

①

$$X_1, \dots, X_m \sim \text{Po}(\mu) \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m X_i \sim \text{Po}(m \cdot \mu)$$

$$Y_1, \dots, Y_n \sim \text{Po}(\lambda) \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j \sim \text{Po}(n \cdot \lambda)$$

$$\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^m X_i + \sum_{j=1}^n Y_j \sim \text{Po}(m\mu + n\lambda)$$

$$P(\sum X_i = k \mid \sum X_i + \sum Y_j = u)$$

$$= \frac{P(\sum X_i = k \text{ ja } \sum X_i + \sum Y_j = u)}{P(\sum X_i + \sum Y_j = u)} = \frac{P(\sum X_i = k \text{ ja } \sum Y_j = u - k)}{P(\sum X_i + \sum Y_j = u)}$$

$$\sum X_i \perp \sum Y_j = \frac{P(\sum X_i = k) \cdot P(\sum Y_j = u - k)}{P(\sum X_i + \sum Y_j = u)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{(m\mu)^k}{k!} e^{-m\mu} \cdot \frac{(n\lambda)^{u-k}}{(u-k)!} e^{-n\lambda}}{\frac{(m\mu + n\lambda)^u}{u!} e^{-(m\mu + n\lambda)}}$$

$$= \frac{u!}{k!(u-k)!} \cdot \frac{(m\mu)^k (n\lambda)^{u-k}}{(m\mu + n\lambda)^{u-k+k}} \quad | u = k + (u-k)$$

$$= \binom{u}{k} \left(\frac{m\mu}{m\mu + n\lambda}\right)^k \left(\frac{n\lambda}{m\mu + n\lambda}\right)^{u-k}$$

$$k = 0, \dots, u \\ u = 0, 1, \dots$$

② $X \sim \text{Bin}(m, p_1)$, $Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p_2)$, $X \perp Y$

$$H_0: p_1 = p_2, H_1: p_1 > p_2$$

uskottavuus:

$$L(p_1, p_2) = \binom{m}{x} p_1^x (1-p_1)^{m-x} \cdot \binom{n}{y} p_2^y (1-p_2)^{n-y} = \binom{m}{x} \binom{n}{y} e^{x \log p_1 + y \log p_2 + (m-x) \log(1-p_1) + (n-y) \log(1-p_2)}$$

$$= \binom{m}{x} \binom{n}{y} \exp\left\{x \log \frac{p_1}{1-p_1} + y \log \frac{p_2}{1-p_2} + m \log(1-p_1) + n \log(1-p_2)\right\}$$

$$\theta_1 = \log \frac{p_1}{1-p_1} - \log \frac{p_2}{1-p_2}$$

$$H_0: \theta_1 = 0$$

$$\theta_2 = \log \frac{p_2}{1-p_2}$$

$$H_1: \theta_1 > 0$$

($\log \frac{x}{1-x}$ kasvava)

$$H_0: \theta_1 = 0$$

$$L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \binom{m}{x} \binom{n}{y} e^{x \theta_1 + y \theta_2 + m \log(1-p_1) + n \log(1-p_2)}$$

2. jatkuu...

$$L(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \binom{m}{x} \binom{n}{y} \exp \left\{ \underbrace{x \left(\log \frac{p_1}{1-p_1} - \log \frac{p_2}{1-p_2} \right)}_{=\theta_1} + \underbrace{x \log \frac{p_2}{1-p_2} + y \log \frac{p_2}{1-p_2}}_{=(x+y)\theta_2} + \underbrace{m \log(1-p_1) + n \log(1-p_2)}_{f(\theta_1, \theta_2)} \right\}$$

Testi hylätään, jos

$$X \geq c(X+Y)$$

missä kriittinen arvo saadaan

$$P_{H_0}(X \geq c(u) \mid X+Y = u) = \alpha$$

Tehtävässä 3 osoitetaan, että kun $H_0: \theta_1 = 0$ (eli $p_1 = p_2$) pätee, niin $P(X=k \mid X+Y=u)$ saadaan hypergeometrisesta jakaumasta.

