Logout 5 Last Checkpoint: 17 hours ago (autosaved) a Menu

## Python 3

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• Edit Notebook Metadata

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PRO version

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- Python
- IPython
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- SciPy
- Matplotlib
- SymPy
- pandas

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About

Code

## CellToolbar

In [17]:

import scipy.stats as sps

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

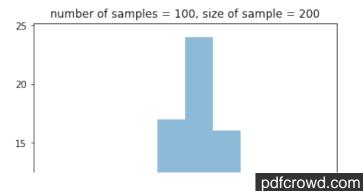
from scipy.optimize import minimize %matplotlib inline Распределения:  $f_0(x, a, b) = \frac{1}{b} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x - a)}{b}} \cdot I^{x > a}$  $f_1 (x, a, b) = \frac{1}{2} b \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{b}}$  $RLM = \frac{a,b}{f_1(X, a, b)}{\displaystyle \max_{a,b} f_0(X, a, b)}$ \$  $\alpha_{a,b} = \max_{a,b} f_0 (X, a, b) = \sum_{a,b} \frac{1}{b^n} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{b^n}} \cdot e$ Максимум  $f_0$ \$ достигается при  $a = x_{(0)}$ ,  $b = bar\{x\} - x_{(0)}$ \$  $\lambda_{a,b} = \max_{a,b} f_1 (X, a, b) = \lambda_{a,b} \frac{1}{(2 b)^n} \cdot e^{-\frac{(\sum_{a,b})}{b}}$ Максимум  $f_1$  достигается при  $a = x_{(\frac{n}{2})}$ ,  $b = \frac{x_i - x_{(\frac{n}{2})}}{n \ln{2}}$ Распределения:

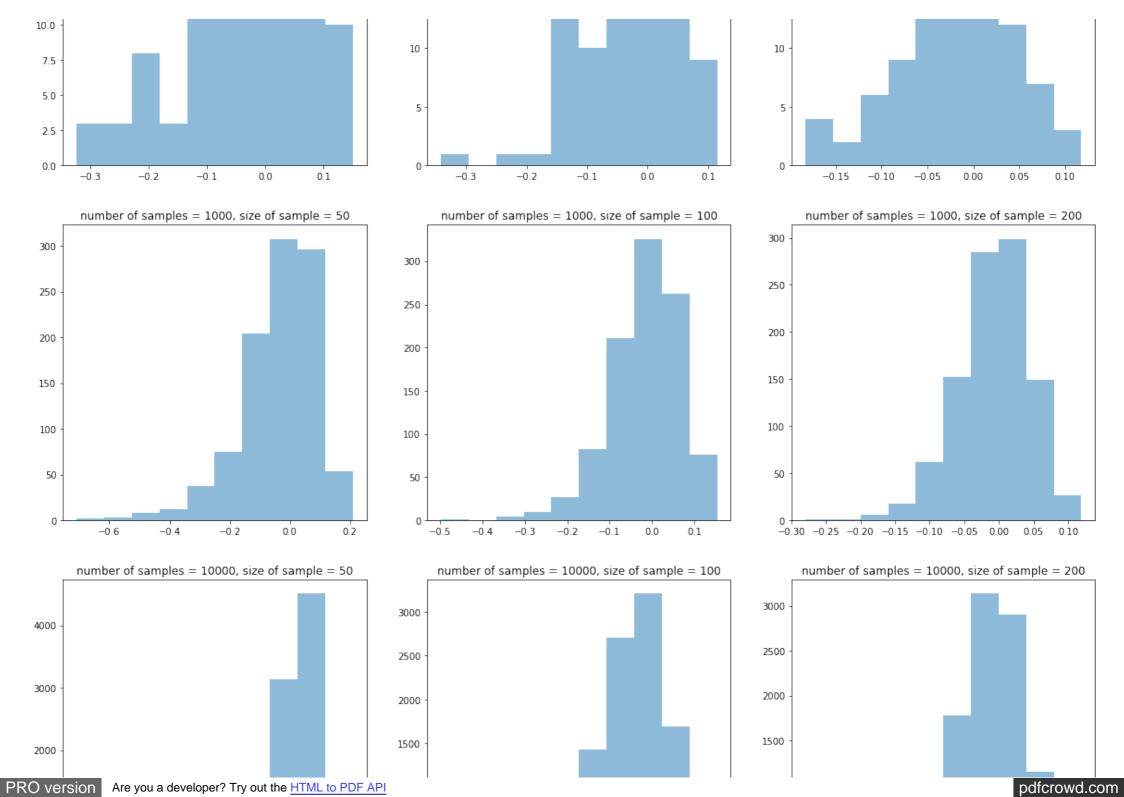
Максимум достигается при Максимум достигается при In [68]:  $def f_0_max(X)$ : n = len(X)a = np.min(X)b = np.mean(X) - areturn 1 / np.log(b) \* np.exp((np.mean(X) - a) / b)  $def f_1_max(X)$ : n = len(X)a = np.median(X)b = np.sum([np.abs(x-a) for x in X]) / (len(X))return 1 / (2 \* b) \* np.exp(np.sum([np.abs(x- a) for x in X]) / (b \* len(X)) )In [70]: def RLM(X): return  $(f_1_max(X) / f_0_max(X))$ In [79]:

