

1 GROUP 2: Compare the Signed Rank Test to the 1-sample t-test.

1.1 Functions to generate 2 of the distributions

```
plus1outlier = function(n){  
  # Generate n-1 observations from normal, mean 0, sd 1  
  sample1 = rnorm(n-1, mean = 0, sd = 1)  
  # Generating 1 observation from normal, mean 0, sd 4  
  outlier = rnorm(n = 1, mean = 0, sd = 4) # Combine all observations  
  sample_outlier = c(sample1, outlier)  
  return(sample_outlier)  
}
```

```
plus20poutlier = function(n){  
  # Generate 80% observations from normal, mean 0, sd 1  
  sample80 = rnorm(0.8*n, mean = 0, sd = 1)  
  # Generate 20% outliers from normal, mean 0, sd 4  
  outliers20 = rnorm(0.2*n, mean = 0, sd = 4) # Combine all observations  
  sample_outlier = c(sample80, outliers20)  
  return(sample_outlier)  
}
```

1.2 Function to generate samples:

```
set.seed(123)
```

```
generatesample <- function(dist, n, theta) {
```

```
  if (dist == "Normal") {
```

```
    sample1 <- rnorm(n, 0, 1) + theta
```

```
  } else if (dist == "Uniform") {
```

```
    sample1 <- runif(n, min = -sqrt(3), max = sqrt(3)) + theta
```

```
  } else if (dist == "Exponential") {
```

```
    sample1 <- rexp(n, rate = 1) - 1 + theta
```

```
  } else if (dist == "Plus1outlier") {
```

```
    sample1 <- plus1outlier(n) + theta
```

```

} else if (dist == "Plus20poutlier") {

  sample1 <- plus20poutlier(n) + theta

}

return(sample1)
}

```

1.3 Function to run tests and calculate power:

```

set.seed(123)

power <- function(test, dist, n, theta) {

  M = 10000
  p = vector(length = M)

  for (i in 1:M){

    sample1 <- generatesample(dist, n, theta)

    if (test == "SignedRankTest") {
      t <- sum(rank(abs(sample1))*(sign(sample1)>0))
      p[i] = t > qsignrank(0.95, n)
    } else if (test == "t-Test") {
      t <- mean(sample1)/(sd(sample1)/sqrt(n))
      p[i] = t > qt(0.95, df = n-1)
    }

  }

  return(sum(p)/M)

}

```

1.4 Running the simulation and generating data

```

testn <- c(5, 10, 25, 50)
testtheta <- seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.1)
testtest <- c("SignedRankTest", "t-Test")

