

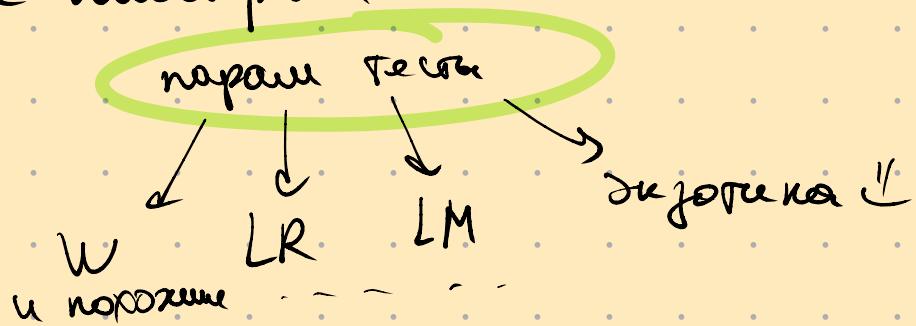
13 март 13:00 // Апрель 16

Тема: Байес, условные вероятности
и оценка коеффициентов.

W = Wald

LR = likelihood ratio

LM = Lagrange multiplier



Карта:

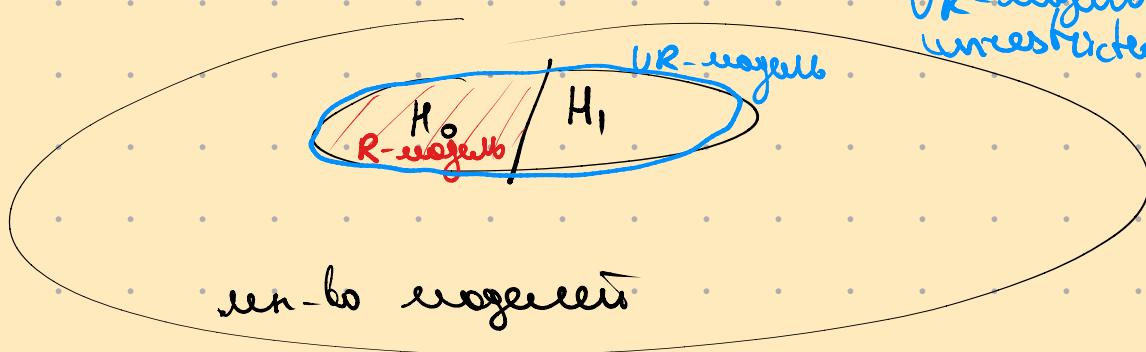
известные: y_1, \dots, y_n

[известные параметры]

Бескрайний
нормальный: $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_k)$

$R = \text{ограничен} = H_0$

$UR - \text{нормальный} = H_0 \cup H_1$
 $H_1 = \text{нестационарный}$



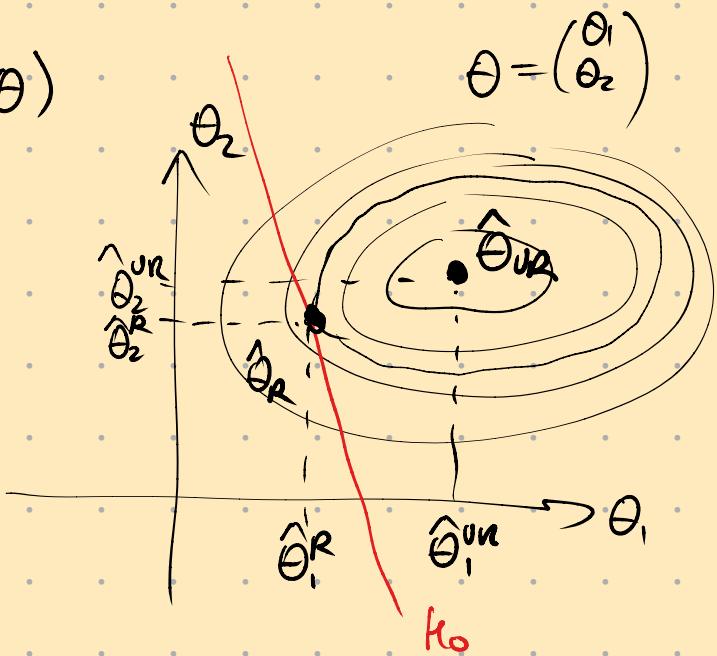
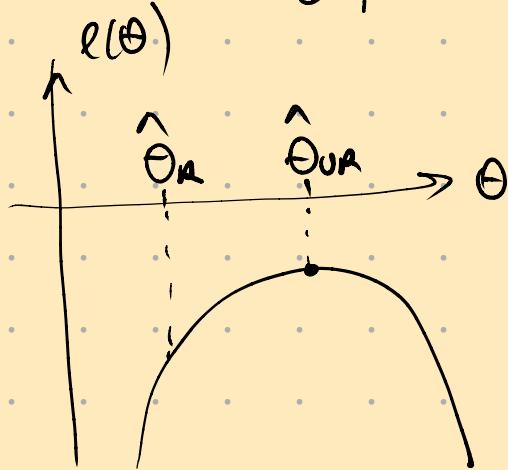
$f(y_1, \dots, y_n | \theta)$ — обобщенное
п.множество [известно
в группе]

