

개요

순서통계량

중앙값 1 모집단 - Sign Test, Wilcoxon Ranks Sum Test  
Run 검정 : Randomness 검정, Trend 검정

독립인 두 모집단 평균 차이 - Median 검정, Mann-Whitney  
산포 차이 검정 - Ansari -Bradley

짝이론 t-검정 - McNemar 검정 포함

독립성/동질성 검정 - 카이제곱 검정 (범주형 교차표)

비모수 분산분석 - Median 검정, Kruskal-Wallis 검정  
비모수 다중비교 (JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA test)

적합도 검정 : Goodness of Fits 검정  
Kolmogorov-Smirov 검정

상관계수 Spearman 순위 상관 계수, Kendall's Tau

## 1. Introduction

(parameter) 가 (assumption) 가  
 가 가  
 (rank) , 가  
 (median) 가 p-value  
 distribution free, assumption free, statistical inference based on ranks

### 1.1. Nonparametric?

John Arbuthnot (1710) 1942 Wolfowitz가  
 , ,  
 가

#### 1.1.1. advantage ( )

- 가 가
- ,
- (rank)
- 가

#### 1.1.2. disadvantage ( )

- 가
- 가

## 1.2. statistical terms

### 1.2.1 descriptive and inferential ( )

(descriptive) (Statistic)  
 (parameter) (inferential)

### 1.2.2. population and sample ( )

(population)  
 (sample)

, 2000 1 ...

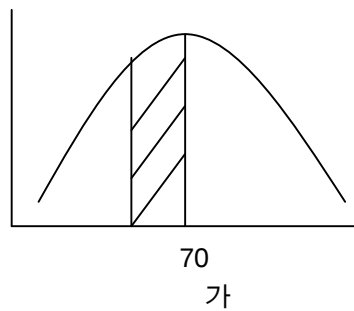
가  
 (sample) 가 ( ,  
 $n \leq 20$  )

### 1.2.3. parameter and statistic ( )

(parameter)  $\mu$ ,  
 (unknown)  
 $\sigma$ ,  $\rho$   
 (statistic) (estimation)  
 $\bar{x}$ , s 가  
 (median) rank

### 1.2.4. random variable and probability density function ( )

(simple random sample) ,  
 (random sample) .  
 가 가 ( )  
 가 60 70 가 10



( )

### 1.2.5. measurement and categorical ( )

(measurable numerical)  
 (categorical)  
 , IQ,  
 , 9 10 A  
 가  
 (continuous) , IQ (discrete)

100(kg) 50 (interval) (ratio) 30 15  
가 .  
0 가 .  
가 , 가  
Likard (5 ) .  
, , , , , ,  
, 가 가 (ordinal)  
(nominal) . , ,  
A, B, C, D, F , ,  
가

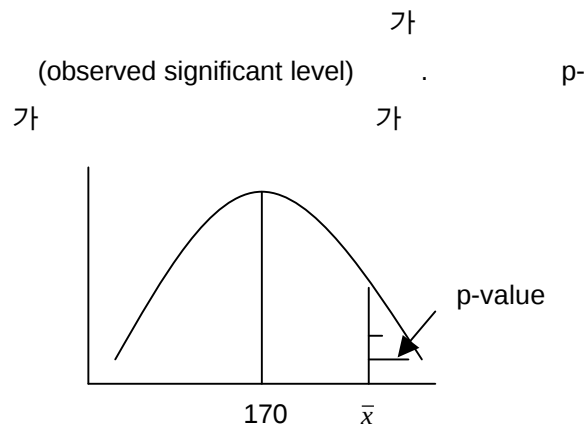
### 1.2.6. statistical hypothesis ( 가 )

- 가 : 가 (hypothesis)  
가 .  
가 가 가 . 가 “ 가 ”,  
“ ”, “ =100” . 가  
가 가 , 가 .  
: 가 가 ( 가 ) ( 가 )  
) 가 .

가 1 (type I error) 2  
. 가 가 1  
(significant level)  $\alpha$  . (1- $\alpha$ )  
(confidence level) .

|   | 가 ( )          | 가 ( )         |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| 가 |                | 2 ( $\beta$ ) |
| 가 | 1 ( $\alpha$ ) |               |

▪ **p-value:**



- : (1-β)가 (power) . ,  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 $\{\bar{x} > 120\}$   $\Pr\left(\frac{\bar{x} - u}{s/\sqrt{n}} < \frac{120 - u}{s/\sqrt{n}}\right)$  ( $\mu$ )

- 가 : 가  
 95% 5%  
 가 가  
 , 95% (100, 110) 가  $H_0 : m = 105$   
 5% . 95% 가  
 95% 95%

📖 Homework #1 [due 3 8 ]

- 1) 가 170 가 100  
 172cm, 10cm .  
 5% 가 .  
 ▪ 가?  
 ▪ 가 .  
 ▪ p-value ( 1 ) 가 .  
 ▪ 172cm 가 가 171, 172,  
 173 .

- 171.65cm 가 . 가 171, 172, 173 .
  - 95% .
- 2) 가 20
- 0.6 .
- 가?
  - 가 .
  - p-value 가 .

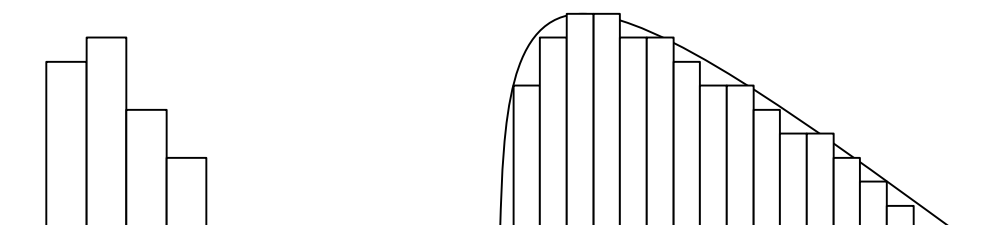
### 1.3. order statistic

### 1.3. order statistic ( )

#### 1.3.1. review

$X$  :  
 (random variable) .  $X(c) = x : c =$  ,  $x =$  (real number)  
 ▪ ( ) :  $X(c) = i$  where  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

$f(x)$  :  
 (probability density function) .  
 ▪ ( 1 ) :  $f(x) = 1/6$  where  $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$   
 ▪ ( 2 )  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(r/2)2^{r/2}} x^{(r/2-1)} e^{-x/2}$



: (cumulative distribution function)  $F(x) = \Pr(X \leq x) = \int_{-\infty}^x f(x)dx$

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$   
 (random sample) .

#### 1.3.2. definition

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$  가  
 $X_{(1)} < X_{(2)} < \dots < X_{(n)}$  가  
 $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$   
 (order statistic) .

#### 1.3.3.

(minimum)  $X_{(1)}$  , (maximum)  $X_{(n)}$

(range)  $X_{(n)} - X_{(1)}$  , midrange:  $[X_{(1)} + X_{(n)}]/2$

(median)  $m = [X_{(\frac{n}{2})} + X_{(\frac{n}{2}+1)}]/2$  (  $n$  ),  $m = X_{(\frac{n+1}{2})}$  (  $n$  )

## 1.3.4.

- 1)
- $X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, \dots, X_{(n)}$
- (joint distribution function)

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = n! f(x_1) f(x_2) \cdots f(x_n)$$

- 2)
- $X_{(1)}$
- marginal distribution function

$$f(x_1) = n[1 - F(x_1)]^{n-1} f(x_1)$$

- 3)
- $X_{(n)}$
- marginal distribution function

$$f(x_n) = n[F(x_n)]^{n-1} f(x_n)$$

- 4)
- $n$
- (median)
- $m$
- marginal distribution function

$$f(m) = \frac{(2k)!2}{[(k-1)!]^2} \int_m^\infty [F(2m-v)]^{k-1} [1-F(t)]^{k-1} f(2m-t) f(t) dt, n=2k$$



$$f(x) = 2x, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

4

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$$

$$X_{(1)}, X_{(2)}, X_{(3)}, X_{(4)}$$

joint pdf,

$$X_{(1)},$$

$$X_{(n)}$$

marginal pdf

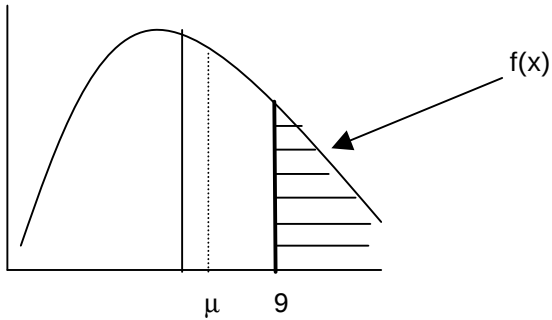
## 1.4.

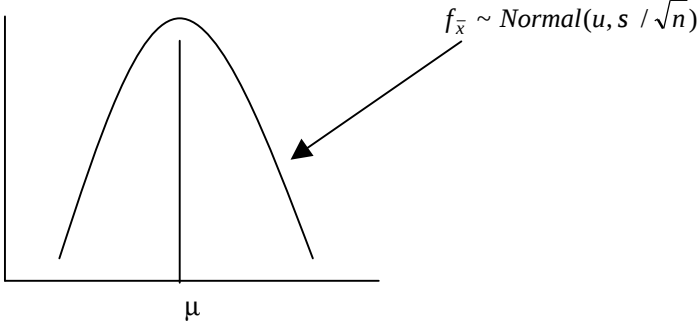
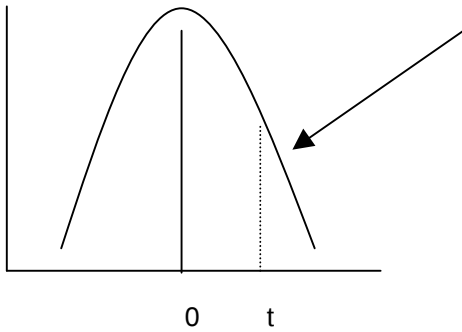
가? ( )

one population + location parameter

60

|  |                                                                     |                           |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|  |                                                                     |                           |
|  | 60                                                                  | 가 $f(x)$                  |
|  | A                                                                   | 20                        |
|  | 20                                                                  | .                         |
|  | 10, 9, 2, 18, 32, 3, 5, 14, 10, 9<br>6, 8, 1, 15, 12, 9, 4, 7, 8, 3 | $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{20}$ |
|  | (elementary statistic)<br>( )<br>Location parameter: mean, median   | $f(x)$ , 가<br>parameter   |
|  | histogram, stem-leaf, box-plot                                      | $f(x)$ 가                  |

|                                                                                   |                                                                                                |                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                   | $f(x)$<br>skewed, outlier가                                                                     |                                                |
|  | stem-leaf                                                                                      |                                                |
|                                                                                   | 60<br>가?<br>population mean( $m$ )<br>median( $M$ )                                            | $\int_{-\infty}^t f(x)dx = 1/2$<br>t<br>$m, M$ |
| (statistic)                                                                       | sample mean: $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i / n$<br>sample median: $[x_{(10)} + x_{(11)}] / 2$ |                                                |
|  |                                                                                                |                                                |
|                                                                                   | $\hat{m} = \bar{x}, \hat{M} = [x_{(10)} + x_{(11)}] / 2$                                       |                                                |
| 가                                                                                 | 60<br>가 (null hypothesis): $H_0 : m = 9$<br>가 (alternative hypothesis): $H_a : m > 9$          | 9<br>가?<br>$H_0 : M = 9$<br>$H_a : M > 9$      |
|                                                                                   |            |                                                |
| 가                                                                                 | 가<br>가<br>가<br>... 가 ... ( )                                                                   |                                                |

|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ( )                                                                               | <p>▪ <math>f(x; u, \sigma)</math> <math>\bar{x}</math> <math>u</math>,<br/> <math>s / \sqrt{n}</math> . ( )</p> <p>▪ [Central Limit Theorem] <math>n</math> ( )<br/> normal distribution .</p>  |
|  | 가 .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 가<br>( )                                                                          | <p>: <math>t = \frac{\bar{x} - u}{s / \sqrt{n}} \sim \text{normal}(0, 1)</math><br/> (σ) (s)<br/> Normal(0,1)</p>  <p>0 t</p> <p>*) 가 가 .</p>                                                 |
| 가<br>( )                                                                          | <p>▪ [Student t-distribution] .</p> $t = \frac{\bar{x} - u}{s / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                                                                                   | 가 ...                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## Homework #2 [due 3 15 ]

### Simulation

[ ]

1)  $\chi^2$  가 .

2) 20 .

```
data one;
  do i=1 to 20;
    xc2=2*rangam(0, 0.5);
    xc6=2*rangam(0, 5);
    output;
  end;
run;
proc means data=one mean std;
  var xc2 xc6;
run;
```

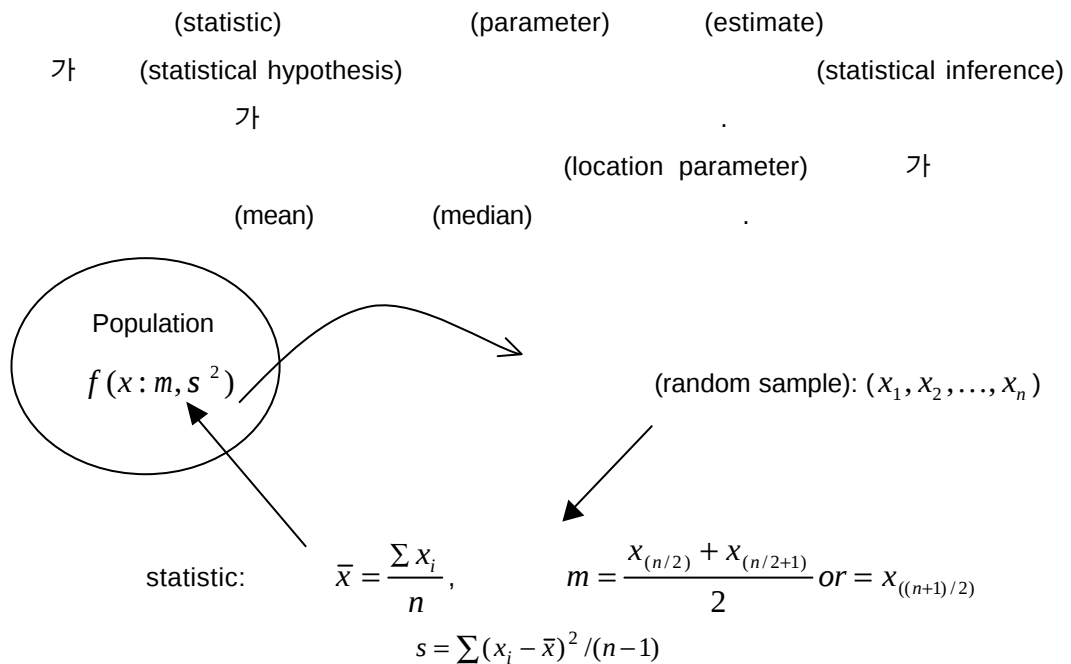
3)  $xc2 \sim \chi^2(\lambda=2)$ ,  $xc6 \sim \chi^2(\lambda=10)$  .

4)  $(xc2, xc6)$  .

5)  $( \quad )^2 - 4$  1000 .

6)  $( \quad )$  .

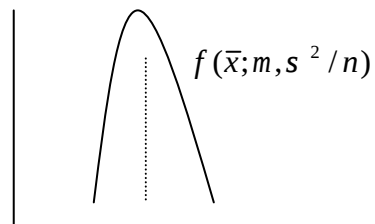
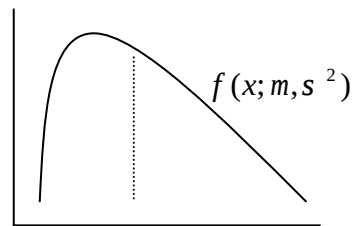
## 2. One sample



### 2.1. parametric procedure ( )

(sample mean)

$$E(\bar{x}) = m, \quad V(\bar{x}) = s^2 / n$$



#### 2.1.1. (large sample)

1) (central limit theorem)

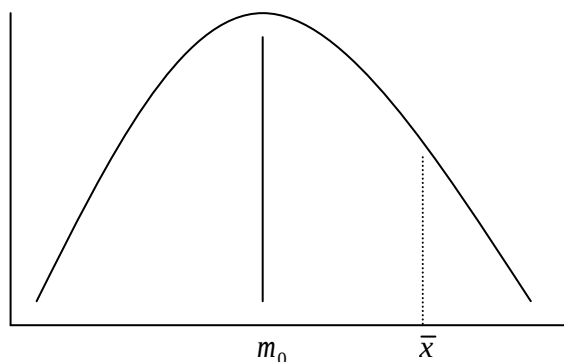
$$n \quad \bar{x} \quad f(x)$$

2) 가 (hypothesis testing)

- 가 (null hypothesis):  $m = m_0$  ( )
- 가 (alternative hypothesis):  $m \neq m_0$  (two-sided)  $m > m_0$  (one-sided)
- (test statistic): 가

가  
( , p-value ) 가 .

