

Chm 13

test неприм. + бином. расп.

Пример. таблица соц. опн:

	европ. кант	запад	$\Sigma$
M	10	10	30
F	20	30	70
$\Sigma$	30	40	100

$n=100$

- независимость
- конт. огни. расп.

$H_0$ : null и независимы

(1)

$$P_{\cdot 1} = P_{\cdot 2}$$

$H_A$ : не  $H_0$

a) неприм-ть  $H_0$  на уровне значимости  $\alpha = 0.01$

b) p-value

$$T = \sum_{ij} \frac{(N_{ij} - \hat{N}_{ij})^2}{\hat{N}_{ij}} = \sum_{ij} \frac{N_{ij}^2}{\hat{N}_{ij}} - n$$

$\hat{N}_{ij}$ ?

$$\hat{N}_{ij} = E(X_{ij} | H_0, N_{\cdot 1}, N_{\cdot 2}, N_{\cdot 1}, N_{\cdot 2}, N_{\cdot 3}) ?$$

$$T \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{dist}} ? \chi_d^2$$

$$d = df_{\text{UP}} - df_R$$

UP-тест: критерий

$(H_0 \text{ или } H_1)$

$p_{11}$	$p_{12}$	$p_{13}$
$p_{21}$	$p_{22}$	$p_{23}$

$$df_{\text{UP}} = 6 - 1 = 5 \quad (\text{общ. кнп})$$

$\underbrace{p_{11} + p_{12} + \dots + p_{23} = 1}_{\text{общ. кнп}}$

R-тест: общ. кнп

$df_R$

	$\beta_1$	$\beta_2$	$\beta_3$
$\alpha_1$			
$\alpha_2$			

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_1 &= \beta_2 \\ \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 &= 1 \\ \alpha_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$df_R = 2+3 - 3 = 2 \quad (\text{общ. } \times \text{ неп. } \rho)$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \quad \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$

Бер. срк кирил  
нум. Ko

$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\beta$	$1-2\beta$
$\alpha$	$\alpha\beta$	$\alpha\beta$	$\alpha(1-2\beta)$
$1-\alpha$	$(1-\alpha)\beta$	$(1-\alpha)\beta$	$(1-\alpha)(1-2\beta)$

$$T \rightarrow \chi^2_d \quad d = df_{UR} - df_R = 5 - 2 = 3$$

нум. Бернштейн Ko:

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{N_{1.}}{N}$$

$$\hat{2\beta} = \frac{N_{.1} + N_{.2}}{N}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{N_{01} + N_{02}}{2N}$$

дискрим. бер. сред  
кирил. нум  
Бернштейн Ko.

$\hat{\alpha}$	$\hat{\beta}$	$\hat{\beta}$	$1-2\hat{\beta}$
$\hat{\alpha}$	$2\hat{\beta}$	$2\hat{\beta}$	$2(1-2\hat{\beta})$
$1-\hat{\alpha}$	$(1-\hat{\alpha})\hat{\beta}$	$(1-\hat{\alpha})\hat{\beta}$	$(1-\hat{\alpha})(1-2\hat{\beta})$

$$\frac{21}{2} = \hat{N}_{12} = \hat{N}_{11} = N \cdot \hat{\lambda} \cdot \hat{\beta} = N \cdot \frac{N_{1.}}{N} \cdot \frac{N_{.1} + N_{.2}}{2N} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{N_{1.} \cdot (N_{.1} + N_{.2})}{N}$$

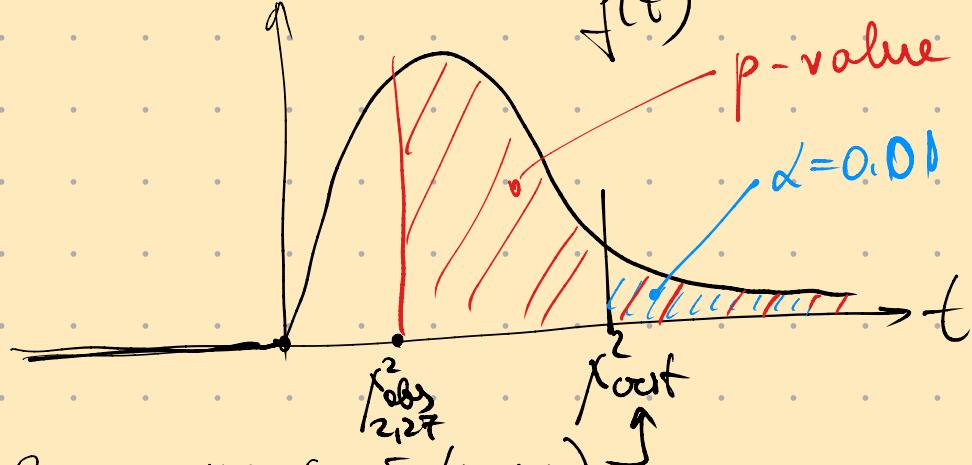
$$\hat{N}_{21} = \hat{N}_{22} = \dots = \frac{1}{2} N_{2.} \cdot \frac{(N_{.1} + N_{.2})}{N} = \frac{70 \cdot 70}{100 \cdot 2} = \frac{49}{2}$$

$$\hat{N}_{13} = \frac{N_{1.} \cdot N_{.3}}{N} = 9 \quad \hat{N}_{23} = \frac{N_{2.} \cdot N_{.3}}{N} = 21$$

