

Oppgave 4

①

$$a) f(y|\beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y-\beta x)^2\right\}$$

$$L(\beta|y_1, \dots, y_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n f(y_i|\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}(y_i-\beta x_i)^2\right\}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\right]^n \cdot \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum (y_i-\beta x_i)^2\right\} \propto$$

$$\propto \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum (y_i-\beta x_i)^2\right\}$$

b) Log-likelihood funksjon

$$l(\beta) = \log L(\beta|y_1, \dots, y_n) = n \log \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}}\right] - \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum (y_i-\beta x_i)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial l(\beta)}{\partial \beta} = 0 + \frac{1}{2\sigma^2}\sum (y_i-\beta x_i) \cdot 2x_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum y_i x_i}{\sum x_i^2}$$

$\hat{\beta}$ er en lineær kombinasjon av Y_i som er normalfordelte $\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}$ også er normal fordelt

$$E(\hat{\beta}) = E\left[\frac{\sum Y_i x_i}{\sum x_i^2}\right] = \frac{\sum x_i E(Y_i)}{\sum x_i^2} = \beta \frac{\sum x_i^2}{\sum x_i^2} = \beta$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{\beta}) = \text{Var}\left[\frac{\sum Y_i x_i}{\sum x_i^2}\right] = \frac{\sum x_i^2 \text{Var}(Y_i)}{(\sum x_i^2)^2} = \frac{\sigma^2}{\sum x_i^2}$$

c) $H_0: \beta = b$ $H_1: \beta \neq b$ $Z = \frac{\hat{\beta} - b}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 / \sum x_i^2}} \sim N(0,1)$ under H_0

$$P(Z < -1.44) + P(Z > 1.44) = \alpha$$

$$P(Z < -1.44) = \alpha/2$$

$$P(Z < -1.44) = 0.075 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\alpha = 0.15}}$$

d) $\lambda = \frac{L(b)}{L(\beta)}$

d) Verdier av $\frac{L(b)}{L(\hat{\beta})}$ nærme 1

Antyder at observasjonene er kompatible med H_0 , altså er observasjonene omtrent like godt forklart av b (H_0) som av $\hat{\beta}$ (SME).

Vi forkaster dermed H_0 dersom vi observerer $\lambda \leq \lambda^*$, der λ^* er kritisk verdi;

$$P(\lambda \leq \lambda^* | H_0) = \alpha$$

I vårt eksempel har vi

$$\lambda = \frac{L(b)}{L(\hat{\beta})} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i (y_i - b x_i)^2}}{e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i (y_i - \hat{\beta} x_i)^2}}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_i [(y_i - b x_i)^2 - (y_i - \hat{\beta} x_i)^2]}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} [\sum y_i^2 - 2b \sum y_i x_i + b^2 \sum x_i^2 - \sum y_i^2 + 2\hat{\beta} \sum y_i x_i - \hat{\beta}^2 \sum x_i^2]}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\hat{\beta} - b)^2 \sum x_i^2}$$

$$\lambda < \lambda^* \quad (0 < \lambda^* < 1)$$

↓

$$-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\hat{\beta} - b)^2 \sum x_i^2 < \ln(\lambda^*)$$

$$\ln(\lambda^*) = -c, \quad c > 0$$

↓

$$\frac{1}{\sigma^2} (\hat{\beta} - b)^2 \sum x_i^2 > 2c \quad d = 2c$$

↓

$$\frac{(\hat{\beta} - b)^2}{\sigma^2 / \sum x_i^2} > d \quad d > 0$$

Def: $Z = \frac{\hat{\beta} - b}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 / \sum x_i^2}}$ og $k = \sqrt{d}$ $Z \sim N(0,1)$
under H_0 .

Fra sannsynlighetskvote prinsippet skal vi altså forkaste dersom

$$\frac{\hat{\beta} - b}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 / \sum x_i^2}} < -k \quad \text{eller} \quad \frac{\hat{\beta} - b}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 / \sum x_i^2}} > k$$

med k definert slik at

$$P(-k \leq \frac{\hat{\beta} - b}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 / \sum x_i^2}} \leq k \mid H_0) = 1 - \alpha$$

Ved $\alpha = 0.15$ er $k = Z_{0.075} = 1.44$.

Oppgave 2

$$a) \quad y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i \quad \varepsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$
$$\varepsilon_i \perp \varepsilon_j \quad \forall i \neq j$$

Antagelser: • lineær sammenheng x og y (el. $E(y)$)

• normalfordelte støyledd med konstant varians (samme varians)

• uavhengige observasjoner ← gitt i tekst, kan ikke se i figurer.

← ser vi i figur 1, med negativt stigningsfall.

