

1. Tenemos

$$\ell_1(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = x \log \theta_1 + y \log \theta_2 + z \log \theta_3 - \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \theta_3 - \log(x!y!z!).$$

De este modo,

$$\frac{\partial \ell_1(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta} \partial \boldsymbol{\theta}^\top} = \begin{pmatrix} -x/\theta_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -y/\theta_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -z/\theta_3^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Así, la matriz de información de Fisher asume la forma  $\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \text{diag}(1/\theta_1, 1/\theta_2, 1/\theta_3)$ . Notando que la función de log-verosimilitud (para toda la muestra) es dada por:

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}) &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \log \theta_1 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) \log \theta_2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \right) \log \theta_3 \\ &\quad - n(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3) - \sum_{i=1}^n \log x_i! y_i! z_i! \end{aligned}$$

maximizando  $\ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ , obtenemos

$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \bar{X}, \quad \hat{\theta}_2 = \bar{Y}, \quad \hat{\theta}_3 = \bar{Z}.$$

En nuestro caso, tenemos que la hipótesis  $H_0 : \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \theta_3$  puede ser escrita en la forma  $H_0 : \mathbf{a}^\top \boldsymbol{\theta} = 0$  con  $\mathbf{a} = (1, 1, -1)^\top$ . Notando que  $\partial \mathbf{a}^\top \boldsymbol{\theta} / \partial \boldsymbol{\theta} = \mathbf{a}^\top$ , sigue:

$$W = \frac{n(\mathbf{a}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}})^2}{\mathbf{a}^\top \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \mathbf{a}},$$

como  $\mathbf{a}^\top \hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \bar{X} + \bar{Y} - \bar{Z}$ , y

$$\mathbf{a}^\top \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \mathbf{a} = (1, 1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\theta}_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\theta}_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \hat{\theta}_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{\theta}_1 + \hat{\theta}_2 + \hat{\theta}_3.$$

De ahí que, rechazamos  $H_0 : \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \theta_3$ , si:

$$W > \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(1),$$

con

$$W = \frac{n(\bar{X} + \bar{Y} - \bar{Z})^2}{\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}}.$$

Bajo  $H_0 : \theta_1 + \theta_2 = \theta_3$ , debemos obtener  $\tilde{\theta}_1$  y  $\tilde{\theta}_2$  maximizando

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_n(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_1 + \theta_2) &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \log \theta_1 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) \log \theta_2 + \left( \sum_{i=1}^n z_i \right) \log(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ &\quad - n\theta_1 - n\theta_2 - n(\theta_1 + \theta_2) - \sum_{i=1}^n \log x_i! y_i! z_i! \end{aligned}$$

De ahí que

$$\tilde{\theta}_1 = \frac{\bar{X}}{2} \left( \frac{\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}}{\bar{X} + \bar{Y}} \right), \quad \tilde{\theta}_2 = \frac{\bar{Y}}{2} \left( \frac{\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}}{\bar{X} + \bar{Y}} \right), \quad \tilde{\theta}_3 = \frac{\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}}{2}.$$

Ahora

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \log \lambda &= 2(\ell_n(\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) - \ell_n(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}})) \\ &= 2n \left\{ \bar{X} \log(\hat{\theta}_1/\tilde{\theta}_1) + \bar{Y} \log(\hat{\theta}_2/\tilde{\theta}_2) + \bar{Z} \log(\hat{\theta}_3/\tilde{\theta}_3) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \tilde{\theta}_1 + \tilde{\theta}_2 + \tilde{\theta}_3 - \hat{\theta}_1 - \hat{\theta}_2 - \hat{\theta}_3 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Dado que  $\tilde{\theta}_1 + \tilde{\theta}_2 + \tilde{\theta}_3 = \hat{\theta}_1 + \hat{\theta}_2 + \hat{\theta}_3$ , sigue que  $LR = 2 \log \lambda$  reduce a

$$2 \log \lambda = -2n \left\{ (\bar{X} + \bar{Y}) \log \left( \frac{\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}}{2\bar{X} + 2\bar{Y}} \right) + \bar{Z} \log \left( \frac{\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}}{2\bar{Z}} \right) \right\}.$$

Es fácil notar que la función score adopta la forma

$$\mathbf{U}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = \left( \frac{n\bar{X}}{\theta_1}, \frac{n\bar{Y}}{\theta_2}, \frac{n\bar{Z}}{\theta_3} \right)^\top,$$

de ahí que

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= \mathbf{U}^\top(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \{ \mathcal{F}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) \}^{-1} \mathbf{U}^\top(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}) = \frac{n^2 \bar{X}^2}{\tilde{\theta}_1} + \frac{n^2 \bar{Y}^2}{\tilde{\theta}_2} + \frac{n^2 \bar{Z}^2}{\tilde{\theta}_3} \\ &= \frac{2n^2}{\bar{X} + \bar{Y} + \bar{Z}} \left( (\bar{X} + \bar{Y})^2 + \bar{Z}^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

