

WST211: Memorandum Practical 6 (2016)

Question 1

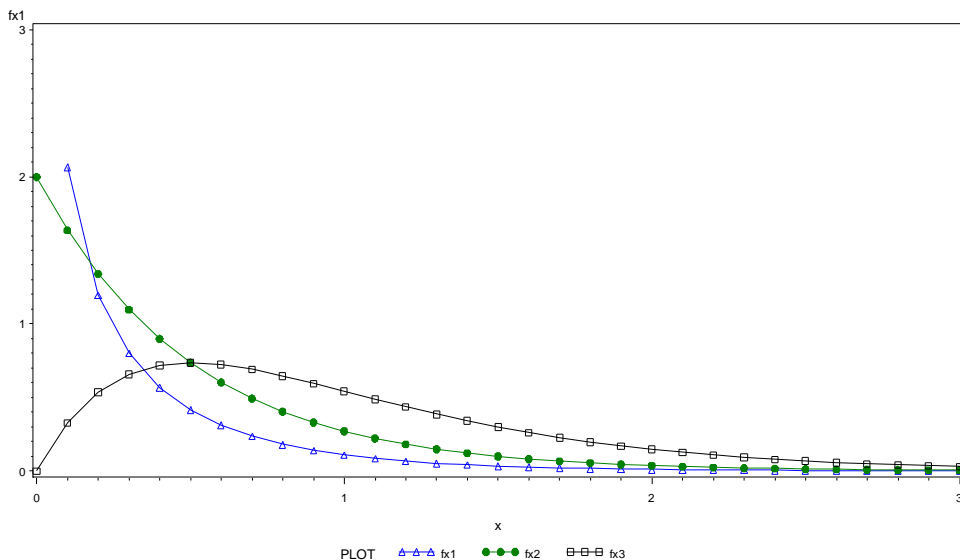
The MEANS Procedure			
Variable	N	Mean	Variance
x	10000	20.1050636	99.9645006
ind	10000	0.2178000	0.1703802

- (a) 20.1051
 (b) 99.9645
 (c) 0.2178

SAS Program

```
data q1;
do i=1 to 10000;
x=5*rangam(42,4);
if 15<x<20 then ind=1; else ind=0;
output;
end;
proc means n mean var data=q1;
var x ind;
run;
```

Question 2

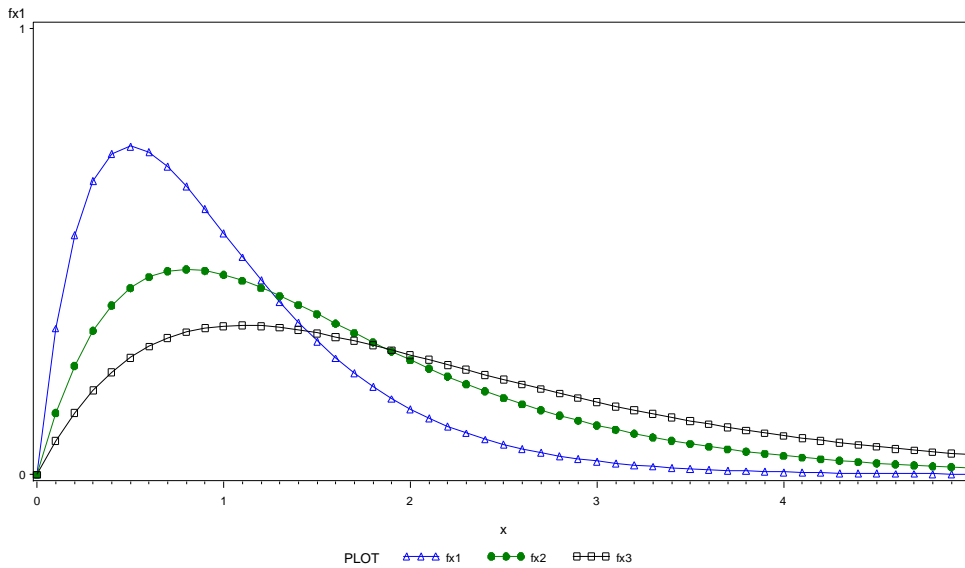


The shape parameter is κ . There are three shapes for the Gamma distribution depending on whether $\kappa < 1$, $\kappa = 1$ or $\kappa > 1$. The above graph illustrates the three shapes.

SAS Program

```
data q2;
do x=0 to 3 by 0.1;
fx1=pdf('GAMMA',x,0.5,0.5);
fx2=pdf('GAMMA',x,1,0.5);
fx3=pdf('GAMMA',x,2,0.5);
output;
end;
goptions reset=global;
symbol1 color=blue interpol=join value=triangle;
symbol2 color=green interpol=join value=dot;
symbol3 color=black interpol=join value=square;
proc gplot;
plot fx1*x fx2*x fx3*x/vaxis=0 to 3 overlay legend;
run;
```

Question 3



The scale parameter is θ . As the parameter increases the scale of the data increases.

