

PROBLEMA 1

①

Test de razón de verosimilitud (versión  $\chi^2$ ):

$$-2 \ln \lambda(x) \longrightarrow \chi_1^2$$

$$\text{donde } \lambda(x) = \frac{L(x, p_0)}{L(x, \hat{p}_{ML})}$$

El estimador máximo-verosímil de  $p$  es  $\bar{x} \Rightarrow \hat{p}_{ML} = \bar{x}$ . (Será necesario obtener previamente este resultado).

Con ello se tiene:

$$-2 \ln \lambda(x) = -2 [\ln L(x, p_0) - \ln (x, \bar{x})]$$

$$\text{Como } L(x, p) = p^{\sum x_i} (1-p)^{n-\sum x_i} = p^{n\bar{x}} (1-p)^{n-n\bar{x}} \text{ entonces}$$

$$\ln L(x, p) = n\bar{x} \ln p + n(1-\bar{x}) \ln (1-p)$$

Con esta expresión tenemos:

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \ln \lambda(x) &= -2 [\ln L(x, p_0) - \ln (x, \bar{x})] = -2 [n\bar{x} \ln p_0 + n(1-\bar{x}) \ln (1-p_0)] - \\ &\quad [n\bar{x} \ln \bar{x} + n(1-\bar{x}) \ln (1-\bar{x})] = 2n \left[ \bar{x} \ln \frac{\bar{x}}{p_0} + (1-\bar{x}) \ln \frac{1-\bar{x}}{1-p_0} \right] \end{aligned}$$

NO • Test de Wald:

$$W = (\hat{p} - p_0)^2 I(\hat{p})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Como } I(\hat{p}) &= -E \left[ \frac{\partial^2 \ln L(x, \hat{p})}{\partial \hat{p}^2} \right] = -E \left[ \frac{-np(1-p) - n(\bar{x}-p)(1-2p)}{[\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})]^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{n\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{[\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})]^2} + E \left[ \frac{n(\bar{x}-\hat{p})(1-2\hat{p})}{[\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})]^2} \right] = \frac{n}{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})} + \frac{n(1-2\hat{p})}{[\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})]^2} E(\bar{x}-\hat{p}) = \end{aligned}$$

PROBLEMA 2

(2)

(A) La función de verosimilitud es:

$$L(x, \theta) = \frac{2^n}{\theta^n} \prod x_i e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i^2}$$

$$\ln L(x, \theta) = n \ln 2 - n \ln \theta + \sum \ln x_i - \frac{1}{\theta} \sum x_i^2$$

$$\text{C.D.O.: } \frac{\partial \ln L(x, \theta)}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{n}{\theta} + \frac{\sum x_i^2}{\theta^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta}_{\text{ML}} = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n} = \alpha_2$$

Para comprobar si  $\hat{\theta}_{\text{ML}} = \alpha_2$  es inscogido sabemos que se cumple  $E(\hat{\theta}) = E(\alpha_2) = \alpha_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_2 &= E(x^2) = \int_0^\infty x^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\theta} x e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} x^2} dx = \frac{2}{\theta} \int_0^\infty x^3 e^{-\frac{1}{\theta} x^2} dx = \\ &= \frac{2}{\theta} \frac{\Gamma(2)}{2 \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^2} = \theta \end{aligned}$$

por tanto  $E(\hat{\theta}) = \alpha_2 = \theta \Rightarrow$  si es inscogido

(B) El estadístico razón de verosimilitud:

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{L(x, \theta_0)}{L(x, \hat{\theta}_{\text{ML}})} = \frac{\frac{2^n}{\theta_0^n} \prod x_i e^{-\frac{1}{\theta_0} \sum x_i^2}}{\frac{2^n}{\hat{\theta}^n} \prod x_i e^{-\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}} \sum x_i^2}}$$

como  $\hat{\theta} = \frac{\sum x_i^2}{n}$  tenemos:

$$\lambda(x) = \frac{\hat{\theta}^n}{\theta_0^n} \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{\theta_0} \sum x_i^2}}{e^{-\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}} \sum x_i^2}} = \frac{\hat{\theta}^n}{\theta_0^n} \cdot \frac{e^{-n} \frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0}}{e^{-n}}$$

(3)

Al ser  $n=200$  podemos utilizar la distribución asintótica del estadístico razón de verosimilitud

$$-2 \ln \lambda(x) \longrightarrow \chi^2_1$$

La RC rendrá dada por:

$$-2 \ln \lambda(x) \geq \kappa^*$$

Para calcular  $\kappa^*$  tenemos:

$$P(-2 \ln \lambda(x) \geq \kappa^*/\chi^2_0) = \alpha = 0'05 \Rightarrow P(\chi^2_1 \geq \kappa^*/\chi^2_0) = 0'05$$

El valor de  $\kappa^*$  en tablas es  $\kappa^* = 3'841$

Por tanto la RC es:

$$-2 \ln \lambda(x) \geq 3'841$$

Por otra parte tenemos que:

$$-2 \ln \lambda(x) = -2 \left( n \ln \hat{\theta} - n \ln \theta_0 - n \frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} + n \right)$$

que para la información que se proporciona tenemos

$$-2 \ln \lambda(x) = -2 \left( n \ln 2'5 - n \ln 3'5 - n \frac{2'5}{3'5} + n \right) =$$

$$-2 \left( 200 \ln 2'5 - 200 \ln 3'5 - 200 \frac{2'5}{3'5} + 200 \right) = 20'30$$

Como  $20'30 > 3'841$  se rechaza  $H_0: \theta = 3'5$