Residualer = * kan være noe høyere varians for $x = 1$, men små forskjeller

* residualene ser ut til å være normalfordelte.

$$b) \quad \hat{\beta}_0 = 5.059 \quad \hat{\beta}_1 = -0.7959$$

$$\hat{y}_0 = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x_0 = 5.059 + (-0.7959) \cdot (1) = 4.2631$$

$$E(\hat{y}_0) = y_0 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_0$$

$$E(\hat{y}_0 - y_0) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(\hat{y}_0 - y_0) = \sigma^2 \left[1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(x_0 - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \right]$$

$$\text{Vi har } \bar{x} = 0 \cdot 15 + 1 \cdot 20 / 35 = \frac{20}{35}$$

$$\text{Dermed er } \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = 15 \left(0 - \frac{20}{35}\right)^2 + 20 \left(1 - \frac{20}{35}\right)^2$$

$$\text{Vi har også } s = 0.5813$$

$$95\% \text{ prediksjonsintervall: } \hat{y}_0 \pm t_{0.025, 33} s \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{35} + \frac{(1 - \bar{x})^2}{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}}$$

blir, med $t_{0.025, 33} \approx 2$,

$$[3.07, 5.45]$$

3 ANOVA

a)

Source	df	SS	MS	F
Treat.	2	41.8	20.9	3.52
Error	27	160.52	5.94	
Total	29	202.34		

$$MSE = \frac{SSE}{dfe} = \frac{160.52}{27} = 5.94$$

$$F = \frac{MSTR}{MSE} \Rightarrow MSTR = F \cdot MSE = 3.52 \cdot 5.94 = 20.9$$

$$SSTR = MSTR \cdot df_{TR} = 20.9 \times 2 = 41.8$$

$$SSTOT = SSE + SSTR = 202.34$$

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$ vs $H_1: \text{Ikke sl\u00f8k}$

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad F_{0.95, 2, 27} = 3.35 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{Forkast } H_0}}$$

b) $H_0: \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2} \geq \mu_3$ vs $H_1: \frac{\mu_1 + \mu_2}{2} > \mu_3$

$$C = \frac{1}{2}\mu_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_2 - \mu_3$$

$$\hat{C} = \frac{1}{2} 15.38 + \frac{1}{2} 12.82 - 12.93 = 1.17$$

$$SSC = \frac{\hat{C}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{c_i^2}{n_i}} = \frac{1.17^2}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{1.17^2}{\frac{6}{40}} = 9.126$$

$$F = \frac{SSC/1}{SSE/27} = \frac{9.16}{5.94} = 1.54$$

$$T = \sqrt{F} = \sqrt{1.54} = 1.24$$



p-verdi = $P(T_{27} > 1.24) = 0.112$ ikke forkast

* Kontrast brukes når man ~~brer~~ er interessert i et bestemt sammenligning.

Oppg. 4

a) \mathbb{F} $Y_i \sim f_i^{\mathbb{F}}(y) \quad i=1..n$
 \mathbb{E} $Y_i \sim f_i^{\mathbb{E}}(y) \quad i=1..n$

Fortegnstest

Antagelser

- Alle fordelinger $f_i^{\mathbb{F}}(\cdot)$ og $f_i^{\mathbb{E}}(\cdot)$ er kontinuerlige (ikke nødvendigvis like)
- $\text{median}(Y_i^{\mathbb{F}}) = \tilde{\mu}^{\mathbb{F}} \quad i=1..n$
 $\text{median}(Y_i^{\mathbb{E}}) = \tilde{\mu}^{\mathbb{E}} \quad i=1..n$

$$H_0: \tilde{\mu}^{\mathbb{F}} = \tilde{\mu}^{\mathbb{E}} \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \tilde{\mu}^{\mathbb{F}} > \tilde{\mu}^{\mathbb{E}}$$

eller $p = P(Y_i^{\mathbb{F}} > Y_i^{\mathbb{E}}) \quad i=1..n$

$$H_0: p = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: p > \frac{1}{2}$$

Wilcoxon test

Antagelser

- Alle fordelinger $f_i^{\mathbb{F}}(\cdot)$ og $f_i^{\mathbb{E}}(\cdot)$ er kontinuerlige og symmetriske (ikke nødvendigvis like)
- $E(Y_i^{\mathbb{F}}) = \mu^{\mathbb{F}} \quad i=1..n$
 $E(Y_i^{\mathbb{E}}) = \mu^{\mathbb{E}} \quad i=1..n$

$$H_0: \mu^{\mathbb{F}} = \mu^{\mathbb{E}} \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu^{\mathbb{F}} > \mu^{\mathbb{E}}$$

eller $\mu_D = E(Y_i^{\mathbb{F}} - Y_i^{\mathbb{E}}) \quad i=1..n$

$$H_0: \mu_D = 0 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu_D > 0$$

b) Fortegn-test

$U = \text{antall par der } Y_i^{\text{FØR}} > Y_i^{\text{ETER}}$

$U_{\text{obs}} = 9$

Under $H_0 \quad U \sim \text{Bin}(10, 1/2)$

pvalue = $P(U \geq 9) \approx \overset{0.01}{\cancel{0.01}}$ med $\alpha = 0.05$ forkaster vi H_0

Wilcoxon test

	FØR	ETER	Z	$ Y_i^{\text{FØR}} - Y_i^{\text{ETER}} $	r
1	150	145	1	5	10
2	160	158	1	2	5
3	155	152	1	3	8.5
4	148	150	0	2	5
5	162	160	1	2	5
6	158	156	1	2	5
7	151	150	1	1	1.5
8	149	147	1	2	5
9	157	154	1	3	8.5
10	153	152	1	1	1.5

$$Z_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{hvis } Y_i^{\text{FØR}} > Y_i^{\text{ETER}} \\ 0 & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$$

$$r_i = \text{rank } |Y_i^{\text{FØR}} - Y_i^{\text{ETER}}|$$

$$W = \sum r_i Z_i = 50$$

$$P(W \geq 50) = 1 - P(W \leq 49)$$

$$= 1 - 0.99 = 0.01$$

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tabell

Forkaster H_0