```

```

sim_data_normal <- expand.grid(Test = testtest, N = testn, Theta = testtheta) %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(power = power(test = Test, dist = "Normal", n = N, theta = Theta))

sim_data_uniform <- expand.grid(Test = testtest, N = testn, Theta = testtheta) %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(power = power(test = Test, dist = "Uniform", n = N, theta = Theta))

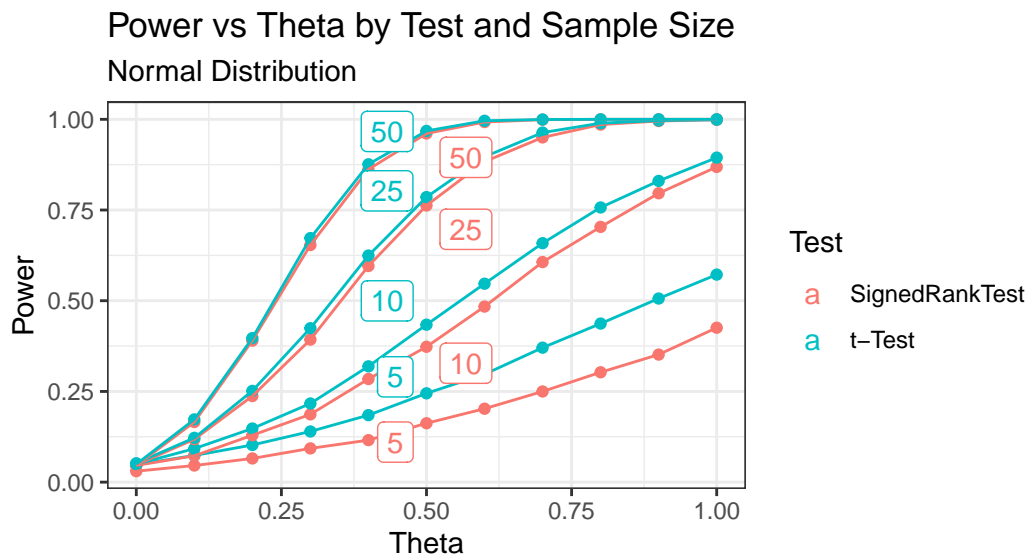
sim_data_exponential <- expand.grid(Test = testtest, N = testn, Theta = testtheta) %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(power = power(test = Test, dist = "Exponential", n = N, theta = Theta))

sim_data_plus1outlier <- expand.grid(Test = testtest, N = testn, Theta = testtheta) %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(power = power(test = Test, dist = "Plus1outlier", n = N, theta = Theta))

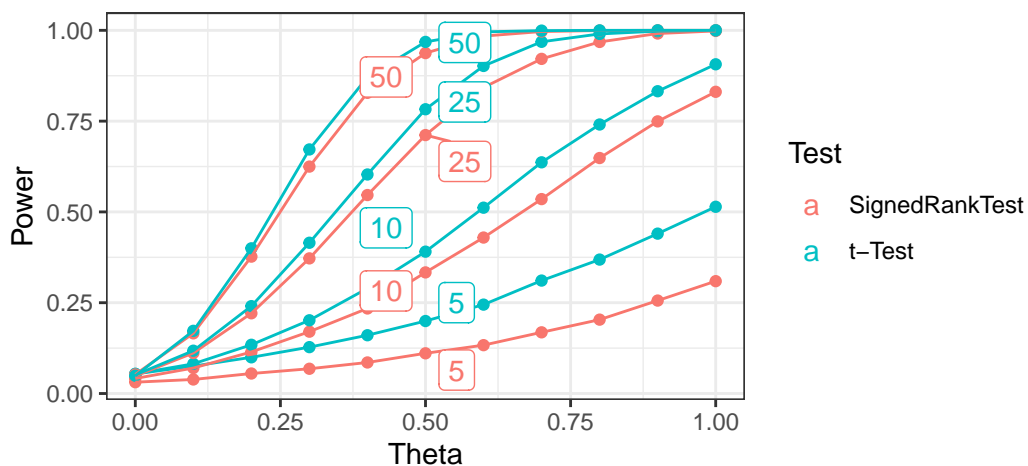
sim_data_plus20poutlier <- expand.grid(Test = testtest, N = testn, Theta = testtheta) %>%
  rowwise() %>%
  mutate(power = power(test = Test, dist = "Plus20poutlier", n = N, theta = Theta))

