

# MATH 308 Assignment 18:

## Exercises 8.5

Nakul Joshi

April 22, 2014

4

$p = P(X \geq 20) = 1 - \text{ppois}(19, \lambda = 15) \approx 12.5\%$ . This implies that more than 10% of the months will have a birth rate as extreme as the one observed, which means that we cannot reject the null ( $\lambda = 15$ ) even at the 5% significance level.

lead to patients wasting money on a useless drug.

A Type II error would be failing to conclude that the drug is effective, when in fact it is. This would lead to a waste of the research money put into the drug, since the pharmaceutical company would then not be able to sell it.

6

a)

Running the test gives a  $p$ -value of  $10^{-4}$ . This lets us reject the null hypothesis (that the difference in means is zero) at the 1% significance level.

16

b)

The random assignment of seedlings to plots tends to remove confounding effects. Thus, the result hints at a causal relationship between presence of competition and diameter change.

Under the null,  $\bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(25, 16/30)$ . Thus  $Z = \frac{\bar{X} - 25}{4/\sqrt{30}}$ , where  $Z$  is a standard normal random variable. Thus, the null is rejected if  $Z \geq z_{1-\alpha} \implies \frac{\bar{X} - 25}{4/\sqrt{30}} \geq z_{0.95} \implies \bar{X} \geq 25 + \frac{4z_{0.95}}{\sqrt{30}} \equiv C$ .

But  $\bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(27, 16/\sqrt{30}) \implies Z = \frac{\bar{X} - 27}{4/\sqrt{30}}$ . So,

11

Running the chi-squared test gives a  $p$ -value of 0.012, allowing us to reject the null at the 5% significance level.

14

A Type I error would be incorrectly concluding that the drug is effective when in fact it is not. This would

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \beta &= P(\bar{X} \geq C | \mu = 27) \\ &= P\left(\frac{4Z}{\sqrt{30}} + 27 \geq C\right) \\ &= P\left(Z \geq \frac{\sqrt{30}(C - 27)}{4}\right) \equiv P(Z \geq C_1) \\ &= 1 - P(Z < C_1) \approx 86.3\% \end{aligned}$$

17

The null is rejected if  $\bar{X} \geq \mu_0 + \frac{z_{1-\alpha}\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \equiv C$ , where  $\mu_0 = 1, \alpha = 0.01$  and  $\sigma = 0.3$ . So,

$$\begin{aligned}
1 - \beta &= P(\bar{X} \geq C | \mu = \mu_1) \\
&= P\left(\frac{Z\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu_1 \geq C\right) \\
&= P\left(Z \geq \frac{\sqrt{n}(C - \mu_1)}{\sigma}\right) \equiv P(Z \geq C_1) \\
&= 1 - P(Z < C_1) \\
&\implies \beta = P(Z < C_1) \\
&\implies z_\beta = C_1 = \frac{\sqrt{n}(C - \mu_1)}{\sigma} \\
\implies \frac{z_\beta\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu_1 &= C = \frac{z_{1-\alpha}\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} + \mu_0 \\
\implies n &= \left(\frac{\sigma(z_\beta - z_{1-\alpha})}{\mu_0 - \mu_1}\right)^2 = 8
\end{aligned}$$

18

$$n = \left(\frac{\sigma(z_\beta - z_{1-\alpha})}{\mu_0 - \mu_1}\right)^2 = 1$$

25

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \implies F(x) = \int_0^x \lambda e^{-\lambda t} dt = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{X,\min}(x) &= \prod_{i=1}^{15} P(X_i \leq x) \\
&= (1 - F(x))^{15} \\
&= e^{-15\lambda x} \\
\implies \alpha &= P(X_{\min} \geq 1 | \lambda = 1/5) \\
&= 1 - F_{X,\min}(1) \big|_{\lambda=\frac{1}{5}} \\
&= 1 - e^{-3} \approx 95\%
\end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\begin{aligned}
1 - \beta &= P(X_{\min} \geq 1 | \lambda = 1/25) \\
&= 1 - F_{X,\min}(1) \big|_{\lambda=\frac{1}{25}} \\
&= 1 - e^{-3/5} \approx 45\%
\end{aligned}$$

36

The most powerful test simply always rejects the null. Thus, the critical region is  $X_1, X_2 \in [0, n]$ .

37

Under the null, the likelihood is maximised at  $\mu = \mu_0$  and  $\sigma^2 = \Sigma(X_i - \mu_0)^2/n \equiv \hat{\sigma}^2$ . Thus, the likelihood under the null is

$$L_{H,0} = \left(\frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \exp\left(\frac{-\Sigma(X_i - \mu_0)^2}{2\hat{\sigma}^2}\right) = \frac{e^{-n/2}}{(\hat{\sigma}\sqrt{2\pi})^n}$$

To maximise the likelihood, we simply use  $\mu = \bar{X}$  and  $\sigma = \sqrt{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2/n}$ , giving

$$L = \left(\frac{1}{S\sqrt{2\pi}}\right)^n \exp\left(\frac{-\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{2S^2}\right) = \frac{e^{-n/2}}{(S\sqrt{2\pi})^n}$$

The likelihood ratio is therefore  $(S/\hat{\sigma})^n$ . So, we reject if

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\Sigma(X_i - \mu_0)^2}\right)^{n/2} &\leq c \implies \frac{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2}{\Sigma(X_i - \mu_0)^2} \leq c_1 \\
\implies c_1 &\leq \frac{\Sigma(X_i - \mu_0)^2}{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2} = \frac{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X} + \bar{X} - \mu_0)^2}{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2} \\
&\leq 1 + \frac{n(\bar{X} - \mu_0)^2 - 2(\bar{X} - \mu_0)\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})}{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2} \\
&\leq 1 + \frac{n}{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)^2 \\
\implies c_2 &\leq \sqrt{\frac{n}{\Sigma(X_i - \bar{X})^2}}(\bar{X} - \mu_0) = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}}
\end{aligned}$$

which is a  $t$ -statistic. Thus, the test is a one-sided  $t$ -test.  $\square$

MATH 308 Assignment 19:  
Exercises 9.7

Nakul Joshi

April 22, 2014

# MATH 308 Assignment 20: Power Function

Nakul Joshi

April 22, 2014

**1**

The null is rejected if  $\bar{X} > \mu_0 + \frac{z_{1-\alpha}}{\sqrt{n}} \equiv C$ . But,  
 $\bar{X} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, 1^2/n) \implies \bar{X} = \mu + \frac{Z}{\sqrt{n}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \beta(\mu) &= P(\bar{X} > C) \\ &= 1 - P(\bar{X} \leq C) \\ &= 1 - P\left(\mu + \frac{Z}{\sqrt{n}} \leq C\right) \\ &= 1 - P(Z \leq (C - \mu)\sqrt{n}) \\ &= 1 - \Phi((C - \mu)\sqrt{n}) \\ &= 1 - \Phi(z_{1-\alpha} + (\mu_0 - \mu)\sqrt{n}) \end{aligned}$$

**3**

$$\begin{aligned} 0.8 &= 1 - \Phi(z_{0.95} + (0 - 1)\sqrt{n}) \\ \implies z_{0.2} &= z_{0.95} - \sqrt{n} \\ \implies n &= (z_{0.95} - z_{0.2})^2 \approx 7 \end{aligned}$$

**2**

Setting  $\alpha = 0.05$ ,  $\mu_0 = 0$  and  $n = 100$ , we get

$$\beta(\mu) = 1 - \Phi(z_{0.95} - 10\mu)$$

