

Test di Permutazione

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Test di permutazione

- Introdotti da R. A. Fisher nel 1935
- Noti come *permutation tests* o *randomization tests*
- Molti dei test non parametrici classici sono casi particolari di test di permutazione (e.g. Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney, Ranghi con segno di Wilcoxon, Esatto di Fisher, McNemar, etc.)
- Utilizzo limitato nel passato perchè sono computazionalmente intensivi



Due punti di vista

Disegno randomizzato

Gli individui disponibili vengono assegnati casualmente ai trattamenti X e Y

Campionamento casuale

Gli individui vengono pescati a caso da due popolazioni X e Y



Disegno randomizzato

Ipotesi nulla

H_0 : il livello del colesterolo è indipendente dalla dieta

Controfattuale

Un certo individuo che è stato assegnato dalla randomizzazione alla “dieta a base di pesce”, ha un livello di colesterolo pari a 7.11.

Supponiamo che H_0 sia vera.

Allora, se l'esito della randomizzazione fosse stato “dieta a base di carne”, il livello di colesterolo misurato sarebbe stato lo stesso.



Randomizzazioni potenziali

		Osservata	Potenziale 1	Potenziale 2	...
1	7.11	fish	meat	fish	...
2	6.16	fish	fish	meat	...
3	7	fish	fish	fish	...
4	6.8	fish	fish	meat	...
5	6.51	meat	meat	meat	...
6	5.86	fish	meat	meat	...
7	7.84	meat	fish	fish	...
8	6.55	fish	fish	fish	...
9	7.56	meat	meat	meat	...
10	7.61	meat	meat	fish	...
11	11.5	meat	fish	fish	...
12	5.42	fish	fish	fish	...

Statistica t

2.3451

0.6353

-1.1132



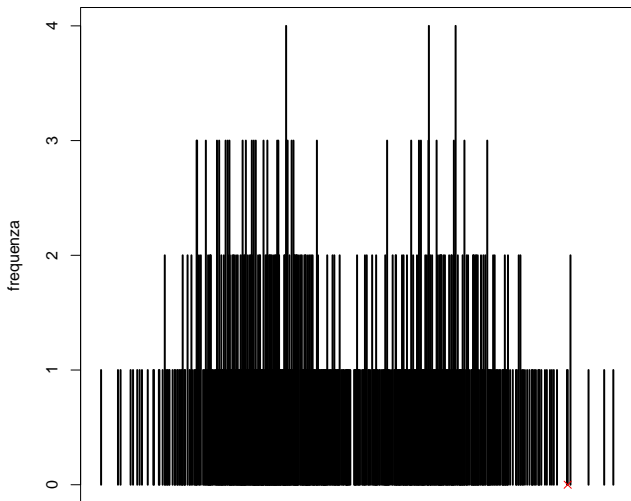
Distribuzione di permutazione

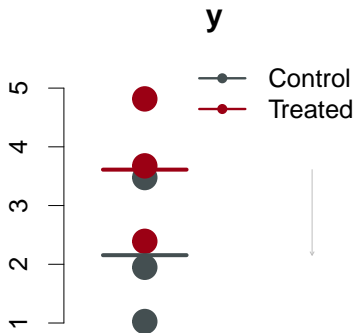
- Randomizzazioni possibili: $\binom{n_x + n_y}{n_x} = \binom{7 + 5}{5} = 792$
- Le randomizzazioni sono equiprobabili
- Ogni randomizzazione fornisce un dataset generato sotto l'ipotesi nulla
- Possiamo ottenere la “distribuzione di permutazione” calcolando il valore della statistica test t_r per l' r -sima randomizzazione, $r = 1, \dots, \binom{n_x + n_y}{n_x}$

- $$p\text{-value} = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^{\binom{n_x + n_y}{n_x}} I\{t_r \geq t_{oss}\}}{\binom{n_x + n_y}{n_x}} = \frac{6}{792} = 0.0076$$



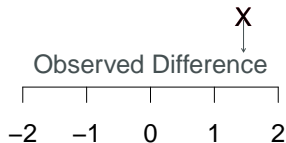
Distribuzione di permutazione della statistica t di Student