```

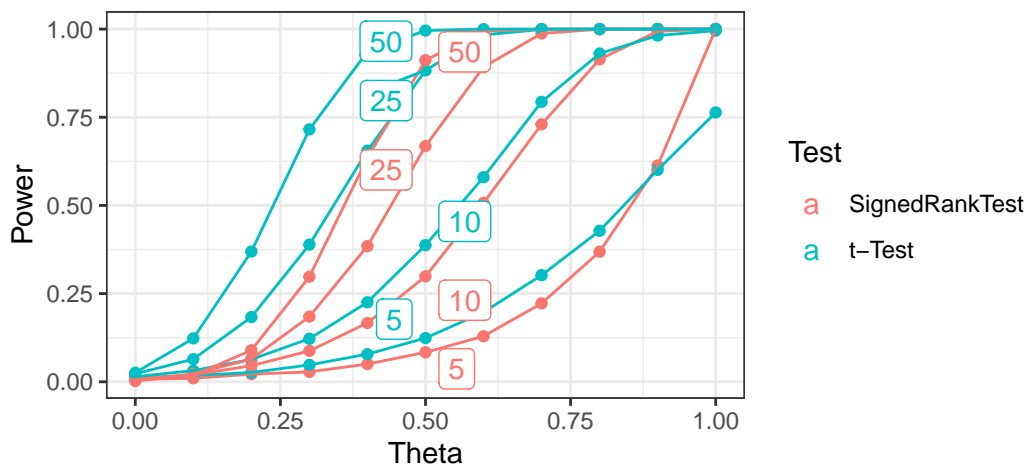
1.5 Plots



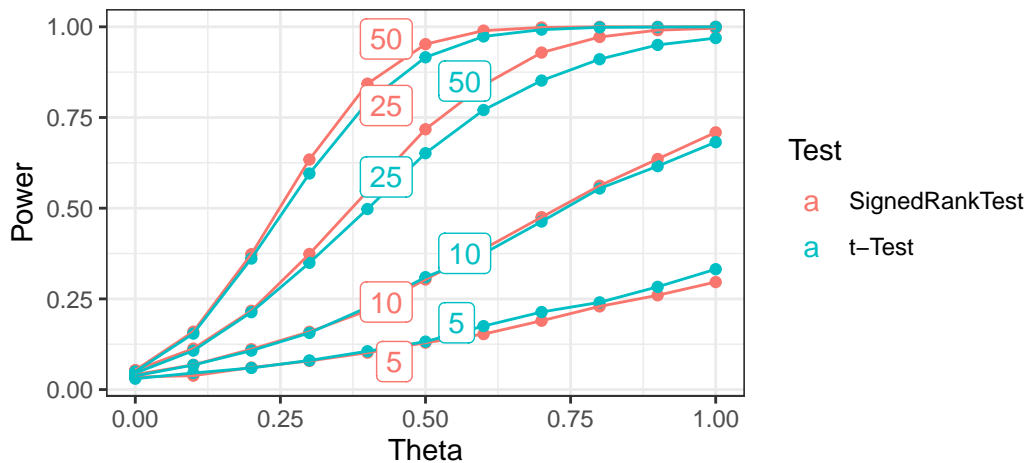
Power vs Theta by Test and Sample Size
Uniform Distribution

