MAT-206: Test basados en la verosimilitud

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Problema:

Deseamos probar hipótesis (no lineales) de la forma:

$$H_0: \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = \mathbf{0}, \qquad \text{versus} \qquad H_1: \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \neq \mathbf{0},$$

donde $g:\mathbb{R}^p o \mathbb{R}^q$, tal que $G(\theta) = \partial g(\theta)/\partial \theta^{\top}$ es una matriz $q \times p$ con rango q. En otras palabras, bajo H_0 deseamos resolver el problema restringido:

$$\max_{oldsymbol{ heta} \in \Theta} \ell_n(oldsymbol{ heta}), \qquad ext{sujeto a:} \quad oldsymbol{g}(oldsymbol{ heta}) = oldsymbol{0}.$$



Observación:

Hipótesis del tipo

$$H_0: g(\theta) = 0,$$
 vs. $H_1: g(\theta) \neq 0,$

se dicen en forma implícita.

Mientras que,

$$H_0: \boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{h}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}), \quad \text{vs.} \quad H_1: \boldsymbol{\theta} \neq \boldsymbol{h}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}),$$

con espacio paramétrico nulo,

$$\Theta_0 = \{ \boldsymbol{\theta} : \boldsymbol{\theta} = \boldsymbol{h}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}), \boldsymbol{\gamma} \in \Gamma \}, \qquad \boldsymbol{h}(\boldsymbol{\gamma}) = (h_1(\boldsymbol{\gamma}), \dots, h_p(\boldsymbol{\gamma}))^\top,$$

está en forma explícita. Finalmente, la hipótesis nula definida como:

$$H_0: \{ \boldsymbol{\theta} : \exists \boldsymbol{a} \in \mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{R}^k, \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{a}) = \boldsymbol{0} \},$$

está escrita en forma mixta.1



¹Gourieroux y Monfort (1989). Econometric Theory **5**, 63-82.

Resultado 1 (test de Wald):²

El test de Wald para probar $H_0: oldsymbol{g}(oldsymbol{ heta}) = oldsymbol{0},$ es definido por la región crítica,

$$\{W_n \ge \chi_{1-\alpha}^2(q)\},\,$$

donde

$$W_n = n \boldsymbol{g}^\top(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) [\boldsymbol{G}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{G}^\top(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)]^{-1} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n),$$

y bajo H_0 es asintóticamente de tamaño α .



²Wald (1943). Transactions of the American Mathematical Society **54**, 426-482.

Demostración:

Sabemos que

$$\sqrt{n}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \stackrel{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{N}_p(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)).$$

De ahí que

$$\sqrt{n}(\boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)) \stackrel{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{N}_q(\boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{G}^{\top}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)).$$

Bajo H_0 , tenemos $oldsymbol{g}(oldsymbol{ heta}_0) = oldsymbol{0}$. Luego,

$$\sqrt{n} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \stackrel{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{N}_{\boldsymbol{q}}(\boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{G}^{\top}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)). \tag{W.1}$$

Como $oldsymbol{G}(oldsymbol{ heta}_0)$ es de rango fila completo, sigue que

$$\sqrt{n}[\boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\boldsymbol{G}^{\top}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)]^{-1/2}\boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \overset{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{N}_q(\boldsymbol{0},\boldsymbol{I}).$$



Note que $\widehat{m{ heta}}_n$ es un estimador consistente de $m{ heta}_0$. Haciendo,

$$\boldsymbol{Z}_n = \sqrt{n} [\boldsymbol{G}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{G}^{\top}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)]^{-1/2} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \overset{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{N}_q(\boldsymbol{0}, \boldsymbol{I}).$$

De ahí que, bajo ${\cal H}_0$

$$W_n = n \mathbf{g}^{\top}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) [\mathbf{G}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \mathbf{G}^{\top}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)]^{-1} \mathbf{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)$$
$$= \mathbf{Z}_n^{\top} \mathbf{Z}_n \xrightarrow{\mathsf{D}} \chi^2(q).$$



Observación:

Para hipótesis de la forma $H_0: \theta_1 = \theta_1^0$, donde $\theta = (\theta_1^\top, \theta_2^\top)^\top$. Es este caso el estadístico de Wald asume la forma:

$$W_n = n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1n} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_1)^{\top} \boldsymbol{K}_{11}^{-1}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1n} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_1),$$

con

$$K(\theta) = egin{pmatrix} K_{11}(\theta) & K_{12}(\theta) \ K_{21}(\theta) & K_{22}(\theta) \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\theta).$$

Note que

$$\boldsymbol{K}_{11}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) = (\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}_{11}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}_{12}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}_{22}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta})\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}_{21}(\boldsymbol{\theta}))^{-1},$$

con

$$\mathcal{F}(\theta) = egin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}_{11}(heta) & \mathcal{F}_{12}(heta) \ \mathcal{F}_{21}(heta) & \mathcal{F}_{22}(heta) \end{pmatrix}.$$



