Here are some quick trivia questions to test your knowledge of the Wilcoxon Tests.

Which style of tests can be performed with the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test?

- [x] One Sample: testing hypotheses about the center of a distribution (where the center is subtracted from each value).
- [ ] One Sample: test of the spread of a distribution.
- [x] Paired Samples: testing hypotheses about the center of the distribution of differences.
- [ ] Independent Samples: test of the difference in the location of the centers of two distributions.

Which style of tests can be performed with the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test?

- [ ] One Sample: testing hypotheses about the center of a distribution (where the center is subtracted from each value).
- [ ] One Sample: test of the spread of a distribution.
- [ ] Paired Samples: testing hypotheses about the center of the distribution of differences.
- [x] Independent Samples: test of the difference in the location of the centers of two distributions.

True or False. The Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test, also known as the Mann-Whitney Test, is the nonparametric equivalent of the Independent Samples t Test.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

True or False. The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test was originally created to test hypotheses about the value of the median, but can be used to test hypotheses about the mean when data is symmetric. (Although, if the data is normal, it is best to just use a t test. Note that symmetry does not imply normality, but normal data is symmetric.)

- (●) True
- ( ) False

True or False. The two Wilcoxon Tests both ignore the specific values of the data and only utilize the relative positions of the data, i.e., the ranks.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

True or False. The sampling distribution of the test statistic for any of the Wilcoxon Tests is a normal distribution.

- ○ True
- ◉ False. However, the distribution of the Wilcoxon Test Statistic can be usefully approximated by a normal distribution when the sample size of the data being used in the test is large. However, this distribution of the test statistica can never be exactly normal because the test statistic can only ever be a whole number.