

(F11)

$$H_0: g \sim p_0(x) = 1 \quad \{ (0, 1) \}$$

$$H_1: g \sim p_1(x) = \frac{e}{e-1} e^{-x} \quad \{ (0, 1) \}$$

a) $n=1 \quad \omega$

$$\ell = \frac{L_1}{L_0} = \frac{\frac{e}{e-1} e^{-\omega}}{1} \geq c$$

$$e^{-\omega} \geq \beta \rightarrow \omega \leq A$$

$$\underbrace{P(x \leq A | H_0)}_{A \leq 1} = \omega$$

$$\int_0^1 dx = A = \omega$$

$$G: x \leq \omega$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega$$

$$W = P(x \leq A | H_1) = \int_0^\omega \frac{e}{e-1} e^{-x} dx = \frac{\omega}{e-1} (1 - e^{-\omega})$$

$$\omega_2 = 1 - W$$

$$P(x_1 + x_2 \leq A | H_0) = \omega$$

x_1

1

A

$$L_0 = 1$$

$$\iint 1 dx_1 dx_2 = \frac{A^2}{2} = \omega$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = A$$

$$A = \sqrt{2}\omega$$

$$A = \sqrt{2}$$

G:

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq \sqrt{2}\omega$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega$$

$$W = P(x_1 + x_2 \leq A | H_1) = \iint_{\substack{A \\ x_1+x_2 \leq A}} \left(\frac{\ell}{e-1}\right)^2 e^{-x_1-x_2} dx_1 dx_2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\ell}{e-1}\right)^2 \int_0^A dx_1 \int_{-\infty}^{A-x_1} e^{-x_1} e^{-x_2} dx_2 = \left(\frac{\ell}{e-1}\right)^2 \int_0^A e^{-x_1} (1-e^{-A+x_1}) dx_1 =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\ell}{e-1}\right)^2 \int_0^A (e^{-x_1} - e^{-A}) dx_1 = \left(\frac{\ell}{e-1}\right)^2 (1 - e^{-A} - Ae^{-A})$$

$A = \bar{x}_2$

$$\lambda_2 = 1 - W$$

b) u c) $\ell = \frac{l_1}{l_0} = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{p_i(x_i)}{p_0(x_i)} \geq C$

$$\ln \ell = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left(\frac{p_i(x_i)}{p_0(x_i)} \right) \geq \ln C$$

$\eta:$

$$\frac{\sum \eta_i - n \mu(\eta_i)}{\sqrt{n D(\eta_i)}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

$$P(\ln \ell \geq \ln C | H_0) = \lambda$$

$H_0: \eta = \ln \left(\frac{\ell}{e-1} e^{-x} \right) = \ln \frac{\ell}{e-1} - x$

$$\ln \ell = \sum \ln \frac{\ell}{e-1} - \sum x_i \geq \ln C$$

$G: \sum x_i \leq A$

$$P(\sum x_i \leq A | H_0) = \lambda$$

$$P\left(\frac{\sum x_i - n \mu(x)}{\sqrt{n D(x)}} \leq \frac{A - n \mu(x)}{\sqrt{n D(x)}} | H_0\right) = \lambda$$

$$\mu(x) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D(x) = \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^2$$

$$\frac{A - n \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{n \cdot \frac{1}{12}}} = U_\alpha \quad A = n \cdot \frac{1}{2} + U_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}$$

$$G: \sum x_i \leq n \cdot \frac{1}{2} + U_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda$$

$$W = P(\sum x_i \leq A | \lambda_1) = P\left(\frac{\sum x_i - n \mu(x)}{\sqrt{n D(x)}} \leq \frac{A - n \mu(x)}{\sqrt{n D(x)}} / \lambda_1\right)$$

$$\mu(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x x \frac{e^{-x}}{e-1} e^{-x} dx = \frac{e-2}{e-1}$$

$$\mu(x) = \frac{2e-5}{e-1}$$

$$D(x) = \mu(x^2) - \mu^2(x) = \frac{e^2 - 3e + 1}{(e-1)^2}$$

$$W = \int_{-\infty}^B \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx, \text{ где } B = \frac{\frac{n}{2} + U_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{n}{12}} - n \frac{e-2}{e-1}}{\sqrt{n \frac{e^2 - 3e + 1}{(e-1)^2}}}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda - W$$

$$B = \dots = \frac{\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{e-2}{e-1} \right) + U_\alpha \sqrt{\frac{n}{12}}}{\sqrt{\frac{e^2 - 3e + 1}{(e-1)^2}}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{+ \infty} \Rightarrow \\ U_\alpha < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 \Rightarrow \text{Критерий соизмеримости}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 1 - \bar{W}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 = 0,05 \quad n=1 \quad X \leq 0,05 \quad W = 0,077 \quad \alpha_2 = 0,013$$

$$n=2 \quad X_1 + X_2 < 0,316 \quad \bar{W} = 0,102 \quad \alpha_2 = 0,898$$

$$n=10 \quad \sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i < 3,5 \quad \bar{W} = \frac{-0,78}{-2} = 0,12 \quad \alpha_2 = 0,78$$

$$d) G: x_{\min} < c$$

$$P(\vec{x}_n \in G | H_0) = \alpha$$

$$P(x_{\min} < c | H_0) = \alpha$$

$$H_0: g \sim R(0,1)$$

$$g \sim F_0(x) \Rightarrow g_{\min} \sim 1 - (1 - F_0(x))^n \quad g_1, \dots, g_n \text{ i.i.d.}$$

$$P(x_{\min} < c) = 1 - (1 - F_0(c))^n = \alpha, \quad F_0(c) = c$$

$$1 - \alpha = (1 - F_0(c))^n \quad 1 - \alpha = (1 - c)^n$$

$$1 - c = \sqrt[n]{1 - \alpha} \quad c = 1 - \sqrt[n]{1 - \alpha}$$

$$G: x_{\min} < 1 - \sqrt[n]{1 - \alpha}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha$$

$$W = P(\vec{x}_n \in G | H_1) = P(x_{\min} < c | H_1) \quad \textcircled{e}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_1: g \sim p(x) = \frac{e}{e-1} e^{-x} \{ (0,1) \} \\ f_1(x) = \int_0^x \frac{e}{e-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{-e}{e-1} e^{-t} \Big|_0^x = \frac{e(1-e^{-x})}{e-1} \end{array} \right\} \quad \textcircled{e}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - \left(1 - \left(\frac{e}{e-1}\right) (1 - e^{-c})\right)^n$$

$\lambda_2 = 1 - W$, $W \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow$ Cosmism.

$$C = 1 - (1 - \lambda)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 - e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln(1-\lambda)} =$$

$$= 1 - 1 - \frac{1}{n} \ln(1-\lambda) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$e^{-c} = \frac{1}{e} \ln(1-\lambda) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{n} \ln(1-\lambda) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$W = 1 - \left(1 + \frac{e}{e-1} \ln(1-\lambda) \frac{1}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)^n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \\ \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1 - e^{\frac{e \ln(1-\lambda)}{e-1}} = 1 - (1-\lambda)^{\frac{e}{e-1}} \neq 1 \Rightarrow \text{ke cosmism}$$

$$\text{typical } \lambda = 0,05 \Rightarrow W = 0,0779$$