

Sia $X_1, \dots, X_n$ campione statistico e supponiamo che sia distribuito su un insieme finito $t_1, \dots, t_k$.

Conoscendo la distribuzione campionaria su

$$\forall j=1, \dots, k \quad \text{conoscendo} \quad p_j := \mathbb{P}(X_i = t_j)$$

$$x_1, \dots, x_n$$

Che se sono n_1 che assumono il valore t_1

n_2 che assumono il valore t_2

!

n_k che assumono il valore t_k .

$$n_j \geq 0 \quad \sum_{j=1}^k n_j = n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_n = x_n) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbb{P}(X_i = x_i) = \prod_{j=1}^k p_j^{n_j} \\ &= g(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid p_1, \dots, p_k) \end{aligned}$$

$$p_j > 0 \quad \sum_{j=1}^k p_j = 1$$

$$h(p_1, \dots, p_k) = \ln g(x_1, \dots, x_n \mid p_1, \dots, p_k) = \ln \left(\prod_{j=1}^k p_j^{n_j} \right) = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j \ln(p_j)$$

$$\rightarrow \max_{\substack{\sum_{j=1}^k p_j = 1 \\ p_j > 0}} h(p_1, \dots, p_k)$$

$$p_k = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} p_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^k n_j \ln(p_j) &= \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} n_j \ln(p_j) + n_k \ln \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} p_j \right) \\ &= \tilde{h}(p_1, \dots, p_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p_j > 0 \quad \forall j=1, \dots, k-1 \\ 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} p_j > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\tilde{h}(p_1, \dots, p_{k-1}) = \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} n_j \ln(p_j) + n_k \ln \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} p_j \right)$$

$$\tilde{h}(p_1, \dots, p_{k-1}) = \sum_{j=1}^k n_j \ln(p_j) + n_k \ln(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} p_j)$$

$$\forall s = 1 \dots k-1 \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial p_s} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial p_s} = n_s \cdot \frac{1}{p_s} + n_k \frac{1}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} p_j} (-1) = 0$$

$$\frac{n_s}{p_s} - \frac{n_k}{p_k} = 0 \quad \frac{n_s}{p_s} = \frac{n_k}{p_k} \quad \frac{p_s}{n_s} = \frac{p_k}{n_k}$$

$$\rightarrow p_s = \frac{n_s}{n_k} p_k \quad \forall s = 1 \dots k-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \sum_{j=1}^k p_j = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} p_j \right) + p_k = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \frac{n_j}{n_k} p_k \right) + p_k = \\ &= \frac{p_k}{n_k} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} n_j \right) + p_k = \frac{p_k}{n_k} \left(\underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{k-1} n_j + n_k}_n \right) = p_k \frac{n}{n_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow p_k = \frac{n_k}{n}$$

$$s=1 \dots k-1 \quad p_s = \frac{n_s}{n_k} p_k = \frac{n_s}{n_k} \frac{n_k}{n} = \frac{n_s}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall j=1 \dots k \quad p_j = \frac{n_j}{n} = \text{frequenze relative delle modalità } t_j \text{ nel campione } x_1 \dots x_n$$

$Y_1 \dots Y_n$ campione statistico distribuito sull'insieme finito $t_1 \dots t_k$

Siano $p_1^0 \dots p_k^0$ numeri assegnati che soddisfanno le condizioni

$$\begin{cases} p_j^0 \geq 0 & \forall j=1 \dots k \\ \sum_{j=1}^k p_j^0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

H₀) La densità del campione in t_j è $p_j \equiv p_j^0 \quad \forall j=1 \dots k$.

H₀) La densità del campione in t_j è $p_j \equiv p_j^0 \quad \forall j=1-k$.

