

$X_1, \dots, X_n \sim \text{Poi}(\lambda), \lambda > 0$
iid.

Goal: Find test $\psi(X_1, \dots, X_n)$
 $\in \{0, 1\}$ with asymptotic
level α

① $H_0: \lambda = 2 \quad H_1: \lambda \neq 2$

$\Theta_0 = \{2\} \quad \Theta = (0, \infty) \setminus \{2\}$

② Find test statistic /
pivot T_n

$\psi = \mathbb{1}\{T_n > s\}$

③ Determine s to make
level α

Hypothesis testing

→ type I error: $\alpha_\psi(\lambda) = \mathbb{P}_\lambda(\psi(X_1, \dots, X_n) = 1), \lambda \in \Theta_0$

type II error: $\beta_\psi(\lambda) = \mathbb{P}_\lambda(\psi(X_1, \dots, X_n) = 0), \lambda \in \Theta,$

(asymptotic) level of test: $\sup_{\lambda \in \Theta_0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_\lambda(\psi(X_1, \dots, X_n) = 1) = \alpha$
($\leq \alpha$)

Asymmetry: Can only "reject/refute" H_0 , never
"accept" it.

$$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid.}{\sim} \text{Poi}(\lambda), \lambda > 0$$

Goal: Find test ψ with asymptotic level α

$$(1) H_0: \lambda = 2 \quad H_1: \lambda \neq 2$$

(a) Find T_n

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i; T_n = \left| \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\lambda} - 2}{\sqrt{2}} \right|$$

$$\psi = \mathbb{1}_{\{T_n > s\}}$$

(b) Adjust s to match level α

$$s = q_{\alpha/2}$$

Hypothesis testing (1) Two-sided test

$$(a) \mathbb{E}[X_i] = \lambda, \text{Var}(X_i) = \lambda$$

$$\text{LLN: } \hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{P.L.}} \lambda; \text{CLT: } \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\lambda} - 2}{\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{D} N(0,1)$$

$$(b) \alpha_\psi(2) = \mathbb{P}_2(\psi(X_1, \dots, X_n) = 1) = \mathbb{P}_2(T_n > s)$$

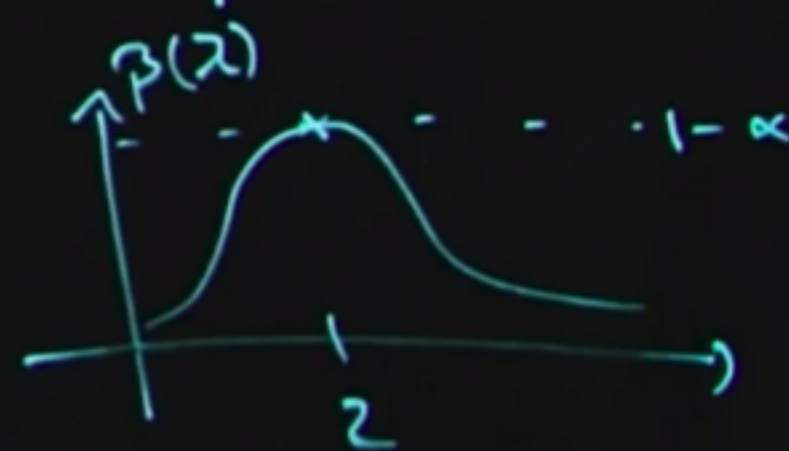
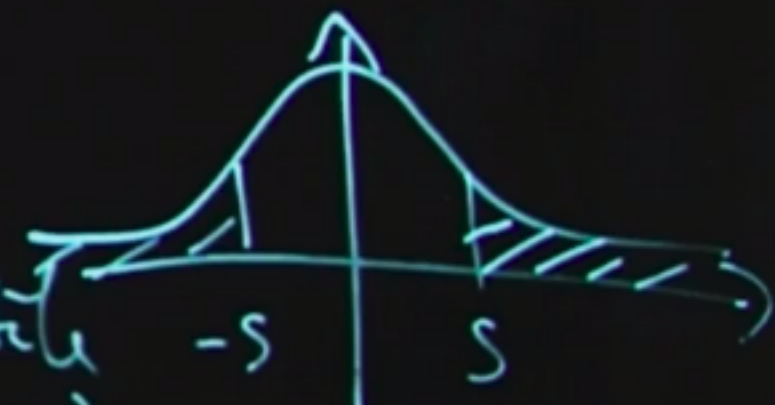
$$= \mathbb{P}_2\left(\underbrace{\left| \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\lambda} - 2}{\sqrt{2}} \right|}_{\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{D} N(0,1)} > s\right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathbb{P}(|Z| > s) \stackrel{\sim N(0,1)}{=}$$

