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5.

Wald's Test and Likelihood Ratio test

Consider a sample of i.i.d. random variables X_1, \ldots, X_n and assume their common density is given by

$$f_{ heta}\left(x
ight)=rac{x}{ heta}\mathrm{exp}\left(-rac{x^{2}}{2 heta}
ight)\mathbf{1}\left(x\geq0
ight),$$

where heta > 0 is an unknown parameter

Consider the following set of hypotheses:

$$H_0: heta=1 \ \ ext{and} \ \ H_1: heta
eq 1.$$

You will perform Wald's test and the likelihood ratio test at significance level 7% for these hypotheses.

Maximum Likelihood Estimator

1.0/1 point (graded)

Compute the maximum likelihood estimator $\hat{\theta}$ of θ .

(Enter $\operatorname{barX_n}$ for $\overline{X_n}$ and $\operatorname{bar}(\operatorname{X_n^2})$ for $\overline{X_n^2}$. Note "barX_n^2" represents $(\overline{X_n})^2$, NOT $\overline{X_n^2}$. Note the extra parentheses needed to enter $\overline{X_n^2}$.)

STANDARD NOTATION

Solution:

The maximum likelihood estimator $\hat{\theta}$ and the Fisher information $I\left(\theta\right)$:

$$\hat{ heta} \; = \; rac{\overline{X_n^2}}{2} \ I\left(heta
ight) \; = \; rac{1}{ heta^2}.$$

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Fisher Information

1/1 point (graded)

Compute the Fisher information $I(\theta)$, as a function of θ .

Useful fact:
$$\int_0^\infty u^3 e^{-u^2/2} du = 2.$$

STANDARD NOTATION

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Wald's Test

2.0/2.0 points (graded)

Write down the test statistic T_n^{Wald} for Wald's test in terms of the maximum likelihood estimator $\hat{\theta}$ of θ , the Fisher information I, and the sample size n. Use the Fisher information $I(\hat{\theta})$ evaluated at $\hat{\theta}$ in the definition of Wald's test.

(To avoid double jeopardy, enter **I** for the $I=I(\hat{ heta})$; or enter your answer directly in terms of $\hat{ heta}$ only. Enter **hattheta** for $\hat{ heta}$.)

$$T_n^{
m Wald} =$$
 n*(hattheta-1)^2/(hatthe

When do we reject the null hypothesis in Wald's test

- lacksquare When $T_n^{\mathrm{Wald}}\!>\!C$ for some $C\!>\!0$
- \bigcirc When $T_n^{\mathrm{Wald}}\!<\!C$ for some $C\!>\!0$

Find C such that the Wald's test has asymptotic level 7%.

(Enter a numerical value accurate to at least 2 decimal places.)

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3.283020286759533 \end{bmatrix}$$
 \checkmark Answer: 3.283

You have used 2 of 3 attempts

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P-value

3/3 points (graded)

Assume that the sample size is n=500. You observe that

- ullet The sample mean is $rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n X_i=0.86$;
- ullet The (biased) sample variance is $rac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n\left(X_i-ar{X}_n
 ight)^2=1.09.$

Enter a numerical value for $\hat{ heta}$. (Enter a value acccurate to at least 2 decimal places.)

Compute the p-value of the Wald's test above. (As above, the Fisher information $I(\hat{\theta})$ evaluated at the MLE $\hat{\theta}$ in the definition of Wald's test.)

(Enter a numerical value accurate to at least 3 decimal places.)

Does your test reject H_0 at the following asymptotic levels? (Choose all that apply.)

lacksquare reject H_0 at asymptotic level 1%

 $lap{/}$ reject H_0 at asymptotic level 7%

lacksquare reject H_0 at asymptotic level 10%

 $\overline{}$ Fail to reject at asymptotic level 10% .