H_A) $\exists j \in \{1-k\}$ T.c. la densità del campione in t_j è diversa da p_j^0 -

Per ogni $j=1-k$ definisco

$$X_j = \# \{i \in \{1-n\} : Y_i = t_j\} = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{t_j\}}(Y_i)$$

$$P(\mathbb{1}_{\{t_j\}}(Y_i) = 1) = p_j \quad \left\{ \mathbb{1}_{\{t_j\}}(Y_i) = 1 \right\} = \{Y_i = t_j\}$$

$$P_{\mathbb{1}_{\{t_j\}}(Y_i)} = B(p_j) \quad \forall i=1-n \quad \text{dove} \quad p_j = P(Y_i = t_j)$$

$\Downarrow$

$$P_{X_j} = \text{Bin}(n, p_j)$$

$$E[X_j] = np_j$$

$$\text{Var}[X_j] = np_j(1-p_j)$$

$$|X_j - np_j^0|^2$$

$$a_1 > 0 \quad \dots \quad a_k > 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^k a_j (X_j - np_j^0)^2 < \varepsilon$$

TEOREMA DI PEARSON

Siano $X_1 - X_k$ v.a. $P_{X_j} = \text{Bin}(n, p_j^0) \quad \forall j=1-k$.

Allora le v.a. $\sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(X_j - np_j^0)^2}{np_j^0}$ converge in legge ed

me v.a. avente distribuzione χ_{k-1}^2 -

Allora scelgo $a_j = \frac{1}{np_j^0} \quad \forall j=1-k$

Avuto l'ipotesi nulla S.E. $\sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(x_j - np_j^0)^2}{np_j^0} < \varepsilon$

Avendo l'ipotesi nulla $ss \equiv \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(x_j - np_j^0)^2}{np_j^0} < \varepsilon$

dove x_j è la realizzazione di X_j nei miei dati cioè

avendo H_0 $ss \equiv \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(n_j - np_j^0)^2}{np_j^0} < \varepsilon$

$$\alpha = P \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(X_j - np_j^0)^2}{np_j^0} \geq \varepsilon \mid p_j = p_j^0 \quad \forall j=1, \dots, k \right) =$$

$$= 1 - P \left(\sum_{j=1}^k \frac{(X_j - np_j^0)^2}{np_j^0} < \varepsilon \mid p_j = p_j^0 \quad \forall j=1, \dots, k \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - F_{\chi_{k-1}^2}(\varepsilon)$$

$$F_{\chi_{k-1}^2}(\varepsilon) = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon = \chi_{k-1, 1-\alpha}^2}$$

$k=2 \quad t_1 \quad t_2 \quad X_1 = \# \{i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : Y_i = t_1\}$

$X_2 = \# \{i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : Y_i = t_2\}$

$p_1^0, p_2^0 \geq 0$

$p_1^0 + p_2^0 = 1$

$X_1 + X_2 = n$

$X_2 = n - X_1$

$p_2^0 = 1 - p_1^0$

$$\frac{(X_1 - np_1^0)^2}{np_1^0} + \frac{(X_2 - np_2^0)^2}{np_2^0}$$

$$= \frac{(X_1 - np_1^0)^2}{np_1^0} + \frac{(n - X_1 - n(1 - p_1^0))^2}{n(1 - p_1^0)}$$

$$\frac{1 - p_1^0 + p_1^0}{p_1^0(1 - p_1^0)}$$

$$= \frac{(X_1 - np_1^0)^2}{np_1^0} + \frac{(X_1 - np_1^0)^2}{n(1 - p_1^0)} = \frac{(X_1 - np_1^0)^2}{n} \left(\frac{1}{p_1^0} + \frac{1}{1 - p_1^0} \right)$$

$$\frac{(X_1 - np_1^0)^2}{n p_1^0 (1 - p_1^0)}$$

$$= \frac{(X_n - np_1^0)^2}{np_1^0(1-p_1^0)} = \left(\frac{X_n - np_1^0}{\sqrt{np_1^0(1-p_1^0)}} \right)^2 =$$

$$X_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{t_1\}}(Y_i) = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{t_1\}}(Y_i) - np_1^0}{\sqrt{np_1^0(1-p_1^0)}} \right)^2$$

Legge

v.a. Z T.c. $\mathbb{P}_Z = N(0,1)$

So che $\mathbb{P}_{Z^2} = \chi_1^2$

TES

Sia X una v.a. con legge F - Allora la v.a. $Y = F \circ X$ ha distribuzione $\mathbb{P}_Y = U([0,1])$ -

Dim. Lo dimostreremo solo nel caso in cui la distribuzione sia A.C. cioè $\exists f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ non negativa, funzione di Lebesgue T.c. $\mathbb{P}_X = f(x)dx$ cioè $F(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(x)dx \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$ -

