

Lecture 16

Thursday, March 5, 2020 2:02 PM

Agenda

- Chapter 14 Non-parametric tests
- 14.2 Tests for median
- 14.2 Tests for variation

Advantages

- Fewer assumptions
- Rank of data

Section 14.2

- Sign tests
 - Suppose $X_1, \dots, X_n \stackrel{iid}{\sim} F_X(x)$
 - Suppose m is the median of the distribution (a measure of location)
 - The median satisfies: $P[X_i \leq m] = P[X_i \geq m] = \frac{1}{2}$
 - Suppose we had the following hypotheses:
 - $H_0: m = m_0$
 - $H_A: m > m_0$

Consider the $\text{sgn}(\cdot)$ function...

$$\text{sgn}(X_i - m_0) = \begin{cases} + & X_i \geq m_0 \\ - & X_i < m_0 \end{cases}$$

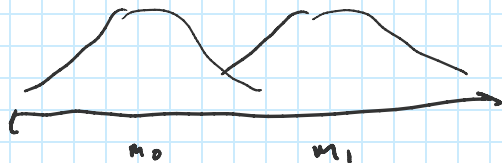
Under $H_0: m = m_0$, Thus...

$$\begin{aligned} P[X \leq m_0] &= P[X - m_0 \leq 0] \\ &= P[\text{sgn}(X - m_0) = \text{"-"}] \end{aligned}$$

"-" = negative

$$\text{Let } p = P[X \leq m_0]$$

$$\text{then } p_0 = P[\text{sgn}(X - m_0) = \text{"-"} | m_0]$$



Thus $P[\text{sgn}(X - m_0) = -1 \mid m_1] \leq p_0$

Thus

$$\begin{cases} H_0: m = m_0 \\ H_A: m > m_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_0: p = p_0 \\ H_A: p < p_0 \end{cases} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{cases} H_0: m = m_0 \\ H_A: m > m_0 \end{cases}} \right\} \text{starting to look like a binomial distribution...}$$

- Now, let T be the RV representing the count of observations $\leq m_0$.
- Then under the null H_0 , $T \sim \text{Bin}(n, p_0)$

Thm 14.2.1 Let $X \sim F_x(x)$ and let $F_x(m) = \frac{1}{2}$

① A size α test of $\begin{cases} H_0: m = m_0 \\ H_A: m > m_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} H_0: p = p_0 \\ H_A: p < p_0 \end{cases}$

rejects H_0 if:

$$B(t, n, p_0) \leq \alpha \quad \text{where } B \text{ is the binomial CDF.}$$

② Alternatively $H_0: p = p_0$, $H_A: p > p_0$ - - -

we reject if:

$$1 - B(t-1, n, p_0) \leq \alpha$$

③ Lastly for two-tail - - - ($H_A: p \neq p_0$)

- - - we reject if:

$$B(t; n, p_0) \leq \alpha/2$$

OR

$$1 - B(t-1, n, p_0) \leq \alpha/2$$