2. Sabemos que los estimadores ML de las medias son  $\bar{X}_1$  y  $\bar{X}_2$ , respectivamente. Mientras que los estimadores ML de las varianzas son

$$\hat{\sigma}_{11}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{i1} - \bar{X}_1)^2, \quad \hat{\sigma}_{22}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{i2} - \bar{X}_2)^2,$$

sin importar si  $H_0$  se satisface o no. El estimador ML de  $\rho$  es el coeficiente de correlación  $R$ . Bajo  $H_0 : \rho = 0$ . Usando estos resultados la razón de verosimilitudes es

$$\lambda = (1 - R^2)^{n/2}.$$

De ahí que el test de razón de verosimilitudes rechaza  $H_0$  cuando  $|R| > c$  para algún  $c > 0$ .

La densidad de  $LR = -2 \log \lambda$  es

$$\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right)} (1 - e^{-x})^{-1/2} e^{-(n-2)x/2} I_{(0,\infty)}(x).$$

Cuando  $\rho \neq 0$  sigue que

$$\sqrt{n}(R - \rho) \xrightarrow{D} \mathbf{N}(0, (1 - \rho^2)^2 / (1 + \rho^2)).$$

Por el método delta, obtenemos

$$\sqrt{n} \left( \frac{-2 \log \lambda}{n} - \log(1 - \rho^2) \right) \xrightarrow{D} \mathbf{N} \left( 0, \frac{4\rho^2}{1 + \rho^2} \right).$$

3. La función de verosimilitud es

$$L(\mu, \gamma) = (\sqrt{2\pi\gamma}|\mu|)^{-n} \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2\gamma\mu^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \right\}.$$

El estimador ML de  $(\mu, \gamma)$  es  $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\gamma}) = (\bar{X}, \hat{\sigma}^2/\bar{X})$  donde  $\bar{X}$  es la media muestral y  $\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ . Bajo  $H_0$  el estimador ML de  $\mu$  es:

$$\tilde{\mu} = \begin{cases} \mu_+ & L(\mu_+, 1) > L(\mu_-, 1), \\ \mu_- & L(\mu_+, 1) \leq L(\mu_-, 1), \end{cases}$$

donde

$$\mu_{\pm} = \frac{-\bar{X} \pm \sqrt{5\bar{X}^2 + 4\hat{\sigma}^2}}{2}$$

La razón de verosimilitudes es

$$\lambda = \frac{L(\tilde{\mu}, 1)}{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\gamma})} = \frac{e^{n/2\hat{\sigma}^n}}{|\tilde{\mu}|^n} \exp \left\{ -\frac{n\hat{\sigma}^2 + n(\tilde{\mu} - \bar{X})^2}{2\tilde{\mu}^2} \right\}.$$

Note que  $\lambda$  es una función de  $\bar{X}^2/\hat{\sigma}^2$ , de ahí que el test LR puede ser construido con región de rechazo  $\lambda < c$ .

Para  $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\mu, \gamma)^\top$ , tenemos

$$\mathbf{U}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{\partial \log L(\mu, \gamma)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{n}{\mu} + \frac{n(\bar{X}-\mu)}{\gamma\mu^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma\mu^3} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \\ -\frac{n}{2\gamma} + \frac{1}{2\mu^2\gamma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \mu)^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

La matriz de información de Fisher con respecto a  $(\mu, \gamma)$  es

$$\mathcal{F}_n(\mu, \gamma) = \mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{U}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{U}^\top(\boldsymbol{\theta})\} = n \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\mu^2\gamma} + \frac{2}{\mu^2} & \frac{1}{\mu\gamma} \\ \frac{1}{\mu\gamma} & \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

De este modo, el estadístico score es

$$R_n = \mathbf{U}^\top(\tilde{\mu}, 1) \{\mathcal{F}_n(\tilde{\mu}, 1)\}^{-1} \mathbf{U}(\tilde{\mu}, 1).$$

Sea  $S(\mu, \gamma) = \gamma - 1$ . Entonces  $\partial S/\partial \mu = 0$  y  $\partial S/\partial \gamma = 1$ . El estadístico de Wald es igual a  $\{S(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\gamma})\}^2$  dividido por el último elemento de la inversa de  $\mathcal{F}_n(\mu, \gamma)$ . De este modo,

$$W_n = \frac{n(\hat{\gamma} - 1)^2}{2\hat{\gamma}^2 + 4\hat{\gamma}^3}.$$