Προβερκα υποτεχ.

$$H_0: P(x) \in S_0$$
 v.s. $H_1: P(x) \in S_1$
 $S_0 \cap S_1 = \emptyset$
 $X_1 - X_1 \sim b$ στορορκα $U_3 \cap S_1 = \emptyset$
 $X_1 - X_2 \sim b$ στορορκα $U_3 \cap S_1 = \emptyset$
 $M_0: \theta \in \Theta_0$ vs. $M_1: \Theta \in \Theta_1$
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Oundry I poga orbeprny beproe
$$P_{\rm I} = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} P_{\theta} \left(x \in S(x) \right)$$
 Users
$$P_{\rm I}(x) \leq \alpha$$
 Oundry II poga he orbeprny rowhoe
$$P_{\rm II} = \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} P_{\theta} \left(x \notin S(x) \right)$$
 $\theta \in \Theta$

 $\beta_s(\theta) = P_{\theta}(x \in S(x) \mid \theta \in \Theta)$

Мощность критерия S(x)

$$P_{\Pi}$$
 (x) \rightarrow u

$$\hat{\theta} - a.H.D. \theta c ac. guen. $C^{2}(\theta)$$$

 $W = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\hat{\theta} - \theta_0}{\hat{s}} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} N(0,1) - \kappa \rho u \tau e \rho u u u \rho \sigma b e \rho \kappa u u u no \tau e z u no t e z u no t$

Ποστρούτο κρυτεριώ Βανομα μο:
$$\theta = \theta_0$$
 υ βιαν αλυτερκατύβ
 UNT In $(X - \theta) \sim N(0, \theta)$

3agara $X_{i} = K_{h} \sim Pois(\theta)$

$$\hat{C} = \sqrt{x} - \cos c \cos \theta$$

$$V(x) = \sqrt{x} - \frac{x - \theta}{\sqrt{x}} \sim N(0, 1)$$

 $H_{i}: \theta \neq \theta_{0}$ $\left[\left|\sqrt{n} \frac{\overline{K} - \theta_{0}}{\sqrt{\overline{x}}}\right| > Z_{i-\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right]$

 $H_{i}: \theta > \theta$, $\left\{ \int_{\overline{X}} \frac{\overline{X} - \theta_{0}}{\sqrt{\overline{X}}} > Z_{i-k} \right\}$ $H_{i}: \theta < \theta$, $\left\{ \int_{\overline{X}} \frac{\overline{X} - \theta_{0}}{\sqrt{\overline{X}}} \angle Z_{k} \right\}$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \overline{X} - \alpha_{H-0} \quad c \quad ac. guc. \quad \sigma^{2}(\theta) = \theta$$





Критерии основанного на отношении правдоподобил
$$S$$
 - доминируемое семейство Пусть ипотеза имеет вид $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ v.s. $H_1: \theta = \theta_1$ Если $\exists C_X$ $\exists C_X$

το $rg \in S(x) = \int_{X} \Lambda(x) > C_x \int_{X} - \kappa \rho u \tau e \rho u u^2$

Lx (Oi) - p-yes upabgonogo dies or Oi

Пример
$$x = 2$$
 — раскомдение $x = 2$ меся $x = 2$ — раскомдение $x = 2$ меся $x =$

$$\Lambda(x)$$
 - моноточно возрастает $P(\Lambda(x) > C_{\kappa}) = P(x^2 > C_{\kappa}^2) \in \mathcal{L}$

$$P(|X| \ge C_{\alpha}^{1}) \le \alpha$$

$$S(X) = \begin{cases} 2 |X| > Z_{1-\alpha/2} \end{cases}$$

$$\approx 1.96$$

$$\beta = P_{\theta_{1}}(|X| > Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}})$$

$$\beta = sps. norm(0, 100). sf(Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}) +$$

+ sps. norm (0, 100). $cdf\left(z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right) \approx 0.984$ $H_0: noggenea vs. H_1: nacr.$

Λ(x) — шонотонно ydonbaer or X²
(σ=100)

Равношерно наиболее мощноге критерии Ho: 0 & M, v.s. H,: 0 & W, S(x) — критерий для шиотезы Onp. S(X) наз-се равномерно наиболее мощности критерием (РНМК)
gne Ho v.s. H, ecm У R(X) - критерий для той ме μιοτεζο $β_S(θ) ≥ β_R(θ) ∀ θ ∈ Θ_ι$