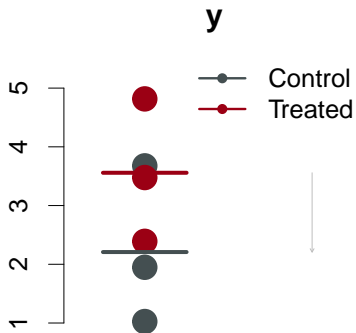




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

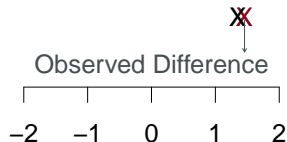
$$T = 1.46$$

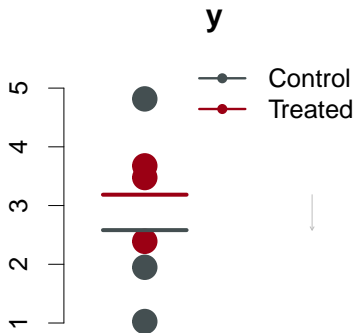




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

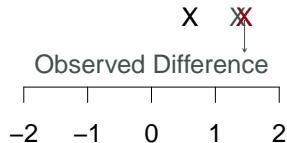
$$T = 1.35$$

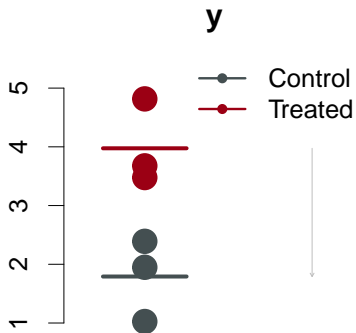




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

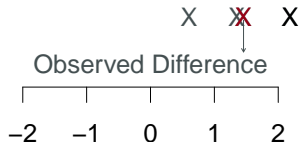
$$T = 0.6$$

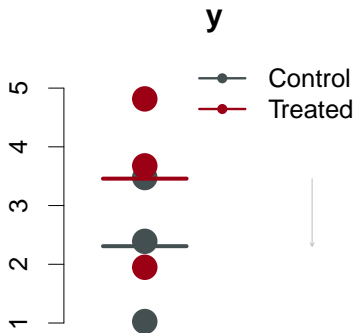




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

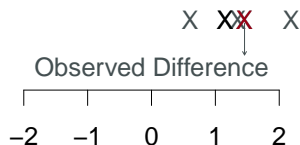
$$T = 2.18$$

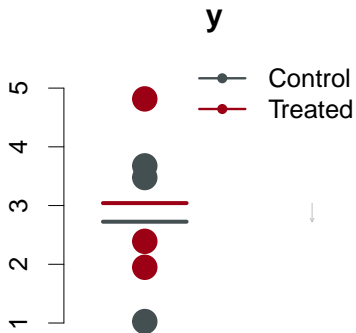




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

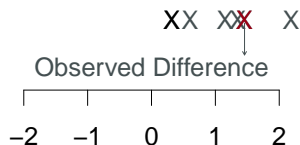
$$T = 1.15$$

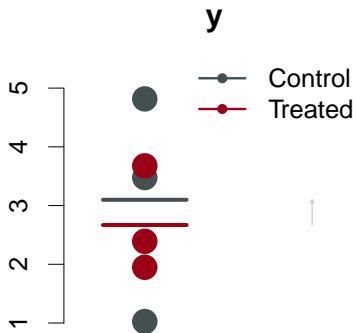




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

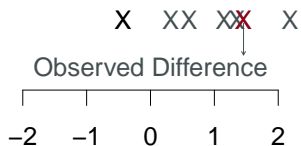
$$T = 0.32$$

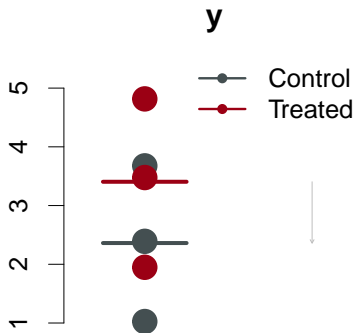




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

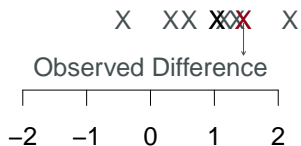
$$T = -0.43$$

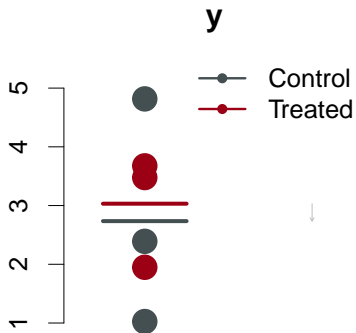




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