STANDARD NOTATION

Solution:

THe MLE is

$$\hat{ heta} \; = \; rac{1}{2} \Big(1.09 + (0.86)^2 \Big) \; = \; 0.9148.$$

The p-value is

$$p \; = \; 1 - \Phi_{\chi^2}^{-1} \left(rac{n}{\hat{ heta}^2}(\hat{ heta} - 1)^2
ight) \, = \, 1 - \Phi_{\chi^2}^{-1} \left(4.337
ight) \, = \, 0.037.$$

Since $1\% , we reject <math>H_0$ at 7% and 10%.

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Likelihood Ratio Test

5/5 points (graded)

You perform the Likelihood Ratio test for the same set of hypotheses:

$$H_0: heta=1 \ \ ext{and} \ \ H_1: heta
eq 1.$$

Write down the test statistic T_n^{LR} for the likelihood ratio test in terms of $\hat{\theta}$ and n.

(Enter **hattheta** for $\hat{ heta}^{\mathrm{MLE}}$).

$$T_n^{\mathrm{LR}} =$$
 2*n*hattheta-2*n*ln(hattheta)-2*n

When do we reject the Null hypothesis using the likelihood ratio test?







Find C such that the Likelihood ratio test has asymptotic level 7%.

(Enter a numerical value accurate to at least 2 decimal places.)

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3.283020286759533 \end{bmatrix}$$
 \checkmark Answer: 3.283

Compute the p-value of the likelihood ratio test using the same sample as in the previous problem.

(Enter a numerical value accurate to at least 3 decimal places.)

Does your test reject H_0 at the following asymptotic levels? (Choose all that apply.)

lacksquare reject H_0 at asymptotic level 1%

 $lap{ec{\hspace{-0.1cm}\hspace{-0.1cm}\hspace{-0.1cm}}}$ reject H_0 at asymptotic level 7%

 $lap{\hspace{0.1cm}}$ reject H_0 at asymptotic level 10%

Fail to reject at asymptotic level 10%.



Solution:

The likelihood ratio test statistic is

$$egin{array}{ll} T_n^{
m LR} &=& 2 \left(l_n \left(\hat{ heta}
ight) - l_n \left(1
ight)
ight) \ &=& n \left(\hat{ heta} - \ln \left(\hat{ heta}
ight) - 1
ight). \end{array}$$

The likelihood ratio test with level 7% is

$$\psi^{ ext{LR}} \ = \ 1 \, (T_n^{ ext{LR}} > C) \qquad ext{where } C = q_{0.07,\chi^2} = 3.28302.$$

Since $T_n^{
m LR}=1000\,(0.9148-\ln{(0.9148)}-1)=3.85$, the p-value is 0.04975. Hence we reject H_0 at levels 7% and 10%.

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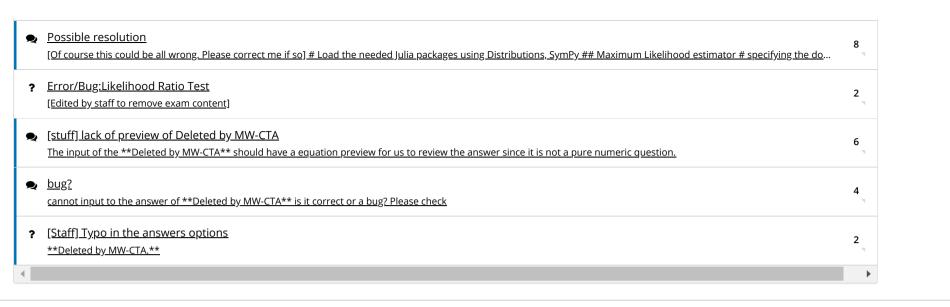
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■ [Polling] What are your answers for this page?

1) bar(X n^2)/2 2) 1/(theta^2) 3) n*I*(hattheta -1)^2; first choice; 3.28302 4) 0.9148; 0.03729095; reject at 7% and 10% 5) 2*n*(In(1/hattheta)+hattheta-1); first choice; 3.28302; ... 6 new_



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