			$N_{ij}$
10.5	10.5	9	
24.5	24.5	21	

$$T = \sum_{ij} \frac{N_{ij}^2}{N_{ij}} - n = \dots = 2.27$$

unter  $H_0$ :  $T \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \chi^2_3$



$$\chi^2_{\text{obs}} = 11.34 \quad (\text{tafel/Ketten})$$

$$\chi^2_{\text{obs}} = 2.27$$

Criterium 1:

es gilt  $\chi^2_{\text{obs}} > \chi^2_{\text{crit}}$ ,  $\Rightarrow H_0$  abgelehnt  
(unzureichende Abweichen)

Berechnung:  $H_0$  zu abgelehnt

(gerade keine Abweichen von  $H_0$ )

Criterium 2: reziproq p-Wertberechnung

$$p\text{-Wert} = P(T_{\text{new}} > T \mid H_0, +) =$$

$$= P(\chi^2_3 > 2.27) = 1 - P(\chi^2_3 \leq 2.27) =$$

$$= 1 - F_{\chi^2_3}(2.27) =$$

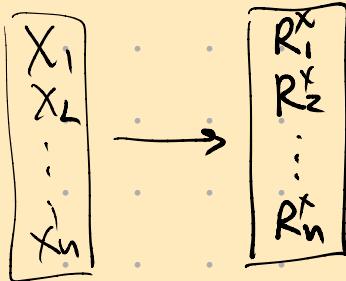
$$= 0.52$$

$$0.52 \quad 0.01$$

Even p-value <  $\alpha$ , so  $H_0$  is rejected  
(because - we observed)

$H_0$  is rejected

Sup.



$X_i \sim \text{repub, symm. No dup.}$   
 $P(X_i = X_j) = 0$  when  $i \neq j$   
pairwise  
indep & same no  
correlation.

II a)  $E(R_i) = ?$

b)  $V\sigma(R_i) = ?$

II B)  $\bar{R} = ?$

II 2)  $E(\bar{R}) = ?$        $V\sigma \bar{R} = ?$

B)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{R} &= \frac{R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n}{n} = \\ &= \frac{2+1+5+\dots+6}{n} = \end{aligned}$$

five numbers or / go n

$$= \frac{n+1}{2} \quad \text{II}$$

2)  $\bar{R}$  - are bieseg. (B)  
are correct.

$$E(\bar{R}) = \bar{R} = \frac{n+1}{2} \quad V\sigma(\bar{R}) = 0$$

a)

R-CB      zählen.      bep-cou

	1	2	3	...	n
	$\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{1}{n}$	$\frac{1}{n}$	...	$\frac{1}{n}$

$$E(R_i) = \frac{n+1}{2}$$

d)

myth expectation  
 $V\sigma(R_i) = E(R_i^2) - (E(R_i))^2$

$$\frac{n+1}{2}$$

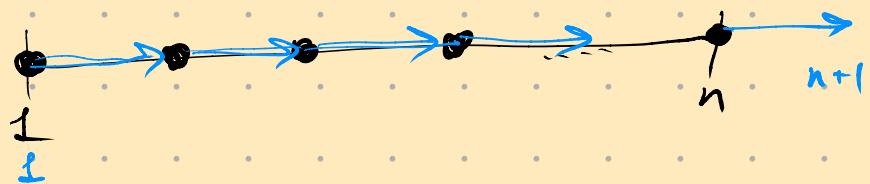
$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \cdot P(R_i = k) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6}$$

my 76 word

$U \sim \text{Unif}[0; 1]$  неравнор.

$$R_1 + U = S \sim \text{Unif}[1; n+1]$$



$$\mathbb{E}(U) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Var}(U) = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\text{Var} R_1 + \text{Var} U = \text{Var}(S)$$

$$\text{Var} R_1 + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{n^2}{12}$$

$$\text{Var} R_1 = \frac{n^2 - 1}{12}$$

$$S \sim \frac{1}{2} + nU$$

$$\text{Var}(S) = n^2 \cdot \text{Var} U = \frac{n^2}{12}$$

Задача

$$\begin{matrix} X_1 & Y_1 \\ X_2 & \vdots \\ \vdots & Y_{n_x} \\ X_n & \end{matrix}$$

условия:

•  $\beta$  се независимо.

