

STAT 5430

Lec 31, F , Apr 11

Office
Hours:
11:30-12
1-2 PM

- No homework this week! Homework 7 solutions posted
- Exam 2 is coming up (\approx 1 week away)
on W, April 16, 6:15-8:15 PM, 3rd floor
seminar room
- No class on that W.
- I'll post: study guide (sufficiency/completeness/tests)
 - practice exams
 - bring new 1 page (front/back) formula sheet on exam 2 material
(I'll post one to use if you'd like)
 - can bring calculator & previous formula sheet
 - I'll provide table of distributions / STAT 542 facts on test as before

Interval Estimation I

Inverting a Test

Theorem: Let X_1, \dots, X_n have joint pdf/pmf $f(x|\theta)$, $\theta \in \Theta \subset \mathbb{R}^p$ and let $A(\theta_0)$ denote the acceptance region of a simple test of size α for testing $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ vs. $H_1 : \theta \neq \theta_0$ (for $p = 1$, $H_1 : \theta < \theta_0$ or $\theta > \theta_0$ is allowed too). Define sets $C_{\tilde{x}} \subset \Theta$, $\tilde{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ as

$$C_{\tilde{x}} = \{\theta_0 : \tilde{x} \in A(\theta_0)\}$$

↑ given data \tilde{x}

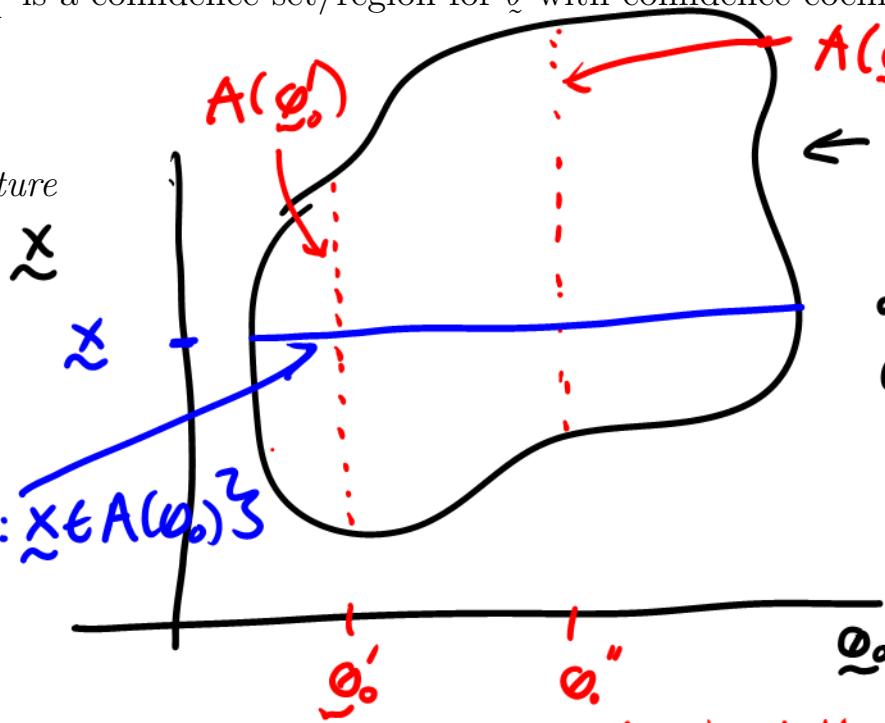
Then, $C_{\tilde{x}}$ is a confidence set/region for θ with confidence coefficient $1 - \alpha$.

recall $\tilde{x} \in A(\theta_0)$
 means "don't reject"
 $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$ "

$\leftarrow \{(x, \theta_0) : \tilde{x} \in A(\theta_0)\}$
 Set of all data \tilde{x}
 & parameter θ_0

combinations that
 are compatible
 with $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0$