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - m_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$



- (conclusion): T (critical region)  
(p- ) (1 ,  $\alpha$ ) 가  
( 가 ) . two-sided ( ) 가 가  
( $\alpha$ ) one-sided ( ) 가 가 .

### 3) (confidence interval)

- 100(1- $\alpha$ )% .

$$\bar{x} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

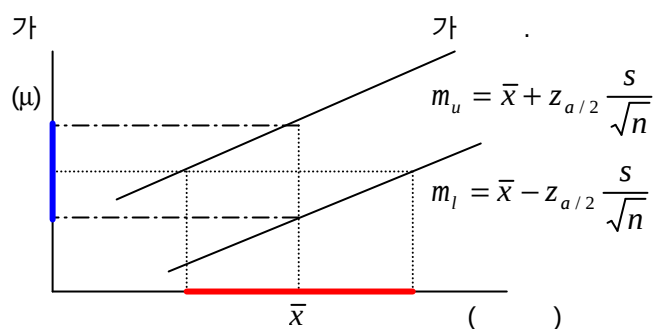
$$\text{(lower limit): } m_l = \bar{x} - z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad \text{(upper limit): } m_u = \bar{x} + z_{\alpha/2} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- ( ) 95% 가 가 ( ) 95% 가 .

... 100

95

### 4) 100(1- $\alpha$ )%



## II Example II

A

(

) 20

(kg)

51.0 38.1 44.4 46.4 37.6 46.4 38.3 51.0 38.1 45.1  
 22.9 40.8 34.9 50.7 68.0 58.0 60.2 38.5 50.7 52.1

A

가 50kg

?

class.sas

```

data one;
  input weight @@;
  cards;
51.0 38.1 44.4 46.4 37.6 46.4 38.3 51.0 38.1 45.1
22.9 40.8 34.9 50.7 68.0 58.0 60.2 38.5 50.7 52.1
;
run;

proc univariate data=one plot;
  var weight;
run;

```

Output - (Untitled)

The UNIVARIATE Procedure  
Variable: weight

**Moments**

|                 |            |                  |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| N               | 20         | Sum Weights      | 20         |
| Mean            | 45.66      | Sum Observations | 913.2      |
| Std Deviation   | 10.149379  | Variance         | 103.009895 |
| Skewness        | 0.09086768 | Kurtosis         | 0.68320875 |
| Uncorrected SS  | 43653.9    | Corrected SS     | 1957.188   |
| Coeff Variation | 22.2281626 | Std Error Mean   | 2.26947014 |

**Basic Statistical Measures**

| Location |          | Variability         |           |
|----------|----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Mean     | 45.66000 | Std Deviation       | 10.14938  |
| Median   | 45.75000 | Variance            | 103.00989 |
| Mode     | 38.10000 | Range               | 45.10000  |
|          |          | Interquartile Range | 12.80000  |

NOTE: The mode displayed is the smallest of 4 modes with a count of 2.

**Tests for Location: Mu0=0**

| Test        | -Statistic- | -----p Value----- |        |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--------|
| Student's t | t 20.11923  | Pr >  t           | <.0001 |
| Sign        | M 10        | Pr >=  M          | <.0001 |
| Signed Rank | S 105       | Pr >=  S          | <.0001 |

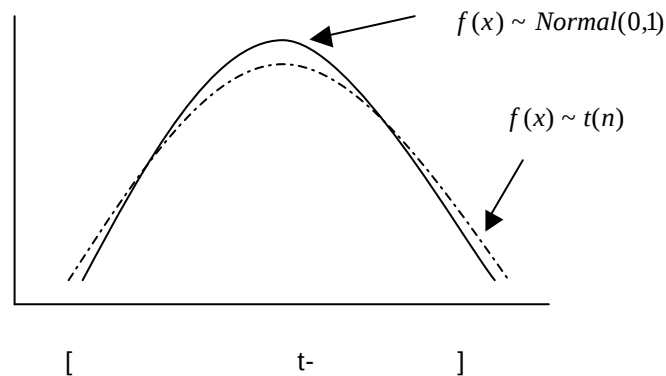
**2.1.2. (small sample)**

1) 가 :  $n$   $f(x)$  가

2) t- : 가  $f(x)$  W. S. Gosset

Student

$$\frac{\bar{x} - m}{s / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1); \quad = 0, \quad = n/(n-2)$$



3)

$$T = \frac{\bar{x} - m}{s / \sqrt{n}} \sim t(n-1)$$

$$100(1-\alpha)\% : \bar{x} \pm t(n-1; \alpha/2) \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

**2.2. Nonparametric procedure I: Sign Test**

$n$  가

가 (sign)

가

**2.2.1. 가 (hypothesis testing)**

1) 가 (assumption):  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$   $f(x : M)$   
(random sample) ( )

2) 가 (statistical hypothesis):

- 가 :  $H_0 : M = M_0$
- 가 :  $H_a : M \neq M_0$  ( )  $H_a : M > M_0$   $H_a : M < M_0$  ( )

3) (test statistic):

- $(x_i - M_0)$  .  $M_0$  가
- $x_i = M_0$  가
- 가 +, -
- + 가 ( - 가 ) 가

4) (decision rule):

- $(x_i - M_0)$  “+”, “-” ( ) p ( ; “+” ) (Bernoulli) .
- “+” ( “-” ) (K) (n, p) (Binomial Dist.;  $B(n, p)$ ) .
- 가  $K \sim B(n, 0.5)$  .
- “+” k p- .
  - i) k 가  $0.5n$  : p-value =  $\Pr(K \leq k | n, 0.5)$
  - ii) k 가  $0.5n$  : p-value =  $\Pr(K \geq k | n, 0.5)$
- “+” “-” k . sign test p- . p-value =  $\Pr(K \leq k | n, 0.5)$
- p- 가 가 .

▶ Sign test (population ratio) 가  
 $(H_0 : p = p_0)$  가  
 $\min(np_0, (n-1)p_0) < 9$  .

📖 [Homework#3 Due 3 20 ] A 가 0.15 .  
 가  
 65 9 가  
 가 .

|| EXAMPLE || 11 ( ) .  
 3.5 가 . (  $\alpha=5\%$  ) (Applied Nonparametric Statistics, W. Daniel)

- 1.8 3.3 5.65 2.25 2.5 3.5 2.75 3.25 3.1 2.7 3.0
- 가 :  $H_0 : M = 3.5, H_a : M \neq 3.5$
  - $$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{sign}(x_i - M_0)$$

$$T = 9, \text{ "+" } = 1, 0$$
  - $$p\text{-value} = \Pr(K \leq 1 | n = 10, p = 0.5) = 0.0108.$$
  - $$p < 0.025 \text{ (} \alpha / 2 \text{)}$$

$$3.5$$

$$k \text{ "+"}$$

$$3.5$$

▶▶  $(H_a : M < 3.5)$  p-value 0.05 3.5 가?

▶▶ Large-sample approximation: 가 12 p-value (normal approximation to the binomial) 가 .

$$z = \frac{(K + 0.5) - 0.5n}{\sqrt{0.5^2 n}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

p-value,  $z = -2.21$   
 $\Pr(K \leq 1 | n = 10, p = 0.5) \approx 0.0136$  가 .  
 $n=20$  n  
 z-

▶▶ SAS : UNIVARIATE procedure .

### 2.2.2. (confidence intervals)

- $$\hat{M} = \frac{T}{n}$$

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{sign}(x_i - M_0)$$

$$T = 9, \text{ "+" } = 1, 0$$
- $$\Pr(K \leq K^*) \leq \alpha/2$$

$$M_l = X_{(k^*+1)}$$

$$M_u = X_{(k^*+1)}$$
- $$M_l = X_{(k^*+1)}$$

$$M_u = X_{(k^*+1)}$$

- $100(1-\alpha)\%$

$\alpha$  가 .

## II EXAMPLE II

16

( ) .

95%

. (Applied Nonparametric Statistics, W. Daniel)

1.90 3.08 9.1 3.53 1.99 3.1 10.16 0.69

1.74 2.41 4.01 3.71 8.11 8.23 0.07 3.07

- $\Pr(K \leq 3 | n = 16, p = 0.5) = 0.0105$  ,  $\Pr(K \leq 4 | n = 16, p = 0.5) = 0.0383$
- $(4+1)$   $\alpha = 0.0383 * 2 = 0.0766$  92.34% .
- 92.34%  $(X_{(5)} = 1.99, X_{(12)} = 4.01)$  .

### ▶ Large-sample approximation

: 가 12

(normal approximation to the binomial)

$$(K^* + 1) \approx (n/2) + z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{n/4}$$

$$(K^* + 1) \approx (16/2) + 1.96 \sqrt{16/4} \approx 4$$

95%

(  $X_{(4)} = 1.9, X_{(13)} = 8.11$  ) .

95%

.  $\alpha = 0.0105 * 2 = 0.021$

95%가

97.9%

📖 [Homework#3 Due 3 20 ] (Applied Nonparametric Statistics, W. Daniel).

**2.1** Lenzer et al. (E2) reported the endurance scores of animals during a 48-hour session of discrimination responding. The median score for animals with electrodes implanted in the hypothalamus was 97.5. Suppose that the experiment was duplicated in another laboratory, except that electrodes were implanted in the forebrain of 12 animals. Assume that investigators observed the endurance scores shown in Table 2.2.

Use the one-sample sign test to see whether the investigators may conclude at the 0.05 level of significance that the median endurance score of animals with electrodes implanted in the forebrain is less than 97.5. What is the  $P$  value for this test?

**TABLE 2.2**

**Endurance scores of animals with electrodes implanted in forebrain**

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 93.6 | 89.1 | 97.7 | 84.4 | 97.8 | 94.5 | 88.3 | 97.5 | 83.7 | 94.6 | 85.5 | 82.6 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

- 2.2** Iwamoto (E3) found that the mean weight of a sample of a particular species of adult female monkey from a certain locality was 8.41 kg. Suppose that a sample of adult females of the same species from another locality yielded the weights shown in Table 2.3.

Can we conclude that the median weight of the population from which this second sample was drawn is greater than 8.41 kg? Use the one-sample sign test and a 0.05 level of significance. What is the  $P$  value for this test?

**Weights of female monkeys, kilograms**      **TABLE 2.3**

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |       |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| 8.30 | 9.50 | 9.60 | 8.75 | 8.40 | 9.10 | 9.25 | 9.80 | 10.05 | 8.15 | 10.00 | 9.60 | 9.80 | 9.20 | 9.30 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|

- 2.6** Armstrong (E9) studied the daily exposure, in minutes, of 10 North Hawaiian families to the risk of a motor vehicle accident. Suppose that a similar survey in another area yielded the exposure times shown in Table 2.10. Find the point estimate and construct an approximate 95% confidence interval for the population median.

**TABLE 2.10**

**Exposure times per day, in minutes, of individuals to motor-vehicle accidents**

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 18.3 | 45.2 | 19.1 | 57.0 | 63.9 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 35.5 | 36.6 | 74.6 |
| 10.5 | 27.8 | 44.9 | 40.9 | 63.7 | 40.8 | 59.1 | 31.5 | 40.1 | 8.1  |

- 2.7** Abu-Ayyash (E10) found that the median education of heads of households living in mobile homes in a certain area was 11.6 years. Suppose that a similar survey conducted in another area revealed the educational levels of heads of households shown in Table 2.11. Find the point estimate, and construct the approximate 95% confidence interval for the population median.

**TABLE 2.11**

**Educational levels (years of school completed) of heads of households residing in mobile homes**

|    |   |   |    |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |    |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|
| 13 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 7 |
|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|---|---|



$$\min(np_0, (n-1)p_0) < 9$$

## II EXAMPLE II

IQ

107

IQ

15

. (  $\alpha=5\%$ ) (Applied Nonparametric Statistics, W. Daniel)

99 100 90 94 135 108 107 111 119 104 127 109 117 105 125

가 :  $H_0 : M = 107$ ,  $H_a : M \neq 107$

가 :  $T_+ = 64.5$ ,  $T_- = 40.5$

$$T = \min(64.5, 40.5) = 40.5$$

| IQ  | $D_i = X_i - M_0$ | Rank of $ D_i $ | Signed rank of $ D_i $  |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 99  | -8                | 7               | -7                      |
| 100 | -7                | 6               | -6                      |
| 90  | -17               | 11              | -11                     |
| 94  | -13               | 10              | -10                     |
| 135 | +28               | 14              | +14                     |
| 108 | +1                | 1               | +1                      |
| 107 | 0                 |                 | Eliminate from analysis |
| 111 | +4                | 5               | +5                      |
| 119 | +12               | 9               | +9                      |
| 104 | -3                | 4               | -4                      |
| 127 | +20               | 13              | +13                     |
| 109 | +2                | 2.5             | +2.5                    |
| 117 | +10               | 8               | +8                      |
| 105 | -2                | 2.5             | -2.5                    |
| 125 | +18               | 12              | +12                     |
|     |                   |                 | $T_+ = 64.5$            |
|     |                   |                 | $T_- = 40.5$            |

Wilcoxon signed-ranks Table

$$\{T \leq 21\}$$

$$T = 40.5$$

가

IQ

가  $\alpha = 0.0247 \times 2 = 0.494$

$H_0 : M \geq 107$  vs.  $H_a : M < 107$

$$\{T \leq 25\}$$

$$T = T_- = 40.5$$

가

IQ가

Large-sample approximation:

가 20

Wilcoxon

가

$$T^* = \frac{T - n(n+1)/4}{\sqrt{n(n+1)(2n+1)/24}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

 $T^*$  $T$  $T_-$   $T_+$ 

Z-

▶ sampling distribution of  $T_+$  : 가  $n=4$   $T_+$

Wilcoxon

| + | $T_+$ | +   | $T_+$ | +     | $T_+$ | +       | $T_+$ |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|   | 0     | 4   | 4     | 2,3   | 5     | 1,2,4   | 7     |
| 1 | 1     | 1,2 | 3     | 2,4   | 6     | 1,3,4   | 8     |
| 2 | 2     | 1,3 | 4     | 3,4   | 7     | 2,3,4   | 9     |
| 3 | 3     | 1,4 | 5     | 1,2,3 | 6     | 1,2,3,4 | 10    |

Wilcoxon 가 ( $n=4$ )

### 2.3.2. (confidence intervals)

Wilcoxon

$$1) u_{ij} = \frac{x_i + x_j}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n \quad ? \quad {}_{10}C_2 + 10 = 55$$

$$2) u_{ij}$$

가

$$3) \text{ Wilcoxon } n \quad P \quad \text{가} \quad T \quad K(=T+1) \\ u_{ij} \quad (\text{lower limit}) \quad K \quad \text{dl} \quad (\text{upper limit})$$

II EXAMPLE II 10

95%

(Applied Nonparametric Statistics, W. Daniel)

28.5 25.2 28.7 41 29.1 21.3 37.7 39.9 26.8 28.8

$$1) u_{ij} = \frac{x_i + x_j}{2}, 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$$

$$2) u_{ij} \quad u_{ij(28)} = 31.45$$

$$3) \quad n=10 \quad P=0.0244 \quad T=8 \quad (u_{ij(9)} = 27.75, u_{ij(47)} = 35.05)$$

95.12%

▶ Large-sample approximation : 가 20

Wilcoxon

$$K \approx \frac{n(n+1)}{4} - z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{24}}$$

📖 [Homework#4 Due 3 27 ] (Applied Nonparametric Statistics, W. Daniel).

- 2.3** Malina (E5) reported the results of a study of weights of football players at the University of Texas at Austin between 1899 and 1970. Suppose that the weights of a random sample of 15 football players during the past 10 years at another large state university are those shown in Table 2.6.

Can we conclude that the median weight of the population from which this sample was drawn is greater than 163.5 pounds? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ . What is the  $P$  value for this test?

**Weights of football players** **TABLE 2.6**

| Player | Weight | Player | Weight |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1      | 188.0  | 9      | 214.4  |
| 2      | 211.2  | 10     | 221.0  |
| 3      | 170.8  | 11     | 162.0  |
| 4      | 212.4  | 12     | 222.8  |
| 5      | 156.9  | 13     | 174.1  |
| 6      | 223.1  | 14     | 210.3  |
| 7      | 235.9  | 15     | 195.2  |
| 8      | 183.9  |        |        |

- 2.4** Moore and Ogletree (E6) investigated the readiness of pupils at the beginning of the first grade. They compared scores on a readiness test of pupils who had attended a Head Start program for a full year with the scores of those who had not. Suppose that a random sample of 20 pupils who had not attended a Head Start program achieved the scores on the readiness test shown in Table 2.7.

Can we conclude that the median score of the population represented by this sample is less than 45.32? What is the  $P$  value for this test?