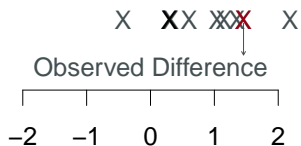
$$T = 1.04$$

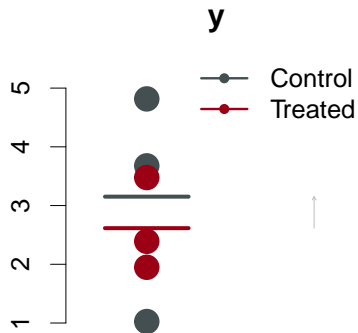




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

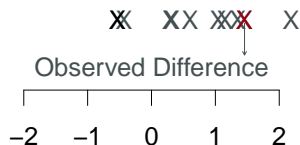
$$T = 0.3$$

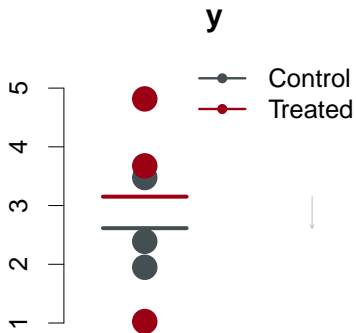




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

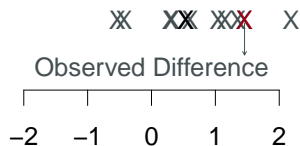
$$T = -0.54$$

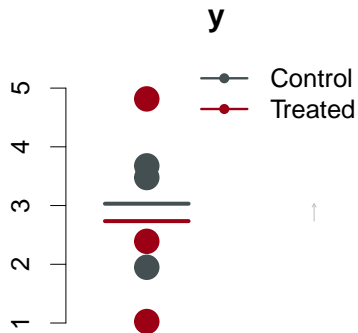




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

$$T = 0.54$$

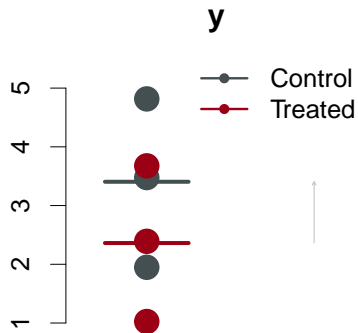




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

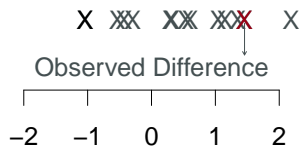
$$T = -0.3$$

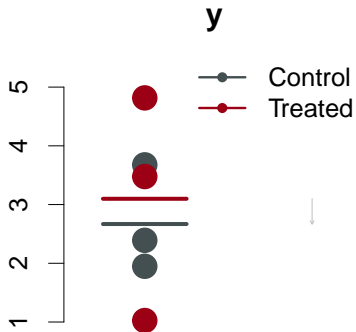




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

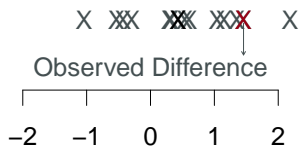
$$T = -1.04$$

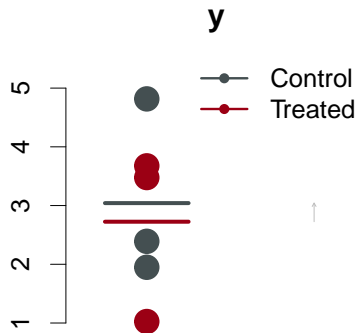




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

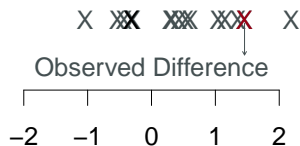
$$T = 0.43$$

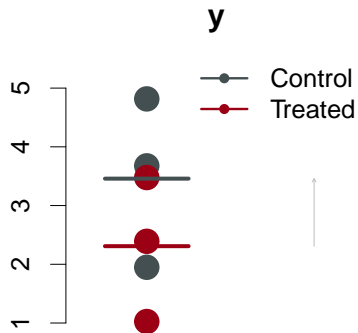




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

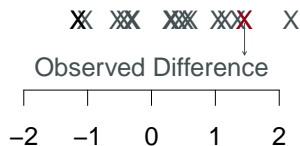
$$T = -0.32$$

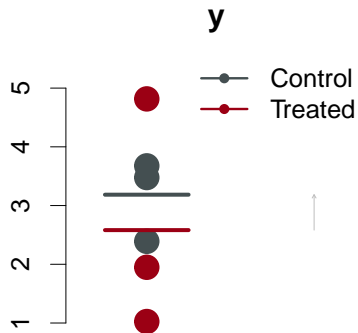




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