$\psi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ di Borel non negativa

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(t) \underbrace{\mathbb{P}_{F \circ X}}_{\mathbb{P}_Y}(dt) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\psi \circ F)(x) \mathbb{P}_X(dx) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(F(x)) \underbrace{f(x)dx}_{\mathbb{P}_X(dx)}$$

$$u = F(x) \quad du = F'(x)dx = f(x)dx$$

$$x \rightarrow -\infty \quad u \rightarrow 0$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad u \rightarrow 1$$

densità associata alle distribuzioni $U([0,1])$

$$= \int_0^1 \psi(u) du = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \psi(u) \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(u) du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 \varphi(u) du = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(u) \mathbb{1}_{[0,1]}(u) du \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(u) \mathbb{P}_U(du) = \mathbb{E} \varphi(U) \quad \text{dove } U \text{ è una v.e. con distribuzione } U([0,1])
 \end{aligned}$$

— 0 —

$X_1, \dots, X_n$ campioni i.i.d. - Suppongo che la legge associata $\bar{F}$ sia continua -

Per ogni $t \in \mathbb{R}$ e ogni $i = 1, \dots, n$.

$$Y_i(\omega, t) = \mathbb{1}_{(-\infty, t]}(X_i(\omega)) = \begin{cases} 1 & X_i(\omega) \leq t \\ 0 & X_i(\omega) > t \end{cases}$$

E $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$ sono indipendenti.

$$\mathbb{P}(Y_i(\cdot, t) = 1) = \mathbb{P}(X_i \leq t) = \bar{F}(t)$$

$$\mathbb{P}_{Y_i} = \text{Ber}(\bar{F}(t)) \quad \mathbb{E}[Y_i] = \bar{F}(t)$$

$$\text{Var}[Y_i] = \bar{F}(t)(1 - \bar{F}(t)) \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$G_n(\omega, t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i(\omega, t)$$

$$D_n(\omega) := \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |G_n(\omega, t) - \bar{F}(t)|$$

n.b. $\bar{F}(t) = \mathbb{E}[G_n(\cdot, t)]$

$$\mathbb{P}(|G_n(\cdot, t) - \bar{F}(t)| > \varepsilon) \leq \frac{1}{n\varepsilon^2} \text{Var}[Y_i] \leq \frac{1}{4n\varepsilon^2}$$

— 0 —

Legge di D_n , $d > 0$

$$\mathbb{P}(D_n \geq d) = \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |G_n(\cdot, t) - \bar{F}(t)| \geq d\right)$$

$$= \mathbb{P}\left(\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}_{\{X_i \leq t\}} - \bar{F}(t) \right| \geq d\right) =$$

$$= \mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1}{n} \# \{ i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : X_i \leq t \} - \bar{F}(t) \right| \geq d \right) =$$

$F(X_i) \leq \bar{F}(t)$

$$X_i \leq t \iff F(X_i) \leq \bar{F}(t) \quad \text{se } \bar{F} \text{ \u00e9 strettamente monotone crescente}$$

Non \u00e9 monotone

$$X_i \leq t \implies F(X_i) \leq \bar{F}(t)$$

$$\text{se } F(X_i) \leq \bar{F}(t) \text{ e } X_i > t$$

\u2190 \u00e9 una v.e. U con distribuzione $U(0,1)$

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1}{n} \# \{ i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : F(X_i) \leq \bar{F}(t) \} - \bar{F}(t) \right| \geq d \right) =$$

$\bar{F}(t)$ continue $\implies$ prende tutti i valori compresi in $(0,1)$

$$= \mathbb{P} \left(\sup_{y \in (0,1)} \left| \frac{1}{n} \# \{ i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : U_i \leq y \} - y \right| \geq d \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(D_n \sqrt{n} \leq t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \leq 0 \\ 1 - 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j-1} \exp(-2j^2 t^2) & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

TEST DI KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV

Sia $X_1, \dots, X_n$ campione i.i.d. di variabile i.i.d.

