

STATS300A - Lecture 13

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11/03/21

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1 Setting

Recall that we are now doing hypothesis testing. Thus we have data $X \sim \mathbb{P}_\theta$, where $\theta \in \Omega = \Omega_0 \cup \Omega_1$ and $\Omega_0 \cap \Omega_1 = \emptyset$. We wish to test the null hypothesis $H_0 : \theta \in \Omega_0$ against the alternative $H_1 : \theta \in \Omega_1$. Our goal is to maximize power

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta_1} \phi(X) \quad \text{for } \theta_1 \in \Omega_1,$$

subject to the level constraint

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta_0} \phi(X) \leq \alpha \quad \text{for all } \theta_0 \in \Omega_0.$$

Recall that the test function $\phi(x)$ is equal to the probability that we reject H_0 given data $X = x$.

2 Proof of NPL

We ended last lecture with the start of the proof of the Neyman Pearson Lemma (TSH 3.2.1). We will finish the proof today. We will tackle the three parts of the proof individually. The first part was Existence: for testing $H_0 : p_0$ vs $H_1 : p_1$, there exists a test function ϕ and a constant $k \in [0, \infty]$ such that

(a) $\mathbb{E}_0 \phi = \alpha$, and

$$(b) \quad \phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} > k, \\ 0 & \text{if } \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} < k. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Define $r(x) = \frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)}$ and $\alpha(c) = \mathbb{P}_0(r(X) > c)$. If there exists c_0 such that $\alpha = \alpha(c_0)$, then define

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } r(x) > c_0, \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

The test function clearly satisfies (b) and furthermore

$$\mathbb{E}_0 \phi = \mathbb{P}_0(r(x) > c_0) = \alpha(c_0) = \alpha.$$

In general $\alpha(c)$ may not be continuous and such a c_0 might not exist. The function α is non-increasing and α is right continuous in that for all c

$$\alpha(c) = \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} f(c + \varepsilon).$$

Since α is non-increasing, the left limit of α always exists. Thus for all c we can define

$$\alpha(c^-) = \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ \varepsilon > 0}} f(c - \varepsilon).$$

By monotonicity we have for all c ,

$$\alpha(c^-) \geq \alpha(c).$$

Even if there does not exist c such that $\alpha(c) = c$, we can still find $c_0 \in [0, \infty]$ such that

$$\alpha(c_0) \leq \alpha \leq \alpha(c_0^-).$$

We can now define the randomized test

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } r(x) > c_0, \\ \gamma & \text{if } r(x) = c_0, \\ 0 & \text{if } r(x) < c_0. \end{cases}$$

where $\gamma \in [0, 1]$ is a constant that we will determine shortly. Note that ϕ satisfies (b). In order for ϕ to satisfy (a) we need:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \mathbb{E}_0 \phi \\ &= \mathbb{P}_0(r(X) > c_0) + \gamma \mathbb{P}_0(r(X) = c_0) \\ &= \alpha(c_0) + \gamma (\alpha(c_0^-) - \alpha(c_0)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus if set

$$\gamma = \frac{\alpha - \alpha(c_0)}{\alpha(c_0^-) - \alpha(c_0)},$$

then $\gamma \in [0, 1]$ since $\alpha(c_0) \leq \alpha \leq \alpha(c_0^-)$ and ϕ satisfies (a). \square

The next part of NPL was sufficiency. Specifically if ϕ satisfies (a) and (b) for some k , then ϕ is most powerful.

Proof. Let k be such that ϕ satisfies (a) and (b). Let ϕ' be another level α test. Consider the integral

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} (\phi(x) - \phi'(x))(p_1(x) - kp_0(x)) d\mu. \quad (1)$$

Note that if $\frac{p_1(x)}{p_2(x)} > k$, then $p_1(x) - kp_0(x) > 0$ and also

$$\phi(x) = 1 \geq \phi'(x).$$

Thus we have

$$(\phi(x) - \phi'(x))(p_1(x) - kp_0(x)) \geq 0.$$

Similarly if $\frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} < k$, then $p_1(x) - kp_0(x) < 0$ and

$$\phi(x) = 0 \leq \phi'(x).$$

Thus we have

$$(\phi(x) - \phi'(x))(p_1(x) - kp_0(x)) \geq 0.$$

Lastly if $\frac{p_1(x)}{p_0(x)} = k$, then

$$(\phi(x) - \phi'(x))(p_1(x) - kp_0(x)) = 0.$$

Thus the integrand in equation (1) is non-negative and hence

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} (\phi - \phi')(p_1 - kp_0) d\mu \geq 0.$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi p_1 d\mu - \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi' d\mu &\geq k \left(\int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi p_0 d\mu - \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi p_0 d\mu \right) \\ &= k (\mathbb{E}_0 \phi - \mathbb{E}_0 \phi') \\ &\geq k(\alpha - \alpha) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have

$$\mathbb{E}_1 \phi = \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi p_1 d\mu \geq \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi' p_1 d\mu = \mathbb{E}_1 \phi',$$

and so the power of ϕ is greater than the power of ϕ' . Thus ϕ is MP. \square

The key part of this proof was considering the function $(\phi - \phi')(p_1 - kp_0)$ which allowed us to simultaneously compare the power and level of ϕ and ϕ' . We will now prove necessity. If ϕ^* is MP at level α , then (b) holds almost everywhere with respect to μ . Also (a) holds unless there exists a test with level strictly less than α and power equal to 1. We will not prove the second statement (it can be found in the scribed notes).