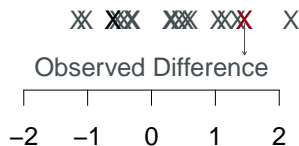
$$T = -1.15$$

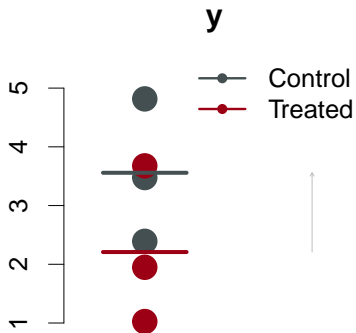




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

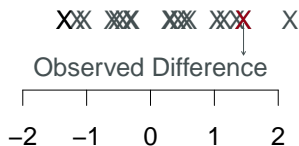
$$T = -0.6$$

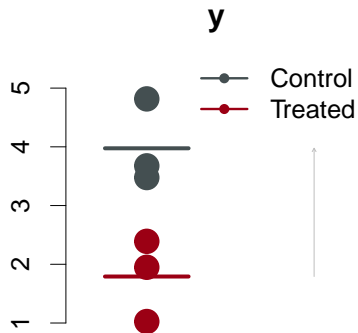




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

$$T = -1.35$$

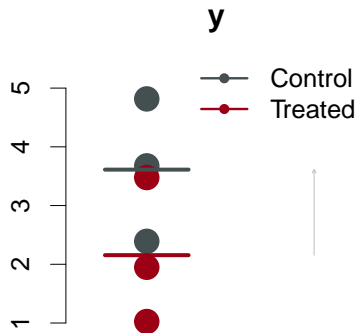




$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

$$T = -2.18$$





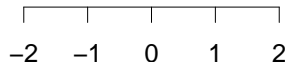
$$T = \bar{y}(\text{Treated}) - \bar{y}(\text{Control})$$

$$p\text{-value} = 2/20 = 0.10$$

$$T = -1.46$$

X XXX XXX XXX XXX X

Observed Difference



Campionamento casuale

- X_1, \dots, X_{n_x} i.i.d. X con f.d.r. \mathcal{F}_X
- Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_y} i.i.d. Y con f.d.r. \mathcal{F}_Y
- $Z_1, \dots, Z_{n_x+n_y} = X_1, \dots, X_{n_x}, Y_1, \dots, Y_{n_y}$ campione *pooled*
- Se è vera $H_0 : \mathcal{F}_X = \mathcal{F}_Y$, allora $Z_1, \dots, Z_{n_x+n_y}$ i.i.d. $Z \Rightarrow$

$$(Z_1, \dots, Z_{n_x+n_y}) \stackrel{d}{=} (Z_{\pi(1)}, \dots, Z_{\pi(n_x+n_y)})$$

dove $\{\pi(1), \dots, \pi(n_x + n_y)\}$ è una permutazione di $\{1, \dots, n_x + n_y\}$