$$= 2(1 - \Phi(s)) \stackrel{!}{=} \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(s) = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \Rightarrow s = q_{\alpha/2, 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ quantile of } N(0,1)}$$

type II error: $\lambda \neq 2$:

$$\mathbb{P}_\lambda(T_n \leq s) = \mathbb{P}_\lambda\left(\underbrace{\left| \sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\lambda} - 2}{\sqrt{2}} \right|}_{\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{\text{P.L.}} \left| \frac{\lambda - 2}{\sqrt{2}} \right| > 0} \leq s\right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$



$$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid.}{\sim} \text{Poi}(\lambda), \lambda > 0$$

Goal: Find test ψ
with asymptotic level α

$$(2) H_0: \lambda \geq 2 \quad H_1: \lambda < 2$$

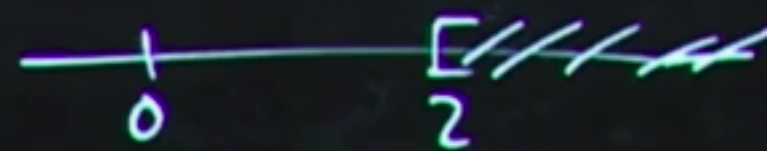
(a) Find T_n

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, T_n = \frac{2 - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$\psi = 11\{T_n > s\}$$

(b) Adjust $s = q_\alpha$

Hypothesis testing (2) One-sided test



$$(a) CLT: \sqrt{n} \frac{\lambda - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{D} N(0, 1)$$

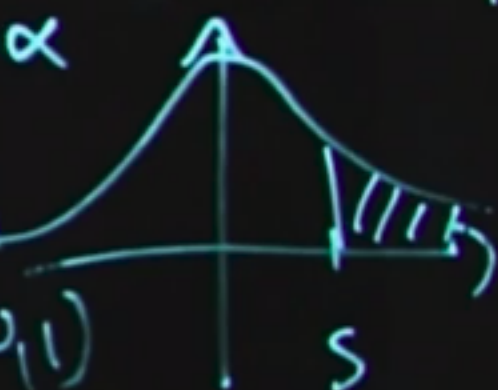
$$(b) \underline{\lambda > 2}: \alpha_\psi(\lambda) = \mathbb{P}_\lambda(T_n > s) = \mathbb{P}_\lambda\left(\sqrt{n} \frac{2 - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2}} > s\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{D} \mathbb{P}\left(\frac{2 - \lambda}{\sqrt{2}} > \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}\right) < 0$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 2}: \alpha_\psi(2) = \mathbb{P}_2(T_n > s) = \mathbb{P}_2\left(\sqrt{n} \frac{2 - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2}} > s\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{D} \mathbb{P}(Z > s) = 1 - \Phi(s) \stackrel{!}{=} \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Phi(s) = 1 - \alpha \Leftrightarrow s = q_{1-\alpha} \text{ } 1 - \alpha \text{ quantile of } N(0, 1)$$



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Goal: Find test ψ
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$$(2) H_0: \lambda \geq 2 \quad H_1: \lambda < 2$$

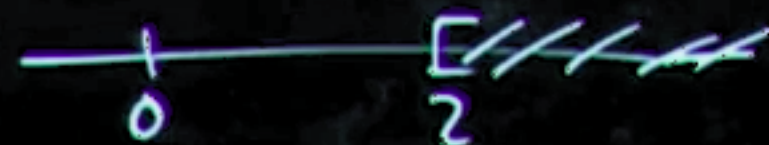
(a) Find T_n

$$\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \quad T_n = \frac{2 - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$$\psi = \mathbb{1}\{T_n \geq s\}$$

(b) Adjust $s = q_\alpha$

Hypothesis testing (2) One-sided test



$$(a) \text{CLT: } \sqrt{n} \frac{\lambda - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{D} N(0, 1)$$

$$(b) \underline{\lambda > 2}: \alpha_\psi(\lambda) = \mathbb{P}_\lambda(T_n \geq s) = \mathbb{P}_\lambda\left(\sqrt{n} \frac{2 - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \geq s\right)$$