Proof. Let ϕ^* be MP at level α and let ϕ and k be the likelihood ratio test from the proof of existence. Define

$$S^+ = \{x : \phi(x) > \phi^*(x)\},$$

and

$$S^- = \{x : \phi(x) < \phi^*(x)\}.$$

Also define

$$S = (S^+ \cup S^-) \cap \{r(x) \neq k\}.$$

We wish to show that $\mu(S) = 0$. This implies that for almost every x if $r(x) > k$, then $\phi^*(x) = \phi(x) = 1$ and if $r(x) < k$, then $\phi^*(x) = \phi(x) = 0$. We will again consider the function

$$(\phi - \phi^*)(p_1 - kp_0).$$

As before one can show that $(\phi - \phi^*)(p_1 - kp_0) \geq 0$ on all of \mathcal{X} . We also have that on S ,

$$(\phi - \phi^*)(p_0 - kp_1) > 0,$$

since neither term is 0. Thus if $\mu(S) > 0$, then

$$\int_{\mathcal{X}} (\phi - \phi^*)(p_1 - kp_0) d\mu > 0.$$

However this implies

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi p_1 d\mu - \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi^* p_1 d\mu &> k \left(\int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi p_0 d\mu - \int_{\mathcal{X}} \phi^* p_0 d\mu \right) \\ &\geq k(\alpha - \alpha) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

which implies $\mathbb{E}_1 \phi > \mathbb{E}_1 \phi^*$ showing that ϕ^* is not MP, a contradiction. \square

Notice that there are potentially many MP tests since the case $r(x) = k$ is not specified.

Corollary 1. [TSH 3.2.1] *Consider testing the hypothesis $H_0 : X \sim \mathbb{P}_0$ against $H_1 : X \sim \mathbb{P}_1$. Let $\beta = \mathbb{E}_1 \phi$ where ϕ is MP with level $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, then $\beta > \alpha$ unless $\mathbb{P}_0 = \mathbb{P}_1$.*

Thus the level is always less than the power for MP tests.

Proof. Consider the test function $\phi_0(x) = \alpha$. The test ϕ_0 has level and power α since for all data ϕ_0 rejects H_0 with probability α . Thus the MP test has power $\beta \geq \alpha$. If $\beta = \alpha$, then ϕ_0 is MP. Thus by the sufficiency part of NPL, ϕ_0 is a likelihood ratio test. Since $\phi_0(x) = \alpha \in (0, 1)$ we can conclude that $r(x) = k$ almost everywhere. Thus $p_1(x) = k p_0(x)$ almost everywhere. Since p_1 and p_0 are both densities, this implies that $k = 1$ and thus $p_1 = p_0$ almost everywhere. \square

3 Uniformly most powerful tests

3.1 Exponential families

Let $X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \mathbb{P}_\theta$ where \mathbb{P}_θ is a one dimensional exponential family with natural parameter θ . That is, \mathbb{P}_θ has density

$$p_\theta(x) \propto h(x) \exp \{ \theta T(x) \}.$$

Consider testing the hypothesis $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ against $H_1 : \theta = \theta_1$ where $\theta_1 > \theta_0$. By looking at the likelihood ratio for X we can construct an MP test of the form

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) > k, \\ \gamma & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) = k, \\ 0 & \text{if } \sum_{i=1}^n T(x_i) < k. \end{cases}$$

where k and γ are chosen such that

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta_0} \phi = \mathbb{P}_{\theta_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n T(X_i) > k \right) + \gamma \mathbb{P}_{\theta_0} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n T(X_i) = k \right) = \alpha.$$

Note that the test function ϕ does not depend on θ_1 . Thus the MP test is in fact the UMP for the test $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ vs $H_1 : \theta > \theta_0$. Thus we have a UMP for a one-sided alternative test.

3.2 Monotone likelihood ratio

Definition 1. A family of densities $\{p_\theta : \theta \in \mathbb{R}\}$ has a *monotone likelihood ratio (MLR)* in $T(x)$ if

- (a) If $\theta \neq \theta'$, then $\mathbb{P}_\theta \neq \mathbb{P}_{\theta'}$.
- (b) If $\theta < \theta'$, then $\frac{p_{\theta'}(x)}{p_\theta(x)}$ is a non-decreasing function of $T(x)$.

The idea behind this definition is to generalize what we did for one-dimensional exponential families to a more general class of models.

Theorem 1. Let $X \sim \mathbb{P}_\theta$ have a MLR in $T(x)$. Consider the test $H_0 : \theta \leq \theta_0$ vs $H_1 : \theta > \theta_0$. For all levels α , there exists a level α UMP test ϕ such that

$$\phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } T(x) > k, \\ \gamma & \text{if } T(x) = k, \\ 0 & \text{if } T(x) < k. \end{cases}$$

where k and γ are determined by

$$\mathbb{E}_{\theta_0} \phi = \alpha.$$

Furthermore the power function of ϕ given by $\beta(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_\theta \phi$ is strictly increasing in θ provided $0 < \beta(\theta) < 1$.