1. Test de la Razón de Verosimilitud

Sea:

$$H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0.$$

 $H_1: \theta \in \Theta_1.$

$$\Theta = \Theta_0 \dot{\cup} \Theta_1.$$

Sea $\hat{\theta}$ el estimador de máxima verosimilitud sobre Θ y $\hat{\theta_0}$ el estimador de máxima verosimilitud sobre Θ_0 . Se tiene entonces que:

$$R(\dot{)} = \frac{L(\hat{\theta_0})}{L(\hat{\theta})}.$$

Según este test, se rechaza H_0 si $R(\dot{}) < c$ dónde c es tal que:

 $P(\text{Rechazar } H_0 \text{ siendo verdadera}) = \alpha.$

2. Ejemplo 1

Sea $X \sim N(\mu; 10)$, teniendo las siguientes hipótesis:

$$H_0: \mu = 5.$$

$$H_1: \mu \neq 5.$$

Dado que:

$$\theta = \mu$$
.

$$\Theta_0 = \{5\}.$$

$$\Theta_1 = R - \{5\}.$$

$$\Theta = R$$
.

Asimismo, fue visto que $\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}$ y que $\hat{\mu_0} = 5$ (pues Θ_0 tiene un solo elemento). Se tiene que:

$$\frac{L(5)}{L(\bar{X})}.$$

Se rechaza de acuerdo al test. En caso apliquemos el logaritmo, se tiene que:

$$\ln(L(5)) - \ln(L(\bar{X})) < c.$$

$$l(5) - l(\bar{X}) << .$$

Además, se ha visto que:

$$l(\mu) = 20(-\ln(\sqrt{2\pi}) - \ln(\sqrt{10})) - \frac{1}{10} \sum_{j=1}^{20} (X_j - \mu)^2.$$

Entonces, se rechaza H_0 si:

$$20(-\ln(\sqrt{2\pi})-\ln(\sqrt{10})) - \frac{1}{10} \sum_{1}^{20} (X_{j} - 5)^{2} - 20(-\ln(\sqrt{2\pi})-\ln(\sqrt{10})) + \frac{1}{10} \sum_{1}^{20} (X_{j} - \bar{X})^{2} < c.$$

$$- \sum_{1}^{20} (X_{j} - 5)^{2} + \sum_{1}^{20} (X_{j} - \bar{X})^{2} < c.$$

$$- \sum_{1}^{20} (X_{j} - 5)^{2} + \sum_{1}^{20} (X_{j} - \bar{X})^{2} < c.$$

$$- \sum_{1}^{20} (X_{j} - 5)^{2} + \sum_{1}^{20} (X_{j} - \bar{X})^{2} < c.$$

$$20(10)\bar{X} - 20\bar{X}^{2} < c.$$

$$10\bar{X} - 20\bar{X}^{2} < c.$$

$$\bar{X}^{2} - 10\bar{X} > c.$$

$$(\bar{X} - 5)^{2} - 5^{2} > c.$$

$$(\bar{X} - 5)^{2} > c.$$

$$|X - 5| > c.$$

Se tiene entonces que $\bar{X} - 5 > c$ o $\bar{x} - 5 < -c$. Por lo tanto se tiene que $\bar{X} > c_1$ $\bar{X} < c_2$ y se rechaza la hipótesis acordemente. Dónde c_1 y c_2 son tales que:

 $P(\text{Rechazar } H_0 \text{ siendo verdadera}) = 0.05.$

$$\begin{split} P(\bar{x} > c_1 \circ \bar{x} < c_2, \mu = 5) &= 0,05. \\ P(\bar{x} > c_1 \circ \bar{x} < c_2) &= 0,05, \mu = 5. \\ P(\bar{x} > c_2) + P(\bar{x} < c_2) &= 0,05, \mu = 5. \\ 1 - F_{\bar{x}}(c_1) + F_{\bar{x}}(c_2) &= 0,05, \mu = 5. \\ F_{\bar{x}}(c_2) - F_{\bar{x}}(c_1) &= 0,95, \mu = 5. \end{split}$$

Podemos considerar que $F_{\bar{X}}(c_2) = 0.975$ y $F_{\bar{x}}(c_1) = 0.025$, $\mu = 5$. Además, recordemos que $X \sim N(\mu, 10)$ y asimismo:

$$Z = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - \mu)}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1).$$
$$n = 20, \mu = 5, \sigma = \sqrt{10}.$$

Esto da que:

$$F_z(\frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{10}}(c_2 - 5)) = 0.975 \to \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{10}}(c_2 - 5) = 1.96.$$

$$F_z(\frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{10}}(c_1 - 5)) = 0.025 \to \frac{\sqrt{20}}{\sqrt{10}}(c_1 - 5) = 1.96.$$

Por lo tanto:

$$c_2 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{20}}(1,96) + 5 = 6,3859.$$

 $c_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{20}}(1,96) + 5 = 3,6141.$

Es decir, se rechaza H_0 si $\bar{X} > 6,3859$ o $\bar{X} < 3,6141$.