**TABLE 2.7**

**Readiness test scores of pupils who did not attend a Head Start program**

| Pupil | Readiness score | Pupil | Readiness score |
|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1     | 33              | 11    | 41              |
| 2     | 19              | 12    | 31              |
| 3     | 40              | 13    | 46              |
| 4     | 35              | 14    | 51              |
| 5     | 51              | 15    | 34              |
| 6     | 41              | 16    | 37              |
| 7     | 27              | 17    | 36              |
| 8     | 23              | 18    | 55              |
| 9     | 39              | 19    | 52              |
| 10    | 21              | 20    | 32              |

[homework #4 ] Sign Test 2.7 Wilcoxon  
 approximation 95% confidence interval . approximation  
 95% , large-sample

## 2.4. One-sample runs test for randomness

가 (random sample) 가 . 가  
가 randomness가 가 Run

### 2.4.0. Example

1) p control chart:

control limit .  
randomness가 pattern control 가

2)

### 2.4.1.

0) :

randomness runs ( 가 ) run .

MFMFMFMFMF → runs 10 . pattern

MMMMFFFFF → runs 2 가 5 .

1) 가

가  $n_1$ ,  
가  $n_2$   $n=n_1+n_2$  .

2) 가

가 (null hypothesis): randomness .

가 (alternative hypothesis): randomness .

3) : runs (r) . 가 .

4) (decision rule):

▪  $r$  ( $n_1, n_2$ ) 2 (critical values of  $r$  in the runs test)  
\* ) ( ) 가

## II EXAMPLE II

A

+, - random 가

TABLE 2.18

Departures from normal of daily temperatures recorded at Atlanta, Georgia, during November, 1974

| Day                   | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15  |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Departure from normal | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 5  | 2  | -1 | 2  | -1 | 3  | 2  | -6 | -7 | -7 | -12 |
| Day                   | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30  |
| Departure from normal | -9 | 6  | 7  | 10 | 6  | 1  | 1  | 3  | 7  | -2 | -6 | -6 | -5 | -2 | -1  |

Source: Local Climatological Data, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Data Service, National Climatic Center, Federal Building, Asheville, N.C., November 1974.

- 가 : 가 random
  - 가 : 가 random
  - :  $n_1 = 17$  (+),  $n_2 = 13$  (-)  $n = 30$   $r = 8$
  - 2  $\{r \leq 10\}$   $\{r \geq 22\}$   $r = 8$
- 가 5%

» Large-sample approximation:  $n_1, n_2$  가 20

가

$$T^* = \frac{r - \{[(2n_1n_2)/(n_1 + n_2)] + 1\}}{\sqrt{\frac{2n_1n_2(2n_1n_2 - n_1 - n_2)}{(n_1 + n_2)^2(n_1 + n_2 - 1)}}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

📖 [Homework#5 Due 3 29 ] (Applied Nonparametric Statistics, W. Daniel).

- 2.19** Table 2.19 shows the actual daily occurrence of sunshine in Atlanta during November 1974, as a percentage of the possible time the sun could have shone if it had not been for cloudy skies. The data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce (E28). Dichotomize the observations according to whether the amount of sunshine was more than 50% of possible or 50% or less, and test the null hypothesis that the pattern of occurrence of the two types of day is random.

**TABLE 2.19**

**Percentage of day during which sunshine occurred in Atlanta, November, 1974**

| Day | Percentage | Day | Percentage | Day | Percentage |
|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|
| 1   | 85         | 11  | 31         | 21  | 87         |
| 2   | 85         | 12  | 86         | 22  | 100        |
| 3   | 99         | 13  | 100        | 23  | 100        |
| 4   | 70         | 14  | 0          | 24  | 88         |
| 5   | 17         | 15  | 100        | 25  | 50         |
| 6   | 74         | 16  | 100        | 26  | 100        |
| 7   | 100        | 17  | 46         | 27  | 100        |
| 8   | 28         | 18  | 7          | 28  | 100        |
| 9   | 100        | 19  | 12         | 29  | 48         |
| 10  | 100        | 20  | 54         | 30  | 0          |

Source: *Local Climatological Data*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Data Service, National Climatic Center, Federal Building, Asheville, N.C., November 1974.

- 2.22** Littler et al. (E31) studied the blood flow in lung capillaries in 16 patients with scoliosis or neuromuscular weakness. They reported the sex of the patients in the following order:

F F F M F F M M M F F F F F M

Test the null hypothesis that this sequence is random.

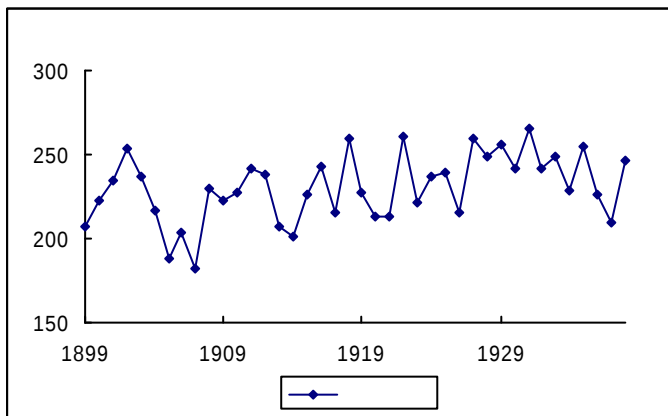
## 2.5. Cox-Stuart Test for Trend

trend가

Sign test

Cox, D. R. and A. Stuart, "Some Quick Tests for trend in Location and dispersion", Biometrika, 42 (1955), 80-95

### 2.5.0. Example ( )



| 년도   | 수확기간 | 년도   | 수확기간 |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1899 | 207  | 1919 | 227  |
| 1900 | 223  | 1920 | 213  |
| 1901 | 235  | 1921 | 213  |
| 1902 | 254  | 1922 | 261  |
| 1903 | 237  | 1923 | 222  |
| 1904 | 217  | 1924 | 237  |
| 1905 | 188  | 1925 | 239  |
| 1906 | 204  | 1926 | 216  |
| 1907 | 182  | 1927 | 260  |
| 1908 | 230  | 1928 | 249  |
| 1909 | 223  | 1929 | 256  |
| 1910 | 227  | 1930 | 242  |
| 1911 | 242  | 1931 | 266  |
| 1912 | 238  | 1932 | 242  |
| 1913 | 207  | 1933 | 249  |
| 1914 | 201  | 1934 | 228  |
| 1915 | 226  | 1935 | 255  |
| 1916 | 243  | 1936 | 226  |
| 1917 | 215  | 1937 | 209  |
| 1918 | 259  | 1938 | 247  |

### 2.5.1.

1) 가

2) 가

가 (null hypothesis): trend가

가 (alternative hypothesis)1: upward trend가

가 (alternative hypothesis)2: downward trend가

가 (alternative hypothesis)3: trend가

3) :  $(x_i, x_{c+i})$   $(x_{c+i} - x_i)$  (+, -) trend  
 . n  $c = n/2$  n  $c = (n+1)/2$

가

4) (decision rule):

가 0 + - 가

sign test

## II EXAMPLE II

A

- 가 : trend가 .
- 가 : trend가 . ( )
- : (207, 227), (223,213), ... (  $n' = 40$  )  $\rightarrow + = 6 - = 14$ ,  
6 . (sign test )
- p-value  $P(K \leq 6 | n = 20, p = 0.5) = 0.0577$  0.025 .  
가 trend가 .

» Large-sample approximation: sign test .

📖 [Homework#5 Due 3 29 ] (Applied Nonparametric Statistics, W. Daniel).

- 2.24** The 1972 edition of the *FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation* (E34) gives the information on annual United States exports of aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories shown in Table 2.24. Do these data reflect an upward trend in exports? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ . What is the  $P$  value?

TABLE 2.24

Number of U.S. aircraft exports, 1947–1971

| Year | Aircraft exports* | Year | Aircraft exports* |
|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|
| 1947 | 3125              | 1960 | 2336              |
| 1948 | 2259              | 1961 | 2459              |
| 1949 | 881               | 1962 | 2131              |
| 1950 | 756               | 1963 | 2251              |
| 1951 | 894               | 1964 | 2577              |
| 1952 | 1180              | 1965 | 3129              |
| 1953 | 1377              | 1966 | 3611              |
| 1954 | 1053              | 1967 | 3881              |
| 1955 | 1714              | 1968 | 3682              |
| 1956 | 1711              | 1969 | 3322              |
| 1957 | 2025              | 1970 | 3383              |
| 1958 | 1689              | 1971 | 2904              |
| 1959 | 1628              |      |                   |

Source: *FAA Statistical Handbook of Aviation*, Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1972.

\* 1949–1954, civil only

## 2.5. SAS 8.0

SAS (Excel, ASC format, DB) SAS data

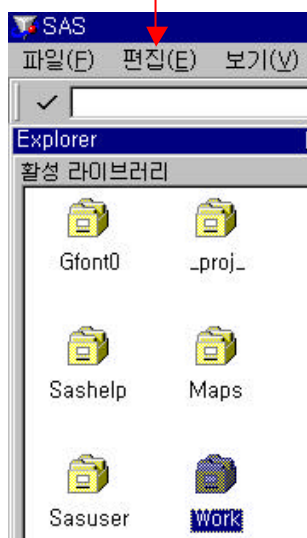
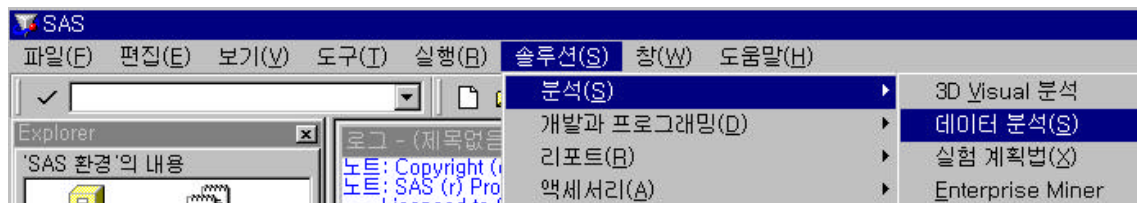
DATA step

- ( 1) DATA one; input var1 var2; cards; ---- run;
- ( 2) DATA one; infile "Text file "; input var1 var2; run;

SAS version 8 spreadsheet

### 2.5.1. (spreadsheet )

1) SAS Solution

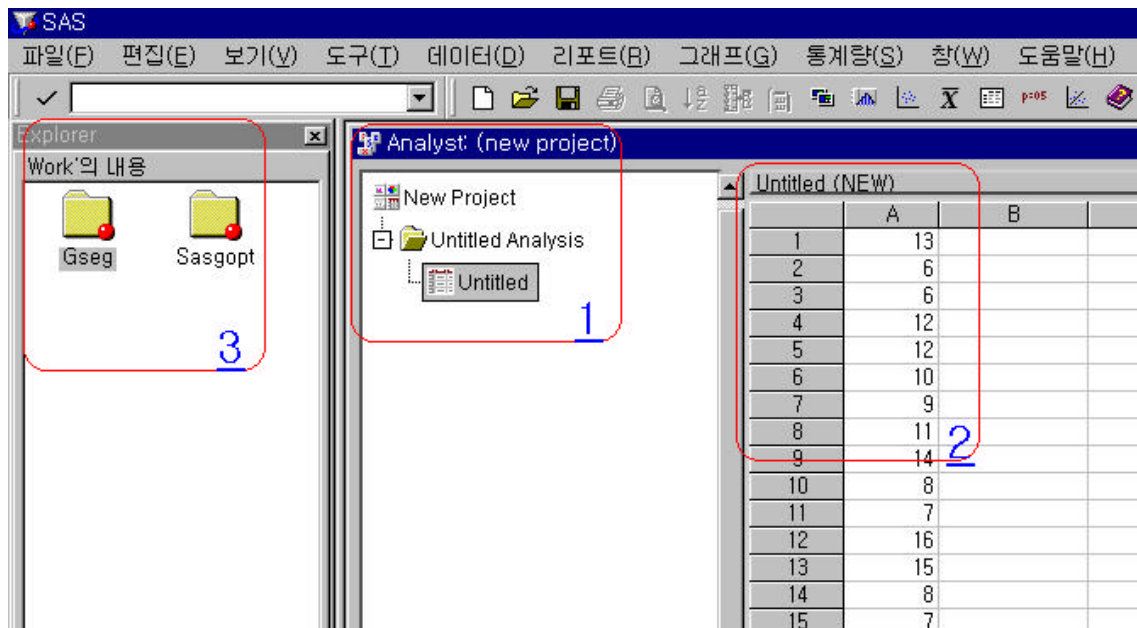


SAS

SAS data

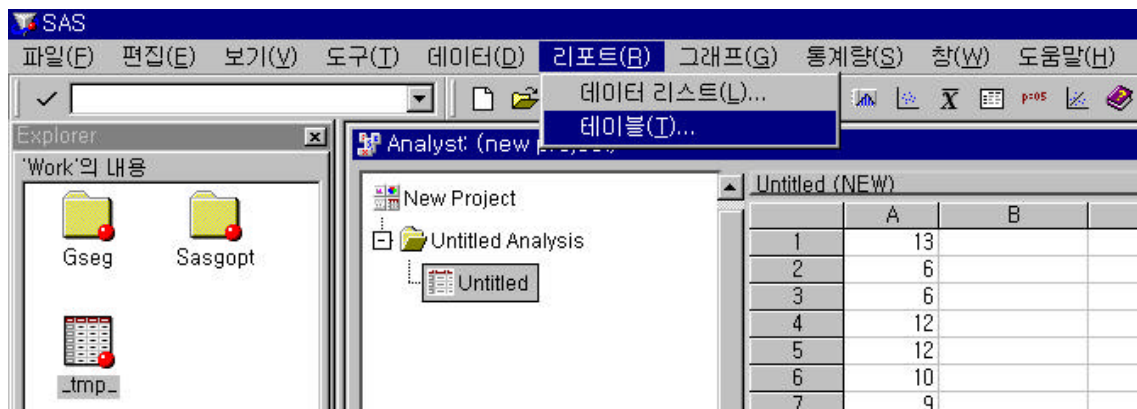
Work Library

- 2) (Analyst) (project) (1) spreadsheet (2)
- ( 3) SAS data가 Work Library

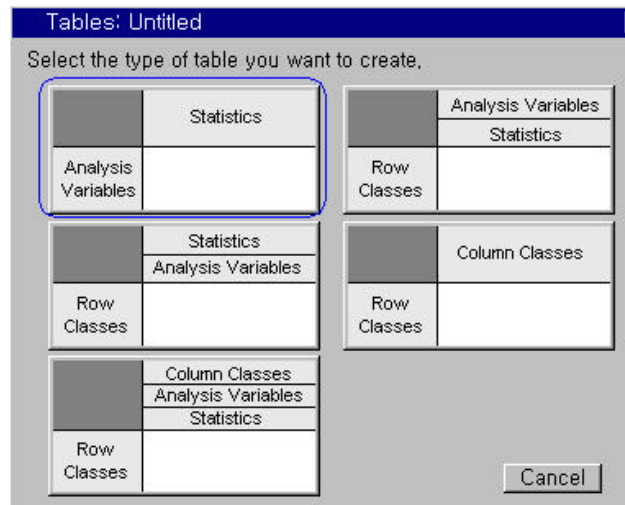


## 2.5.2.

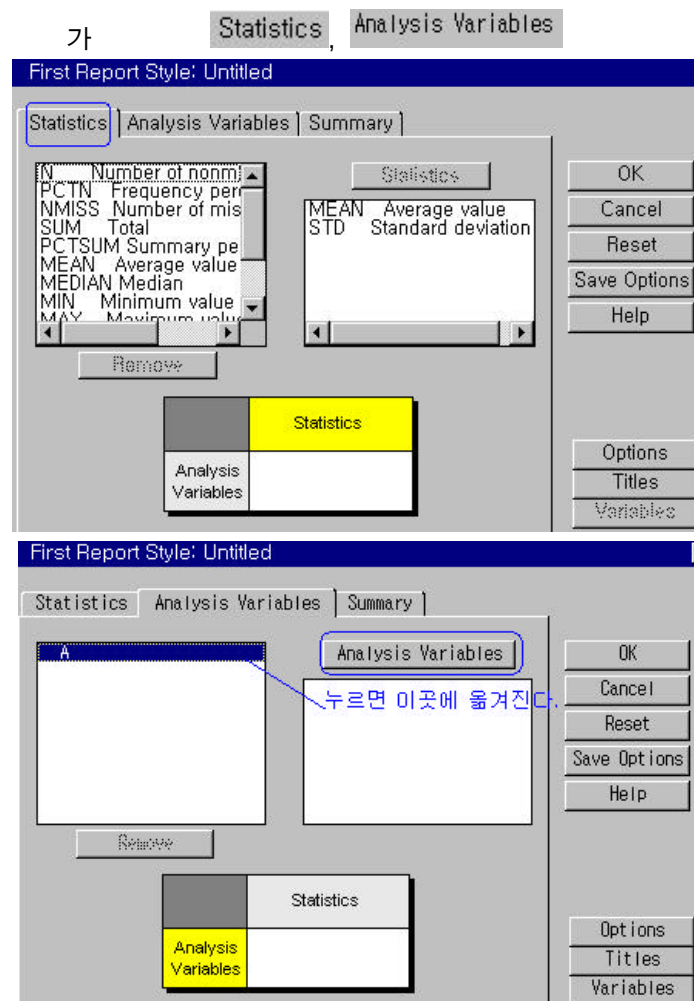
## 1) Report



2)