Little Picture



don't reject
 $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0'$
 for $\tilde{x} \in A(\theta_0')$

don't reject $H_0 : \theta = \theta_0''$
 for $\tilde{x} \in A(\theta_0'')$

Interval Estimation I

Inverting a Test, cont'd

Proof of Theorem: Note that

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min_{\tilde{\theta}_0 \in \Theta} P_{\tilde{\theta}_0}(X \in A(\tilde{\theta}_0)) &= \min_{\tilde{\theta}_0 \in \Theta} P_{\tilde{\theta}_0}(\text{"do not reject } H_0 : \tilde{\theta} = \tilde{\theta}_0\text{"}) \\
 &= \min_{\tilde{\theta}_0 \in \Theta} [1 - P_{\tilde{\theta}_0}(\text{"reject } H_0 : \tilde{\theta} = \tilde{\theta}_0\text{"})] \\
 &= \min_{\tilde{\theta}_0 \in \Theta} [1 - \alpha] \\
 &= 1 - \alpha,
 \end{aligned}$$

and

2. for any $\tilde{\theta}_0 \in \Theta$, any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, it holds that

$$x \in A(\tilde{\theta}_0) \Leftrightarrow \tilde{\theta}_0 \in C_x.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min_{\tilde{\theta}_0 \in \Theta} P_{\tilde{\theta}_0}(\tilde{\theta}_0 \in C_X) &= \min_{\tilde{\theta}_0 \in \Theta} P_{\tilde{\theta}_0}(X \in A(\tilde{\theta}_0)) \\
 &= 1 - \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

Interval Estimation I

Inverting a Test: Illustration

Example: Let X_1, \dots, X_n be iid $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, $-\infty < \mu < \infty$, $\sigma > 0$. Find

1. a C.I. (confidence interval) for μ with C.C. $1 - \alpha$ (two-sided)
2. a 1-sided lower confidence bound for μ with C.C. $1 - \alpha$, i.e., $(L(\bar{X}), \infty)$

Solution for 1. Consider a test function

$$\phi_{M_0}(\bar{X}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \frac{|\bar{X}_n - M_0|}{S/\sqrt{n}} > t_0 \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

for testing $H_0: \mu = M_0$ vs $H_1: \mu \neq M_0$ (with some $M_0 \in \mathbb{R}$)
where $t_0 \equiv (1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})$ percentile of T_{n-1} distribution.

$$E_{M_0} \phi_{M_0}(\bar{X})$$

$$= P_{M_0} \left(\frac{|\bar{X}_n - M_0|}{S/\sqrt{n}} > t_0 \right)$$

$= \alpha$, i.e. $\phi_{M_0}(\bar{X})$ is a simple test (0 or 1) of size α
for $H_0: \mu = M_0$ vs $H_1: \mu \neq M_0$



Note: acceptance region of $\phi_{M_0}(\bar{X})$ is $A(M_0) = \{ \bar{X}: \frac{|\bar{X}_n - M_0|}{S/\sqrt{n}} \leq t_0 \}$

$$\text{Hence, } C_{\bar{X}} = \{ M_0: \bar{X} \in A(M_0) \} = \{ \bar{X}: \phi_{M_0}(\bar{X}) = 0 \}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{depends on } \bar{X}} = \{ M_0: \frac{|\bar{X}_n - M_0|}{S/\sqrt{n}} \leq t_0 \}$$

$$\text{and } \xrightarrow{\quad} = \{ M_0: -t_0 \leq \frac{\bar{X}_n - M_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \leq t_0 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\bar{X}} \text{ is a CI with C.C. } 1 - \alpha &= \{ M_0: -t_0 \frac{S/\sqrt{n}}{\bar{X}_n} \leq \frac{\bar{X}_n - M_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} \leq t_0 \frac{S/\sqrt{n}}{\bar{X}_n} \} \\ &= \{ M_0: \bar{X}_n - t_0 \frac{S/\sqrt{n}}{106} \leq M_0 \leq \bar{X}_n + t_0 \frac{S/\sqrt{n}}{106} \} \\ &= [\bar{X}_n - t_0 \frac{S/\sqrt{n}}{106}, \bar{X}_n + t_0 \frac{S/\sqrt{n}}{106}] \end{aligned}$$

Solution to 2. Consider the following test

for $H_0: \mu = \mu_0$ vs $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ given by

$$\phi_{\mu_0}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (\bar{X}_n - \mu_0) / S/\sqrt{n} > t_{n-1, 1-\alpha} \\ 0 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

where $t_{n-1, 1-\alpha} = 1-\alpha$ percentile



Note: $E_{\mu_0} \phi_{\mu_0}(x) = P_{\mu_0} \left(\frac{\bar{X}_n - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} > t_{n-1, 1-\alpha} \right) = \alpha$ \uparrow size