

STA 2212S

Jan 29 / 2021

1. deviance in R
2. summary re testing (+ article)
3. NP Lemma + proof

Wed. g-o-fit
multiple testing

? glms ... Value
dev. full $-2 \ell(\hat{\theta}; \underline{x}) + c$

deviance "fitted"
model
cg. full

dev. red. $-2 \ell(\hat{\theta}_0; \underline{x}) + c$

deviance "restr"

dev. red. - dev. full =

$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3 = 0$

$-2 \ell(\hat{\theta}_0; \underline{x}) + 2 \ell(\hat{\theta}; \underline{x})$

$= 2 \{ \ell(\hat{\theta}) - \ell(\hat{\theta}_0) \}$ G. Lik Ratio Stat.

p-values : tell us $\Pr \{ T > t^{obs}; \theta_0 \}$
 $\cong p$ for H_0

$\rightarrow$ "p < 0.05" statistically significant $\leftarrow$

Testing : N χ^2 t F

in many parametric models, Likelihood tests are used

$$1. U(\theta_0) I_n^{-1/2}(\hat{\theta}) \sim N(0, I) \quad \text{score test}$$

$$\overset{\text{coef}}{R} 2. (\hat{\theta} - \theta) I_n^{-1/2}(\hat{\theta}) \sim N(0, I) \quad \text{Wald test}$$

$$\overset{\text{anova}}{R} 3. 2\{\ell(\hat{\theta}) - \ell(\theta)\} \sim \chi_k^2 \quad k = \dim \theta$$

"analysis of deviance"

$$H_0: \underline{\theta} = \underline{\theta}_0 \quad \text{simple null}$$

$$H_0: \theta \in \Theta_0 \quad \text{compos.}$$

versions based on profile
log. lik.

fitdistribution::fitdistr

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \quad \text{vs} \quad H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0 \quad N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

composite H_0

$$T = \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{S} \quad \text{where } s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

under normality $\sim t_{n-1}$ d.f.

$$T^2 \sim F_{1, n-1} \text{ d.f.} \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{can be gen'd} \\ \text{to } F_{p,q} \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{f(\bar{x}, s)} \text{ from } f(\underline{x}) \quad [\bar{x}, s^2 \text{ are ind't}]$$

? $f(t) \uparrow$ from $\int f(\bar{x}, s) \mathbb{1}\{t = t\} d\cdot$?

T- & F- tests are quite robust to
 assⁿ of normality (work reasonably well
 when $X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} f(\cdot)$)

recommended 1) $p^{obs} = \mu \frac{\sqrt{n}(\bar{X} - \mu_0)}{s} > \frac{t_{\alpha/2, n-1}}{t^{obs}} \}$ Wald
 2) report $(\bar{X}, s)$ $\hat{\theta}$
 $\hat{se}$

3) construct C.I. $\bar{X} \pm \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}} t_{n-1}^{\alpha/2}$ $1-\alpha$ level
 C.I.
 if σ known $\bar{X} \pm \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} z^{\alpha/2}$

if Wald test has $p < 0.05$
 the 95% C.I. based on Wald stat
 will not include θ_0

Andrew Gelman $\leftarrow$ "garden of forking
 paths"

NP Lemma: $\underline{X} \sim f(\underline{x}; \theta)$
 $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ $H_1: \theta = \theta_1$

MP test of size α has rejection region
 critical

$$R = \{ \underline{x} : \frac{f(\underline{x}; \theta_1)}{f(\underline{x}; \theta_0)} > k \} \quad k > 0$$

If k is chosen so $P_{\theta_0}(\underline{x} \in R) = \alpha$.

Proof:

$$R \stackrel{?}{=} \int_R f(\underline{x}; \theta_0) d\underline{x} = \alpha$$

comparing
 test

$$\tilde{R} : \int_{\tilde{R}} f(\underline{x}; \theta_0) d\underline{x} \leq \alpha$$

$$\int_R f(\underline{x}; \theta_0) d\underline{x} \geq \int_{\tilde{R}} f(\underline{x}; \theta_0) d\underline{x}$$

$$\geq \int_{R - (R \cap \tilde{R})} f(\underline{x}; \theta_0) d\underline{x} + \int_{R \cap \tilde{R}} f(\underline{x}; \theta_0) d\underline{x}$$

$$\geq \int_{\tilde{R} - (R \cap \tilde{R})} f(\underline{x}; \theta_0) d\underline{x} + \int_{R \cap \tilde{R}} f(\underline{x}; \theta_0) d\underline{x}$$

$$\text{in } R \quad \frac{f(x; \theta_1)}{f(x; \theta_0)} > c_\alpha > 1 \quad f(x; \theta_0) < \frac{f(x; \theta_1)}{c_\alpha}$$

$$\text{not in } R \quad \frac{f(x; \theta_1)}{f(x; \theta_0)} < c_\alpha \quad \leftarrow f(x; \theta_1) < c_\alpha f$$

$$\int_{R - (R \cap \tilde{R})} f(x; \theta_1) dx \geq \dots \geq \int_{\tilde{R} - (R \cap \tilde{R})} f(x; \theta_1) dx$$

$$\int_{R - (R \cap \tilde{R})} f(x; \theta_1) dx \geq \int_{\tilde{R} - (R \cap \tilde{R})} f(x; \theta_1) dx$$

$$\int_{R - (R \cap \tilde{R})} \downarrow f(x; \theta_1) + \int_{(R \cap \tilde{R})} \geq \int_{R \cap \tilde{R}} + \int_{\tilde{R} - (R \cap \tilde{R})} \downarrow$$

$$\int_R f(x; \theta_1) dx \geq \int_{\tilde{R}} f(x; \theta_1) dx$$

$$\text{power of the test is } R = \left\{ x : \frac{f(x; \theta_1)}{f(x; \theta_0)} > c_\alpha \right\}$$

$$\text{is } c_\alpha \text{ chosen } \stackrel{\text{SRE}}{=} \alpha$$

is $>$ power of a test with any other rej. region

rejection $\rightarrow$ critical (get away from "reject")