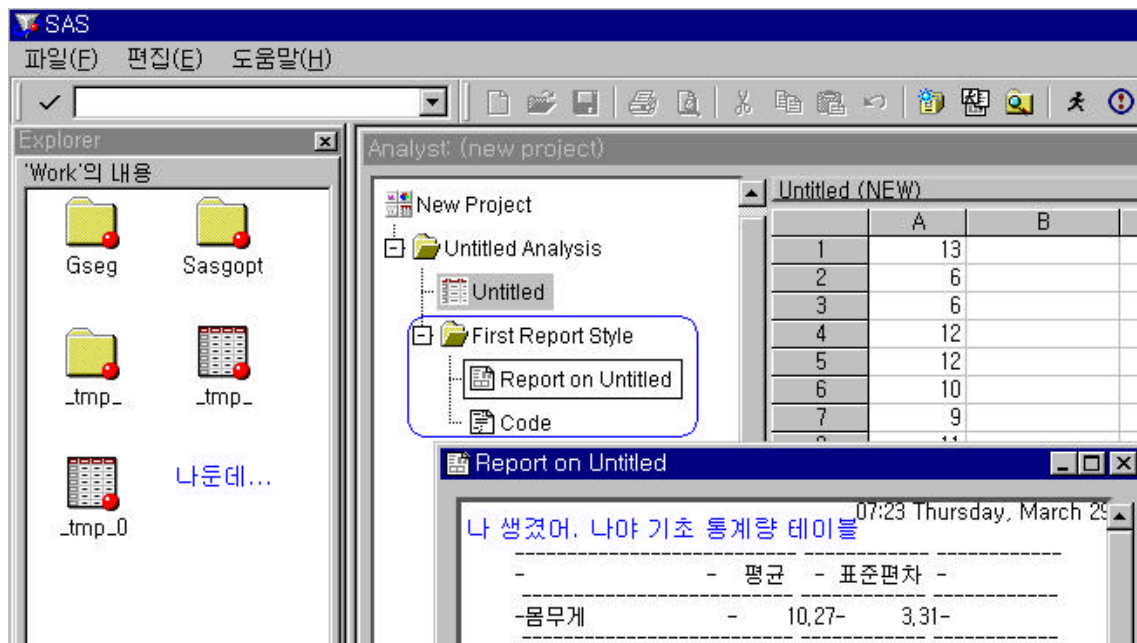
3)



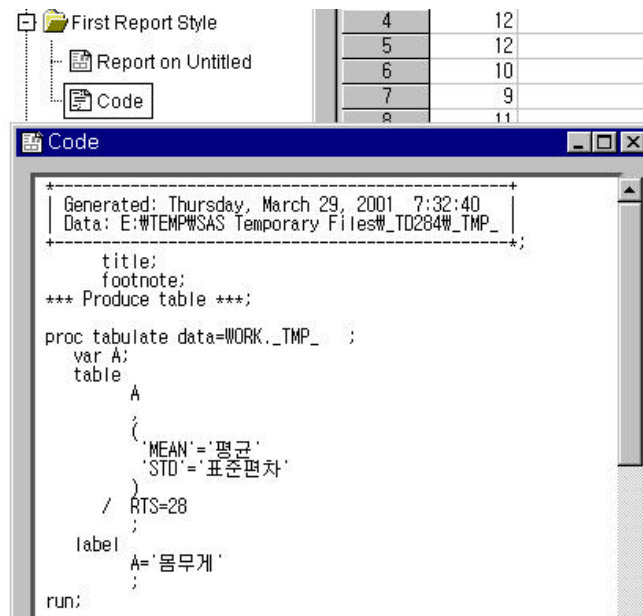
## 4) Options Labels



5) (OK SK) OK 가  
 (Analyst) 가 . Default Report .  
 Temporary SAS data .



6) Code ? SAS 가 .  
 ? 가  
 Tabulate procedure ? .



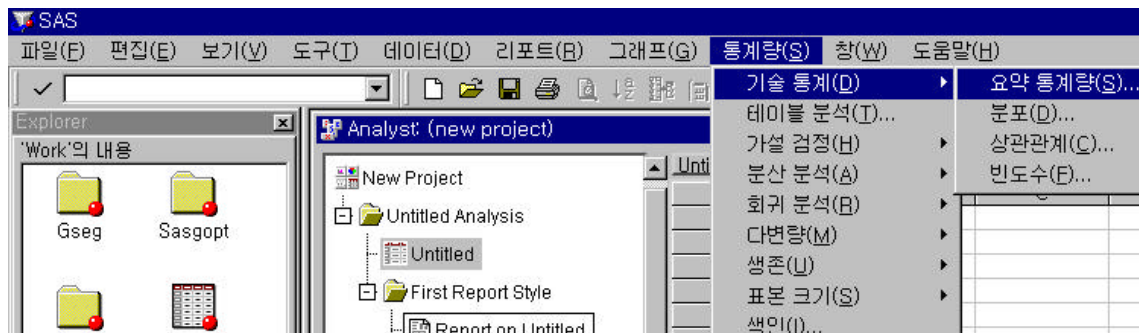
## 2.5.3.

?

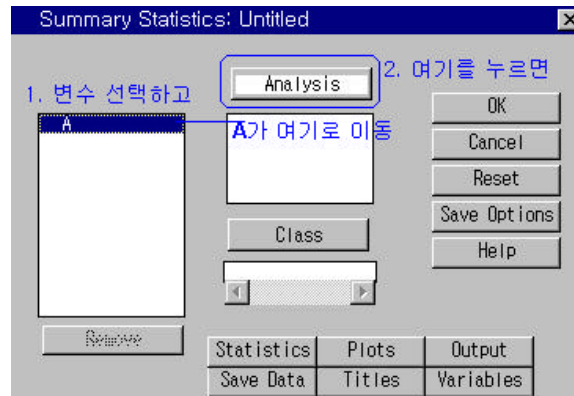
1)

?

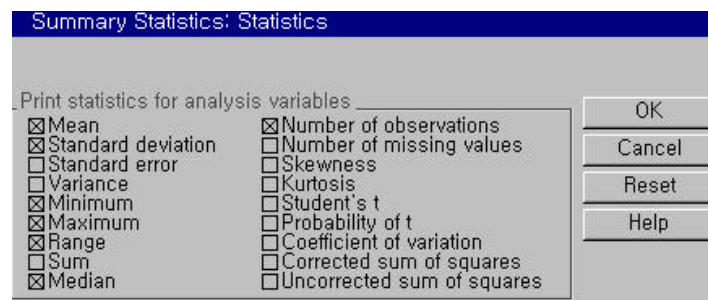
...



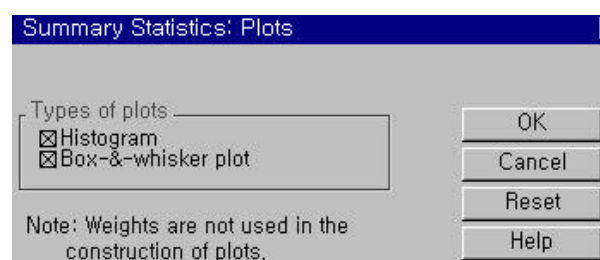
- 2) pop-up 가 .



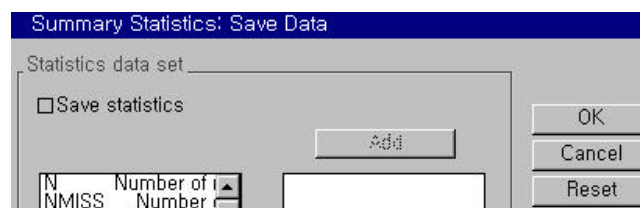
- 3) Statistics



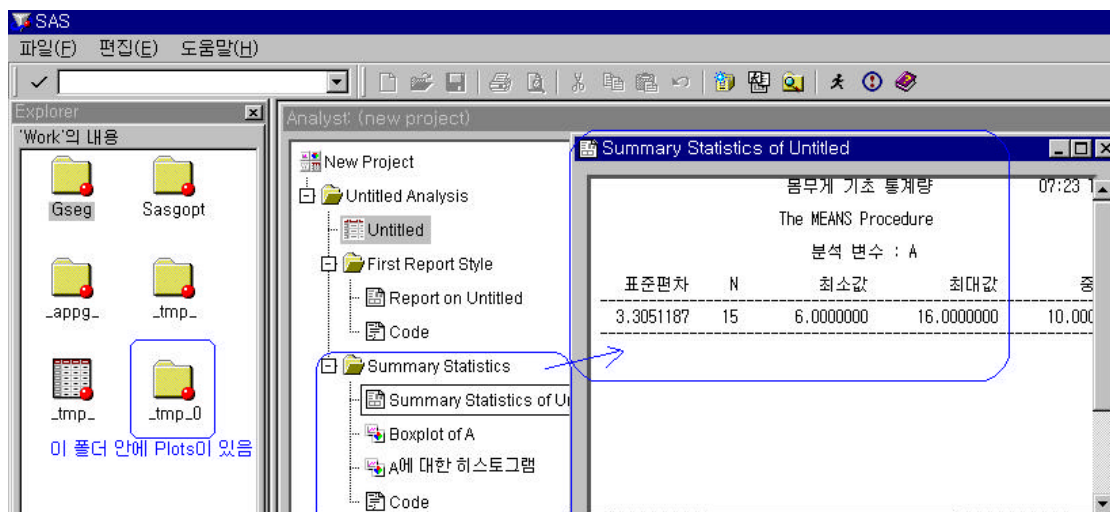
- 4) Plots



- 5) Save Data SAS  
data ...

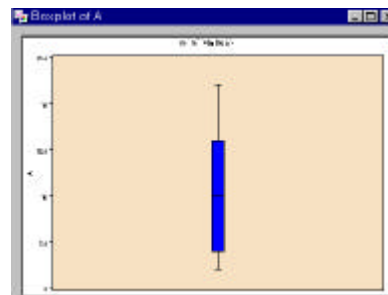


6) ? . OK ...

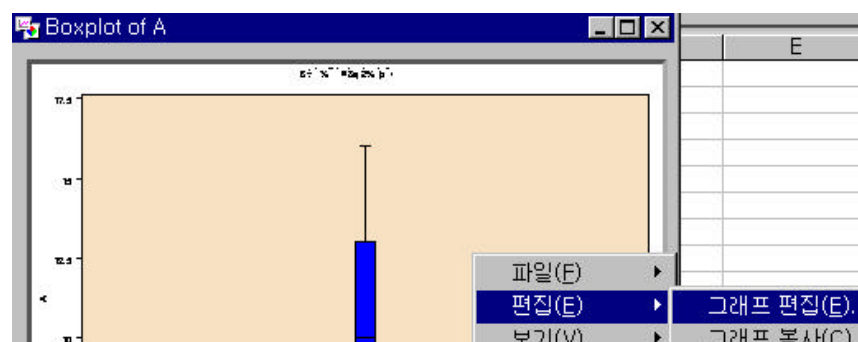


7) . 가 . box plot ( ) ?

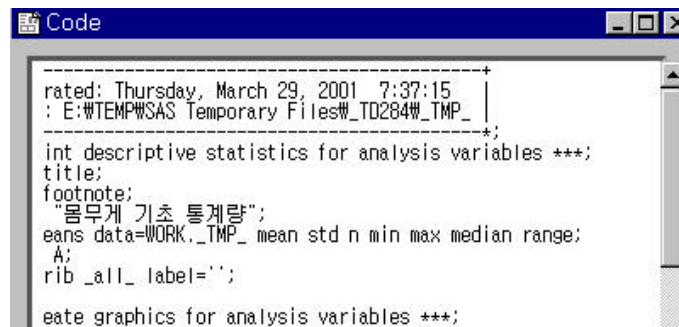
가 . Boxplot of A



8) ? 가 ?



- 9)  Code 가 ?

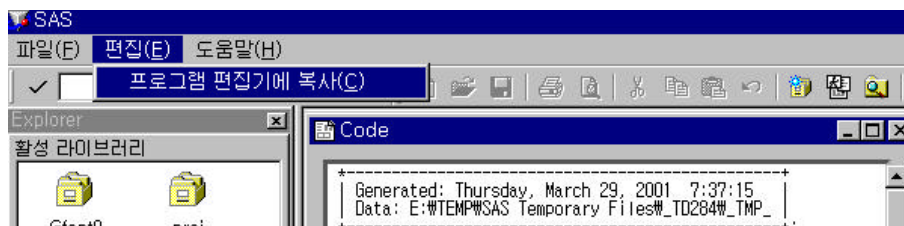


```

rated: Thursday, March 29, 2001 7:37:15
: E:\TEMP\SAS Temporary Files\TD284\TMP_
*
int descriptive statistics for analysis variables ***;
title;
footnote;
"몸무게 기초 통계량";
eans data=WORK._TMP_ mean std n min max median range;
A;
rib _all_ label='';
eate graphics for analysis variables ***;

```

- 10) , SAS가 가  
 ? ? ... 가  
 (program editor)



- 11)  F8  
 프로그램 편집기 - (제목없음)  
 title "내가 만든 제목: 선수를 몸무게 기초 통계량";  
 proc means data=WORK.\_TMP\_ mean std median;  
 var A;  
 attrib \_all\_ label='';  
 run;

- 12) 가 OUTPUT( )



| 내가 만든 제목: 선수를 몸무게 기초 통계량 |           |            |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|
| The MEANS Procedure      |           |            |
| 분석 변수 : A                |           |            |
| 평균값                      | 표준편차      | 중간값        |
| 10.2888887               | 3.3061187 | 10.0000000 |

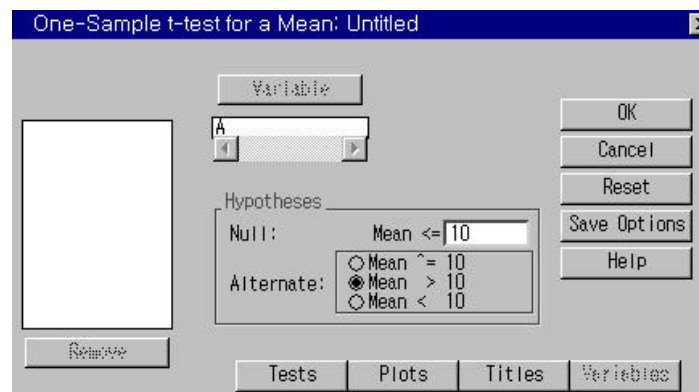
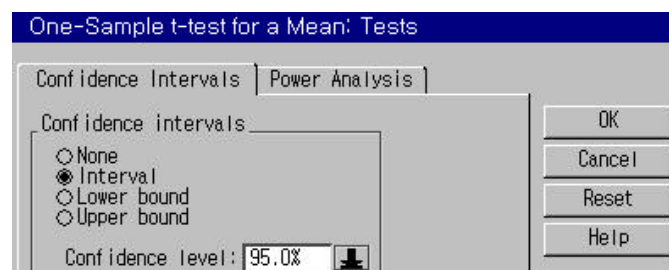
## 2.5.4. ( )

10 가 ?

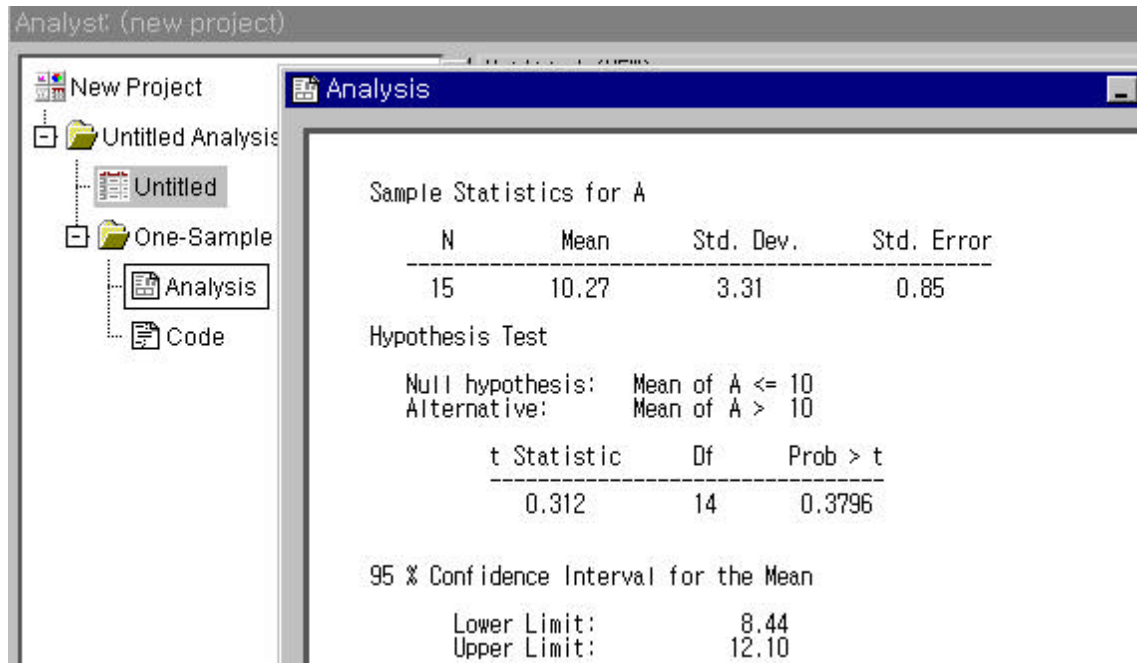
1) ? ? 가 , t—



2) (variable) 가 10 가 .

