

a. $L(\theta) = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2\pi})^n} \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta - i)^2\}$, $\ln L(\theta) = -\frac{n}{2} \ln(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta - i)^2$
 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \theta - i) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - i) = n\theta \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - i) = \bar{x} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n i$
 $\bar{x} - \frac{n+1}{2}$ ($\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$)

$\lambda(x) = \frac{L(\hat{\theta})}{L(\theta_0)}$, όπου $\hat{\theta}_0 = 0$. Επομένως, $\lambda(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\theta} - i)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - i)^2}$, οπότε
 $\lambda(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \hat{\theta} - i)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - i)^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - i)^2 - 2\hat{\theta} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - i) + n\hat{\theta}^2 \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - i)^2 = \hat{\theta} (n\hat{\theta}) - n\hat{\theta}^2/2 = n\hat{\theta}^2/2$. Σημειώσ ο ε.π.π είναι
 $\lambda(x) > c \Leftrightarrow n\hat{\theta}^2/2 > \ln c \Leftrightarrow |\hat{\theta}| > \sqrt{\frac{2 \ln c}{n}}$
 $\lambda(x) < c$. Τώρα, $\lambda(x) > c \Leftrightarrow n\hat{\theta}^2/2 > \ln c \Leftrightarrow |\hat{\theta}| > \sqrt{\frac{2 \ln c}{n}}$.
 $\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \lambda(x) > c \\ c, & \lambda(x) = c \\ 0, & \lambda(x) < c \end{cases}$. Δηλαδή η μορφή του ε.π.π είναι $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\hat{\theta}| > c \\ c, & |\hat{\theta}| = c \\ 0, & |\hat{\theta}| < c \end{cases}$.

έτσι $\gamma = 0$, λόγω γνωστού κατανομής και υπολογίζουμε την στα-
 ριστική $P_{\theta=0}(|\hat{\theta}| > c) = \alpha$. Όταν $\theta = 0$, $X_i \sim N(i, 1)$ ή $X_i - i \sim N(0, 1)$
 $\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - i) \sim N(0, n)$ ή $\hat{\theta} \sim N(0, \frac{1}{n})$ ή $\sqrt{n}\hat{\theta} \sim N(0, 1)$. Σημειώσ,
 $(|\hat{\theta}| > c) = \alpha \Leftrightarrow P(\sqrt{n}|\hat{\theta}| > \sqrt{nc}) = \alpha \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{nc} = z_{\alpha/2} \Leftrightarrow c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2}$.

Επίσης, ο ε.π.π μεγέθους α είναι: $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\hat{\theta}| > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} z_{\alpha/2} \\ 0, & \leq \end{cases}$
 F.2. a. $L(\theta) = \frac{2}{\theta^2} \exp\{-\frac{1}{\theta} (x_1 + 2x_2)\}$, $\ln L(\theta) = \ln 2 - 2 \ln \theta - \frac{1}{\theta} (x_1 + 2x_2)$,
 $\frac{d}{d\theta} \ln L(\theta) = -\frac{2}{\theta} + \frac{1}{\theta^2} (x_1 + 2x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\theta} = \frac{x_1 + 2x_2}{2}$. Επομένως, $\lambda(x) = \left(\frac{\theta_0}{\hat{\theta}}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}} (x_1 + 2x_2) + \frac{1}{\theta_0} (x_1 + 2x_2)}$
 β. $\lambda(x) = \frac{L(\hat{\theta})}{L(\theta_0)}$, όπου $L(\theta_0) = \frac{2}{\theta_0^2} \exp\{-\frac{1}{\theta_0} (x_1 + 2x_2)\}$.
 $\lambda(x) = \left(\frac{\theta_0}{\hat{\theta}}\right)^2 e^{-\frac{1}{\hat{\theta}} (x_1 + 2x_2) + \frac{1}{\theta_0} (x_1 + 2x_2)} = \left(\frac{\theta_0}{\hat{\theta}}\right)^2 e^{-2 + 2 \frac{\theta_0}{\hat{\theta}}}$
 Η μορφή του ε.π.π είναι $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \lambda(x) > c \\ c, & \lambda(x) = c \\ 0, & \lambda(x) < c \end{cases}$. $\lambda(x) > c \Leftrightarrow \ln \lambda(x) > \ln c \Leftrightarrow$
 $2 \left(\frac{\theta_0}{\hat{\theta}} - \ln \frac{\theta_0}{\hat{\theta}} - 1 \right) > \ln c \Leftrightarrow$

Είναι, $g(y) = 1 - \frac{1}{y} = \begin{cases} > 0, & y > 1 \\ = 0, & y = 1 \\ < 0, & 0 < y < 1 \end{cases}$ και $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} g(y) = \infty = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} g(y)$.
 και α'εα $g\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0}\right) > c \Leftrightarrow \frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} > y_2$ ή $\frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} < y_1$. Θέτουμε $\gamma = 0$ και υπολογίζουμε τα
 y_1, y_2 ώστε $P\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} > y_2\right) + P\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} < y_1\right) = \alpha$. Υπάρχει απείριστος αριθμός y_1, y_2
 και για ε'φ αυτών είναι $P\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} > y_2\right) = \alpha/2$ και $P\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} < y_1\right) = \alpha/2$.
 Όταν $\theta = \theta_0$, $2X_2 \sim E(\theta_0)$ και $X_1 \sim E(\theta_0)$, οπότε $X_1 + 2X_2 \sim G(\alpha=2, \beta=\theta_0)$
 και $2(X_1 + 2X_2)/\theta_0 = 4\hat{\theta}/\theta_0 \sim G(\alpha=2, \beta=2) \equiv \chi_4^2$. Σημειώσ,
 $P\left(\frac{\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} > y_2\right) = \alpha/2 \Leftrightarrow P\left(\frac{4\hat{\theta}}{\theta_0} > 4y_2\right) = \alpha/2 \Leftrightarrow 4y_2 = \frac{1}{4} \chi_{4, \alpha/2}^2$. Ανάλογα,
 $y_1 = \frac{1}{4} \chi_{4, 1-\alpha/2}^2$ και ο ε.π.π μεγέθους α είναι $\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \hat{\theta}/\theta_0 > \frac{1}{4} \chi_{4, \alpha/2}^2 \text{ ή } \hat{\theta}/\theta_0 < \frac{1}{4} \chi_{4, 1-\alpha/2}^2 \\ 0, & \end{cases}$



