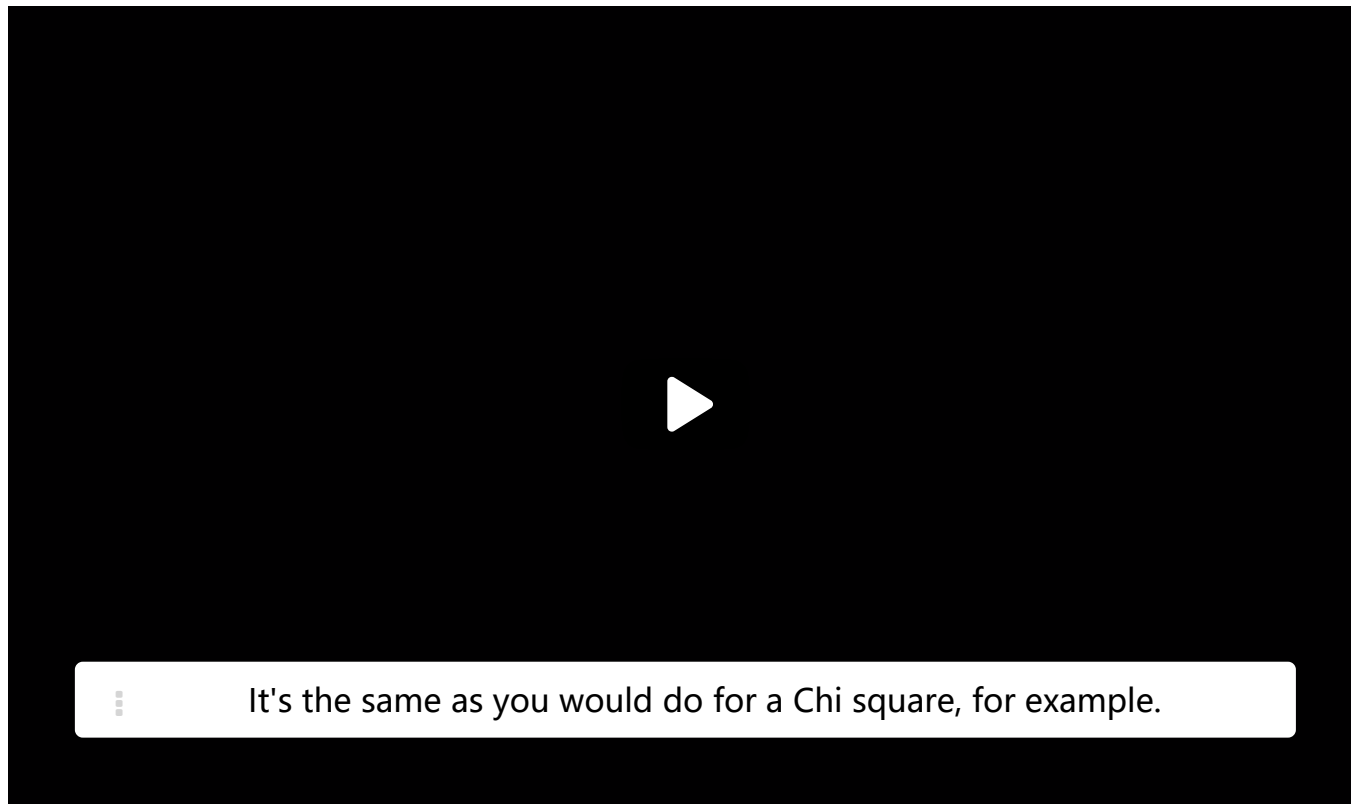


## 9. Quantiles of the Pivotal Distribution and P-values

### Quantiles of the Pivotal Distribution and P-values



very lower digits.

And therefore, the m that was chosen here is large enough so that all those digits that you see

have been stabilized.

And so those are the same digits as the true  $q_\alpha$ .

OK?

So everybody knows what you're looking at here, right?

It's the same as you would do for a Chi square, for example.



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## Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for a Uniform Distribution

2/2 points (graded)

We use the statistical set-up from a previous problem. Recall that  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are i.i.d. samples with cdf  $F$ , and  $F^0$  denotes the cdf of  $\text{Unif}([0, 1])$ . We have the null and alternative hypotheses

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &: F(t) = F^0 \\ H_1 &: F(t) \neq F^0. \end{aligned}$$

In the last problem, we computed the value of the test-statistic

$$T_n = \sqrt{n} \max_{i=1, \dots, n} \left\{ \max \left( \left| \frac{i-1}{n} - X_{(i)} \mathbf{1}(X_{(i)} \in [0, 1]) \right|, \left| \frac{i}{n} - X_{(i)} \mathbf{1}(X_{(i)} \in [0, 1]) \right| \right) \right\}.$$

for the data set

$$\mathbf{x} = 0.8, 0.7, 0.4, 0.7, 0.2.$$

You will use the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

$$\psi_5 = \mathbf{1} (T_5 > C) .$$

What value of  $C$  should be chosen so that  $\psi_5$  has (non-asymptotic) level 5%?

**Note:** Refer to the table in the slide "K-S table". If you are using this table, also note that the quantiles are presented for the statistic  $\sup_t |F_n(t) - F(t)|$  and you need to account for the factor  $\sqrt{n}$  while entering the quantile value for your answer. That is, the number  $x$  in the  $n$ -th row of the column labeled by the level  $\alpha$  table in the slide "K-S table" is such that

$$P_n^{KS} \left( \frac{T_n}{\sqrt{n}} > x \right) = \alpha .$$

1.25953

✓ Answer: 1.2595

For the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of level 5%, would you **reject** or **fail to reject** the null hypothesis on the above data set?

☐ Reject

☒ Fail to reject ✓

**Solution:**

Let  $Y_1, \dots, Y_n$  be iid random variables with continuous cdf  $F$ . Consider the distribution of the statistic

$$T_n = \sqrt{n} \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |F_n(t) - F(t)| .$$

This statistic is **pivotal**, i.e., for any fixed  $n$ , the distribution of  $T_n$  does **not** depend on the distribution of  $Y_i$ . Let  $P_n^{KS}$  denote the distribution of  $T_n$ .

The number  $x$  in the  $n$ -th row of the column labeled by the level  $\alpha$  table in the slide "K-S table" is such that

$$P_n^{KS} \left( \frac{T_n}{\sqrt{n}} > x \right) = \alpha .$$

In our example,  $n = 5$ , and we want our test  $\psi_5$  to have level 5%. The number in the 5'th row and column labeled by 0.05 is 0.56328. Therefore, we need to set  $C = \sqrt{5} \cdot 0.56328 \approx 1.2595$ .

In the previous question, we computed  $T_5 \approx 0.6708$ . Therefore, the test  $\psi_5$  will **fail to reject** the null hypothesis that  $X_1, \dots, X_5 \stackrel{iid}{\sim} U([0, 1])$  on the given data set.

Submit

You have used 3 of 3 attempts

📘 Answers are displayed within the problem

## Discussion

Show Discussion

**Topic:** Unit 4 Hypothesis testing: Lecture 16: Goodness of Fit Tests Continued: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Kolmogorov-Lilliefors test, Quantile-Quantile Plots / 9. Quantiles of the Pivotal Distribution and P-values