3) Tests . (interval )  
(significant level) .

- 4) . p-value=0.3796 0.05 (5%) 가  
10



### 2.5.5. ?

. 가 ?  
가 . Code  
(2.5.4. ) 가

- 1) 10 가 10 data step  
univariate procedure

```

프로그래밍 편집기 - (제목없음)
/* 비모수 방법 */
data temp;
  set WORK._TMP_;
  a0=a-10;
run;

proc univariate data=temp;
  var a0;
run;

```

2) Sign Test( ) Wilcoxon Ranks-sum Test ( ) 가 . p-value  
 $M = K - n/2$ ,  $S = T_+ - n(n+1)/4$  .

위치모수 검정:  $\mu_0=0$

| 검정      | --통계량--    | -----p값-----     |
|---------|------------|------------------|
| 스튜던트의 t | t 0.312484 | Pr >  t  0.7593  |
| 부호 순위   | M 0        | Pr >=  M  1.0000 |
|         | S 4        | Pr >=  S  0.8250 |

3) Wilcoxon ranks-sum pairwise( )

$n + n C_2$  pairwise  
 ? ...

```

확장 편집기 - 제목없음1 *
data one;
  input x1-x15;
  array xs{15} x1-x15;
  do i=1 to 15;
    do j=i to 15;
      x=(xs{i}+xs{j})/2; output;
    end;
  end;
  cards;
13 6 6 12 12 10 9 11 14 8 7 16 15 8 7
;
run;

proc sort data=one;
  by x;
run;

proc print data=one;
  var x;
run;

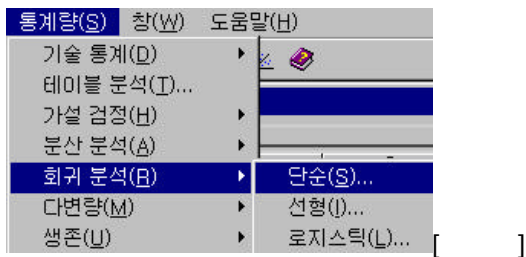
```

|    |     |     |      |
|----|-----|-----|------|
| 18 | 7.5 |     |      |
| 19 | 7.5 |     |      |
| 20 | 7.5 |     |      |
| 21 | 8.0 |     |      |
| 22 | 8.0 |     |      |
| 23 | 8.0 |     |      |
| 24 | 8.0 | 90  | 12.0 |
| 25 | 8.0 | 91  | 12.0 |
| 26 | 8.0 | 92  | 12.0 |
| 27 | 8.0 | 93  | 12.0 |
| 28 | 8.5 | 94  | 12.0 |
| 29 | 8.5 | 95  | 12.0 |
| 30 | 8.5 | 96  | 12.0 |
| 31 | 8.5 | 97  | 12.5 |
| 32 | 8.5 | 98  | 12.5 |
| 33 | 8.5 | 99  | 12.5 |
| 34 | 9.0 | 100 | 12.5 |
| 35 | 9.0 | 101 | 12.5 |
| 36 | 9.0 | 102 | 12.5 |

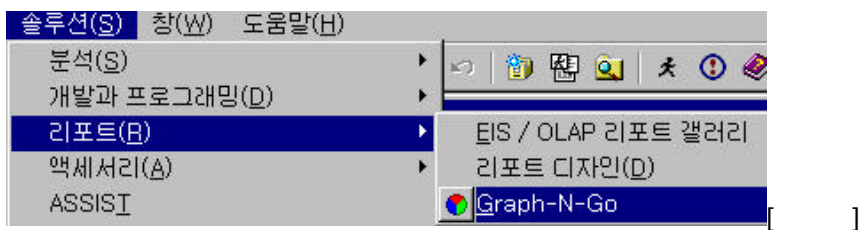
▶ Point Estimator ( ): sign test Wilcoxon ranks-sum test

📖 [Extra Homework]. CLASS SAS version 8 tool

1) ?



2) , , ?



## 3.

가 (independent samples) 가 (paired samples) .

4 .

## 3.0.

(location parameter) 가

가 ( ) ( )

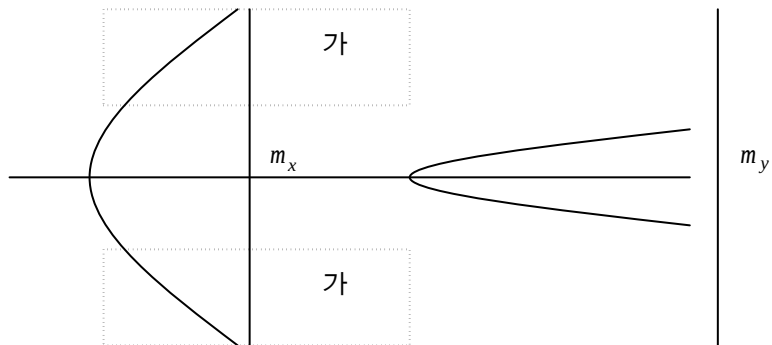
가 t- .

가

## 3.0.1. 가

가 .

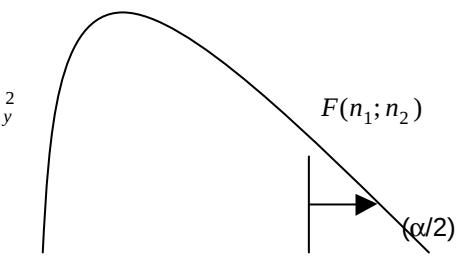
가 .



1) 가 : .  $s_x^2 = s_y^2$

2) 가 : .  $s_x^2 \neq s_y^2$

3) :  $T = \frac{\max(s_x^2, s_y^2)}{\min(s_x^2, s_y^2)} \sim F(n_1 - 1; n_2 - 1)$



4) :  $T$  ,  $n_1 =$  ,  $n_2 =$  , 가 (critical region) 가

가 . (cf Hartley Test ( 3 ) )

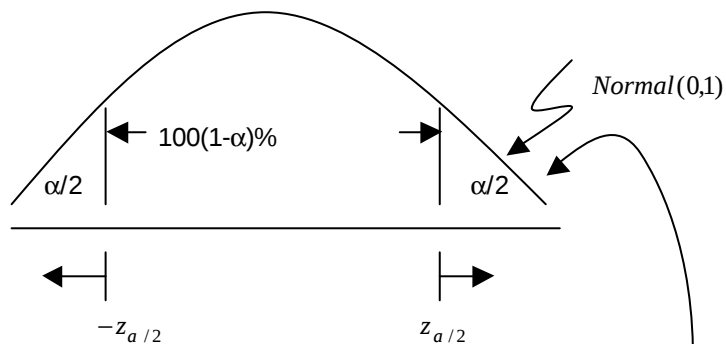
## 3.0.2.

- 1) 가 : .  $m_x = m_y$   
 2) 가 : .  $m_x \neq m_y$  ( )  
 3) :

$$T = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (m_x - m_y)}{s_p \sqrt{1/n_x + 1/n_y}} \sim N(0,1) \text{ where } s_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_x - 1)s_x + (n_y - 1)s_y}{(n_x + n_y - 2)}}$$

Why?

- 4) : T (critical region) 가  
 가 .



- 5) 100(1-\alpha)% :  $(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm z_{\alpha/2} s_p \sqrt{1/n_x + 1/n_y}$

## 3.0.2.

- 1) 가 : .  
 2) 가 : .  $m_x = m_y$   
 3) 가 : .  $m_x \neq m_y$  ( )  
 4) :

$$T = \frac{(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) - (m_x - m_y)}{s_p \sqrt{1/n_x + 1/n_y}} \sim t(n_x + n_y - 2)$$

- 5) : T (critical region) 가  
 가 .  $t(\alpha/2; n_x + n_y - 2)$

- 6) 100(1-\alpha)% :  $(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm t(\alpha/2; n_x + n_y - 2) s_p \sqrt{1/n_x + 1/n_y}$

## 3.0.3. SAS

19 (pound) . (SAS JMP class )

확장 편집기 - 제목없음1 \*

```

data one;
  input gender $ weight @@;
  cards;
  F 98 M 112.5 F 84 F 102.5 M 102.5
  M 83 F 84.5 F 112.5 M 84 M 99.5
  F 50.5 F 90 F 77 F 112 M 150
  M 128 M 133 M 85 M 112
  run;
proc ttest data=one;
  class gender;
  var weight;
run;

```

T-Tests

| Variable | Method        | Variances | DF | t Value | Pr >  t |
|----------|---------------|-----------|----|---------|---------|
| weight   | Pooled        | Equal     | 17 | -1.93   | 0.0702  |
| weight   | Satterthwaite | Unequal   | 17 | -1.95   | 0.0680  |

Equality of Variances

| Variable | Method   | Num DF | Den DF | F Value | Pr > F |
|----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| weight   | Folded F | 9      | 8      | 1.37    | 0.6645 |

\*) 가 t- t-  
(Satterthwaite ) .

## HOMEWORK #6 [due 4 10 ]

3.1 homework #6(3.2) 가  
가 . ( =0.05)

## 3.1.

## 3.1. Median Test ( )

1) 가 (assumption)

- $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n1})$   $M_x$  (random sample) .
- $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n2})$   $M_y$  (random sample) .
- .
- 가 (grand median)

2) 가 (hypothesis)

- 가 :  $M = M_x = M_y$
- 가 :  $M_x \neq M_y$  (median 가 )

3) (test statistic)

가 (M) .

(M)

$(n_1 + n_2)$  .

|       | 1 (X)      | 2 (Y)      | total        |
|-------|------------|------------|--------------|
|       | A          | B          | A+B          |
|       | C          | D          | C+D          |
| Total | A+C= $n_1$ | A+C= $n_2$ | N= $n_1+n_2$ |

가  $A = C = n_1 / 2$ ,  $B = D = n_2 / 2$  가 .

$n_1 + n_2$  가 가

( 가 )

Hyper-geometric distribution

N 가 M

(N-M) . K (without replacement: )

x x .

$$H(x|N, M, K) = \frac{\binom{M}{x} \binom{N-M}{K-x}}{\binom{N}{K}}, x=0,1,2,\dots,K, \quad E(x) = \frac{KM}{N}, \quad V(x) = \frac{KM}{N} \left( \frac{(N-M)(N-K)}{N(N-1)} \right)$$

Median Test :  $N$  ,  $n_1$  ,  $n_2$   
 $A$  ,  $x$ ,  $(A+B)$   $K$  .

$$H(A | N, M, K) = \frac{\binom{n_1}{A} \binom{n_2}{B}}{\binom{N}{A+B}}, A = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (A+B)$$

Binomial approximation to Hyper-geometric distribution

- $(N)$   $\min(np, npq) > 5$  .
- $H(x | N, M, K) \sim \text{Binomial}(x | n = K, p = M / N) \sim \text{Normal}(np, npq)$
- 

$$T = \frac{(A/n_1) - (B/n_2)}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})(1/n_1 + 1/n_2)}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1) :$$

가 .

## II EXAMPLE II

$(X, Y)$

가

. (  $\alpha = 0.05$  )

|   |                                                                                                  |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| X | 25 25 17 26 18 30 24 21 13 30 20 23 26 12 20 37<br>9 17 37 20 11 32 16 31 46 20 25 17 36 54 8 26 |
| Y | 31 21 38 19 38 41 68 28 43 42 30 20 29 13 32 30                                                  |

- 1) 가 :  $M_x = M_y$
- 2) 가 :  $M_x \neq M_y$  ( )
- 3) :

|       | X  | Y  | total |
|-------|----|----|-------|
|       | 12 | 12 | 24    |
|       | 20 | 4  | 24    |
| Total | 32 | 16 | 48    |

$$T = \frac{(12/32) - (12/16)}{\sqrt{0.5(1-0.5)(1/32 + 1/16)}} = -2.45 \quad \hat{p} = (12+12)/48 = 0.5$$

- 4) :  $(< -1.96)$  가 . X  
Y 가 .  
X 가 .(why?)

▶▶ :  $n(= n_1 + n_2)$  Median test (homogeneity)  $\chi^2$  -  
 ( ) . How?

 **HOMEWORK #6** [due 4 10 ]

The quality control manager with a drug manufacturer wishes to know whether two methods of producing a particular tablets result in a difference between the median thick-nesses. A random sample of tablets is drawn from batches produced by the two methods. The following table shows the results, which have been coded for computational convenience. Do these data provide sufficient evidence to indicate that the two population medians are different? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$

| Method | Thickness                                    |
|--------|----------------------------------------------|
| A      | 51 42 45 48 52 44 58 41 52 44 45 52 61 60 41 |
| B      | 40 47 36 39 37 46 43 55 53 56                |

### 3.2. Mann-Whitney Test

1) 가 (assumption)

- $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n1})$   $M_x$   $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n2})$   
 $M_y$  .
- .
- 가 .

2) 가 (hypothesis)

- 가 :  $M = M_x = M_y$
- 가 :  $M_x \neq M_y$  ( )  $M_x < M_y$   $M_x > M_y$  ( )

3) (test statistic)

$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n1})$   $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n2})$  (rank)  
 가 .  
 X가 Y  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n1})$   $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n2})$  .

$$T = S - \frac{n_1(n_1+1)}{2}, S = 1 .$$

4)

T가 가 C  
 (Mann-Whitney :  $w_{a/2}$  )  $w_{a/2}$   $w_{1-a/2}$   
 가 .  $w_{1-a/2} = n_1 n_2 - w_{a/2}$   
 가  $M_x < M_y$  T가  $w_a$  가  
 가  $M_x > M_y$  T가  $w_{1-a}$  가

» Large sample Approximation:  $n_1$   $n_2$  가 20 C  
 가 .

$$z = \frac{T - n_1 n_2 / 2}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2 + 1) / 12}}$$

II EXAMPLE II (X, Y) 가 . ( =0.05)

|   |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| X | 11.9 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
|   | 7.1  | 6.9  | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5   | 4.2 | 4.1 | 2.2 |     |
| Y | 6.6  | 5.8  | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5   | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
|   |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     | 1.7 |

- 1) 가 :  $M_x = M_y$
- 2) 가 :  $M_x \neq M_y$  ( )
- 3) :  $T = 296.5 - 17(17+1)/2 = 143.5$
- 4) : C  $n_1 = 17, n_2 = 10$   $w_{\alpha/2} = w_{0.025} = 46$  &  $w_{1-\alpha/2} = w_{0.975} = 17*10 - 46 = 124$   
 가  
 X . (Why?)

» p-value ? : Yes, but approximation.  $n_1 = 17, n_2 = 10$  .  $T = 143.5$   
 $(17)(10) - 26 = 144$   $(17)(10) - 35 = 135$   $2 \times 0.005 > p > 2 \times 0.001$  .

