

## Exersice 8

### 10.13

$$L = -\frac{n}{2}\log(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2}\log(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

其中 $\mu$ 的极大似然估计为 $\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= 2 \log \frac{L(\hat{\mu})}{L(\mu_0)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu_0)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\mu})^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{n(\hat{\mu} - \mu_0)^2}{\sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

Wald test 统计量为

$$W = \frac{\hat{\mu} - \mu_0}{se(\hat{\mu})} = \sqrt{n} \left( \frac{\hat{\mu} - \mu_0}{\sigma} \right)$$

注意到

$$\lambda = W^2$$

又考虑到当 $n$ 足够大的时候,  $\lambda \sim \chi^2(1)$ ,  $W \sim N(0, 1)$ , 也就是说在本题给定的情况下, 这两种检验方式是等价的。

### 10.14

$$L = -\frac{n}{2}\log(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2}\log(\sigma^2) - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \sigma^2} &= -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{1}{2\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 = 0 \\ \sigma^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \end{aligned}$$

likelihood ratio test 统计量为

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= -n \log(\hat{\sigma}^2) - \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 + n \log(\sigma_0^2) + \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \\ &= 2n \log \left( \frac{\sigma_0}{\hat{\sigma}} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} - \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \\ &= 2n \log \left( \frac{\sigma_0}{\hat{\sigma}} \right) + n \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2 - \sigma_0^2}{\sigma_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

$\sigma$ 的 Fisher 信息量为

$$\begin{aligned} I_n(\sigma) &= -\frac{\partial^2 L}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{3}{\sigma^4} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2 \\ &= -\frac{n}{\sigma^2} + \frac{3n}{\sigma^4} \hat{\sigma}^2 \\ \widehat{se} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_n(\hat{\sigma})}} = \frac{\hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{2n}} \end{aligned}$$

Wald test 统计量为

$$W = \frac{\hat{\sigma} - \sigma_0}{se(\hat{\sigma})} = \sqrt{2n} \left( \frac{\hat{\sigma} - \sigma_0}{\hat{\sigma}} \right)$$

当  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{W^2}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{P} 1$ .

## 10.15

$$L = \log \binom{n}{X} p^X (1-p)^{n-X} = \log \binom{n}{X} + X \log p + (n-X) \log(1-p)$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial p} = \frac{X}{p} - \frac{n-X}{1-p} = 0$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{X}{n}$$

likelihood ratio test 统计量为

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= 2X \log \frac{\hat{p}}{p_0} + (n-X) \log \frac{1-\hat{p}}{1-p_0} \\ &= 2n \left( \hat{p} \log \frac{\hat{p}}{p_0} + (1-\hat{p}) \log \frac{1-\hat{p}}{1-p_0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Wald test 统计量为

$$W = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{se(\hat{p})} = \sqrt{n} \left( \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}} \right)$$

当  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{W^2}{\lambda} \xrightarrow{P} 1$ .