## A30 Hoermann

## Paul Hörmann 12/5/2019

```
library(data.table)
set.seed(1)
v1 = rnorm(n = 5, mean = 30, sd = 3)
v2 = runif(n = 5, min = 20, max = 40)
v3 = rnorm(n = 50, mean = 30, sd = 3)
v4 = runif(n = 50, min = 20, max = 40)
data.table(v1=v1, v2=v2)
           v1
## 1: 28.12064 24.11949
## 2: 30.55093 23.53114
## 3: 27.49311 33.74046
## 4: 34.78584 27.68207
## 5: 30.98852 35.39683
head(data.table(v3=v3, v4=v3))
            vЗ
## 1: 29.98270 29.98270
## 2: 37.21396 37.21396
## 3: 32.29078 32.29078
## 4: 27.60297 27.60297
## 5: 26.55703 26.55703
## 6: 29.13162 29.13162
Tests
ks.test(v1, "pnorm", 30, 3)
##
## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: v1
## D = 0.20168, p-value = 0.959
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
ks.test(v1, "punif", 20, 40)
##
## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: v1
## D = 0.37466, p-value = 0.3837
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
ks.test(v2, "pnorm", 30, 3)
```

```
##
## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: v2
## D = 0.38013, p-value = 0.3662
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```

## Manual Test:

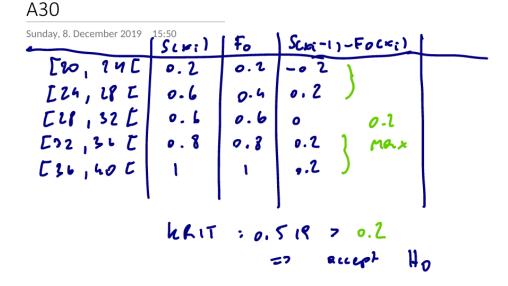


Figure 1: Manuallay executed KS test

## Double Check:

```
ks.test(v2, "punif", 20, 40)
##
   One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
##
## data: v2
## D = 0.23016, p-value = 0.9004
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
ks.test(v3, "pnorm", 30, 3)
##
##
   One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: v3
## D = 0.079466, p-value = 0.8855
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
ks.test(v3, "punif", 20, 40)
##
   One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: v3
```

```
## D = 0.28731, p-value = 0.0003791
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
ks.test(v4, "pnorm", 30, 3)

##
## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: v4
## D = 0.24432, p-value = 0.004104
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
ks.test(v4, "punif", 20, 40)

##
## One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
##
## data: v4
## D = 0.1172, p-value = 0.4633
## alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```