### SAS

```

Editor - Untitled1 *
data example;
  do i=1 to 17;
    input y @@; group=1;output;
  end;
  do i=1 to 17;
    input y @@; group=2;output;
  end;
cards;
11.9 11.7 9.5 9.4 8.7 8.2 7.7 7.4 7.4
7.1 6.9 6.8 6.3 5 4.2 4.1 2.2
6.6 5.8 5.4 5.1 5 4.3 3.9 3.3 2.4 1.7
;
run;

proc npar1way median wilcoxon data=example;
  class group;
  var y;
run;

```

| Wilcoxon Scores (Rank Sums) for Variable y<br>Classified by Variable group                   |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| group                                                                                        | N  | Sum of<br>Scores | Expected<br>Under H0 | Std Dev<br>Under H0 | Mean<br>Score |
| 1                                                                                            | 17 | 296.50           | 238.0                | 19.910412           | 17.441176     |
| 2                                                                                            | 10 | 81.50            | 140.0                | 19.910412           | 8.150000      |
| Average scores were used for ties.                                                           |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| Wilcoxon Two-Sample Test                                                                     |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| Statistic                                                                                    |    | 81.5000          |                      |                     |               |
| Normal Approximation Z                                                                       |    | -2.9130          |                      |                     |               |
| One-Sided Pr < Z                                                                             |    | 0.0018           |                      |                     |               |
| Two-Sided Pr >  Z                                                                            |    | 0.0036           |                      |                     |               |
| t Approximation                                                                              |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| One-Sided Pr < Z                                                                             |    | 0.0036           |                      |                     |               |
| Two-Sided Pr >  Z                                                                            |    | 0.0073           |                      |                     |               |
| Z includes a continuity correction of 0.5.                                                   |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| Kruskal-Wallis Test                                                                          |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| Chi-Square                                                                                   |    | 8.6328           |                      |                     |               |
| DF                                                                                           |    | 1                |                      |                     |               |
| Pr > Chi-Square                                                                              |    | 0.0033           |                      |                     |               |
| Median Scores (Number of Points Above Median) for Variable y<br>Classified by Variable group |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| group                                                                                        | N  | Sum of<br>Scores | Expected<br>Under H0 | Std Dev<br>Under H0 | Mean<br>Score |
| 1                                                                                            | 17 | 12.0             | 8.185185             | 1.277644            | 0.705882      |
| 2                                                                                            | 10 | 1.0              | 4.814815             | 1.277644            | 0.100000      |
| Average scores were used for ties.                                                           |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| Median Two-Sample Test                                                                       |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| Statistic                                                                                    |    | 1.0000           |                      |                     |               |
| Z                                                                                            |    | -2.9858          |                      |                     |               |
| One-Sided Pr < Z                                                                             |    | 0.0014           |                      |                     |               |
| Two-Sided Pr >  Z                                                                            |    | 0.0028           |                      |                     |               |
| Median One-Way Analysis                                                                      |    |                  |                      |                     |               |
| Chi-Square                                                                                   |    | 8.9151           |                      |                     |               |
| DF                                                                                           |    | 1                |                      |                     |               |
| Pr > Chi-Square                                                                              |    | 0.0028           |                      |                     |               |

 **HOMEWORK #6** [due 4 17 ]

**EXERCISES**

- 3.3 West (E4) conducted an experiment with adult aphasic subjects, in which each was required to respond to one of 62 commands. Five subjects received an experimental treatment program, and five controls received conventional speech therapy. Table 3.8 shows the percentage of correct responses of each subject in the two groups following treatment. Do these data provide sufficient evidence to indicate that the experimental treatment improves the proportion of correct responses? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ . What is the  $P$  value?

**TABLE 3.8** Percentage of correct responses to 62 commands by aphasic subjects in two treatment groups

| Experimental (X) | 73 | 42 | 90 | 58 | 62 |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Control (Y)      | 50 | 23 | 68 | 40 | 45 |

Source: Joyce A. West, "Auditory Comprehension in Aphasic Adults: Improvement through Training," *Arch. Phys. Med. Rehabil.*, 54 (1973), 78–86

- 3.4 Table 3.9 shows the tidal volume of 37 adults suffering from atrial septal defect. In 26 of these, pulmonary hypertension was absent, and in 11 it was present. The data were reported by Ressler et al. (E5). Do these data provide sufficient evidence to indicate a lower tidal volume in subjects without pulmonary hypertension? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ . What is the  $P$  value?

**TABLE 3.9** Tidal volume, in milliliters, in two groups of subjects

| Pulmonary hypertension absent |     | Pulmonary hypertension present |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| Case                          | (X) | Case                           | (Y) |
| 1                             | 652 | 1                              | 876 |
| 2                             | 556 | 2                              | 556 |
| 3                             | 618 | 3                              | 493 |
| 4                             | 500 | 4                              | 348 |
| 5                             | 500 | 5                              | 530 |
| 6                             | 526 | 6                              | 780 |
| 7                             | 511 | 7                              | 569 |
| 8                             | 538 | 8                              | 546 |
| 9                             | 440 | 9                              | 786 |
| 10                            | 547 | 10                             | 819 |
| 11                            | 605 | 11                             | 710 |
| 12                            | 500 |                                |     |
| 13                            | 437 |                                |     |
| 14                            | 481 |                                |     |
| 15                            | 572 |                                |     |
| 16                            | 589 |                                |     |
| 17                            | 605 |                                |     |
| 18                            | 436 |                                |     |
| 19                            | 724 |                                |     |
| 20                            | 515 |                                |     |
| 21                            | 552 |                                |     |
| 22                            | 722 |                                |     |
| 23                            | 778 |                                |     |
| 24                            | 677 |                                |     |
| 25                            | 680 |                                |     |
| 26                            | 428 |                                |     |

Source: J. Ressler, M. Kubis, P. Luki, J. Vykydal, and J. Weinberg, "Resting Hyperventilation in Adults with Atrial Septal Defect," *Br. Heart J.*, 31 (1969), 118–121; used by permission of the authors and the editor.

## 3.3.

가 (  $M_x = M_y$  )  
 가 .  $\alpha$  가  
 $100(1-\alpha)\%$  .

**Median Test**

Median

Approximation

$$T = \frac{(A/n_1) - (B/n_2)}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})(1/n_1 + 1/n_2)}} \sim Normal(0,1)$$

$$(M_x - M_y) \quad 100(1-\alpha)\%$$

$$(A/n_1) - (B/n_2) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})(1/n_1 + 1/n_2)}, \quad \hat{p} = \frac{A+B}{n_1+n_2}$$

**|| EXAMPLE ||** Median Test

(X, Y)

95%

. (43 page)

$$(12/32) - (12/16) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{(24/48)(1-24/48)(1/32 + 1/16)}$$

**Mann-Whitney Test**

M-W

1) . (X, Y)

2)  $(x_i - y_i)$  ( $= n_1 n_2$ ) .3) Mann-Whitney  $(n_1, n_2)$   $w_{\alpha/2}$  .4)  $(100-\alpha)\%$  (lower bound)  $w_{\alpha/2}$  , (upper bound) $w_{\alpha/2}$

## II EXAMPLE II

95%

|   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| X | 77 | 82 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 89 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 100 |
| Y | 65 | 65 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 78 | 83 | 85 | 90 | 97 |     |

1)  $(X, Y)$

TABLE 3.11 Array of differences between X and Y values in Example 3.4

|    | X   |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Y  | 77  | 82  | 85  | 86  | 86  | 86  | 89 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 100 |
| 65 | 12  | 17  | 20  | 21  | 21  | 21  | 24 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 35  |
| 65 | 12  | 17  | 20  | 21  | 21  | 21  | 24 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 35  |
| 73 | 4   | 9   | 12  | 13  | 13  | 13  | 16 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 27  |
| 75 | 2   | 7   | 10  | 11  | 11  | 11  | 14 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 25  |
| 77 | 0   | 5   | 8   | 9   | 9   | 9   | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 23  |
| 78 | -1  | 4   | 7   | 8   | 8   | 8   | 11 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 22  |
| 83 | -6  | -1  | 2   | 3   | 3   | 3   | 6  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 17  |
| 85 | -8  | -3  | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 4  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 15  |
| 90 | -13 | -8  | -5  | -4  | -4  | -4  | -1 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 10  |
| 97 | -20 | -15 | -12 | -11 | -11 | -11 | -8 | -6 | -5 | -4 | 3   |

- 2)  $(x_i - y_i)$  ( $n_1 = n_2$ )
- 3) Mann-Whitney (11,10)  $w_{\alpha/2}$  27
- 4) 95% (lower bound) 27 1 (upper bound)
- 27 17

## 3.4.

## 3.4.1.

(dispersion) 가

• : F-

- 1) 가 :  $s_x^2 = s_y^2$   
 2) 가 :  $s_x^2 \neq s_y^2$  ( )

3) :  $F = \frac{\max(s_x^2, s_y^2)}{\min(s_x^2, s_y^2)} \sim F(n_1, n_2)$

- 4) : 가 .

📖 **HOMEWORK #7** [due 5 8 ]

가

. ( : \$) 가 . ( =0.05)  
 $n_x = 50 / \bar{x} = 50 / s_x = 3.12$   $n_y = 30 / \bar{x} = 10 / s_x = 2.87$

## 3.4.2. : Ansari –Bradley

- 1) 가 :  $s_x^2 = s_y^2$   
 2) 가 :  $s_x^2 \neq s_y^2$  ( )  
 3) :

. X . Ansari –Bradley  
 ( $n_1 = X$  ,  $n_2 = Y$  ) 가 .

II **EXAMPLE II** (X, Y) 가 . ( =0.05)

|   |      |     |      |      |     |
|---|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| X | 3.84 | 2.6 | 1.19 | 2    |     |
| Y | 3.97 | 2.5 | 2.7  | 3.36 | 2.3 |

- 1) 가 :  
 2) 가 : . ( )  
 3) :

|         |      |   |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |
|---------|------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
|         | 1.19 | 2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.36 | 3.84 | 3.97 |
| (group) | X    | X | Y   | Y   | X   | Y   | Y    | X    | Y    |
|         | 1    | 2 | 3   | 4   | 5   | 4   | 3    | 2    | 1    |

$T = 1+2+5+2=10$  ( $n_1=4$ ,  $n_2=5$ ) 0.05 0.025 0.975 가

T T=16(0.0159) 8(0.9603) .

8

16

- 4) : 10 (  $T \geq 16$   $T \leq 8$  )  
5% 가 .

» Large sample Approximation: Ansari-Bradley  $n_1 + n_2 \leq 20$   
가 .

$$T^* = \frac{T - [n_1(n_1 + n_2 + 2) / 4]}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2 + 2)(n_1 + n_2 - 2) / [48(n_1 + n_2 - 1)]}} \sim N(0,1) \text{ if } n_1 + n_2$$

$$T^* = \frac{T - [n_1(n_1 + n_2 + 1)^2 / 4(n_1 + n_2)]}{\sqrt{n_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2 + 1)(3 + (n_1 + n_2)^2) / 48(n_1 + n_2)^2}} \sim N(0,1) \text{ if } n_1 + n_2$$

### 📖 HOMEWORK #7 [ ]

Dopamine

|         |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 가       | 433 | 347 | 328 | 607 | 478 |
| ( =0.1) | 428 | 372 | 434 | 425 | 336 |

SAS

Editor - Untitled1 \*

```

data nonpal;
  input group response @@;
  cards;
1 3.84 1 2.6 1 1.19 1 2
2 3.97 2 2.5 2 2.7 2 3.36 2 2.3
run;

proc npar1way ab;
  class group;
  var response;
run;

```

Ansari-Bradley Scores for Variable response

Classified by Variable group

| group | N | Sum of Scores | Expected Under H0 | Std Dev Under H0 | Mean Score |
|-------|---|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1     | 4 | 10.0          | 11.111111         | 2.078699         | 2.50       |
| 2     | 5 | 15.0          | 13.888889         | 2.078699         | 3.00       |

Ansari-Bradley Two-Sample Test

|                   |         |
|-------------------|---------|
| Statistic         | 10.0000 |
| Z                 | -0.5345 |
| One-Sided Pr < Z  | 0.2965  |
| Two-Sided Pr >  Z | 0.5930  |

## 4. (paired)

"before and after", "pre and post"

(treatment effect)

(paired)

. 3

가 (0 )

 $\Leftrightarrow$ 

$$u_x = u_y \quad \bar{x} - \bar{y} \Leftrightarrow \overline{X - Y} = 0 \quad \overline{d_i} = \overline{x_i - y_i}$$

.  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ 

## 4.0. (paired t-test)

$$d_i = (x_i - y_i)$$

1) 가 (hypothesis)

- 가 :  $m_d = 0$  ( 가 , 가 )
- 가 :  $m_d \neq 0$  ( )  $m_d > 0$   $m_d < 0$  ( )

2) (test statistic)

$$d_i = (x_i - y_i)$$

 $d_i$  (  $\bar{d}$  ) 가

$$T = \frac{\bar{D}}{s_d / \sqrt{n}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1) \quad \sim t(n-1) \quad :$$

가 )

3) (decision rule): t- p-value

가 .

📖 **HOMEWORK #8** [due 5 10 ] 10

가 가 .

. ( =0.05) SAS .

|  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|  | 50 | 25 | 30 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 45 | 30 | 65 | 70 |
|  | 53 | 27 | 38 | 55 | 61 | 85 | 45 | 31 | 72 | 18 |

## 4.1. Sign Test

가 (assumption) :  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$  가 독립인 쌍 (가) 이고,  $d_i = y_i - x_i$  가  $d_i = 0$  이 아닌 경우  $d_i$  가 양 (+) 또는 음 (-) 이다.

1) 가 (assumption)

- 가  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$  가 독립인 쌍 (가) 이고,  $d_i = y_i - x_i$  가  $d_i = 0$  이 아닌 경우  $d_i$  가 양 (+) 또는 음 (-) 이다.
- $d_i$  가 양 (+) 또는 음 (-) 이다.

2) 가 (hypothesis)

- 가 :  $M_d = 0$  (가)  $M_d > 0$  또는  $M_d < 0$  (가)
- 가 :  $M_d \neq 0$  (가)  $M_d > 0$  또는  $M_d < 0$  (가)

3) (test statistic)

$d_i = y_i - x_i$  가  $d_i = 0$  이 아닌 경우  $d_i$  가 양 (+) 또는 음 (-) 이다.  $K$  가 양 (+) 또는 음 (-) 이다.

p-value :  $\Pr(K \leq k | n, 0.5)$ ,  $2 \times \Pr(K \leq k | n, 0.5)$

4)

p-value 가  $\alpha$  이면 가

## II EXAMPLE II 10

( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) W. Daniel 'Applied Nonparametric Statistics'

|  | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|  | 463 | 462 | 462 | 456 | 450 | 426 | 418 | 415 | 409 | 402 |
|  | 523 | 494 | 461 | 535 | 476 | 454 | 448 | 408 | 470 | 437 |
|  | -   | -   | +   | -   | -   | -   | -   | +   | -   | -   |

1) 가 : 가  $M_d = 0$

2) 가 : 가  $M_d < 0$  (가)

3) :  $K = 2$

4) : p-value =  $\Pr(K \leq 2 | n = 10, p = 0.5) = 0.0547$  가

 **HOMEWORK #8** [due 5 10 ] Solve the following problems.

## EXERCISES

- 4.1 Van Duijn (E2) studied the effect of clonazepam on cobalt-induced focal seizures in alert cats. Before and after administering clonazepam, he recorded focal paroxysmal activity as mean seconds with spikes/10 seconds recording. Table 4.3 shows the results of this part of the experiment. Can we conclude on the basis of these data that clonazepam decreases focal spiking? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ . What is the  $P$  value?

**Effect of clonazepam on focal spikes produced by cobalt** **TABLE 4.3**

| Cat        | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Before (X) | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 7.1 |
| After (Y)  | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 |

Source: H. Van Duijn, "Superiority of Clonazepam over Diazepam in Experimental Epilepsy," *Epilepsia*, 14 (1973), 195–202.

- 4.2 Shani et al. (E3) studied the effect of phenobarbital on liver functions in patients with Dubin–Johnson syndrome. Table 4.4 shows the total bilirubin in the sera of these patients before and after treatment with phenobarbital. Can we conclude on the basis of these data that phenobarbital reduces total bilirubin level? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ . What is the  $P$  value?

**Total bilirubin, milligrams per 100 ml, in sera of patients with Dubin–Johnson syndrome, before and after treatment with phenobarbital** **TABLE 4.4**

| Patient    | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Before (X) | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| After (Y)  | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.5 |

Source: Mordechai Shani, Uri Seligsohn, and Judith Ben-Ezzer, "Effect of Phenobarbital on Liver Functions in Patients with Dubin–Johnson Syndrome," *Gastroenterology*, 67 (1974), 303–308, copyright 1974, Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore.

## 4.2. Wilcoxon Matched pairs Signed Ranks Test

Sign

- test ( ) WSR
- 2 WRS
- 1) 가 (assumption)
- $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$   $d_i = y_i - x_i$  가 .
  - $d_i$  .
- 2) 가 (hypothesis)
- 가 :  $M_d = 0$  ( 0 )
  - 가 :  $M_d \neq 0$  ( )  $M_d > 0$   $M_d < 0$  ( )
- 3) (test statistic)
- $d_i = y_i - x_i$  .  $d_i = 0$  .
- $|d_i| = |y_i - x_i|$  .
- $d_i = y_i - x_i$  + (  $T_+$  ) -
- (  $T_-$  ) .
- $T = \min(T_+, T_-)$  .
- $M_d > 0$   $T = T_-$  .
- $M_d < 0$   $T = T_+$  .
- 4)
- Wilcoxon (WRS ) 가 . n
  - (critical region)  $\alpha$  .
  - $\alpha/2$  가 .
  - 가 가

### II EXAMPLE II

9

=0.05) W. Daniel 'Applied Nonparametric Statistics'

|  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  |
|  | 33 | 17 | 30 | 25 | 36 | 25 | 31 | 20 | 18 |
|  | 21 | 17 | 22 | 13 | 33 | 20 | 19 | 13 | 9  |

- 1) 가 : 가 .  $M_d = 0$

2) 가 :  $M_d < 0$  ( )

3) :

**Calculation of test statistic for Example 4.2**

| Before therapy (X) | After 24 hours (Y) | $D_i = Y_i - X_i$ | Signed rank of $ D_i $ |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 33                 | 21                 | -12               | -7                     |
| 17                 | 17                 | 0                 | omit                   |
| 30                 | 22                 | -8                | -4                     |
| 25                 | 13                 | -12               | -7                     |
| 36                 | 33                 | -3                | -1                     |
| 25                 | 20                 | -5                | -2                     |
| 31                 | 19                 | -12               | -7                     |
| 20                 | 13                 | -7                | -3                     |
| 18                 | 9                  | -9                | -5                     |
|                    |                    |                   | $T_+ = 0$              |

4) :  $n=8$   $T_+ = 0$  WRS  $p=0.0039$  ( )  
 0.05 가 가

### HOMEWORK #9 [due 5 15 ]

**4.5** Bhatia et al. (E7) reported the data shown in Table 4.9. Can we conclude on the basis of these data that treatment lowers the stroke index in patients of this type? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

**Stroke index (ml/beat/m<sup>2</sup>) in pre- and post-treatment studies of coronary circulation in chronic severe anaemia TABLE 4.9**

| Case                 | 1   | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |
|----------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Before treatment (X) | 109 | 57 | 53 | 57 | 68 | 72 | 51 | 65 |
| After treatment (Y)  | 56  | 44 | 55 | 40 | 62 | 46 | 49 | 41 |

Source: M. L. Bhatia, S. C. Manchanda, and Sujoy B. Roy, "Coronary Haemodynamic Studies in Chronic Severe Anaemia," *Br. Heart. J.*, 31 (1969), 365–374. Reprinted by permission of the authors and the editor.

