Wald Tests with R

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> # Wald test example
> # Re-generate Gamma data
 set.seed(3201); alpha=2; beta=3
> D <- round(rgamma(50,shape=alpha, scale=beta),2); D</pre>
 [1] 20.87 13.74
                  5.13
                         2.76 4.73
                                     2.66 11.74 0.75 22.07 10.49
                                                                    7.26
                                                                           5.82 13.08
     1.79 4.57
[14]
                  1.40
                         1.13
                               6.84
                                     3.21
                                            0.38 11.24
                                                       1.72 4.69 1.96
                                                                           7.87 8.49
[27] 5.31 3.40
                  5.24
                        1.64
                              7.17
                                     9.60
                                           6.97 10.87 5.23 5.53 15.80
                                                                           6.40 11.25
[40] 4.91 12.05 5.44 12.62 1.81 2.70
                                            3.03 4.09 12.29 3.23 10.94
> momalpha <- mean(D)^2/var(D); momalpha</pre>
[1] 1.899754
> mombeta <- var(D)/mean(D); mombeta</pre>
[1] 3.620574
> gmll2 <- function(theta,datta)</pre>
       { gmll2 <- -sum(dgamma(datta,shape=theta[1],scale=theta[2],log=T))
         gm112
       } # End of gmll2
> # Maximum likelihood estimation
> gamama = nlm(gmll2,c(momalpha,mombeta),hessian=T,datta=D)
> thetahat = gamama$estimate; thetahat
[1] 1.805930 3.808674
> kov = solve(gamama$hessian) # Inverse of (estimated) observed info
> kov
[1,] 0.1111796 -0.2345578
[2,] -0.2345578 0.6555641
> # Wald test of HO: alpha = beta
 # LR test gave G2 = 4.2776, p = 0.039
> source("http://www.utstat.utoronto.ca/~brunner/Rfunctions/Wtest.txt")
> Wtest
function(L,Tn,Vn,h=0) # H0: L theta = h
# Note Vn is the estimated asymptotic covariance matrix of Tn,
# so it's Sigma-hat divided by n. For Wald tests based on numerical
# MLEs, Tn = theta-hat, and Vn is the inverse of the Hessian.
     Wtest = numeric(3)
     names(Wtest) = c("W", "df", "p-value")
     r = dim(L)[1]
     W = t(L^{**}Tn-h) *** solve(L^{**}Vn^{**}t(L)) ***
          (L%*%Tn-h)
     W = as.numeric(W)
     pval = 1-pchisq(W,r)
     Wtest[1] = W; Wtest[2] = r; Wtest[3] = pval
     Wtest
     }
> LL = rbind(c(1,-1)); LL
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]
        1
> Wtest(LL,thetahat,kov)
         W
                   df
                          p-value
3.24550195 1.00000000 0.07161975
```

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http://www.utstat.toronto.edu/~brunner/oldclass/appliedf14