## 18.466 Mathematical Statistics, Spring 2003, R. Dudley

First problem set (from the lecture notes), due Friday, February 14, 2003

- 1.  $\S1.1 \#2$
- 2.  $\S1.1 \#3(a)$
- 3. §1.1 #5
- 4. §1.2 #1
- 5. In Example 1.1.2, if  $0 < \pi(P) = 1 \pi(Q) < 1$ ,  $0 < L_{PQ} < \infty$ , and  $0 < L_{QP} < \infty$ ,

(a) Under what conditions on  $\pi(P)$ ,  $L_{PQ}$ , and  $L_{QP}$  is  $\{0\}$  a better test of P vs. Q than  $\{2\}$  is?

(For a test set A, we choose Q and reject P if the observation is in A, otherwise we choose [don't reject] P.)

(b) Under the conditions found in (a), what is the Bayes test or decision rule (i.e. the rule with minimum risk) for deciding between P and Q based on one observation in the given sample space  $\{0, 1, 2\}$ ?