$L(\theta) = f(y_1, \dots, y_n | \theta)$ — п.нравственное

$\ell(\theta) = \ln L(\theta)$ — лог-п.нравственное

$$\hat{\theta}_{VR} = \underset{\theta, \text{ s.t. } \theta \in H_0}{\operatorname{argmax}} l(\theta)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_R = \underset{\theta, \text{ s.t. } \theta \in H_0}{\operatorname{argmax}} l(\theta)$$



$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \theta}(\hat{\theta}_{VR}) = 0 \quad \text{Beweis}$$

$$l(\hat{\theta}_{VR}) \geq l(\hat{\theta}_R) \quad \text{U}$$

Wichtigkeit: Es gilt $l(\hat{\theta}_{VR}) - l(\hat{\theta}_R)$ klein
so dass $\hat{\theta}_{VR}$ sicher überzeugt.
Es gilt $l(\hat{\theta}_{VR}) - l(\hat{\theta}_R)$ nicht klein,
sicher nicht überzeugt.

Zu einer LR Test.

$$LR = 2 \cdot (l(\hat{\theta}_{VR}) - l(\hat{\theta}_R))$$

Es gilt [Bestimmen der gewünschten Signifikanzrate für α]

so:

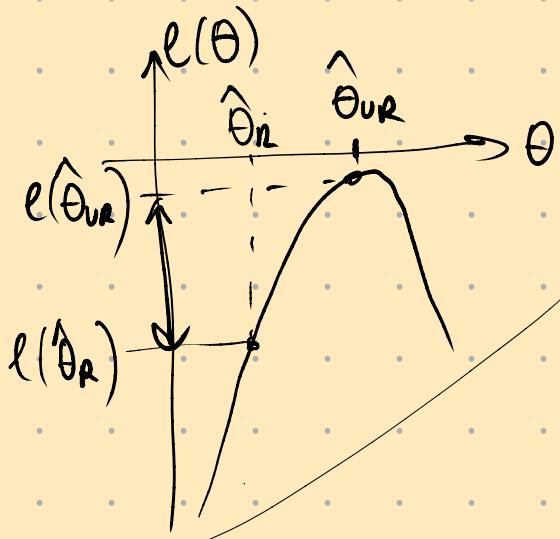
$$LR \xrightarrow[\text{dist } H_0, n \rightarrow \infty]{\chi^2_{df}}$$

wieviel negativen Wertes spricht für H_0

$$df = p - p_R$$

p_{UR} - вероятность ошибки в UR-измерении
 p_R - — в R-измерении

LR-test: если $LR > \chi^2_{\text{крит}}$, то гипотеза верна
 $LR < \chi^2_{\text{крит}}$, то гипотеза неверна.



y_{up}

y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{100} выбор

$$P(y_i = 1) = \theta$$

$$P(y_i = 0) = 1 - \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 100 \\ \sum y_i &= 60 \end{aligned}$$

a) на 95%-ке задача ошибка 5%
 проверять гипотезу H_0 с помощью LR-теста.

$$\hat{\theta}_R = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\hat{\theta}_{UR}$?

$$H_0: \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

предположение о гипотетической выборке

$$\begin{aligned} P(y_1 = 1, y_2 = 0, y_3 = 1, \dots, y_{100} = 1) &= \\ &= \theta \cdot (1 - \theta) \cdot \theta \cdot \dots \cdot \theta \end{aligned}$$