•  $X_i \sim Y_j \quad \forall i, j$

•  $P(X_i = X_j) = 0$  при  $i \neq j$

•  $n_x$  и  $n_y$  не имеют общего нуля.

$$X_1 < Y_2 < X_3 < Y_4 < \dots < X_{n_x} < Y_{n_x+n_y}$$

$$n = n_x + n_y$$

• независимы

$S_x$  - сумма пар из  $x_i$

$S_y$  - сумма пар из  $y_i$

a)  $\mathbb{E}(S_x) \quad \mathbb{E}(S_y) ?$

б)  $\text{Var}(S_x) \quad \text{Var}(S_y) \quad \text{Corr}(S_x, S_y) ?$

$$a) \mathbb{E}(S_x) ? = \mathbb{E}(R_1^x + R_2^x + R_3^x + \dots + R_{n_x}^x) =$$

↑  
↑  
↑  
job!

$$= \mathbb{E}(R_1^x) + \mathbb{E}(R_2^x) + \dots + \mathbb{E}(R_{n_x}^x) =$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{2} + \frac{n+1}{2} + \dots + \frac{n+1}{2} = n_x \cdot \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$n = n_x + n_y$$

$$\mathbb{E}(S_y) = (\text{no average}) = n_y \cdot \frac{n+1}{2}$$

$$\delta) R_1^x + \dots + R_{n_x}^x + R_1^y + \dots + R_{n_y}^y = 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \\ = \frac{1+n}{2} \cdot n$$

number  
x: 2.7, 3.5, 4.9  
y: 3.1, 6.2

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 2.7 & 3.1 & 3.5 & 4.9 & 6.2 \\ \cancel{x_1} & \cancel{y_1} & x_2 & x_3 & y_2 \\ R_1^x = 1 & R_1^y = 2 & R_2^x = 3 & R_3^x = 4 & R_2^y = 5 \end{array} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15$$

$$S_x + S_y = n \cdot \frac{1+n}{2}$$

$$S_y = \text{const} - S_x$$

$$\text{Var}(S_y) = \text{Var}(\text{const} - S_x) = \text{Var}(S_x)$$

$$\text{Cov}(S_x, S_y) = \text{Cov}(S_x, \cancel{\text{const}} - S_x) =$$

$$= -\text{Cov}(S_x, S_x) = -\text{Var}(S_x)$$

$$\text{Var}(S_x) ?$$

myro xperable ka

$$\text{Var}(S_x) = E(S_x^2) - (E(S_x))^2$$

$$E(S_x^2) = E((R_1^x + \dots + R_{n_x}^x)^2) = \text{значение} = \text{распределение} = \dots$$

= распределение с априори

Характеристика  
Берн-1 как ищем генеральное распределение с априори

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(S_x) &= \text{Var}(R_1^x + R_2^x + \dots + R_{n_x}^x) = \\ &= \text{Var}(R_1^x) + \text{Var}(R_2^x) + \dots + \text{Var}(R_{n_x}^x) + \\ &\quad + \sum_{i>j} 2 \text{Cov}(R_i^x, R_j^x); \end{aligned}$$

Берн-1  $\rightarrow$  модели  $X$  независимы, одинак. расп.  
 $R_1^x \sim R_2^x \sim R_3^x$

[значение  
задано  
но одинаково]

$$\text{Var}(R_1^x) = \text{Var}(R_2^x) = \dots$$

$$\text{Var}(R_1^x) = \frac{n^2 - 1}{12}$$

$\rightarrow$  независимые пары  
 $(R_1^x, R_2^x) \sim (R_2^x, R_7^x)$  одинак.

$$P(R_1^x = 7, R_2^x = 8) = P(R_2^x = 7, R_7^x = 8)$$

$$\text{cov}(R_1^x, R_2^x) = C \quad (?)$$

$$\text{Var}(S_x) = n_x \cdot \frac{n^2 - 1}{12} + n_x \cdot (n_x - 1) \cdot C \quad (?)$$

Берн-2

$$R_1^x \sim R_2^x$$

$$\text{Var}(S_x + S_y) \xrightarrow{\text{O}} S_x + S_y = 1+2+\dots+n = \text{const}$$

$$n \cdot \text{Var}(R_i^x) + n \cdot (n-1) \cdot c = 0$$

$$c = -\frac{\text{Var}(R_i^x)}{n-1} = -\frac{n^2-1}{12(n-1)} = -\frac{n+1}{12}$$

error:  $\text{Var}(S_x) = n_x \cdot \frac{n^2-1}{12} + n_x \cdot (n_x-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{n+1}{12}\right)$

$$\text{Var}(S_x) = \frac{n_x}{12} \cdot (n+1) \cdot [n-1 - (n_x-1)]$$

$$\text{Var}(S_x) = \frac{n_x}{12} \cdot (n+1) \cdot n_x$$

U