- Si possono calcolare $(n_x + n_y)!$ datasets equiprobabili



Test di Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney

	Z_i	R_i	oss.	π_1	π_2	...
1	7.11	8	fish	meat	fish	...
2	6.16	3	fish	fish	meat	...
3	7	7	fish	fish	fish	...
4	6.8	6	fish	fish	meat	...
5	6.51	4	meat	meat	meat	...
6	5.86	2	fish	meat	meat	...
7	7.84	11	meat	fish	fish	...
8	6.55	5	fish	fish	fish	...
9	7.56	9	meat	meat	meat	...
10	7.61	10	meat	meat	fish	...
11	11.5	12	meat	fish	fish	...
12	5.42	1	fish	fish	fish	...

Statistica W

46

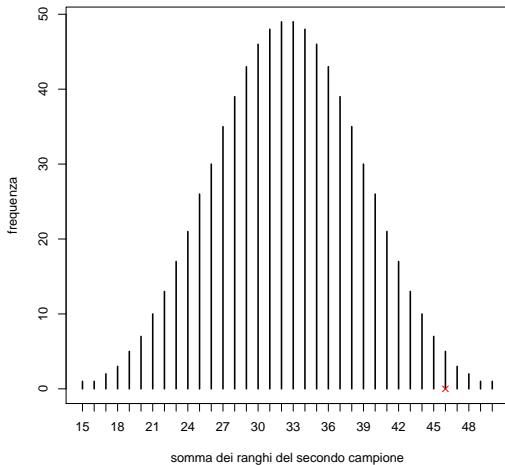
33

24

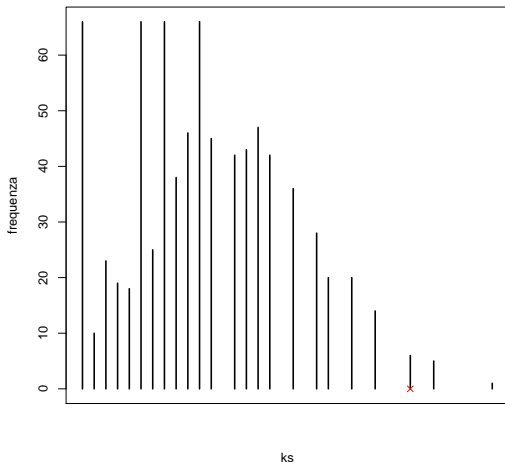
...



Distribuzione di permutazione della statistica W di Wilcoxon



Distribuzione di permutazione della statistica KS di Kolmogorov Smirnov

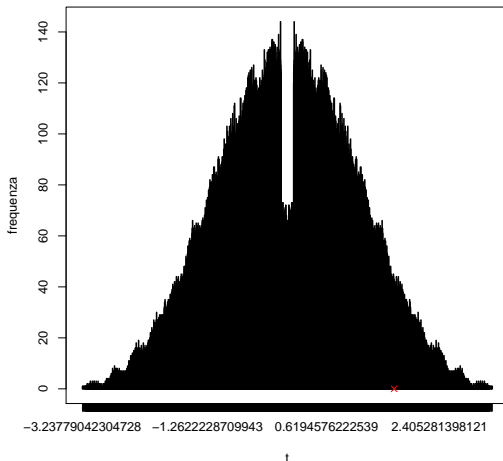


Dati appaiati

			osservato			potenziale 1			...
1	0.72	0.82	SO2	Air	-0.10	Air	SO2	0.10	...
2	1.05	0.86	SO2	Air	0.19	SO2	Air	0.19	...
3	1.40	1.86	SO2	Air	-0.46	SO2	Air	-0.46	...
4	2.30	1.64	SO2	Air	0.66	Air	SO2	-0.66	...
5	13.49	12.57	SO2	Air	0.92	SO2	Air	0.92	...
...
t					2.07			-0.10	...



Distribuzione di permutazione della statistica t di Student per dati appaiati



Distribuzione di permutazione della statistica W dei ranghi con segno