**4.6** Hall et al. (E8) reported the Lintner Soluble Starch (LSS) to Amylase Azure (AA) ratios shown in Table 4.10. Do these data provide sufficient evidence to indicate that saliva and duodenal fluid LSS/AA ratios are, on the average, different? Let  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Find the  $P$  value for this test.

**TABLE 4.10**

**LSS/AA ratios for saliva and duodenal fluid in 11 patients**

| Subject            | A    | B    | C    | D    | E    | F    | G    | H    | I    | J    | K    |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Saliva (X)         | 0.78 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 1.10 | 0.71 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 0.85 | 0.64 | 0.86 | 0.70 |
| Duodenal fluid (Y) | 0.46 | 0.37 | 0.41 | 0.46 | 0.45 | 0.67 | 0.47 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 0.42 |



|    |     |    |      |     |
|----|-----|----|------|-----|
| N= |     | B= | YES, | NO  |
| A= | YES | D= | No,  | YES |
| D= | NO  |    |      |     |

## 4.4.2. McNemar

McNemar  $\chi^2$  (Yes, No) Bennett & Underwood가

3

1) 가 (hypothesis)

- 가 :  $p_1 = p_2$  ( yes yes )
- 가 :  $p_1 \neq p_2$  ( )  $p_1 > p_2$   $p_1 < p_2$  ( )

2) (test statistic)

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{A+B}{N}, \hat{p}_2 = \frac{A+C}{N} \quad \hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2 = \frac{B-C}{N}$$

가  $(B-C)/N = 0$

McNemar

가

(B+C)가

10

$$z = \frac{B-C}{\sqrt{B+C}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

## II EXAMPLE II

85

가 ( =0.05)

|       | Yes | No | Total |
|-------|-----|----|-------|
| Yes   | 7   | 37 | 41    |
| No    | 26  | 15 | 44    |
| Total | 33  | 52 | 85    |

1) 가 (hypothesis)

- 가 :  $p_1 = p_2$  ( )
- 가 :  $p_1 < p_2$  ( )

2) (test statistic):  $z = \frac{37-26}{\sqrt{37+26}} = 1.385$  p-value=  $pr(z \geq 1.38) = 0.084$

가

## 4.2.3. SAS (McNemar )

Editor - Untitled1 \*

```

data mcnemar;
    input pre $ post $ f @@;
    cards;
    y y 7 y n 37 n y 26 n n 15
run;

proc freq data=mcnemar order=data;
    weight f;
    table pre*post/nopercent norow;
    exact mcnem;
run;

```

- order=data
- nopercent
- norow

McNemar

Table of pre by post

| pre   | post |            |    |       |
|-------|------|------------|----|-------|
|       |      | Frequency- |    |       |
|       |      | Col Pct    | -y | -n    |
|       |      |            | -y | -n    |
| y     | -    | 7          | -  | 37    |
|       | -    | 21.21      | -  | 71.15 |
| n     | -    | 26         | -  | 15    |
|       | -    | 78.79      | -  | 28.85 |
| Total |      | 33         |    | 52    |
|       |      |            |    | 85    |

Statistics for Table of pre by post

McNemar's Test

|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Statistic (S)     | 1.9206 |
| DF                | 1      |
| Asymptotic Pr > S | 0.1658 |
| Exact Pr >= S     | 0.2074 |

- SAS가

Chi-square

$$z = \frac{B - C}{\sqrt{B + C}}$$

가?

$$c^2 = \frac{(B - C)^2}{B + C}$$

?

📖 **HOMEWORK #9** [due 5 15 ] McNemar 가 ..

## 5.

,  
가 (associate)  
가  
(independence)  
(likeness)  
(homogeneity)  
(  
가) 가  $H_0 : p_1 = p_2$  z- t-  
가 “ ”  
가  
 $\chi^2$ - (Chi-Square)  
2  
(cross-tabulation) (contingency table)

## 5.1. Chi-Square

(  $= m$  ,  $= s$  ) X Z  
(  $= 0$  ,  $= 1$  )

$$Z = \frac{X - m}{s} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

$$Z \sim 1 \quad \chi^2$$

$$Z^2 = \left(\frac{X - m}{s}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2 (df = 1)$$



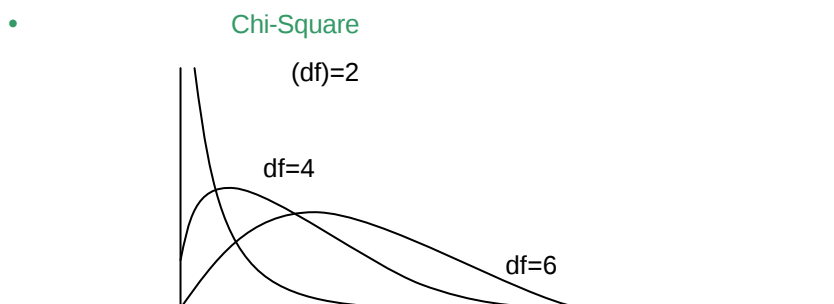
- $k$  Chi-Square

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(k/2)2^{k/2}} x^{(k/2)-1} e^{-x/2}, \quad 0 \leq x < \infty$$

- $k$  Chi-Square  $k$   $2k$
- $\chi^2 (df = 1)$   $W_1, W_2, \dots, W_k$
- $k$  Chi-square  $Y = \sum W_i \sim \chi^2 (df = k)$
- $W \sim \chi^2 (df = m1)$   $V \sim \chi^2 (df = m2)$

$$F\text{-} \quad H = \frac{W}{m1} / \frac{V}{m2} \sim F(m1, m2)$$

- $k = 2$  Chi-Square (exponential dist.:  $b = 2$ )



## 5.2. Contingency Table

가 가

1 , 2 ( ) .  
가  
1 1 r , 2  
c .

|       | 2        |          |     |          | total    |
|-------|----------|----------|-----|----------|----------|
|       | 1        | 2        | ... | c        |          |
| 1     | $O_{11}$ | $O_{12}$ | ... | $O_{1c}$ | $n_{1.}$ |
| 2     | $O_{21}$ | $O_{22}$ | ... | $O_{2c}$ | $n_{2.}$ |
| :     | :        | :        | :   | :        | :        |
| r     | $O_{r1}$ | $O_{r2}$ | ... | $O_{rc}$ | $n_{r.}$ |
| Total | $n_{.1}$ | $n_{.2}$ |     | $n_{.c}$ | $n_{..}$ |

Chi-Square ???  
( 가 )  $\Pr(AB) = pr(A)\Pr(B)$

가  $E_{ij} = \left(\frac{n_{i.}}{n_{..}}\right)\left(\frac{n_{.j}}{n_{..}}\right)n_{..}$  .

$$T = \sum \sum \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \quad ???$$

### 5.3. Chi-Square

(associate) . A 1 230  
(3 ) 가

|       | A   | B  | C  | Total |
|-------|-----|----|----|-------|
|       | 75  | 46 | 23 | 144   |
|       | 30  | 32 | 24 | 86    |
| Total | 105 | 78 | 47 | 230   |

가

n ( ) 2

가

가 . ...

가

가 : 가 .  $\leftrightarrow$  .

- 가 .
- .

가 : 가 .

- 

가

$$\Pr(n_{ij}) = E_{ij} = \left(\frac{n_{i.}}{n_{..}}\right)\left(\frac{n_{.j}}{n_{..}}\right)n_{..}$$

$$\Pr(A \cap B) = \Pr(A) \Pr(B)$$

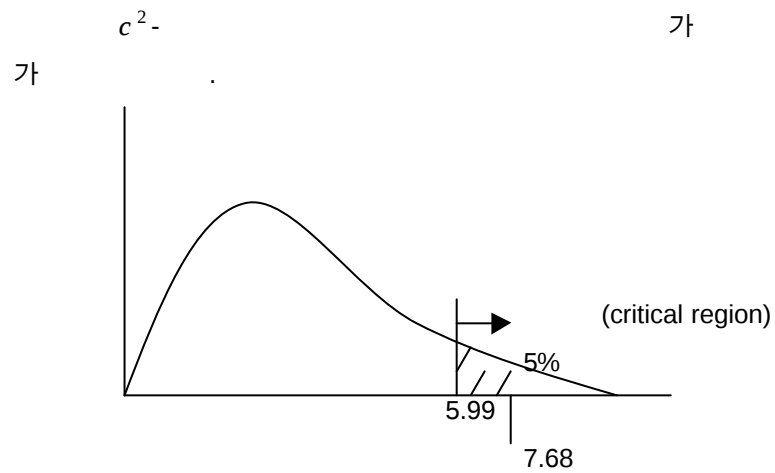
- $E_{11} = \left(\frac{n_{1.}}{n_{..}}\right)\left(\frac{n_{.1}}{n_{..}}\right)n_{..} = 105 \times 144 / 230 = 65.7$

- $E_{23} = 86 \times 47 / 230 = 17.6$

가 ( )  $(O_{ij} - E_{ij})$  0 가 .

$$T = \sum \sum \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}} \sim (r-1)(c-1) \chi^2 \quad \text{(approximate)}$$

$$\bullet \quad T = \frac{(75 - 65.7)^2}{65.7} + \dots + \frac{(24 - 17.6)^2}{17.6} = 7.68 \sim \chi^2 (df = (2-1)(3-1) = 2)$$



7.68  $\{ > 5.99 \}$  가  
 가 가 가?  
 가 ... SAS

A , B  
 A .

가  
 가 ...

## SAS

```

a.sas *
data one;
  input gender $ major $ w @@;
  cards;
m a 75 f a 30 m b 46 f b 32 m c 23 f c 24
run;

proc freq data=one;
  weight w;
  table gender*major/nocol nopercnt chisq expected;
run;

```

- NOCOL:
- NOPERCENT:
- CHISQ:
- EXPECTED:

| gender      major                       |            |            |            |   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|-------|
| Frequency-<br>Expected -                |            |            |            |   |       |
| Row Pct                                 | -a         | -b         | -c         | - | Total |
| f                                       | - 30 -     | - 32 -     | - 24 -     |   | 86    |
|                                         | - 39.261 - | - 29.165 - | - 17.574 - |   |       |
|                                         | - 34.88 -  | - 37.21 -  | - 27.91 -  |   |       |
| m                                       | - 75 -     | - 46 -     | - 23 -     |   | 144   |
|                                         | - 65.739 - | - 48.835 - | - 29.426 - |   |       |
|                                         | - 52.08 -  | - 31.94 -  | - 15.97 -  |   |       |
| Total                                   | 105        | 78         | 47         |   | 230   |
| Statistics for Table of gender by major |            |            |            |   |       |
| Statistic                               | DF         | Value      | Prob       |   |       |
| Chi-Square                              | 2          | 7.6823     | 0.0215     |   |       |
| Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square             | 2          | 7.6869     | 0.0214     |   |       |
| Mantel-Haenszel Chi-Square              | 1          | 7.6186     | 0.0058     |   |       |
| Phi Coefficient                         |            | 0.1828     |            |   |       |
| Contingency Coefficient                 |            | 0.1798     |            |   |       |
| Cramer's V                              |            | 0.1828     |            |   |       |

- Chi-Square =  $c^2$
- Likelihood Ratio =  $2 \sum \sum O_{ij} \ln(O_{ij} / E_{ij}) \sim c^2 (df = (r-1)(c-1))$
- M-H  $Q_{MH} = (n-1)r^2 \sim c^2 (df = 1)$   $r$  Person M-H  
(ordinal)
- Phi, Contingency, Cramer's coefficient

## II EXAMPLE II

2764

5%

| Income           | Within previous 6 months | Within 7 months to one year | More than one year | Total       |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Less than \$3000 | 186                      | 38                          | 35                 | 259         |
| \$3000-\$4999    | 227                      | 54                          | 45                 | 326         |
| \$5000-\$6999    | 219                      | 78                          | 78                 | 375         |
| \$7000-\$9999    | 355                      | 112                         | 140                | 607         |
| \$10,000 plus    | 653                      | 285                         | 259                | 1197        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1640</b>              | <b>557</b>                  | <b>557</b>         | <b>2764</b> |

1) 가 : 가 . (

가 )

2) 가 : 가 .

3) :  $E_{11} = 256 \times 1640 / 2764 = 153.68 \dots$ 

| Income           | Within previous 6 months | Within 7 months to one year | More than one year | Total       |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Less than \$3000 | 186 (153.68)             | 38 (53.13)                  | 35 (52.19)         | 259         |
| \$3000-\$4999    | 227 (193.43)             | 54 (66.87)                  | 45 (65.70)         | 326         |
| \$5000-\$6999    | 219 (222.50)             | 78 (76.93)                  | 78 (75.57)         | 375         |
| \$7000-\$9999    | 355 (360.16)             | 112 (124.52)                | 140 (122.32)       | 607         |
| \$10,000 plus    | 653 (710.23)             | 285 (245.55)                | 259 (241.22)       | 1197        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1640</b>              | <b>557</b>                  | <b>557</b>         | <b>2764</b> |

4) :  $T = \frac{(186 - 153.68)^2}{153.68} + \frac{(227 - 193.43)^2}{193.43} + \dots + \frac{(259 - 241.22)^2}{241.22} = 47.9$ , 가8  $c^2$  - {>15.507} . 가

## II HOMEWORK #10 II (due May 17)

1) SAS 가 . ( =0.1)

2) 가 가 .

SAS .

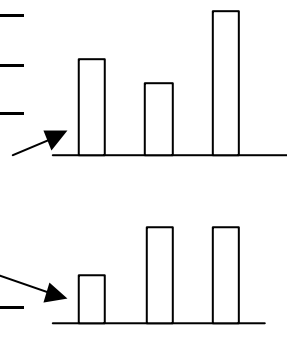
|    |       |    |     |
|----|-------|----|-----|
| 15 | 15-19 | 20 |     |
| 2  | 38    | 22 | 62  |
| 8  | 93    | 15 | 116 |
| 10 | 131   | 37 | 178 |

## 5.4. Chi-Square

( , )가

가?

| 1 | 2        |          |     |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|-----|----------|----------|
|   | 1        | 2        | ... | c        |          |
| 1 | $O_{11}$ | $O_{12}$ | ... | $O_{1c}$ | $n_{1.}$ |
| 2 | $O_{21}$ | $O_{22}$ | ... | $O_{2c}$ | $n_{2.}$ |
| : | :        | :        | :   | :        | :        |
| r | $O_{r1}$ | $O_{r2}$ | ... | $O_{rc}$ | $n_{r.}$ |
|   | $n_{.1}$ | $n_{.2}$ |     | $n_{.c}$ | $n_{..}$ |



가

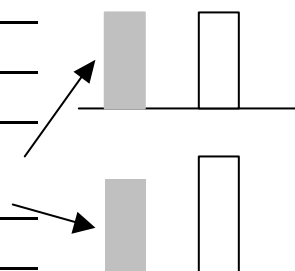
가

가

가

2x2 ( fourfold )

| Total |     |     |
|-------|-----|-----|
| A     | B   | A+B |
| C     | D   | C+D |
| Total | A+C | B+D |
|       |     | N   |



( )=( ), (

)=( )

가

. 2x2

$$T = \frac{N(AD - BC)^2}{(A+C)(B+D)(C+D)(A+B)} \sim \chi^2(df=1)$$

▶

가 :

(  $p_1$  )(  $p_2$  )

가

$$T = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})(1/n_1 + 1/n_2)}} \xrightarrow{\text{appro}} z(0,1)$$

$$\hat{p}_1 = \frac{B}{A+B}, \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{D}{C+D}, \quad \hat{p} = \frac{B+D}{N}$$

**II EXAMPLE II**

AIDS  
=0.05)

A

B

가

. (

|   | AIDS |    |    |
|---|------|----|----|
|   | yes  | no |    |
| A | 20   | 6  | 26 |
| B | 16   | 14 | 30 |
|   | 36   | 20 | 56 |

$$T = \frac{56(20 \times 14 - 16 \times 6)^2}{(20+6)(16+14)(20+14)(6+16)} = 3.38 \sim \chi^2(df=1) \quad \chi^2(df=1)$$

{ &gt; 3.84 }

가

. AIDS

가

.

