

Lecture 30

30-1

Global Test: 2-sided α L.O.S. $(1-\alpha)$ if $cv_1 < \chi^{2*} < cv_2$ then accept H_0 otherwise reject H_0

$$cv_1 = \text{icdf}('chi2', \alpha/2, r)$$

$$cv_2 = \text{icdf}('chi2', 1-\alpha/2, r)$$

1 sided test

$$\chi^{2*} = \frac{\sqrt{t_{uv}}}{\sigma_0^2}$$

if $\chi^{2*} < cv$ then accept H_0
otherwise reject H_0

$$cv = \text{icdf}('chi2', 1-\alpha, r)$$

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another way to state 2-sided G.T.

30-2

if $(\alpha/2 < P_{\chi^{2*}} < 1-\alpha/2)$ then accept H_0

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & & \dots \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (cv_1) & \chi^{2*} & (cv_2) \end{array}$$

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identities

30-3

1. $v \rightarrow \infty$
 $\chi_v^2 \rightarrow \text{normal}$
2. $v_2 \rightarrow \infty, F_{v_1, v_2} \rightarrow \chi_{v_1}^2 / v_1, F_{v_1, 0}, \chi_{v_1}^2 / v_1$
3. $v \rightarrow \infty$
 $t_v \rightarrow \text{std. normal}$
4. $t_v^2 = F_{1, v}$
5. $F_{1, \infty} = t_\infty^2 = z^2 = \chi_1^2$
6. $x \sim F_{r, \infty} \Leftrightarrow r \cdot x \sim \chi_r^2$
 $x \sim \frac{1}{r} \chi_r^2$

$$x \sim \chi_r^2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{r} \sim F_{r, \infty} \leftarrow$$

$$\chi_r^{2*} = \frac{vTWV}{\sigma_0^2} \sim \chi_r^2 \quad \text{chi-squared test}$$

$$\frac{\frac{vTWV}{\sigma_0^2}}{r} \sim F_{r, \infty}, \quad \frac{\frac{vTWV}{r}}{\sigma_0^2} \sim F_{r, \infty}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\hat{\sigma}_0^2}{\sigma_0^2} \sim F_{r, \infty}} \quad \text{F test}$$

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Consequences of outcome of G.T. ? 30-4

pass G.T. $\Sigma_{xx} = \sigma_0^2 Q_{xx}$

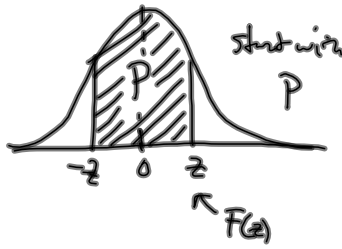
↑ prior assumed values

not pass G.T. $\Sigma_{xx} = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 Q_{xx}$

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Confidence intervals

$$\frac{\hat{x} - \mu}{\sigma_x} \sim z$$



30-5

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{P}{2} = \frac{1+P}{2}$$

$$z = \text{icdf}(\text{'norm'}, \frac{1+P}{2}, 0, 1)$$

$$\text{Prob}(-z < \frac{\hat{x} - \mu}{\sigma_x} < +z) = P \quad \leftarrow \text{choose}$$

$$(-z\sigma_x < \hat{x} - \mu < +z\sigma_x)$$

$$(-\hat{x} - z\sigma_x < -\mu < -\hat{x} + z\sigma_x)$$

$$(\hat{x} + z\sigma_x > \mu > \hat{x} - z\sigma_x)$$

$$\text{Prob}(\hat{x} - z\sigma_x < \mu < \hat{x} + z\sigma_x) = P$$

centered at $\hat{x} \pm z\sigma_x$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \\ x_2 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{x_1}^2 & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \sigma_{y_1}^2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \quad 30-6$$

$$(\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{B})^{-1} = \mathbf{N}^{-1} = \mathbf{Q}_{00}, \quad \sigma_0^2 \mathbf{Q}_{00} = \underline{\underline{\Sigma_{00}}}$$

pass G.T.

if do not pass G.T., $\Sigma_{00} = \hat{\sigma}_0^2 \mathbf{Q}_{00}$

$$\frac{x - \mu_x}{\sigma_x} \sim z \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\frac{x - \mu_x}{s_x} \sim t_r}}$$

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