

# Applications (사례 연구)

Chanseok Park (박찬석)

Applied Statistics Laboratory  
Department of Industrial Engineering  
Pusan National University

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부산대학교  
PUSAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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# Robust statistics와 응용 사례 (Basic applications)

## Basic applications (estimating $\mu$ and $\sigma$ )

Consider observations from  $X_i \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ . We need to estimate  $\mu$  and  $\sigma^2$ .

- MLE (maximum likelihood estimator)

$$\hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \hat{\mu})^2$$

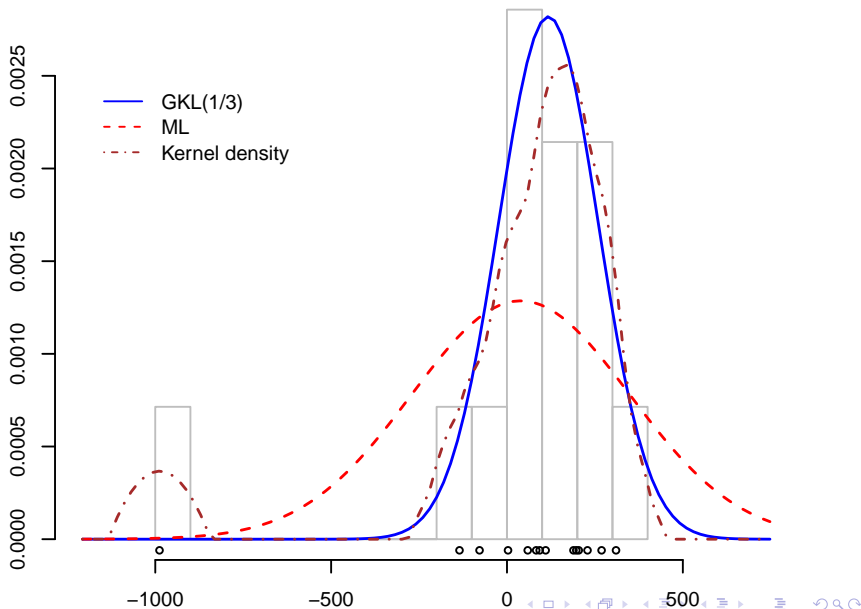
- BUE (best unbiased estimator) or UMVUE

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad \text{and} \quad S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$$

- MDE (minimum distance estimator): KL, GKL, etc.

MLE is a special case of GKL (Basu et al., 2011) which can have robustness. MDE is asymptotically fully efficient, but its calculation is quite complex. Thus, HL and Shamos are recommended (Talk-2).

# Robust statistics와 응용 사례 (Basic applications)



## Robust statistics와 응용 사례 ( $t$ -test)

We consider the ergonomic data set in Fernström and Ericson (1996). The data set was obtained from 16 workers. The amount of time, expressed as a proportion of total time, is observed during which arm elevation was below 30 degrees. The measurements were performed on two occasions separated by 18 months apart, that is, before and after a change of work organization. More more details, see Kim et al. (2018) and Park and Wang (2018b).

Subject	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Before	81	87	86	82	90	86	96	73	74	75	72	80	66	72	56	82
After	78	91	78	78	84	67	92	70	58	62	70	58	66	60	65 + $\delta$	73
Difference	3	-4	8	4	6	19	4	3	16	13	2	22	0	12	-9	9

We can test  $H_0 : \mu_x = \mu_y$  and  $H_1 : \mu_x \neq \mu_y$ , equivalently,  $H_0 : \mu_d = 0$  and  $H_1 : \mu_d \neq 0$ , where  $\mu_d = \mu_x - \mu_y$ . This is a typical paired sample  $t$ -test with the test statistic given by

$$T = \frac{\bar{D} - 0}{S_D / \sqrt{n}},$$

where  $\bar{D}$  is the sample mean of  $D_i$  and  $S_D$  is the sample standard deviation of  $D_i$ . Using  $D_i$ , this becomes a one-sample  $t$ -test.

# Robust statistics와 응용 사례 ( $t$ -test)

## Theorem 1 (Park, 2018)

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from a normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Then we have

$$T_A = \sqrt{\frac{2n}{\pi}} \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \frac{\operatorname{median}_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i - \mu}{\operatorname{median}_{1 \leq i \leq n} |X_i - \operatorname{median}_{1 \leq i \leq n} X_i|} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1). \quad (1)$$

## Theorem 2 (Jeong et al., 2018)

Let  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  be a random sample from a normal distribution with mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$ . Then we have

$$T_B = \sqrt{\frac{3n}{2\pi}} \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \frac{\operatorname{median}_{i \leq j} (X_i + X_j) - 2\mu}{\operatorname{median}_{i \leq j} (|X_i - X_j|)} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1). \quad (2)$$



# Robust statistics와 응용 사례 ( $t$ -test)

The above Theorems work well with a large sample size because these are based on asymptotic standard normal distribution.

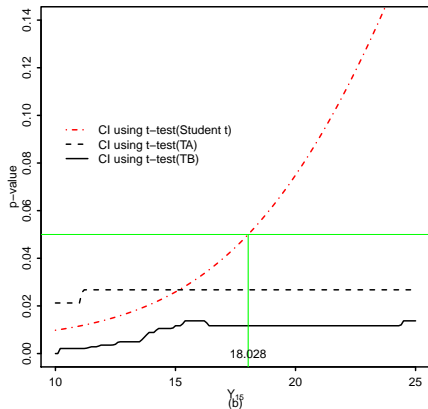
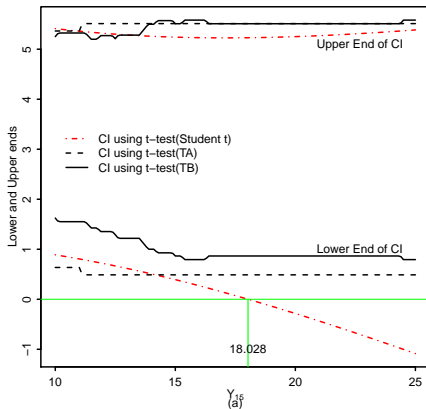
Recently, Park and Wang (2018a) developed the `rt.test` R package used the empirical distributions instead of the asymptotic standard normal distribution. Using the `rt.test`, we can carry out **robustified  $t$ -test** easily.

This idea can be easily applied to control charting which is similar to a confidence interval.

- Phase I: use robustified control chart.
- Phase II: use conventional control chart.

Note: This work is in progress.

# Robust statistics와 응용 사례 (Basic applications)



# Missing data와 응용 사례

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# Future work (missing with contamination)

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# References

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