Sea $\widetilde{ heta}_n$ el MLE de heta sujeto a la restricción g(heta)=0. La función Langrangiana asociada con el problema restringido es

$$\ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}) - \boldsymbol{g}^{\top}(\boldsymbol{\theta}) \boldsymbol{\lambda},$$

y las condiciones de primer orden son

$$egin{aligned} rac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{oldsymbol{ heta}}_n)}{\partial oldsymbol{ heta}} - oldsymbol{G}^{ op}(\widetilde{oldsymbol{ heta}}_n) \widetilde{oldsymbol{\lambda}}_n = oldsymbol{0}, \ oldsymbol{g}(\widetilde{oldsymbol{ heta}}_n) = oldsymbol{0}, \end{aligned}$$

donde $\widetilde{oldsymbol{\lambda}}_n$ es un vector de multiplicadores de Lagrange.



Resultado 2 (test score o de multiplicadores de Lagrange):³

El estadístico score o de multiplicadores de Lagrange para probar la hipótesis $H_0: m{g}(heta_0) = m{0}$, es dado por

$$R_{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\partial \ell_{n}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^{\top} \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}) \left(\frac{\partial \ell_{n}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_{n}^{\top} \boldsymbol{G}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}) \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}) \boldsymbol{G}^{\top}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}) \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_{n},$$

y bajo H_0 tiene distribución asintótica chi-cuadrado con q grados de libertad.



³Rao (1948). Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society 44, 50-57.

Demostración:

Considere una expansión de Taylor en torno de $heta_0$,4 como

$$oldsymbol{g}(\widehat{oldsymbol{ heta}}_n) \stackrel{\mathtt{a}}{=} oldsymbol{g}(oldsymbol{ heta}_0) + rac{\partial oldsymbol{g}(oldsymbol{ heta}_0)}{\partial oldsymbol{ heta}^ op}(\widehat{oldsymbol{ heta}}_n - oldsymbol{ heta}_0),$$

y análogamente para $oldsymbol{g}(\widetilde{oldsymbol{ heta}}_n)$. De ahí que

$$\begin{split} \sqrt{n} g(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) & \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0), \\ \sqrt{n} g(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) & \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0), \end{split}$$

tomando diferencias, obtenemos

$$\begin{split} \sqrt{n} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - \sqrt{n} \boldsymbol{g}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) &\stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) - \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \\ &= \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n), \end{split}$$

como $\widetilde{\theta}_n$ es el MLE restringido, tenemos $g(\widetilde{\theta}_n)=0$. De este modo,

$$\sqrt{n} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \stackrel{\mathsf{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n).$$

EX LANGRA SOLEM D

(R.1)

$${}^{4}X\stackrel{\text{a}}{=}Y$$
 indica que $X-Y=o_{\mathsf{P}}(1)$

Por otro lado,

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0),$$

У

$$\mathbf{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} - \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0). \tag{R.2}$$

Tomando diferencias, obtenemos

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} & \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \\ & - \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \\ & \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n). \end{split}$$

Por tanto,

$$\sqrt{n}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}.$$



(R.3)

Desde Ecuación (R.1), obtenemos

$$\sqrt{n} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \sqrt{n} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}.$$

Por la condición de primer orden, podemos escribir

$$\frac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = \boldsymbol{G}^{\top}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n. \tag{R.4}$$

De este modo,

$$\begin{split} \sqrt{n} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) &\stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{G}^\top(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \frac{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n}{\sqrt{n}} \\ &\stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{G}^\top(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \frac{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n}{\sqrt{n}}. \end{split}$$

Es decir,

$$\frac{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} [\boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\boldsymbol{G}^{\top}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)]^{-1}\sqrt{n}\boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n).$$



Por (W.1), sigue que

$$\frac{\widetilde{\pmb{\lambda}}_n}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{N}_q(\pmb{0}, [\pmb{G}(\pmb{\theta}_0) \pmb{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\pmb{\theta}_0) \pmb{G}^\top(\pmb{\theta}_0)]^{-1}).$$

De ahí que la forma cuadrática

$$R_n = \frac{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n^{\top}}{\sqrt{n}} \boldsymbol{G}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{G}^{\top}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \frac{\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n}{\sqrt{n}} \stackrel{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \chi^2(q).$$

Nuevamente por la condición en (R.4), podemos escribir:

$$R_n = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \right)^{\top} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \frac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}.$$



Resultado 3 (test de razón de verosimilitudes):5

El test de razón de verosimilitudes es definido por el estadístico

$$LR_n = 2(\ell_n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)),$$

y bajo H_0 tiene región crítica asintótica de tamaño lpha, dada por

$$\{LR_n \ge \chi^2_{1-\alpha}(q)\}.$$



⁵Wilks (1938). The Annals of Mathematical Statistics **9**, 60-62.