③ $p_1 = p_2 = p$ $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$
 $X \sim \text{Bin}(m, p)$ $\Rightarrow X+Y \sim \text{Bin}(n+m, p)$
 $Y \sim \text{Bin}(n, p)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X=k | X+Y=u) &= \frac{P(X=k \text{ ja } X+Y=u)}{P(X+Y=u)} = \frac{P(X=k, Y=u-k)}{P(X+Y=u)} \\
 &= \frac{P(X=k) \cdot P(Y=u-k)}{P(X+Y=u)} = \frac{\binom{m}{k} p^k (1-p)^{m-k} \cdot \binom{n}{u-k} p^{u-k} (1-p)^{n-(u-k)}}{\binom{n+m}{u} p^u (1-p)^{n+m-u}} \\
 &= \frac{\binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{u-k}}{\binom{n+m}{u}} \cdot \underbrace{p^{k+u-k-u} (1-p)^{m-k+n-u+k-n-m+u}}_{=1} = \frac{\binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{u-k}}{\binom{n+m}{u}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $Y_1, \dots, Y_n \sim \text{Gamma}(\alpha, \beta)$

$H_0: (\alpha, \beta) = (1, 1) \quad H_1: (\alpha, \beta) \neq (1, 1)$

$f(y; \alpha, \beta) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} y^{\alpha-1} e^{-\beta y}, \quad L(\alpha, \beta) = \exp\left\{n\alpha \log \beta - n \log \Gamma(\alpha) + (\alpha-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log y_i - \beta \sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right\}$

usk. yhtälöt

$$\left(\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n \log y_i = n(\psi(\alpha) - \log \beta) \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \end{cases} \rightarrow (\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta}) \right)$$

LR:

$$2 \log \frac{L(\hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta})}{L(1, 1)} = 2 \log \frac{e^{n\hat{\alpha} \log \hat{\beta} - n \log \Gamma(\hat{\alpha}) + (\hat{\alpha}-1) \sum \log y_i - \hat{\beta} \sum y_i}}{e^{n \cdot 1 \cdot \log 1 - n \log \Gamma(1) + 0 \cdot \sum \log y_i - 1 \cdot \sum y_i}}$$

$$= 2 \left[n\hat{\alpha} \log \hat{\beta} - n \log \Gamma(\hat{\alpha}) + (\hat{\alpha}-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \log y_i - (\hat{\beta}-1) \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right] \xrightarrow{D} \chi^2(2)$$

Waldin testisuure on $n(\hat{\theta} - \theta_0)' B(\hat{\theta})(\hat{\theta} - \theta_0)$ (yleisessä muodossa)

Nyt $B(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \psi'(\alpha) & -\frac{1}{\beta} \\ -\frac{1}{\beta} & \frac{\alpha}{\beta^2} \end{bmatrix}$ (Demot 11/1)

Testisuure on nyt

$$n \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha}-1 & \hat{\beta}-1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi'(\hat{\alpha}) & -\frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} \\ -\frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} & \frac{\hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\beta}^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha}-1 \\ \hat{\beta}-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= n \begin{pmatrix} (\hat{\alpha}-1)\psi'(\hat{\alpha}) - (\hat{\beta}-1)\frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} & -(\hat{\alpha}-1)\frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} + (\hat{\beta}-1)\frac{\hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\beta}^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\alpha}-1 \\ \hat{\beta}-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= n \left((\hat{\alpha}-1)^2 \psi'(\hat{\alpha}) - (\hat{\alpha}-1)(\hat{\beta}-1)\frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} - (\hat{\alpha}-1)(\hat{\beta}-1)\frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} + (\hat{\beta}-1)^2 \cdot \frac{\hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\beta}^2} \right)$$

$$= n \left((\hat{\alpha}-1)^2 \psi'(2) - 2(\hat{\alpha}-1)(\hat{\beta}-1) \cdot \frac{1}{\hat{\beta}} + (\hat{\beta}-1)^2 \cdot \frac{\hat{\alpha}}{\hat{\beta}^2} \right) \xrightarrow{D} \chi^2(2)$$

