

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma)$$

$$H_0: \mu = 0$$

$X_1, \dots, X_n$  - независимы

$$\hat{\bar{X}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \quad \hat{S}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\bar{X}})^2$$

$$T(z) = \frac{(\hat{\bar{X}} - \mu) \sqrt{n}}{\hat{S}} \text{ - критерий Стьюдента.}$$

Есл.  $|T| > t_{\alpha/2}$ , то  $H_0$  отвергается.

Критическое значение  $|T| > t_{\alpha/2}$

Можно проверить:

$$W = P(H_0 | H_0)$$

$$W = P(|T| > t_{\alpha/2} | X \sim N(\mu', \sigma^2))$$

$$T(z) = \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu' + \mu' - \mu) \sqrt{n}}{\hat{S}} = \underbrace{\frac{(\bar{X} - \mu') \sqrt{n}}{\hat{S}}}_{\sim t(n-1)} + \frac{(\mu' - \mu) \sqrt{n}}{\hat{S}}$$

2) получены не генеральные распределения  
Согласно со следствием  $\Delta \mu = \mu' - \mu$ , где  $\mu'$  - неизвестно

$$\text{Тогда } W = 1 - F_{\hat{S}}(\mu', n-1) (t_{\alpha/2}(n-1))$$

$$V(z) = \frac{\frac{(\bar{X} - \mu') \sqrt{n}}{\hat{S}} + \frac{(\mu' - \mu) \sqrt{n}}{\hat{S}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{S}^2}{\sigma^2}}} \text{ - критерий Стьюдента}$$

2) получены не генеральные распределения  
Согласно со следствием  $\frac{(\mu' - \mu) \sqrt{n}}{\sigma}$

$$W = 1 - F_{\hat{S}}\left(\frac{(\mu' - \mu) \sqrt{n}}{\sigma}; n-1\right) (t_{\alpha/2}(n-1)) + F_{\hat{S}}(\dots) (-t_{\alpha/2}(n-1))$$







u/3

$$a) ASY = \sum_{i=1}^n p(y_i, \hat{y}_i)$$

$$E_{\text{un}} p_{00} p_{11} = 1, \text{ то}$$

$\Rightarrow$  cycle 4 rows

$$ASY(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n I(y_i \neq \hat{y}_i) = 1 - ACC$$

$$ASY(p) \rightarrow \min$$

$$ACC \rightarrow \max$$

экстремум,  
при этом  
y не зависит

$$j) \text{ Пусть } y \sim \text{Be}(p)$$

$$Acc: \text{ Если } p > \frac{1}{2} \text{ то } \text{выберем } \hat{y} \sim \text{Be}(q)$$

$$ACC = pq + (1-p)(1-q) = pq + 1 - p - q + pq =$$

$$= 2pq + 1 - p - q$$

$$\nabla_q ACC = 2p - 1 \approx 0 \Rightarrow \text{Если } p = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ то}$$

$$q = 0, \text{ или } q = 1$$

$$\text{Если } p > \frac{1}{2}, \text{ то } q = 1.$$

$$\text{Если } p < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ то } q = 0.$$

$$ASY(p): \hat{y} \sim \text{Be}(q)$$

$$ASY = p_{11}pq + p_{10}p(1-q) + p_{01}(1-p)q + p_{00}(1-p)(1-q) =$$

$$= p_{11}pq + p_{10}p - p_{10}q + p_{01}q - p_{01}p + p_{00} - p_{00}p -$$

$$- p_{00}q + p_{11}p_{00}$$

$$\nabla_q ASY = p_{11}p - p_{10} + p_{01} - p_{00} + p_{00}p \approx 0$$

$$(p_{11} + p_{00})p - p_{10} + p_{01} - p_{00} \approx 0$$

$$\text{Если } p \geq \frac{p_{01} - p_{10} - p_{00}}{(p_{11} + p_{00})}, \text{ то } q = 1.$$

$$\text{Если } p \leq \frac{p_{01} - p_{10} - p_{00}}{p_{11} + p_{00}}, \text{ то } q = 0.$$

$$\text{Если } p \in \frac{p_{01} - p_{10} - p_{00}}{p_{11} + p_{00}}, \text{ то } q \approx \frac{p_{10} - p_{01} + p_{00}}{p_{11} + p_{00}}$$



W4.

$$a) \{x_0^1, \dots, x_{n_1}^1\} \sim \mathcal{N}(0; \text{diag}(\sigma_0^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2))$$

$$\{x_0^2, \dots, x_{n_2}^2\} \sim \mathcal{N}(0; \text{diag}(\sigma_0^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2))$$

$$\text{on } \bar{x} - \bar{x}_2$$

Then hypothesis.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} x_0^i, \quad \bar{x}_2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} x_0^i$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_0^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n_2}}}$$

$$\bar{x} - \bar{x}_2 \sim \mathcal{N}(0; \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n_2})$$

$$\frac{\bar{x} - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_0^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_0^2}{n_2}}} \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{H}_0 \text{ - acceptance} \Leftrightarrow |T| > \mathcal{N}_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(0, 1)$$

$$b) \bar{x}_1 = \frac{1}{n_1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} x_1^i, \quad \bar{x}_2 = \frac{1}{n_2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} x_2^i$$

$$S_{0x_1}^2 = \frac{1}{n_1-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (x_1^i - \bar{x})^2, \quad S_{0x_2}^2 = \frac{1}{n_2-1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (x_2^i - \bar{x})^2$$

$$S^2 = \frac{(n_1-1) S_{0x_1}^2 + (n_2-1) S_{0x_2}^2}{n_1+n_2-2}$$

$$T = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2}{n_1 + n_2}}$$

$$T \sim St(n_1+n_2-2)$$

$$\text{H}_0 \text{ - acceptance} \Leftrightarrow |T| > St_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}}(n_1+n_2-2)$$

$$1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} = p$$

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