3. Ejemplo 2

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), n = 20, \alpha = 0.05.$$

 $H_0: \mu = 5.$
 $H_1 = \mu \neq 5.$
 $\theta = (\mu, \sigma^2).$
 $\Theta_0 = \{5\}xR^+, (\mu = 5y\sigma \in R^+).$
 $\Theta_1 = (R - \{5\})xR^+, (\mu \neq 5y\sigma^2 \in R^+).$

En este escenario, se tiene que:

$$l(\mu, \sigma^2) = 20(-\ln(\sqrt{2\pi}) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(\sigma^2)) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{1}^{20} (X_j - \mu)^2$$
$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \mu} = 0 \to \sum_{1}^{20} 2(X_j - \mu) = 0 \to \mu = \bar{x}.$$
$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma^2} = 0 \to \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{1}^{20} (x_j - \mu)^2}{20}.$$

Luego:

uego:
$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{X}y\hat{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2}{20}.$$

$$\hat{\mu_0} = 5y\hat{\sigma_0^2} = \frac{\sum (x_j - 5)^2}{20}.$$

$$R(\cdot) = \frac{L(\hat{\mu_0}, \hat{\sigma_0^2})}{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma^2})}.$$

$$l(\hat{\mu_0}, \hat{\sigma_0^2}) - l(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma^2}) < c.$$

$$-10(\ln(\sum (x_j - 5)^2) - \ln(20)) + 10(\ln(\sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2) - \ln(20)) < c.$$

$$-10\ln(\sum (x_j - 5)^2) + 10\ln(\sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2) < c.$$

Tengamos presente que $x \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ y que:

$$T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{x} - \mu)}{S} \sim t(n - 1).$$

en dónde $S^2 = \frac{\sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2}{20 - 1}$

$$-\ln(\sum (x_j - 5)^2) + \ln(\sum (x_{j\bar{x}})^2) < c.$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{\sum (x_{j} - \bar{x})^{2}}{\sum (x_{j} - \bar{s})^{2}}\right) < c.$$

$$\frac{\sum (x_{j} - \bar{x})^{2}}{\sum (x_{j} - \bar{s})^{2}} < c.$$

$$\frac{\sum (x_{j} - \bar{s})^{2}}{19S^{2}} > c.$$

$$\frac{\sum x_{j}^{2} - \sum x_{j} + 20(5^{2})}{19S^{2}}.$$

$$\frac{19S^{2} - 20\bar{x}^{2} - 10(20\bar{x}) + 20(5^{2})}{19S^{2}} > c.$$

$$\frac{19S^{2} + 20(\bar{x}^{2} - 10\bar{x} + 5^{2})}{S^{2}} > c.$$

$$\frac{19S^{2} + 20(\bar{x} - 5)^{2}}{S^{2}} > c.$$

$$19 + \frac{20(\bar{x} - 5)^{2}}{S^{2}} > c.$$

$$\frac{20(\bar{x} - 5)^{2}}{S^{2}} > c.$$

$$T^{2} > c.$$

$$|T| > c.$$

dónde $t=\frac{\sqrt{20}(\bar{x}-5)}{S}\sim t(20-1)$ si y sólo si $\mu=5.$ Dónde c es tal que:

 $P(\text{Rechazar } H_0 \text{ siendo verdadera}) = 0.05.$

$$P(|T| > c) = 0.05, \mu = 5.$$

$$P(|T| \le c) = 0.95, \mu = 5.$$

$$P(-c \le T \le c) = 0.95, \mu = 5.$$

$$F_T(c) - F_T(-c) = 0.95, \mu = 5.$$

$$F_T(c) - (1 - F_T(c)) = 0.95, \mu = 5.$$

$$2F_T(c) = 1.95.$$

$$F_T(c) = 0.975, \mu = 5.$$

$$c = t_{0.975;19}.$$

Se rechaza H_0 si $|T| > t_{0,975;19}$.

4. Ejemplo 3

Se tiene que $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2), n = 20, \alpha = 0.05$ y las hipótesis son:

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = 9.$$

$$H_1: \sigma^2 < 9.$$

Los parámetros son $\theta = (\mu, \sigma^2)$, $\Theta_0 = Rx\{9\}$ y $\Theta_1 : IRx(IR^+ - \{9\})$. Recordemos que los estimadores de máxima verosimilitud son:

$$\mu = \bar{x}$$
.