В задаче требуется проверить гипотезу $H_0: \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ на 95%-ке

$$L(\theta) = \theta^{\sum y_i} \cdot (1 - \theta)^{n - \sum y_i}$$

$$L(\theta) = \theta^{\sum y_i} \cdot (1 - \theta)^{n - \sum y_i}$$

$$l(\theta) = \sum y_i \ln \theta + (n - \sum y_i) \ln (1 - \theta)$$

UR

максимум $l(\theta)$

$$\theta^* = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} + \frac{(n - \sum y_i)}{n} \cdot (-1)$$

R

$$\hat{\theta}_R = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$e' = 0 \quad \frac{\sum y_i}{\hat{\theta}_{UR}} = \frac{n - \sum y_i}{1 - \hat{\theta}_{UR}} \quad e'' < 0$$

$$(1 - \hat{\theta}_{UR}) \sum y_i = \hat{\theta}_{UR} (n - \sum y_i)$$

$$\hat{\theta}_{UR} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n}$$

$$LR = 2(e(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) - e(\hat{\theta}_R)) =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left[\sum y_i \ln \left(\frac{\sum y_i}{n} \right) + (n - \sum y_i) \ln \frac{n - \sum y_i}{n} - \left(\sum y_i \ln \frac{1}{2} + (n - \sum y_i) \ln \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]$$

$\sum y_i = 60 \quad n = 100$

$$= \dots = 4.02$$

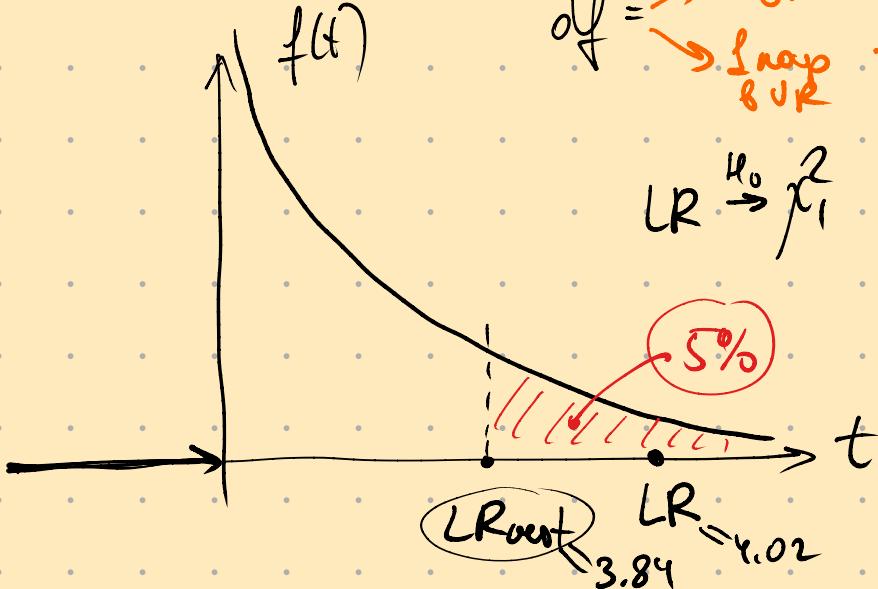
unp. Bevölkerungskonst.
unp. $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$LR \xrightarrow{\text{dist}} f_f^2$$

$$\chi^2_1$$

$$df = \frac{1}{2} \text{typ-ue} \\ \frac{f_{UR}}{8UR} - \frac{f_R}{8R} = 1$$

$$LR \xrightarrow{H_0} f_1^2$$



Berechnung: da $LR > LR_{Roest}$, so H_0 abgelehnt.

δ) Hypothese ablehnen, wenn p-Wert sehr klein.



