.s. $H_1: \theta \neq \theta_0$ 的 UMP 存在, 且为 ϕ^*

根据 UMP 的定义 ($\theta \neq \theta_0$ 时 ϕ^* 的 type-II error 最小),

$$\phi^* \text{ 也是 } \begin{cases} H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \text{ v.s. } H_1: \theta > \theta_0 \text{ 的 UMP} \\ H_0: \theta = \theta_0 \text{ v.s. } H_1: \theta < \theta_0 \text{ 的 UMP} \end{cases}$$

根据 NP theorem 的 necessity, 有

$$\begin{cases} \phi^* = \phi \text{ a.s.} \iff E_{\theta_0} |\phi^* - \phi| = 0 \\ \phi^* = \phi' \text{ a.s.} \iff E_{\theta_0} |\phi^* - \phi'| = 0 \end{cases}$$