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (x_j - \mu)^2}{20}.$$

Resulta entonces que:

$$\hat{\mu} = \bar{x}, \hat{\sigma^2} = \frac{\sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2}{20}.$$

$$\hat{\mu}_0 = \bar{x}, \hat{\sigma^2}_0 = 9.$$

Se rechaza H_0 si:

$$l(\mu_0, \hat{\sigma}_0^2) - l(\hat{\mu} - \hat{\sigma}^2) < c.$$

$$20(-\ln(\sqrt{2\pi}) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(\hat{\sigma}_0^2)) - \frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}_0^2} \sum (x_j - \hat{\mu}_0)^2 - 20(-\ln(\sqrt{2\pi}) - \frac{1}{2}\ln(\hat{\sigma}^2)) + \frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum (x_j - \hat{\mu})^2 < c.$$

$$-10\ln(9) - \frac{1}{2(9)} \sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2 + 10\ln(\hat{\sigma}^2) + \frac{1}{\frac{2\sum(\sum x_j - \bar{x})^2}{20}} \sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2 < c.$$

$$-\frac{1}{2(9)} \sum (x_j - \bar{x})^2 + 10\ln(\frac{\sum x_j - \bar{x}^2}{20}) < c.$$

$$\frac{-19}{18} S^2 + 10\ln(S^2) < c.$$

$$180\ln(S^2) - 19S^2 < c.$$

$$q(S^2) < c.$$

Se rechaza H_0 si:

$$S^2 < c_1 \circ S^2 > c_2$$
.

dónde c_1 y c_2 son tales que:

 $P(\text{rechazar } H_0 \text{ siendo verdadera}) = 0.05.$

$$P(S^{2} < c_{1} \circ S^{2} > c_{2}, \sigma^{2} = 9) = 0.05.$$

$$P(S^{2} < c_{1} \circ S^{2} > c_{2}) = 0.05, \sigma^{2} = 9.$$

$$P(S^{2} < c_{1}) + P(S^{2} > c_{2}) = 0.05, \sigma^{2} = 9.$$

Por ejemplo:

$$P(S^2 < c_1) = 0.025 \text{y} P(S^2 > c_2) = 0.025; \sigma^2 = 9.$$

$$P(S^2 < c_1) = 0.025 \text{y} P(S^2 \le c_2) = 0.975, \sigma^2 = 9.$$

$$P(\frac{9}{19}W < c_1) = 0.025 \text{y} P(\frac{9}{19}W \le c_2) = 0.975, \sigma^2 = 9.$$

$$P(W < \frac{19}{9}c_1) = 0.025 \text{y} P(W \le \frac{19}{9}c_2) = 0.975, \sigma^2 = 9.$$

Tener presente que

$$\frac{19S^2}{9} \sim X^2(19).$$

Luego:

$$\frac{19}{9}c_1 \sim X_{0,025;19}^2 y \frac{19}{9}c_2 = X_{0,975;19}^2.$$

5. Propiedad

Si n es suficientemente grande:

$$-2\ln(R(\cdot))_{aprox}X^2(r).$$

Si H_0 es verdadera.

Luego, se rechaza H_0 si $R(\cdot) < c$

$$-2\ln(R(\cdot)) > c.$$

Dónde c es tal que:

$$p(-2\ln(R(\cdot))) = \alpha, H_0$$
verdadera.

$$c = X_{1-\alpha r}^2$$
.

Es decir, se rechaza H_0 si $-2\ln(R(\cdot)) < X_{1-\alpha,r}^2,$ en dónde:

$$r = \dim(\Theta) - \dim(\Theta_0).$$

6. Ejemplo

El ingreso de cierto sector de familias es $X \sim G(\theta_1, \theta_2)$. Mediante un contraste de hipótesis analizar si $X \sim \exp(\theta_2)$. Considerar n = 100 y $\alpha = 0.05$

$$\theta = (\theta_1, \theta = 2).$$

$$H_0: \theta_1 = 1.$$

$$H_1: \theta_1 \neq 1.$$

$$\Theta_0 = \{1\}xR^+y\Theta_1 = (R^+ - \{1\})xR^+.$$

Esto quiere decir:

$$\theta_1 = 1; \theta_2 > 0y\theta_1 \neq 1, \theta_2 > 0.$$

Para procesar la muestra se obtuvieron:

$$\hat{\theta_1} = 5,8908.$$

$$\hat{\theta_2} = 1,1253.$$

$$\ln(L(\hat{\theta_1},\hat{\theta_2})) = -212,8558.$$

Además, se tiene que:

Se rechaza H_0 si:

$$f(x) = \frac{\theta_2^{\theta_1}}{\Gamma(\theta_1)} x^{\theta_1 - 1} e^{-\theta_2 x}, x > 0.$$

Bajo
$$\Theta_0 = \{1\}, \Theta_1 = 1$$

$$f(x) = \theta_2 e^{-\theta_1 x}, x > 0.$$

$$\ln(f(x)) = \ln(\theta_2) - \theta_2 x$$

$$l(\theta_2) = 100 \ln(\theta_2) - \theta_2 \sum X_j.$$

$$= 100 \ln(\theta_2) - 100\theta \bar{x}.$$

$$l'(\theta_2) = \frac{100}{\theta_2} - 100\bar{X}.$$

$$x_{20}^2 = \frac{1}{\bar{x}}.$$

$$l(\hat{\theta}_{20}) = 100 \ln(\frac{1}{\bar{x}}) - 100\frac{1}{\bar{x}}\bar{x}.$$

$$= -100 \ln(\bar{X}) - 100.$$