Raon testisuure on $n^{-1} d(\theta_0)' B(\theta_0)^{-1} d(\theta_0)$ (yleisesti). Nyt

score vector $d(\theta) = \left(\frac{\partial \log L(\theta)}{\partial \alpha}, \frac{\partial \log L(\theta)}{\partial \beta} \right) = \left(n \log \beta - n \underbrace{\frac{d}{d\alpha} \log \Gamma(\alpha)}_{=\psi(\alpha)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \log y_i, \frac{n\alpha}{\beta} - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)$

$d(\theta_0) = \left(n \log 1 - n\psi(1) + \sum \log y_i, \frac{n \cdot 1}{1} - \sum y_i \right) = \left(\sum \log y_i - n\psi(1), n - \sum y_i \right)$

$B(\theta_0)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot \psi'(1) - 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \psi'(1) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\psi'(1) - 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \psi'(1) \end{bmatrix}$

4. jatkuu
testisuure

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} d(\theta_0) B(\theta_0)^{-1} d(\theta_0) &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{n} \sum \log y_i - \psi'(1) & 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i \\ 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i & \frac{1}{\psi'(1)-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \psi'(1) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sum \log y_i - n\psi'(1) \\ n - \sum y_i \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\psi'(1)-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{n} \sum \log y_i - \psi'(1) + 1 - \frac{1}{n} \sum y_i & \frac{1}{n} \sum \log y_i - \psi'(1) + \psi'(1) - \frac{\psi'(1)}{n} \sum y_i \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum \log y_i - \psi'(1) + \psi'(1) - \frac{\psi'(1)}{n} \sum y_i & \frac{1}{\psi'(1)-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\psi'(1)-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{n} (\sum \log y_i - \psi'(1))^2 + \frac{1}{n} (\sum \log y_i - \psi'(1))(n - \sum y_i) + \frac{1}{n} (\sum \log y_i - \psi'(1) \sum y_i)(n - \sum y_i) & \frac{1}{\psi'(1)-1} \\ \frac{1}{n} (\sum \log y_i - \psi'(1))^2 + (\sum \log y_i - \psi'(1))(n - \sum y_i) + (\sum \log y_i - \psi'(1) \sum y_i)(n - \sum y_i) & \frac{1}{\psi'(1)-1} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) Y_1, \dots, Y_n \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$H_0: \sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2 \quad H_A: \sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$$

LR-testi H_0 :lle vastaan H_A , kriittinen alue on $2 \log \frac{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}^2)}{L(\tilde{\mu}, \sigma_0^2)} > c$

$$L(\mu, \sigma^2) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y_i-\mu)^2} = (2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} (\sigma^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i-\mu)^2}$$

$$\ell(\mu, \sigma^2) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{n}{2} \log \sigma^2 - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i-\mu)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \mu} = -\frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i-\mu) \cdot (-1) = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} (\sum y_i - n\mu) =: 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\mu} = \frac{\sum y_i}{n} = \bar{y}, \quad \tilde{\mu} = \bar{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \ell(\mu, \sigma^2)}{\partial \sigma^2} = -\frac{n}{2\sigma^2} + \frac{\sum (y_i-\mu)^2}{2(\sigma^2)^2} =: 0 \Leftrightarrow -n + \frac{\sum (y_i-\mu)^2}{\sigma^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum (y_i-\mu)^2}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum (y_i-\bar{y})^2}{n}$$