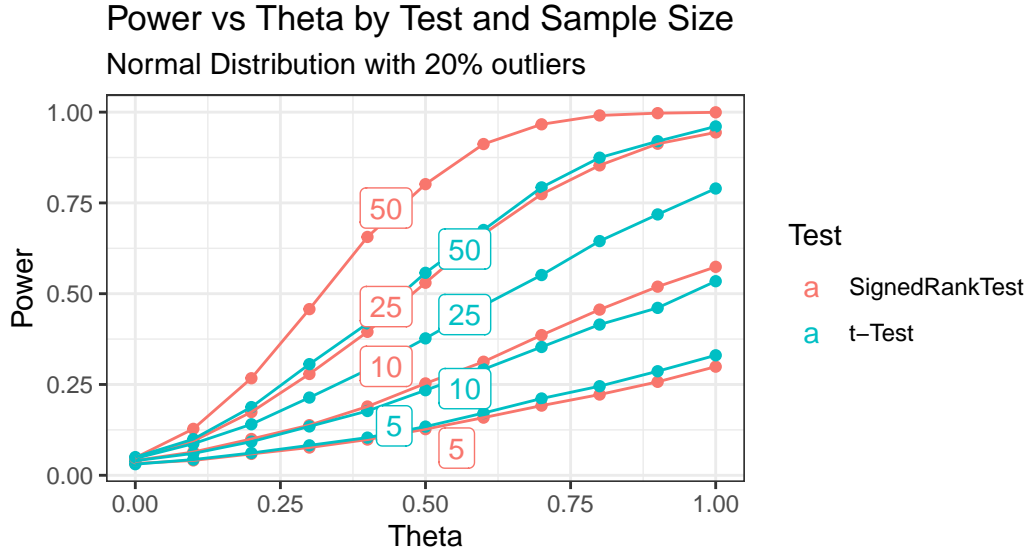


Power vs Theta by Test and Sample Size
Exponential Distribution



Power vs Theta by Test and Sample Size
Normal Distribution with 1 outlier





1.6 Tables

Table 1: Normal Distribution

Test	N	$\theta = 0$	$\theta = 0.1$	$\theta = 0.2$	$\theta = 0.3$	$\theta = 0.4$	$\theta = 0.5$	$\theta = 0.6$	$\theta = 0.7$	$\theta = 0.8$	$\theta = 0.9$	$\theta = 1$
SignedRankTest	5	0.0302	0.0458	0.0653	0.0930	0.1158	0.1623	0.2024	0.2499	0.3028	0.3516	0.4256
t-Test	5	0.0483	0.0735	0.1024	0.1397	0.1847	0.2448	0.2973	0.3706	0.4370	0.5061	0.5720
SignedRankTest	10	0.0460	0.0726	0.1292	0.1869	0.2843	0.3731	0.4839	0.6066	0.7035	0.7962	0.8688
t-Test	10	0.0494	0.0924	0.1478	0.2168	0.3192	0.4340	0.5469	0.6586	0.7570	0.8302	0.8944
SignedRankTest	25	0.0476	0.1182	0.2373	0.3929	0.5958	0.7626	0.8833	0.9501	0.9855	0.9953	0.9988
t-Test	25	0.0521	0.1221	0.2515	0.4243	0.6245	0.7857	0.8968	0.9634	0.9894	0.9966	0.9989
SignedRankTest	50	0.0462	0.1657	0.3902	0.6535	0.8621	0.9610	0.9925	0.9990	0.9999	1.0000	1.0000
t-Test	50	0.0494	0.1729	0.3970	0.6726	0.8761	0.9680	0.9960	0.9995	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Table 2: Uniform Distribution

Test	N	$\theta = 0$	$\theta = 0.1$	$\theta = 0.2$	$\theta = 0.3$	$\theta = 0.4$	$\theta = 0.5$	$\theta = 0.6$	$\theta = 0.7$	$\theta = 0.8$	$\theta = 0.9$	$\theta = 1$
SignedRankTest	5	0.0312	0.0387	0.0551	0.0682	0.0855	0.1107	0.1332	0.1685	0.2034	0.2559	0.3094
t-Test	5	0.0539	0.0755	0.0997	0.1277	0.1605	0.1996	0.2448	0.3110	0.3688	0.4402	0.5142
SignedRankTest	10	0.0414	0.0702	0.1145	0.1703	0.2342	0.3335	0.4294	0.5353	0.6484	0.7493	0.8307
t-Test	10	0.0542	0.0817	0.1342	0.2017	0.2895	0.3906	0.5117	0.6366	0.7407	0.8323	0.9065
SignedRankTest	25	0.0484	0.1116	0.2209	0.3721	0.5465	0.7116	0.8426	0.9214	0.9680	0.9912	0.9983
t-Test	25	0.0512	0.1179	0.2406	0.4151	0.6031	0.7827	0.9019	0.9684	0.9901	0.9977	1.0000
SignedRankTest	50	0.0525	0.1657	0.3769	0.6248	0.8279	0.9373	0.9841	0.9967	0.9994	1.0000	1.0000
t-Test	50	0.0489	0.1726	0.3998	0.6720	0.8713	0.9681	0.9957	0.9992	0.9999	1.0000	1.0000

Table 3: Exponential Distribution

Test	N	$\theta = 0$	$\theta = 0.1$	$\theta = 0.2$	$\theta = 0.3$	$\theta = 0.4$	$\theta = 0.5$	$\theta = 0.6$	$\theta = 0.7$	$\theta = 0.8$	$\theta = 0.9$	$\theta = 1$
SignedRankTest	5	0.0074	0.0099	0.0216	0.0281	0.0503	0.0835	0.1291	0.2223	0.3689	0.6131	1.0000
t-Test	5	0.0116	0.0179	0.0264	0.0478	0.0783	0.1239	0.1973	0.3022	0.4281	0.6008	0.7636
SignedRankTest	10	0.0089	0.0195	0.0455	0.0877	0.1668	0.2989	0.5072	0.7299	0.9142	0.9937	1.0000
t-Test	10	0.0144	0.0316	0.0635	0.1221	0.2255	0.3872	0.5800	0.7936	0.9306	0.9816	0.9956
SignedRankTest	25	0.0038	0.0223	0.0644	0.1849	0.3846	0.6683	0.8923	0.9876	0.9996	1.0000	1.0000
t-Test	25	0.0226	0.0643	0.1834	0.3889	0.6552	0.8828	0.9835	0.9989	0.9999	1.0000	1.0000
SignedRankTest	50	0.0024	0.0179	0.0894	0.2980	0.6353	0.9117	0.9940	0.9999	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
t-Test	50	0.0256	0.1231	0.3692	0.7156	0.9360	0.9958	0.9998	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Table 4: Normal Distribution with 1 Outlier