Теорена об равномерном отклонении правдоподобия

Пусть для
$$\theta_2 > \theta_1$$
 $\Lambda(x) = L_x(\theta_2) = f_0 \in (T(x)) -$

Tyers gas
$$\theta_2 > \theta_1$$
 $\Lambda(x) = \frac{L_x(\theta_2)}{L_x(\theta_1)} = f_{\theta_1,\theta_2}(T(x)) - \frac{L_x(\theta_2)}{\theta_1}$

 $S(x) = \{T(x) > C_x\} - \kappa \rho u \tau$. ghe $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ us. $H_1: \theta > \theta_0$

$$\text{rge } cx. : P_{\theta_0} \left(T(X) > C_{\alpha} \right) \leq \alpha$$

Ecan
$$C_{\alpha}: P_{\theta_0}(T(x) > C_{\alpha}) = \alpha - PHMK$$

• boy $P \rightarrow y d r d \rightarrow T(x) > C_{\alpha} \rightarrow T(x) < C_{\alpha}$

- Ho: θ = θo paccuarpubart Ho: θ < θo • Moneu paccuorpet Ho: 0 = θo v.s. H1: 0 < θο

 - - P_{θ_0} ($\uparrow(\kappa) > C_{\kappa}$) = λ_0
- · β guckpethou crytae do € d

antrepuaruba donce npabgonogodia reu och runoreza

- $\mu_o: \Theta = \Theta_o$ v.s. $\mu_i: \Theta < \Theta_o$ $\rho_{\theta_o} (\tau(x) < C_{\kappa})$
- · Ecan O2 u3 ⊕, , O, u3 ⊕2, TO $\Lambda(X)$ → max, r.e.

3agara
$$X_1 - X_1 \sim Bern(0)$$

PMHK gaze $H_0: 0 > 0_0$ v.s. $H_1: \theta < 0_0$

$$\Sigma K_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} K_i = \sum_{i=1}^{N} K_i$$

$$\Lambda(\kappa) = \frac{\frac{\partial_{2} (1-\theta_{2})^{m-2\kappa_{1}}}{\theta_{1}^{2\kappa_{1}} (1-\theta_{1})^{m-2\kappa_{1}}} = \left(\frac{\theta_{2} (1-\theta_{1})}{\theta_{1} (1-\theta_{2})}\right)^{2\kappa_{1}} \left(\frac{1-\theta_{2}}{1-\theta_{1}}\right)^{m}$$

$$\Lambda(\kappa) = \frac{\theta_2 - (1 - \theta_2)}{\theta_1 - \xi_{\kappa}} = \left(\frac{\theta_2 - (1 - \theta_1)}{\theta_1 - (1 - \theta_2)}\right) - \left(\frac{1 - \theta_2}{1 - \theta_2}\right)$$

$$\theta_1^{\Sigma_{K_1}} (1-\theta_1)^{N-S_{K_1}} (\theta_1(1-\theta_2))$$

$$\theta_{1}^{\Sigma\kappa_{1}} \left(1-\theta_{1}\right)^{\kappa-\Sigma\kappa_{2}}$$
 $\theta_{2} > \theta_{1}$ To $\Lambda(x)$ 1 upu Σx_{1} ?

$$\theta_2 > \theta_1$$
 To $\Lambda(x)$ 1 upu Σx_i 1

$$\theta_2 > \theta_1$$
 το $\Lambda(x)$ 1 μρα Σx_i 1

=> μρατεριαί $\int \Sigma X_i < C_a J$

 $\Sigma \chi_i \sim \beta i n (n, \theta)$

$$C_{\alpha} = \begin{cases} U_{\alpha}, & P(x < U_{\alpha}) = \alpha \\ U_{\alpha} - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$C_{\alpha} = \begin{cases} U_{\alpha} - 1 & \text{for the production of } \\ U_{\alpha} - 1 & \text{for the production of } \\ U_{\alpha} & U_{\alpha+1} & \text{for the production of } \\ U_{\beta} = \min_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}} \{x \mid f(x) > \beta\} \end{cases}$$