Demostración:

Considere las expansiones de Taylor de $\ell_n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)$ y $\ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)$ en torno de $\boldsymbol{\theta}_0$. Bajo $H_0: \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) = \mathbf{0}$, estas expresiones son:

$$\begin{split} &\ell_n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \left(\frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right)^\top (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) - \frac{n}{2} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^\top \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \\ &\ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \left(\frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right)^\top (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) - \frac{n}{2} (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^\top \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0). \end{split}$$

Tomando diferencias, obtenemos

$$\begin{split} \ell_n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) & \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) - \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \left(\frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right)^\top (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \\ & - \frac{n}{2} (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^\top \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) + \frac{n}{2} (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^\top \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) (\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \end{split}$$



Es decir,

$$LR_{n} = 2(\ell_{n}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}) - \ell_{n}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}))$$

$$\stackrel{\text{a}}{=} 2\left(\frac{\partial \ell_{n}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}\right)^{\top}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n}) - n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})^{\top} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})$$

$$+ n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})^{\top} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{n} - \boldsymbol{\theta}_{0})$$
(L.1)

Usando (R.3), tenemos

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\frac{\partial \ell_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\sqrt{n}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0).$$

Substituyendo en (L.1), sigue que

$$\begin{split} LR_n &\stackrel{\text{a}}{=} 2n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^{\top} \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^{\top} \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \\ &+ n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^{\top} \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \\ &\stackrel{\text{a}}{=} 2n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^{\top} \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) - (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^{\top} \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \\ &+ n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n + \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0)^{\top} \mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n + \widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0). \end{split}$$



Después de simple álgebra, obtenemos

$$LR_n \stackrel{\mathrm{a}}{=} n(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)^{\top} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) (\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)$$

Observación:

Por Ecuación (R.3), sigue que

$$LR_n \stackrel{\text{a}}{=} \frac{1}{n} \Big(\frac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} \Big)^{\top} \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \frac{\partial \ell_n(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n)}{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}} = R_n.$$

Es decir, LR_n es asintóticamente equivalente a R_n . De ahí que, bajo H_0 tienen la misma distribución asintótica chi-cuadrado.



Definición 1 (test gradiente):⁶

El estadístico gradiente T_n , para probar la hipótesis nula $H_0: \pmb{\theta} = \pmb{\theta}_0$ versus $H_1: \pmb{\theta} \neq \pmb{\theta}_0$ es dado por

$$T_n = \boldsymbol{U}_n^{\top}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0),$$

y es asintóticamente chi-cuadrado con p grados de libertad.

Demostración:

Sigue de notar que

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}U_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \stackrel{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{N}_p(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)), \qquad \sqrt{n}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \stackrel{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow} \mathsf{N}_p(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)),$$

de ahí que

$$\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\mathcal{F}^{-1/2}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\boldsymbol{U}_n(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\right\}^{\top}\sqrt{n}\mathcal{F}^{1/2}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n-\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)\overset{\mathsf{D}}{\longrightarrow}\chi^2(p).$$



⁶Terrell (2002). Computing Sciences and Statistics 34, 206-215.

Resultado 4 (test de forma bilineal):7

El estadístico de forma bilineal BF_n , para probar la hipótesis $H_0: g(\theta_0) = 0$, adopta la forma

$$BF_n = \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n^{\top} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n),$$

y bajo H_0 , BF_n tiene una distribución asintótica chi-cuadrado con q grados de libertad.

Demostración:

Sabemos que

$$\begin{split} \frac{\widetilde{\lambda}_n}{\sqrt{n}} & \xrightarrow{\mathsf{D}} \mathsf{N}_q \big(\mathbf{0}, [\boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{G}^\top(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0)]^{-1} \big), \\ \sqrt{n} \boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) & \xrightarrow{\mathsf{D}} \mathsf{N}_q \big(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{G}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \boldsymbol{G}^\top(\boldsymbol{\theta}_0) \big), \end{split}$$

y el resultado sigue.



⁷Crudu y Osorio (2020). Economics Letters 187, 108885.

Observación:

Podemos escribir el estadístico BF_n de forma equivalente como

$$BF_n = \boldsymbol{U}_n^{\top}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n)\boldsymbol{G}^{+}\boldsymbol{g}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n),$$

donde $G^+=G^\top(GG^\top)^{-1}$ denota la inversa Moore-Penrose de $G=G(\widetilde{\theta}_n)$. Por (R.1), tenemos que

$$BF_n \stackrel{\mathsf{a}}{=} \boldsymbol{U}_n^{\top}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{G}^{+} \boldsymbol{G}(\widehat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n - \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n).$$

Además,

$$BF_n \stackrel{\mathsf{a}}{=} \frac{1}{n} \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{G}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}^{-1}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \boldsymbol{G}^{\mathsf{T}}(\widetilde{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_n) \widetilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}_n = R_n.$$



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