$\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$

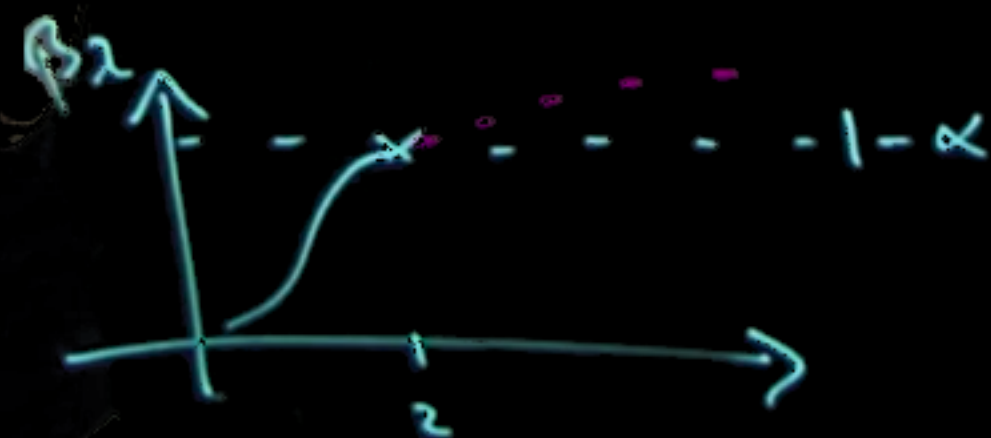
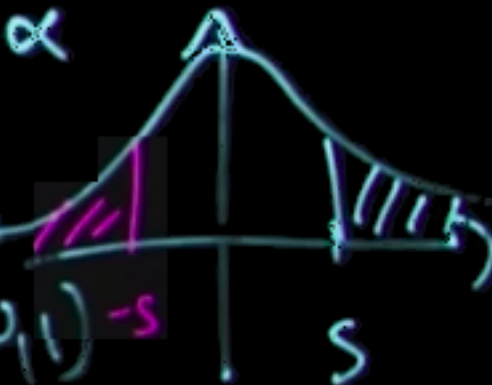
LLN: $\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \frac{2 - \lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} < 0$

$$\underline{\lambda = 2}: \alpha_\psi(2) = \mathbb{P}_2(T_n \geq s) = \mathbb{P}_2\left(\sqrt{n} \frac{2 - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{2}} \geq s\right)$$

$\xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathbb{P}(Z \geq s) = 1 - \Phi(s) \stackrel{!}{=} \alpha$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Phi(s) = 1 - \alpha \Leftrightarrow s = q_{1-\alpha}$$

$1 - \alpha$ quantile
of $N(0, 1)$



$X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{\text{iid.}}{\sim} \text{Poi}(\lambda), \lambda > 0$
Goal: Find test ψ
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(3) $H_0: |\lambda - 2| \leq 1$
 $H_1: |\lambda - 2| > 1$

(a) Find T_n^L, T_n^R
 $\hat{\lambda} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$

(b) Adjust s_L, s_R
 $s_L = 9\alpha, s_R = 9\alpha$

Hypothesis testing (3) Composite test ~~1 2 3~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a)} \quad \psi &= \mathbb{1}\{T_n^L > s_L \text{ or } T_n^R > s_R\} \\
 &= \mathbb{1}\left\{\max\left\{\frac{T_n^L}{s_L}, \frac{T_n^R}{s_R}\right\} > 1\right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_n^L = \sqrt{n} \frac{1 - \hat{\lambda}}{\sqrt{1}} = (1 - \hat{\lambda})\sqrt{n}, \quad T_n^R = \frac{\hat{\lambda} - 3}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad \underline{\lambda = 1}: \alpha_\psi(1) &= \mathbb{P}_1(T_n^L > s_L \text{ or } T_n^R > s_R) \\
 &\leq \mathbb{P}_1(T_n^L > s_L) + \mathbb{P}_1(T_n^R > s_R)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{P}_1(T_n^L > s_L) = \mathbb{P}_1(\sqrt{n}(1 - \hat{\lambda}) > s_L) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathbb{P}(\tilde{Z} > s_L) \stackrel{!}{=} \alpha \quad \tilde{Z} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\cdot \mathbb{P}_1(T_n^R > s_R) = \mathbb{P}_1\left(\sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\lambda} - 3}{\sqrt{3}} > s_R\right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \text{ by LLN}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 3}: \mathbb{P}_3(T_n^R > s_R) = \mathbb{P}_3\left(\sqrt{n} \frac{\hat{\lambda} - 3}{\sqrt{3}} > s_R\right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mathbb{P}(\tilde{Z} > s_R) \stackrel{!}{=} \alpha \quad \tilde{Z} \sim N(0,1)$$

$$\underline{\lambda \in (1, 3)}: \mathbb{P}_\lambda(T_n^L > s_L) = \mathbb{P}(\sqrt{n}(1 - \hat{\lambda}) > s_L) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad \rightarrow 1 - \lambda < 0$$