$$\left(\tilde{\sigma}^2 = \frac{\sum (y_i-\mu_0)^2}{n} \right)$$

$$2 \log \frac{L(\hat{\mu}, \hat{\sigma}^2)}{L(\tilde{\mu}, \sigma_0^2)} = 2 \log \frac{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} (\hat{\sigma}^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\hat{\sigma}^2} \sum (y_i-\bar{y})^2}}{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}} (\sigma_0^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma_0^2} \sum (y_i-\bar{y})^2}}$$

$$= 2 \left[\log \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma_0^2} \right)^{-\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum (y_i-\bar{y})^2 \left(\frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} - \frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[-n \log \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma_0^2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_0^2} - \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}^2} \right) \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i-\bar{y})^2}_{= n \cdot \hat{\sigma}^2} \right]$$

$$= -n \log \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma_0^2} \right) + n \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma_0^2} - n$$

$$= n \left(-\log \left(\frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma_0^2} \right) + \frac{\hat{\sigma}^2}{\sigma_0^2} - 1 \right) \xrightarrow{D} \chi^2(1)$$

$$(6) (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3)' \sim \text{Multinom}(n; p_1, p_2, p_3)$$

$$H_0: p_1 = \eta^2, p_2 = 2\eta(1-\eta), p_3 = (1-\eta)^2, 0 < \eta < 1$$

$$\text{Määritelmä: } W = 2 \log \frac{f(y; \hat{\theta})}{f(y; \tilde{\theta})}$$

$$f(y; p_1, p_2, p_3) = \frac{n!}{y_1! y_2! y_3!} \cdot p_1^{y_1} p_2^{y_2} p_3^{y_3} \quad \hat{p}_i = \frac{y_i}{n}, i = 1, 2, 3$$

$$f(y; \hat{p}_1, \hat{p}_2, \hat{p}_3) = \frac{n!}{y_1! y_2! y_3!} \hat{p}_1^{y_1} \hat{p}_2^{y_2} \hat{p}_3^{y_3}$$

$$f(y; \eta) = \frac{n!}{y_1! y_2! y_3!} \underbrace{(\eta^2)^{y_1} (2\eta(1-\eta))^{y_2} ((1-\eta)^2)^{y_3}}_{= 2^{y_2} \eta^{2y_1+y_2} (1-\eta)^{y_2+2y_3}}$$

$$\log f(y; \eta) = \log \left(\frac{n!}{y_1! y_2! y_3!} \cdot 2^{y_2} \right) + (2y_1 + y_2) \log \eta + (y_2 + 2y_3) \log(1-\eta)$$

$$\frac{\partial \log f(y; \eta)}{\partial \eta} = \frac{2y_1 + y_2}{\eta} - \frac{y_2 + 2y_3}{1-\eta} =: 0$$

$$2y_1 + y_2 - (2y_1 + y_2)\eta = (y_2 + 2y_3)\eta$$

$$\hat{\eta} = \frac{2y_1 + y_2}{2y_1 + y_2 + y_2 + 2y_3} = \frac{2y_1 + y_2}{2(y_1 + y_2 + y_3)} = \frac{2y_1 + y_2}{2n}$$

$$W = 2 \log \frac{f(y; \hat{p}_1, \hat{p}_2, \hat{p}_3)}{f(y; \hat{\eta})}$$

$$= 2 \log \left(\left(\frac{\hat{p}_1}{\hat{\eta}^2} \right)^{y_1} \left(\frac{\hat{p}_2}{2\hat{\eta}(1-\hat{\eta})} \right)^{y_2} \left(\frac{\hat{p}_3}{(1-\hat{\eta})^2} \right)^{y_3} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(y_1 \log \left(\frac{y_1/n}{\hat{\eta}^2} \right) + y_2 \log \left(\frac{y_2/n}{2\hat{\eta}(1-\hat{\eta})} \right) + y_3 \log \left(\frac{y_3/n}{(1-\hat{\eta})^2} \right) \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{D} \chi^2(1)$$

2-1