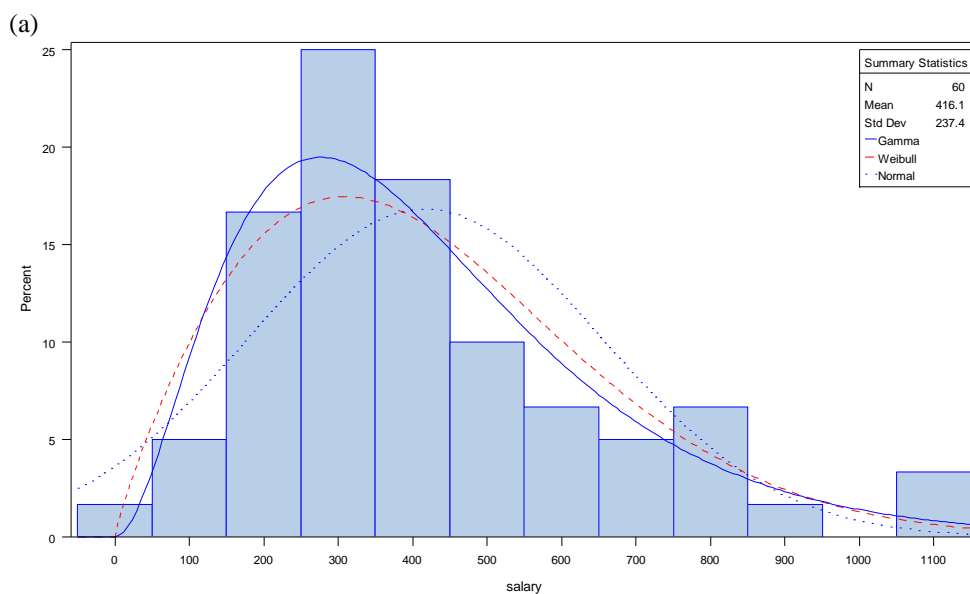
SAS Program

```
data q3;
do x=0 to 5 by 0.1;
fx1=pdf('GAMMA',x,2,0.5);
fx2=pdf('GAMMA',x,2,0.8);
fx3=pdf('GAMMA',x,2,1.1);
output;
end;

options reset=global;
symbol1 color=blue interpol=join value=triangle;
symbol2 color=green interpol=join value=dot;
symbol3 color=black interpol=join value=square;

proc gplot;
plot fx1*x fx2*x fx3*x/vaxis=0 to 1 overlay legend;
run;
```

Question 4



(b)

The UNIVARIATE Procedure
Fitted Gamma Distribution for salary

Parameters for Gamma Distribution

Parameter	Symbol	Estimate
Threshold	Theta	0
Scale	Sigma	139.8785
Shape	Alpha	2.974844
Mean		416.1167
Std Dev		241.2587

Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Gamma Distribution

Test	Statistic	p Value
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D = 0.09130578	Pr > D = >0.250
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq = 0.07694503	Pr > W-Sq = 0.240
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq = 0.52257032	Pr > A-Sq = 0.192

Fitted Normal Distribution for salary

Parameters for Normal Distribution

Parameter	Symbol	Estimate
Mean	Mu	416.1167
Std Dev	Sigma	237.4338

Goodness-of-Fit Tests for Normal Distribution

Test	Statistic	p Value
Kolmogorov-Smirnov	D = 0.16709347	Pr > D = <0.010
Cramer-von Mises	W-Sq = 0.31885456	Pr > W-Sq = <0.005
Anderson-Darling	A-Sq = 1.74742796	Pr > A-Sq = <0.005

H_0 : Data can be described by a Gamma distribution

H_1 : Data cannot be described by a Gamma distribution

Since $p\text{-value} > 0.25 > 0.10$ the null hypothesis is not rejected. The Gamma distribution does fit the data well.

H_0 : Data can be described by a Normal distribution

H_1 : Data cannot be described by a Normal distribution

Since $p\text{-value} < 0.01 < 0.10$ the null hypothesis is rejected. The Normal distribution does not fit the data well.

(c)

The Gamma distribution fits the data best.

Parameter estimate for theta is 139.8785.

Parameter estimate for kappa is 2.9748.

SAS Program

```
data q4;
input salary @@;
cards;
145 498 343 206 808 155
621 643 536 250 543 802
262 390 543 21 149 200
208 332 217 298 350 282
362 750 298 350 242 573
424 368 1103 800 198 388
339 659 406 726 213 250
736 234 254 370 296 396
291 396 862 536 317 572
58 300 204 291 482 1121
;
proc univariate;
var salary;
histogram / midpoints=100 to 1000 by 100
gamma (color=blue l=1)
```

```
        weibull (color=red l=20)
        normal (color=blue l=34);
inset n mean(5.3) std='Std Dev'(5.3)
      gamma lognormal normal
      / pos = ne header = 'Summary Statistics';
axis1 label=(a=90 r=0);
run;
```