Test	N	$\theta = 0$	$\theta = 0.1$	$\theta = 0.2$	$\theta = 0.3$	$\theta = 0.4$	$\theta = 0.5$	$\theta = 0.6$	$\theta = 0.7$	$\theta = 0.8$	$\theta = 0.9$	$\theta = 1$
SignedRankTest	5	0.0346	0.0383	0.0607	0.0788	0.1017	0.1292	0.1528	0.1897	0.2293	0.2599	0.2964
t-Test	5	0.0300	0.0456	0.0595	0.0803	0.1057	0.1322	0.1749	0.2138	0.2404	0.2832	0.3318
SignedRankTest	10	0.0412	0.0682	0.1112	0.1592	0.2178	0.3035	0.3873	0.4753	0.5619	0.6356	0.7090
t-Test	10	0.0378	0.0677	0.1073	0.1561	0.2265	0.3099	0.3749	0.4631	0.5542	0.6159	0.6820
SignedRankTest	25	0.0533	0.1129	0.2171	0.3738	0.5467	0.7176	0.8398	0.9290	0.9720	0.9908	0.9961
t-Test	25	0.0453	0.1073	0.2133	0.3494	0.4977	0.6516	0.7706	0.8518	0.9107	0.9501	0.9689
SignedRankTest	50	0.0533	0.1596	0.3732	0.6341	0.8432	0.9523	0.9895	0.9982	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
t-Test	50	0.0496	0.1542	0.3612	0.5956	0.7921	0.9160	0.9734	0.9922	0.9985	0.9993	0.9999

Table 5: Normal Distribution with 20 Percent Outliers

Test	N	$\theta = 0$	$\theta = 0.1$	$\theta = 0.2$	$\theta = 0.3$	$\theta = 0.4$	$\theta = 0.5$	$\theta = 0.6$	$\theta = 0.7$	$\theta = 0.8$	$\theta = 0.9$	$\theta = 1$
SignedRankTest	5	0.0324	0.0408	0.0588	0.0764	0.0983	0.1270	0.1587	0.1918	0.2223	0.2573	0.2991
t-Test	5	0.0305	0.0432	0.0613	0.0824	0.1037	0.1340	0.1713	0.2114	0.2453	0.2865	0.3304
SignedRankTest	10	0.0407	0.0640	0.0999	0.1380	0.1893	0.2529	0.3126	0.3859	0.4562	0.5194	0.5740
t-Test	10	0.0400	0.0602	0.0925	0.1345	0.1770	0.2342	0.2918	0.3533	0.4150	0.4610	0.5344
SignedRankTest	25	0.0470	0.0942	0.1741	0.2789	0.3950	0.5302	0.6643	0.7741	0.8534	0.9129	0.9441
t-Test	25	0.0464	0.0869	0.1404	0.2140	0.2906	0.3770	0.4679	0.5514	0.6449	0.7183	0.7897
SignedRankTest	50	0.0483	0.1278	0.2672	0.4575	0.6563	0.8017	0.9121	0.9665	0.9909	0.9972	0.9995
t-Test	50	0.0500	0.0995	0.1877	0.3060	0.4180	0.5575	0.6755	0.7928	0.8746	0.9199	0.9606

1.7 Observations and Conclusions

Our group was assigned to investigate power, $(1 - B)$, for the Signed Rank Test (a non-parametric test) and the 1-sample t -test (a parametric test) as n (sample size) and θ (a location shift) changes. To do so, we carried out 10,000 iterations for every combination of 4 factors: test performed, n , θ , and type of distribution. There were 5 distributions, namely the normal distribution, the uniform distribution, the exponential distribution, the normal distribution with 1 outlier, and the Normal distribution with 20% outliers. We noticed that power generally increases as n increases across all distributions, holding θ constant, except when θ is 1 in some cases. Similarly, power generally increases as θ increases across all distributions, holding n constant, although at different rates. In the Normal, Uniform, and Exponential distributions, the t -test appears to be more powerful, even though the power for both tests seem to converge more as n and θ increase. For the Normal distribution with 1 outlier, there doesn't appear to be a clear, discernible pattern, yet the Signed Rank Test seems to be slightly more powerful for larger values of n . Finally, for the Normal

distribution with 20% outliers, the Signed Rank Test is remarkably more powerful for larger values of n . The tables and graphs help to visualize this.