P-value =

$L_{\text{new}} > L_R \mid H_0, L_R$

$\approx P(Z_1^2 > 4.02)$

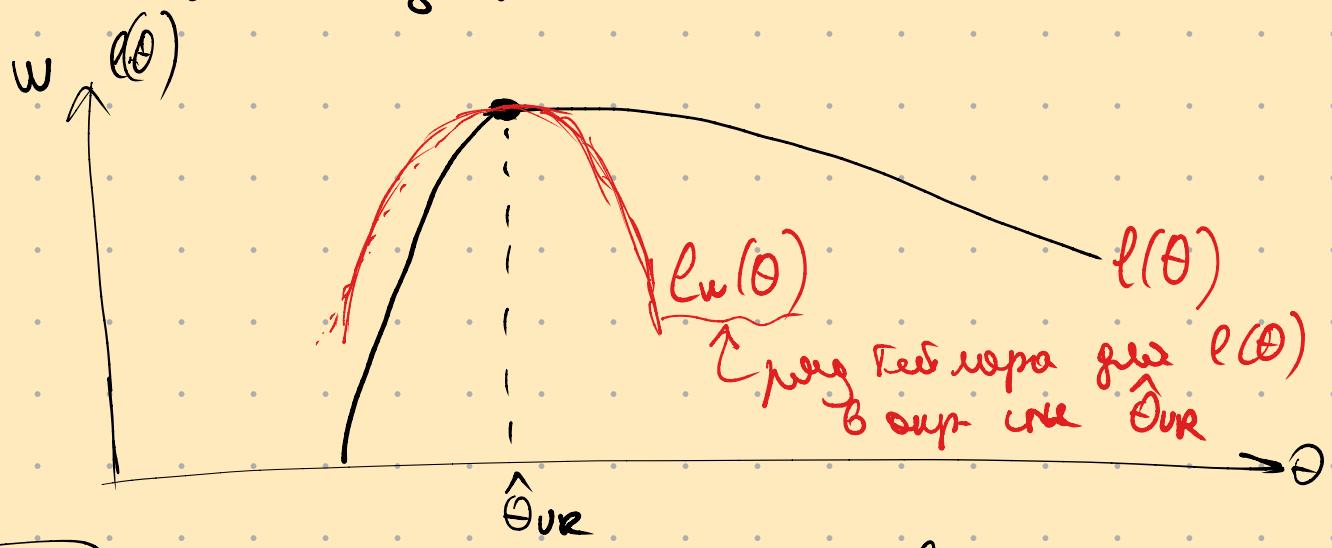
$= 1 - F_Z(4.02) = 0.045$

Beslag:
T.k. p-value = 0.045 < 0.05, so H_0 abgelehnt.

hypto setztar ghe esem:

negativ: $\hat{\theta}_R, \hat{\theta}_{UR}$

Wieder: Teste W u LM nocheinde Hypothese obig w
ausreichend!



Wieder:
Zumrechnen $l(\theta)$ na eë klosg. yro amys-yan
v expreßion $\hat{\theta}_{UR}$

$$W = 2 \cdot (l_w(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) - l_w(\hat{\theta}_R)) =$$

$$l_w(\theta) = l(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) + \left. \frac{d l}{d \theta} \right|_{\hat{\theta}_{UR}} \cdot (\theta - \hat{\theta}_{UR}) + \frac{1}{2} (\theta - \hat{\theta}_{UR}) \cdot \left. \frac{d^2 l}{d \theta^2} \right|_{\hat{\theta}_{UR}}$$

$\square + \boxed{\dots \cdot \square} + \frac{1}{2} \boxed{\dots \cdot \square} \cdot \boxed{\dots \cdot \square} \cdot (\theta - \hat{\theta}_{UR})$

Berechne θ :

$$l_w(\theta) = l(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) + l'(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) \cdot (\theta - \hat{\theta}_{UR}) + \frac{1}{2} l''(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) \cdot (\theta - \hat{\theta}_{UR})^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial \theta} \Big|_{\hat{\theta}_{UR}} = 0 \quad \text{II}$$

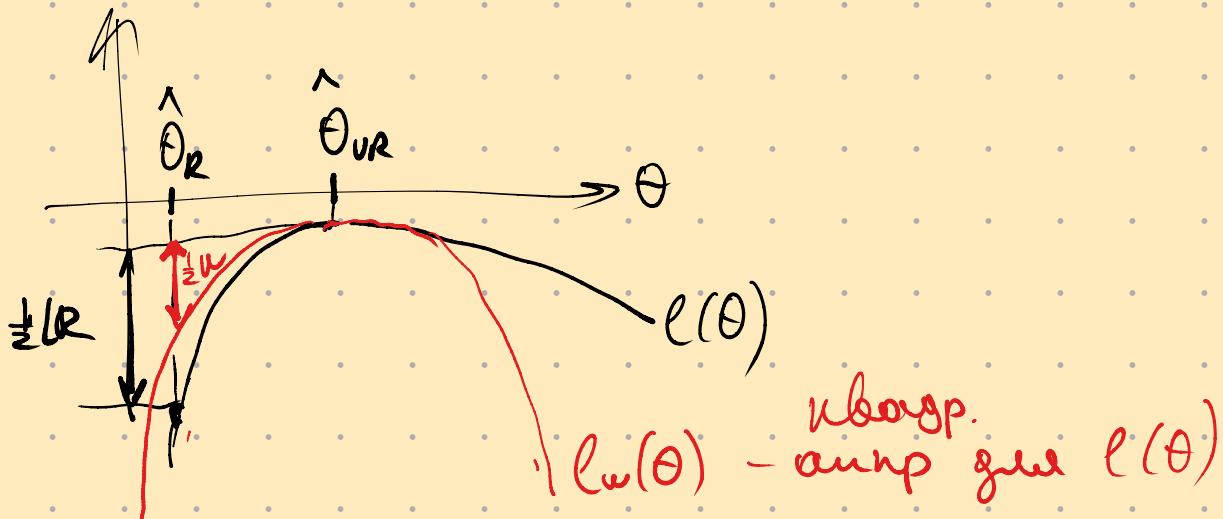
$$\ell_w(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) = \ell(\hat{\theta}_{UR})$$