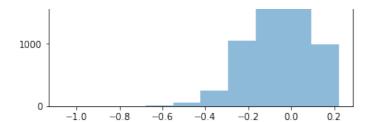
def create\_criteria\_samples(n, size = 100):

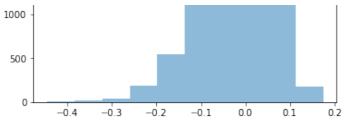
```
params = sps.uniform.rvs(1,100, size=size)
    samples = [sps.expon.rvs(param, size=n) for param in params]
    criteria_samples = [RLM(sample) for sample in samples]
    return criteria_samples
def create_criteria_samples_for_alternative(n, size = 100):
    params = sps.uniform.rvs(1,100, size=size)
    samples = [sps.laplace.rvs(param, size=n) for param in params]
    criteria_samples = [RLM(sample) for sample in samples]
    return criteria_samples
In [73]:
N = [50, 100, 200]
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
plt.title("distribution of RLM")
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        plt.subplot(3,3,3*j + i + 1)
        criteria_samples = create_criteria_samples(N[i], size = 100 * 10**j)
        plt.hist(criteria_samples, alpha = 0.5)
        plt.title("number of samples = %d, size of sample = %d" % (100 * 10**j,N[i]))
plt.show()
        number of samples = 100, size of sample = 50
                                                           number of samples = 100, size of sample = 100
                                                      25
 20.0
 17.5
                                                      20
 15.0
 12.5
                                                      15
```

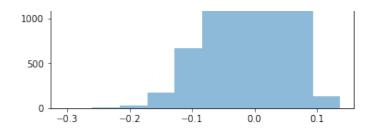
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## In [83]:

```
Alpha = [0.1, 0.05, 0.01]
for i in range(3):
    size = 10**4
    criteria_samples = create_criteria_samples(N[i], size = size)
    criteria_samples_for_alternative = create_criteria_samples_for_alternative(N[i], size = size)
    for j in range(3):
        quantile = sps.mstats.mquantiles(criteria_samples, 1 - Alpha[j])
        errors = [x for x in criteria_samples_for_alternative if (x > quantile)]
        prob = len(errors) / len(criteria_samples_for_alternative)
        print('Критерий: \{RML(X) > \%.2f\}, мощность критерия: %.2f, при alpha = %.2f' % (quantile, prob, Alpha[i]))
Критерий: \{RML(X) > 0.09\}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.10
Критерий: \{RML(X) > 0.12\}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.05
Критерий: \{RML(X) > 0.16\}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.01
Критерий: \{RML(X) > 0.07\}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.10
Критерий: \{RML(X) > 0.09\}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.05
Критерий: \{RML(X) > 0.13\}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.01
Критерий: \{RML(X) > 0.05\}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.10
Критерий: \{RML(X) > 0.07\}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.05
Критерий: {RML(X) > 0.09}, мощность критерия: 1.00, при alpha = 0.01
```