

第七次作业

题目 1. (2) 令 X 是来自 $f(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1} I_{(0,1)}(x)$ 的随机变量.

(a). 设检验 T 是关于 $H_0: \theta \leq 1$ vs. $H_1: \theta > 1$, 选取样本量为 2, 拒绝域 $C = \{(x_1, x_2) : 3/4x_1 \leq x_2\}$. 求 T 的势函数和检验水平.

(b). 当检验量为 2 时, 求 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2)$ 时关于 $H_0: \theta = 1$ vs. $H_1: \theta = 2$ 的 MPT.

(f). 设检验 T 是样本量为 2 下关于 $H_0: \theta = 1$ vs. $H_1: \theta = 2$, 令 α, β 分别为第一、二类错误, 求检验 T 使得 $\max\{\alpha, \beta\}$ 最小.

解答. (a). 由于 $\pi_T(\theta) = P_\theta(3/4 \leq x_2/x_1)$, 令 $\begin{cases} Y_1 = X_1, \\ Y_2 = X_2/X_1. \end{cases}$ 于是 $\begin{cases} X_1 = Y_1, \\ X_2 = Y_1 Y_2. \end{cases}$ 则 $J = Y_1$.

由于 $f_{X_1, X_2} = \theta^2 (x_1 x_2)^{\theta-1}$, 通过变量代换可得

$$f_{Y_1, Y_2}(y_1, y_2) = P_{X_1, X_2}(y_1, y_1 y_2) y_1 = \theta^2 y_1^{2\theta-1} y_2^{\theta-1}$$

当 $0 < y_2 \leq 1$ 时, $y_1 \in (0, 1)$, 则 $f_{Y_2}(y_2) = \int_0^1 \theta^2 y_1^{2\theta-1} y_2^{\theta-1} dy_1 = \frac{\theta}{2} y_2^{\theta-1}$.

当 $y_2 \geq 1$ 时, $y_1 \in (0, 1/y_2)$, 则 $f_{Y_2}(y_2) = \int_0^{1/y_2} \theta^2 y_1^{2\theta-1} y_2^{\theta-1} dy_1 = \frac{\theta}{2} y_2^{-\theta-1}$.

于是检验函数为 $\pi_T(\theta) = P_\theta(Y_2 \geq 3/4) = \int_{3/4}^1 \frac{\theta}{2} y^{\theta-1} dy + \int_1^\infty \frac{\theta}{2} y^{-\theta-1} dy = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^\theta$, 检

验水平为 $\alpha = \sup_{\theta \leq 1} \pi_T(\theta) = \sup_{\theta \leq 1} 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^\theta = \frac{5}{8}$.

(b). 由于假设为简单假设, MPT 就是 SLR 检验, $L(\theta) = \theta^2 (x_1 x_2)^{\theta-1}$, 于是 $\frac{L(1)}{L(2)} = \frac{1}{4x_1 x_2}$, 则

$$\alpha = P_{\theta=1} \left[\frac{L(1)}{L(2)} < k^* \right] = P_{\theta=1} \left[X_1 X_2 > \frac{1}{4k^*} \right] = P_{\theta=1} [X_1 X_2 > k']$$

令 $\begin{cases} Y_1 = X_1, \\ Y_2 = X_1 X_2. \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = y_1, \\ x_2 = y_2/y_1. \end{cases}$ 则 $J = \frac{1}{y_1}$, 由于 $\theta = 1$, 则 $X_1, X_2 \stackrel{iid}{\sim} I_{(0,1)}$, 于是

$f_{Y_1, Y_2}(y_1, y_2) = \frac{1}{y_1}$, 则

$$f_{Y_2}(y_2) = \int_{y_2}^1 \frac{1}{y_1} dy_1 = -\log y_2$$

则

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2} = \alpha = P_{\theta=1}(x_1 x_2 > k') = P_{\theta=1}(Y_2 > k') = \int_{k'}^1 -\log y dy = 1 + k' \log k' - k'$$

故 $k' = 1/2$, MPT 为拒绝 H_0 当且仅当 $X_1 X_2 > 1/2$.

题目 2. (4) 设 X 来自分布 $f(x; \theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1} I_{(0,1)}(x)$, 其中 $\theta > 0$.

(a). 设假设 $H_0: \theta \leq 1$ vs. $H_1: \theta > 1$, 求出拒绝域 $C = \{x: x \geq 1/2\}$ 的势函数和检验水平.

(b). 求解关于 $H_0 : \theta = 2$ vs. $H_1 : \theta = 1$ 检验水平为 α 的 MPT.

(d). 求解关于 $H_0 : \theta \geq 2$ vs. $H_1 : \theta < 2$ 检验水平为 α 的 UMPT.