$$\ell_w(\hat{\theta}_R) = \ell(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\hat{\theta}_R - \hat{\theta}_{UR})^T \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta^2} \Big|_{\hat{\theta}_{UR}} \cdot (\hat{\theta}_R - \hat{\theta}_{UR})$$

$$W = (\hat{\theta}_{UR} - \hat{\theta}_R)^T \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta^2} \Big|_{\hat{\theta}_{UR}} \right) \cdot (\hat{\theta}_{UR} - \hat{\theta}_R)$$

$$W \xrightarrow[H_0]{\text{dost, } n \rightarrow \infty} \chi^2_{df}$$

$$\lim_{H_0, n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W}{LR} = 1$$



Yup

nobsp, röbko
ke (R, α) W

Yup.

y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{100} röfob

$$P(y_i = 1) = \theta$$

$$P(y_i = 0) = 1 - \theta$$

$$n = 100 \\ \sum y_i = 60$$

a) ke yup - ke
jedemmo cke 5%

moreverbar to
yours H_0 c vermissen W - Fera.

$$H_0: \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_1: \theta \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$W = (\hat{\theta}_{UR} - \hat{\theta}_R)^T \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta^2} \Big|_{\hat{\theta}_{UR}} \right) \cdot (\hat{\theta}_{UR} - \hat{\theta}_R)$$

$\hat{\theta}_{VR}$

усть предварительное значение:

$$\hat{\theta}_{VR} = 0.6 \quad \hat{\theta}_R = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$l'(\theta) = \frac{\varepsilon y_i}{\theta} - \frac{n - \varepsilon y_i}{1-\theta}$$

$$l''(\theta) = -\frac{\varepsilon y_i}{\theta^2} - \frac{(n - \varepsilon y_i)}{(1-\theta)^2}$$

$$l''(\hat{\theta}_{VR}) = -\frac{60}{0.6^2} - \frac{40}{0.4^2} = -\frac{100}{0.36} - \frac{100}{0.16} \approx -416.66\dots$$

$$W = (0.6 - 0.5) \cdot 417 \cdot (0.6 - 0.5) = 4.17$$

$$W \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{н. дист}} x_1^2$$

В сущности получим:

предполагаемое значение нап-ва бк

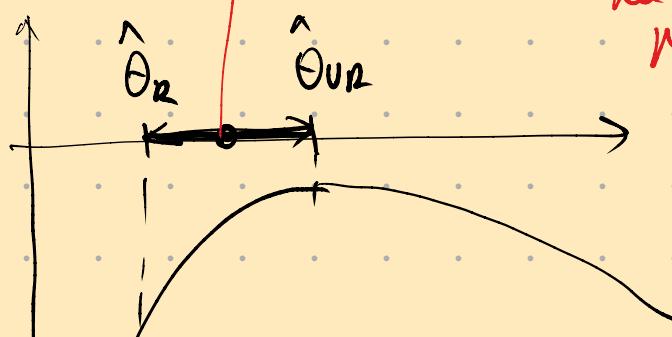
$$W = \frac{(\hat{\theta}_{VR} - \hat{\theta}_R)^2}{-\ell''(\hat{\theta}_{VR})} = \frac{(\hat{\theta}_{VR} - \hat{\theta}_R)^2}{-\frac{1}{\ell''(\hat{\theta}_{VR})}} =$$

$$= \left[\frac{\hat{\theta}_{VR} - \theta_0}{se(\hat{\theta}_{VR})} \right]^2$$

$$-\ell''(\hat{\theta}_{VR}) = I_{VR}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{I_{VR}}} = se(\hat{\theta}_{VR})$$

$$\frac{\hat{\theta}_{VR} - \theta_0}{se(\hat{\theta}_{VR})} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{дист}} N(0; 1)$$