$x_1, \dots, x_n$

Sia $F_0: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ funzione continua

monotone crescente

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} F_0(t) = 0$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} F_0(t) = 1$$

H₀) $\bar{F}_0$ è la legge del campione

H_A) $\bar{F}_0$ non è legge del campione.

$$G_n(\omega, t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1_{(-\infty, t]}(X_i(\omega))$$

$$g_n(x_n - x_n, t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n 1_{(-\infty, t]}(x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \# \{i : x_i \leq t\}$$

$$\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |g_n(x_n - x_n, t) - \bar{F}_0(t)| < \varepsilon$$

è la realizzazione di D_n sui miei dati.

$$\mathbb{P}(D_n \geq \varepsilon) = \mathbb{P}(D_n \sqrt{n} \geq \varepsilon \sqrt{n}) \sim 2 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j-1} \exp(-2j^2 \varepsilon^2 n)$$

$$a_j = \exp(-2j^2 \varepsilon^2 n)$$

$$a_j > a_{j+1}$$

$$a_{j+1} = \exp(-2(j+1)^2 \varepsilon^2 n)$$

$$a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + a_5 - \dots$$

$$a_1 + \underbrace{(a_3 - a_2)}_{< 0} + \underbrace{(a_5 - a_4)}_{< 0} + \dots < a_1$$

$$\mathbb{P}(D_n > \varepsilon) \leq 2 \exp(-2\varepsilon^2 n) = \alpha$$

$$\exp(-2\varepsilon^2 n) = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$-2\varepsilon^2 n = \ln\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon^2 = \frac{1}{2n} \ln\left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$\varepsilon = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2n} \ln\left(\frac{2}{\alpha}\right)}$$

$$\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1}{n} \# \{i : x_i \leq t\} - \bar{F}_0(t) \right|$$

$$x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$$

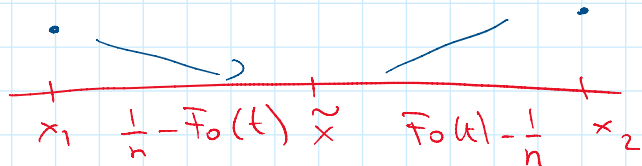
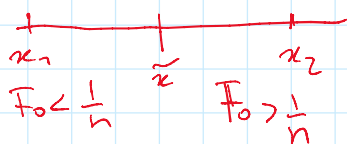
$$t < x_1 \quad \left| \frac{1}{n} \# \{i: x_i \leq t\} - F_0(t) \right| = |F_0(t)| \leq F_0(x_1)$$

$$\sup_{t < x_1} |F_0(t)| = F_0(x_1)$$

$$x_1 \leq t < x_2 \quad \left| \frac{1}{n} \# \{i: x_i \leq t\} - F_0(t) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{n} - F_0(t) \right|$$

$$F_0(t) \leq \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall t \in [x_1, x_2) \quad \sup_{t \in [x_1, x_2)} \frac{1}{n} - F_0(t) = \frac{1}{n} - F_0(x_1)$$

$$F_0(t) > \frac{1}{n} \quad \forall t \in [x_1, x_2) \quad \sup_{t \in [x_1, x_2)} F_0(t) - \frac{1}{n} = F_0(x_2) - \frac{1}{n}$$



$$\sup_{t \in [x_1, x_2)} \left| \frac{1}{n} - F_0(t) \right| = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{n} - F_0(x_1), F_0(x_2) - \frac{1}{n} \right\}$$

$$x_2 \leq t < x_3 \quad \left| \frac{2}{n} \# \{i: x_i \leq t\} - F_0(t) \right| = \left| \frac{2}{n} - F_0(t) \right|$$

$$\max \left\{ \left| \frac{2}{n} - F_0(x_2) \right|, \left| \frac{2}{n} - F_0(x_3) \right| \right\}$$

$$\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ \left| \frac{1}{n} \# \{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}: x_i \leq t\} - F_0(t) \right| \right\} =$$

$$= \max \left\{ F_0(x_1), \left| \frac{1}{n} - F_0(x_1) \right|, \left| \frac{1}{n} - F_0(x_2) \right|, \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{2}{n} - F_0(x_2) \right|, \left| \frac{2}{n} - F_0(x_3) \right|, \dots$$

$$\dots \left| \frac{n-1}{n} - F_0(x_{n-1}) \right|, \left| \frac{n-1}{n} - F_0(x_n) \right|,$$

$$|n - \dots|, |n - \dots|,$$

$$\rightarrow \left| 1 - F_0(x_n) \right|$$