

Exercise 11

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(a) The null hypothesis states that there is no γ source: $s_0 = 0$. Under this assumption, what value and what error result for b_0 according to the maximum likelihood method?

$$\ln L = N_{\text{off}} \ln(b) + N_{\text{on}} \ln(\alpha b) - (1+\alpha)b - \ln(N_{\text{off}}!) - \ln(N_{\text{on}}!)$$

$$\frac{d(\ln L)}{db} = \frac{N_{\text{off}}}{b} + \frac{N_{\text{on}}}{b} - (1+\alpha) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}{b} = 1 + \alpha$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{b} = \frac{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}{1 + \alpha}$$

$$\frac{d^2(\ln L)}{db^2} = \frac{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}{b^2} = \frac{1 + \alpha}{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{b}_0 = \frac{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}{1 + \alpha} = \frac{1 + \alpha}{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}$$

b)

$$\lambda = \frac{L(b_0, s_0)}{L(b_1, s_1)}$$

$$b_0 = \frac{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}{1 + \alpha}, \quad s_0 = 0$$

$$b_1 = N_{\text{off}}, \quad s_1 = N_{\text{on}} - \alpha N_{\text{off}}$$

$$L(b, s) = \frac{s^{N_{\text{off}}} (\alpha b + s)^{N_{\text{on}}}}{N_{\text{off}}! N_{\text{on}}!} e^{-(1+\alpha)b - s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \lambda &= \frac{\left(\alpha \frac{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}{1 + \alpha}\right)^{N_{\text{on}}} e^{-\frac{(1+\alpha)(N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}})}{1 + \alpha}}}{(N_{\text{on}} - \alpha N_{\text{off}})^{N_{\text{off}}} (\alpha N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}} - \alpha N_{\text{off}})^{N_{\text{on}}} e^{-(1+\alpha)N_{\text{off}} - N_{\text{on}} + \alpha N_{\text{off}}}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\alpha}{N_{\text{on}}} \frac{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}{1 + \alpha}\right)^{N_{\text{on}}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{N_{\text{on}} - \alpha N_{\text{off}}}\right)^{N_{\text{off}}} \end{aligned}$$

c)

$$D = -2 \ln(\lambda) = -2 N_{\text{on}} \ln\left(\frac{\alpha}{N_{\text{on}}} \frac{N_{\text{off}} + N_{\text{on}}}{1 + \alpha}\right) + 2 N_{\text{off}} \ln(N_{\text{on}} - \alpha N_{\text{off}})$$

Vergleiche: $N(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

u^2 ist χ^2 verteilt, $-2 \ln(\lambda)$ auch