

1. (a)

If  $\beta \geq 1$ 

$$\text{power} = \alpha(\beta) = P(X \geq 1) = 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda}) = e^{-\lambda} = e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

If  $\beta < 1$ 

$$\text{power} = \beta(\beta) = 1 - P(X < 1) = e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

$$\therefore \text{power function} = e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}}$$

b) size of the test is the prob of type I error,  $\alpha = \sup_{\beta \geq 1} e^{-\frac{1}{\beta}} = 1$

2. If  $p = 0.2$ 

$$\text{power} = \alpha(p) = P(Y \geq 7) + P(Y \leq 1) = 1 - P(Y \leq 7) + P(Y \leq 1) \approx 0.156$$

If  $p \neq 0.2$ 

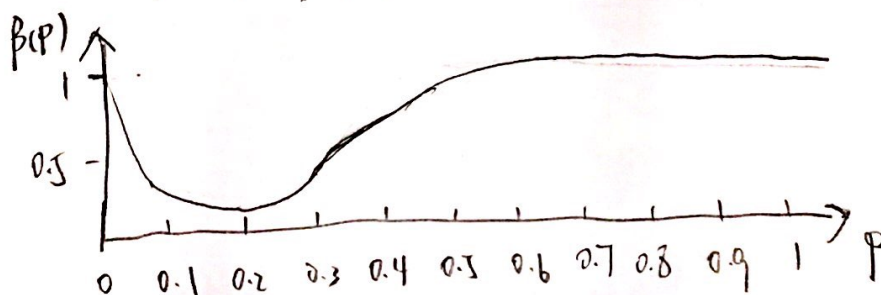
$$\text{Power} = \beta(p) = 1 - P(1 < Y < 7) = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^6 C_{20}^i p^i (1-p)^{20-i}$$

Calculated by R:  $p=0, \beta(p)=1$ ;  $p=0.1, \beta(p)=0.394$ ;  $p=0.2, \beta(p)=0.156$

$p=0.3, \beta(p)=0.394$ ;  $p=0.4, \beta(p)=0.75$ ;  $p=0.5, \beta(p)=0.942$

$p=0.6, \beta(p)=0.994$ ;  $p=0.7, \beta(p)=0.999$ ;  $p=0.8, \beta(p)=0.999$

$p=0.9, \beta(p)=1$ ;  $p=1, \beta(p)=1$



Size of the test is the prob of type I error,  $\alpha = 0.156$



3. the size of the test is prob of type I error.

$$\alpha(n) = P(|T(x)| > c) = P(|\bar{x}_n - \mu_0| > c) \approx 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow P\left(\frac{|\bar{x}_n - \mu_0|}{\sqrt{\frac{b^2}{n}}} > \sqrt{n}c\right) = 0.05$$

$$\sqrt{n}c = 1.96, \quad n = 25$$

$$\therefore c = 0.392$$

$$4. (a) P(Y \leq c_1 | p=0.4) + P(Y \geq c_2 | p=0.4) < 0.1$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{c_1} \binom{9}{i} 0.4^i 0.6^{9-i} + 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{c_2-1} \binom{9}{i} 0.4^i 0.6^{9-i}$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{i=c_1+1}^{c_2-1} \binom{9}{i} 0.4^i 0.6^{9-i}$$

when  $c_1 = 1$  and  $c_2 = 7$ , calculated in R

$$P(Y \leq c_1 | p=0.4) + P(Y \geq c_2 | p=0.4) = 0.0956, \text{ which is closest to } 0.1$$

(b) The size of the test is Type I error.  $\alpha(0.4) = 0.0956$