W оцт-ка на эст-е
распредел.

hyp.

$$n=1000$$

$$\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \theta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

oxygen keep negativ

$$\hat{\theta}_{UR} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta} \Bigg|_{\hat{\theta}_{UR}} = \begin{pmatrix} -10 & 1 \\ 1 & -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

hyp.-ve.

$$H_0: \theta_1 = \theta_2$$

$$H_A: \theta_1 \neq \theta_2$$

b) UR negativ: 2 nap-pa
(θ_1, θ_2)

b) R negativ: 1 chkd. nap-p
(θ_1, θ_2)

LR-test:

1. nego gau-Ko

$$\hat{\theta}_R \text{ max } \ell(\theta)$$

$$2. LR = 2(\ell(\hat{\theta}_{UR}) - \ell(\hat{\theta}_R)) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \chi^2$$

df = 1 ypaabt b Ko

$$df \rightarrow 2-1 = 1$$

$$\alpha = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$H_0: \alpha = 0$$

$$H_A: \alpha \neq 0$$

$$W = \left(\frac{\hat{\theta}_{UR} - \hat{\theta}_R}{se(\hat{\theta}_{UR})} \right)^2$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{UR} = 5-6 = -1$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_R = 0$$

$$se(\hat{\alpha}_{UR}) = \sqrt{Var(\hat{\alpha}_{UR})}$$

$$Var(\hat{\alpha}_{UR}) = Var(\hat{\theta}_1 - \hat{\theta}_2) = Var(\hat{\theta}_1) + Var(\hat{\theta}_2) - 2 Cor(\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2)$$

$$\hat{Var}(\hat{\theta}) = \hat{I}^{-1} = \left(-\frac{\partial^2 \ell}{\partial \theta^2} \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -1 \\ -1 & 20 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{199} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 20 & 1 \\ 1 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{20}{199} & \frac{1}{199} \\ \frac{1}{199} & \frac{10}{199} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{Var}(\hat{\theta}_1) & \hat{Cov}(\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2) \\ \hat{Cov}(\hat{\theta}_1, \hat{\theta}_2) & \hat{Var}(\hat{\theta}_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{Var}(\hat{\alpha}_{UR}) = \frac{20}{199} + \frac{10}{199} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{199} = \frac{28}{199}$$

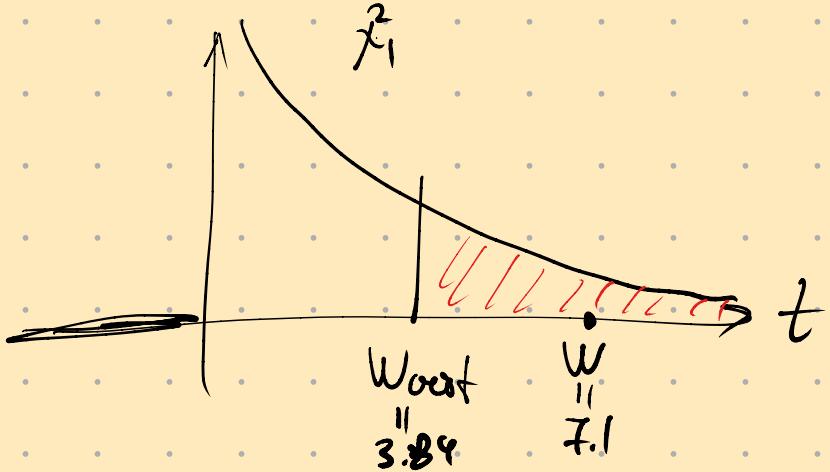
$$x(\hat{\alpha}_{UR}) = \sqrt{\frac{28}{159}}$$

$$W = \left(\frac{-1 - 0}{\sqrt{\frac{28}{159}}} \right)^2 = \frac{159}{28} \quad \xrightarrow{7.1} \text{забыв в } \chi_1^2$$

для нормально:

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 - 0 \\ \hline \sqrt{\frac{28}{159}} \end{array}$$

\leftarrow забыв в $N(0; 1)$



Было: т.к. $W > \text{Worst} \rightarrow t_0$ отвергнуто.