(e). 对于所有关于 $H_0 : \theta = 2$ vs. $H_1 : \theta = 1$ 的简单似然比检验, 求解检验最小化 $\alpha + \beta$, 其中 α, β 为犯第一类和第二类错误的概率.

(f). 求检验水平为 α 的 GLR, 关于 $H_0 : \theta = 1$ vs. $H_1 : \theta \neq 1$.

解答. (a). 势函数: $\pi_T(\theta)j = P_\theta \left[X \geq \frac{1}{2} \right] = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \theta x^{\theta-1} dx = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^\theta$,

检验水平: $\alpha = \sup_{\theta \leq 1} \pi_T(\theta) = \sup_{\theta \leq 1} 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^\theta = \frac{1}{2}$.

(b). 由于简单假设中 MPT 是 SLR 检验, 则 $L(\theta) = f(x) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$, 于是 $L_0/L_1 = L(2)/L(1) = 2x$, 则

$$\alpha = P_{\theta=2} \left(\frac{L_0}{L_1} < k^* \right) = P_{\theta=2}(2x < k^*) = P_{\theta=2}(x < k') = \int_0^{k'} 2x dx \Rightarrow k' = \sqrt{\alpha}$$

于是, MPT 的拒绝域为 $C = \{x : x < \sqrt{\alpha}\}$.

(d). 由于 $f(x; \theta) = \theta \exp\{(\theta - 1) \log x\}$, 于是 $T = \log X$, $c(\theta) = \theta - 1$ 是关于 θ 单调函数, 则

$$\alpha = P_{\theta=2}[\log x < k^*] = P_{\theta=2}[x < k'] = \int_0^{k'} 2x dx = k'^2 \Rightarrow k' = \sqrt{\alpha}$$

于是 UMPT 的拒绝域为 $C = \{x : x < \sqrt{\alpha}\}$.

(e).

(f). 由于 $L(\theta) = \theta x^{\theta-1}$, $\frac{dL(\theta)}{d\theta} = x^{\theta-1}(1 + \theta \log x)$, 则 $\theta = -\frac{1}{\log x}$ 时取到最大值, 则

$\sup_{\theta > 0} L(\theta) = -\frac{1}{\log x} x^{-\frac{1}{\log x}-1}$, $L(1) = 1$, 于是

$$\lambda = \frac{L(1)}{\sup_{\theta > 0} L(\theta)} = -x^{\frac{1}{\log x}+1} \log x$$

则拒绝 H 当且仅当 $-x^{\frac{1}{\log x}+1} \log x < \lambda_0$, 令 $y = -\log x$, 则 $x = e^{-y}$, $y \in (0, \infty)$, 令

$$g(y) = -x^{\frac{1}{\log x}+1} \log x = -\left(e^{-y}\right)^{1-\frac{1}{y}} (-y) = ye^{1-y}$$

则 $g'(y) = (1-y)e^{1-y}$, 当 $y = 1$ 时, $g(y)$ 有最大值, 分两类情况讨论:

1. $0 < y < 1$ 即 $e^{-1} < x < 1$ 时, $g(y)$ 单调递增, 则 $g(y) < \lambda_0$ 等价于 $y < k$ 则

$$\alpha = P_{\theta=1}[y < k] = \int_0^k e^{-y} dy = 1 - e^{-k} \Rightarrow k = -\log(1 - \alpha)$$

于是该部分的拒绝域为 $C_0 = \{y : 0 < y < \min\{1, k\}\} = \{x : \max\{e^{-1}, 1 - \alpha\} < x < 1\}$.

2. $y > 1$ 即 $0 < x < e^{-1}$ 时, $g(y)$ 单调递减, 则 $g(y) < \lambda_0$ 等价于 $y > k$ 则

$$\alpha = P_{\theta=1}[y > k] = \int_k^\infty e^{-y} dy = e^{-k} \Rightarrow k = -\log \alpha$$

于是该部分的拒绝域为 $C_1 = \{y : y > \max\{1, -\log \alpha\}\} = \{x : 0 < x < \min(\alpha, e^{-1})\}$.

综上, GLR 检验水平为 α 的拒绝域为 $C = C_0 \cup C_1 = (0, \min\{\alpha, e^{-1}\}) \cup (\max\{e^{-1}, 1 - \alpha\}, 1)$.

题目 3. (中文书 7) 设样本量为 1, $X \sim \theta x^{\theta-1} I_{(0,1)}(x)$, 统计假设 $H_0 : \theta = 1$ vs. $H_1 : \theta = 2$, 若拒绝域为 $C = \{x : x \geq c\}$, 确定 c 使得 $\alpha + 2\beta$ 最小, 并求出最小值, α, β 为犯第一类和第二类错误的概率.