**II HOMEWORK #11 II (due May 22)**

. Fourfold Chi-square

(hand calculation)

. ( =0.05)

|  | 3.0 | 3.0 |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
|  | 31  | 19  | 50  |
|  | 17  | 33  | 50  |
|  | 48  | 52  | 100 |

RXC

( 가 )

$$E_{ij} = \left( \frac{n_{.j}}{n_{..}} \right) \times n_{i.} = ( ) \times ( )$$

가

가

II HOMEWORK #11 II ( due May 22)

SAS

. ( =0.05)

|   |    |    |     |
|---|----|----|-----|
| A | 50 | 20 | 70  |
| B | 12 | 25 | 37  |
| C | 6  | 8  | 14  |
| D | 1  | 21 | 22  |
|   | 69 | 74 | 143 |

5.5. 가 (Fisher exact test)

Chi-square

가 5 ( 10 ) Cochran

2 5 20%

Chi-square

Cochran

SAS

가 5

```
6 가 5 33%가
Chi-Square 2 4.9267 0.0851
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square 2 5.1193 0.0773
Mantel-Haenszel Chi-Square 1 3.1207 0.0773
Phi Coefficient 0.2993
Contingency Coefficient 0.2867
Cramer's V 0.2993
WARNING: 33% of the cells have expected counts less
than 5. Chi-Square may not be a valid test.
```

## Chi-Square

가?

0 1

( , , )

가

X

0

1 1

| x          |   | y     |    |       |
|------------|---|-------|----|-------|
| Frequency- |   |       |    |       |
| Row Pct    | - | 0-    | 1- | Total |
| 1          | - | 17    | -  | 13    |
|            | - | 56.67 | -  | 43.33 |
| 2          | - | 21    | -  | 4     |
|            | - | 84.00 | -  | 16.00 |
| Total      |   | 38    |    | 17    |
|            |   |       |    | 55    |

Statistics for Table of x by y

| Statistic                   | DF | Value   | Prob   |
|-----------------------------|----|---------|--------|
| Chi-Square                  | 1  | 4.7706  | 0.0289 |
| Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square | 1  | 4.9834  | 0.0256 |
| Continuity Adj. Chi-Square  | 1  | 3.5766  | 0.0586 |
| Mantel-Haenszel Chi-Square  | 1  | 4.6839  | 0.0304 |
| Phi Coefficient             |    | -0.2945 |        |
| Contingency Coefficient     |    | 0.2825  |        |
| Cramer's V                  |    | -0.2945 |        |

## Exact test

Fisher

2x2

RxC

Fisher's

Exact test (2x2 )

( )

가

가 :

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 5 | 2 | 7  |
| 3 | 3 | 6  |
| 8 | 5 | 13 |

가 가  
p- .

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
|   |   |    |
|   |   |    |
|   |   |    |
| 6 | 1 | 7  |
| 2 | 4 | 6  |
| 8 | 5 | 13 |
|   |   |    |
|   |   |    |
|   |   |    |
| 7 | 0 | 7  |
| 1 | 5 | 6  |
| 8 | 5 | 13 |

3

|                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 |                 | p- .            |
| N <sub>11</sub> | N <sub>12</sub> | N <sub>1.</sub> |
| N <sub>21</sub> | N <sub>22</sub> | N <sub>2.</sub> |
| N <sub>.1</sub> | N <sub>.2</sub> | N <sub>..</sub> |

가 ?  $p = \frac{n_{1.}!n_{2.}!n_{.1}!n_{.2}!}{n_{11}!n_{12}!n_{21}!n_{22}!n_{..}!}$  .

$$p = \frac{7!6!8!5!}{5!2!3!1!3!} = 0.3263, \quad p = \frac{7!6!8!5!}{6!1!2!4!1!3!} = 0.0816, \quad p = \frac{7!6!8!5!}{7!0!1!5!1!3!} = 0.047$$

p- 0.4126 . 가 ( )  
p- p- 가

SAS

**SAS**

```
a.sas *  
data one;  
    input gender $ major $ w @@;  
    cards;  
    m y 5 m n 2 f y 3 f n 3  
run;  
  
proc freq data=one;  
    weight w;  
    exact fisher;  
    table gender*major/nocol nopercent chisq;  
run;
```

| gender     | major |       |         |
|------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Frequency- | -n    | -y    | - Total |
| f          | 3     | 3     | 6       |
|            | 50.00 | 50.00 |         |
| m          | 2     | 5     | 7       |
|            | 28.57 | 71.43 |         |
| Total      | 5     | 8     | 13      |

Statistics for Table of gender by major

생각

WARNING: 100% of the cells have expected counts less than 5. Chi-Square may not be a valid test.

### Fisher's Exact Test

|                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Cell (1,1) Frequency (F) | 3      |
| Left-sided Pr <= F       | 0.9138 |
| Right-sided Pr >= F      | 0.4126 |
| Table Probability (P)    | 0.3263 |
| Two-sided Pr <= P        | 0.5921 |

- left sided 1 1 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 074

## II HOMEWORK #11 II (due May 22)

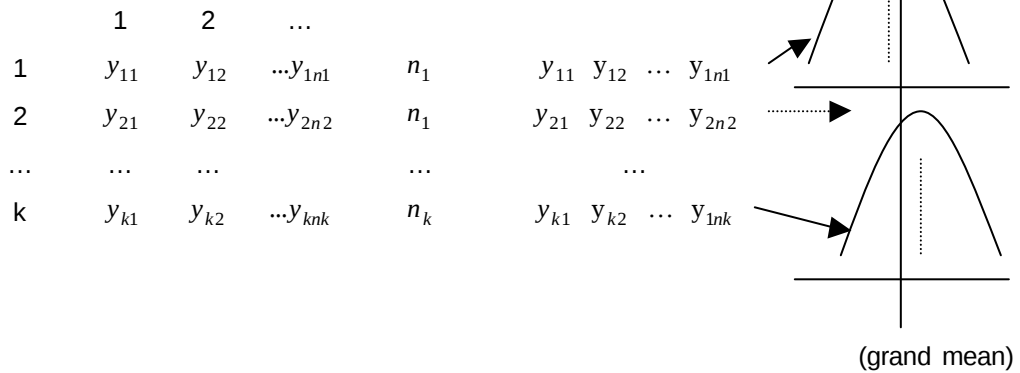
. Fisher      Exact

test . ( =0.05) , SAS

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | 5 | 6  |
| 6 | 0 | 6  |
| 7 | 5 | 12 |

## 6. One-way layout

way layout) 3 (one-  
k



(SST) 가 (SSTr: ) (SSE= 가  
SST-SSTr) 가  
, 가  
2 ( 39 ) 가  
( ) (ratio)가 F- 가  
가 (normality assumption) .,  
가 가  
Median , Kruskal-Wallis 가  
가 ( ) 가  
가 가  
가 가 .

### 6.1. ( : Analysis of Variance: ANOVA)

$t$   $n_t$   
 1-n  
 (unit)

(CRD:

Completely Randomized Design)

(A, B, C)

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 4 | 12 |
|   |    |
|   |    |
|   |    |
|   |    |

12 가

가

CRD

가

12

1, 5, 2, 7, 12, 10

..., 3

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| A | A | C |
| B | A | B |
| A | C | C |
| B | C | B |

CRD

( :block)

(randomized)

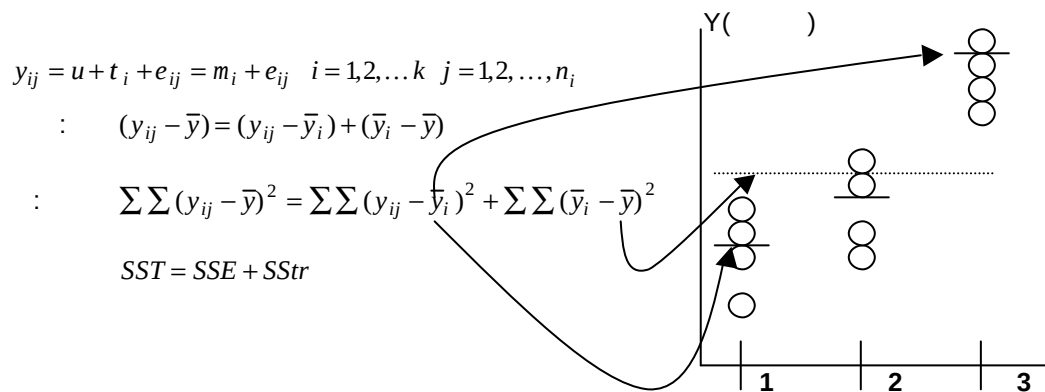
Randomized Block Design

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| A | B | C |
| A | C | B |
| C | A | B |
| B | C | A |



3 가  
1m (ppm) 가  
10 .

| Lake | Observation |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1    | 0           | 2  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 1  | 5  |
| 2    | 1           | 3  | 4  | 6  | 8  | 7  | 5  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| 3    | 14          | 26 | 25 | 18 | 19 | 22 | 21 | 16 | 20 | 30 |



가  $e_{ij} \sim \text{Normal}(0, s^2)$

▶▶ 가 : 가 Hartley's test .

가 :  $H_0 : s_1^2 = s_2^2 = \dots = s_t^2$

:  $F_{\max} = \frac{\max(s_i^2)}{\min(s_i^2)} \sim F( \quad : \quad -1, \quad -1)$

▶▶ (Homoscedicity)dl (Heteroscedicity)

$s^2 = ku \quad \rightarrow \quad y^* = \sqrt{y}$

$s^2 = ku^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad y^* = \log(y)$

( )

| Source    | DF  | SS                                         | MS                    |                                              |
|-----------|-----|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Treatment | t-1 | $SStr = \sum \sum (\bar{y}_i - \bar{y})^2$ | $MStr = SStr / (t-1)$ | $F = \frac{MStr}{MSE}$<br>$\sim F(t-1, n-t)$ |
| Error     | n-t | $SSE = SST - SStr$                         | $MSE = SSE / (n-t)$   |                                              |
| Total     | n-1 | $SST = \sum \sum (y_{ij} - \bar{y})^2$     |                       |                                              |

**(Post-hoc test)****(multiple comparison)**F- 가  $H_0 : u_1 = u_2 = \dots = u_t$ (pairwise: :  $H_0 : u_1 = u_3$ )가(contrast: :  $H_0 : u_1 = \frac{u_2 + u_3}{2}$ ) 가 가

( ) F- (

가 ) . 가 (controlled experimental error rate)  $1 - (1 - \alpha)^c$  . c 가 . pairwise  $c = t(t-1) / 2$  가 .

- Fisher's Least Significant Difference

- o pairwise ( )

- o LSD 가 가 .

- Tukey W procedure

- o studentized range distribution:  $W = \max(y_i) - \min(y_i)$   $q = w / s$

- o 가 .  $\rightarrow$  가 .

- Student-Newman-Keuls procedure

- o Tukey . (critical value) 가

Tukey .

- Duncan Multiple range test

- o Tukey

가 가 가  $1 - (1 - \alpha)^r$  가

. r .

- o 가 .

- Scheffe's S method

- o (contrast) . →

- Dunnett's procedure

- o 가 control ( ) ( : placebo , pairwise

(contrast)

가 .

- 

- o 1 2, 3
  - 가 가?

$$: Q = u_1 - (u_2 + u_3) / 2 \rightarrow ? \quad Q = \bar{y}_1 - (\bar{y}_2 + \bar{y}_3) / 2$$

$$: F = \frac{(Q)^2}{MSE(\sum \frac{c_i^2}{n_i})} \sim F(1, n-t) \text{ where } c = \sum c_i \quad c_i$$

- o 4

가 가?

$$Q = (u_1 + u_4) - (u_2 + u_3) \rightarrow c_1 = 1, c_2 = 1, c_3 = -1, c_4 = -1$$

## SAS

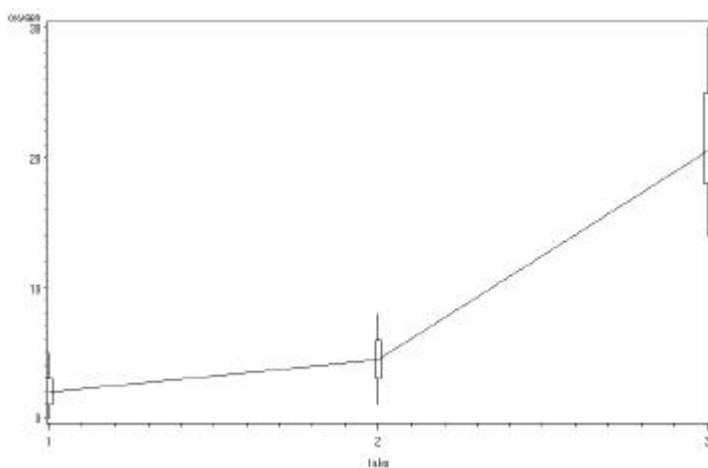
```

data lake;
  do i=1 to 10;
    input oxygen @@; lake=1; output;
  end;
  do i=1 to 10;
    input oxygen @@; lake=2; output;
  end;
  do i=1 to 10;
    input oxygen @@; lake=3; output;
  end;
cards;
0 2 1 3 1 2 3 4 1 5
1 3 4 6 8 7 5 3 4 5
14 26 25 18 19 22 21 16 20 30
;
keep oxygen lake;
run;

symbol i=boxj;
proc gplot data=lake;
  plot oxygen*lake;
run;

proc glm data=lake;
  class lake;
  model oxygen=lake;
  means lake / tukey lines;
  contrast 'by region ' lake 2 -1 -1;
run;

```



Dependent Variable: oxygen

| Source          | DF | Sum of Squares | Mean Square | F Value | Pr > F |
|-----------------|----|----------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| Model           | 2  | 2117.400000    | 1058.700000 | 105.52  | <.0001 |
| Error           | 27 | 270.900000     | 10.033333   |         |        |
| Corrected Total | 29 | 2388.300000    |             |         |        |

| R-Square | Coeff Var | Root MSE | oxygen Mean |
|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 0.886572 | 34.05961  | 3.167544 | 9.300000    |

| Source | DF | Type I SS   | Mean Square | F Value | Pr > F |
|--------|----|-------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| lake   | 2  | 2117.400000 | 1058.700000 | 105.52  | <.0001 |

| Source | DF | Type III SS | Mean Square | F Value | Pr > F |
|--------|----|-------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| lake   | 2  | 2117.400000 | 1058.700000 | 105.52  | <.0001 |

---

Means with the same letter are not significantly different.

| Tukey Grouping | Mean   | N  | lake |
|----------------|--------|----|------|
| A              | 21.100 | 10 | 3    |
| B              | 4.600  | 10 | 2    |
| B              | 2.200  | 10 | 1    |

---

| Contrast  | DF | Contrast SS | Mean Square | F Value | Pr > F |
|-----------|----|-------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| by region | 1  | 756.1500000 | 756.1500000 | 75.36   | <.0001 |

## II HOMEWORK#12 II (due May 24)

(Research and Development)

(High, Moderate, Low)

(10 )

. (SAS 가 )

|          |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |  |
|----------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
|          |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |  |
| Low      | 7.6 | 8.2 | 6.8  | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 6   |     |     |     |     |  |
| Moderate | 6.7 | 8.1 | 9.4  | 8.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 8.4 |  |
| High     | 8.5 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 9.5 |     |     |     |     |     |     |  |

Box-Plot

Bar

가

pairwise

(Tukey )

High, (Low + Moderate)

가

## 6.2. Median

Median                      ?

1                      +                      (                      -                      )                      2

+                      .

3                      .

가

- k                       $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_k$                       .
- .
- .
- ,                      가                      .

가

가 :                      .  $H_0 : M_1 = M_2 = \dots = M_k$

가 :                      .

1.                      .

2.                      .

|   |          |          |     |          |   |
|---|----------|----------|-----|----------|---|
|   | 1        | 2        | ... | k        |   |
| > | $O_{11}$ | $O_{12}$ | ... | $O_{1k}$ | A |
| ≤ | $O_{21}$ | $O_{22}$ | ... | $O_{2k}$ | B |
|   | $n_1$    | $n_2$    | ... | $n_k$    | N |

3.                      가                      {>                      }                      {≤                      }

4.  $T = \sum \sum \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})}{E_{ij}} \sim c^2(df = k - 1)$  ( )  $E_{11} = ???$

value:  $c^2(df = k - 1)$  (critical  
가 . )

**II EXAMPLE II**

가 2 1 .  
(  $\alpha = 0.05$  )

|   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 185 | 187 | 209 | 194 | 175 | 197 | 188 | 185 |
| 2 | 189 | 193 | 176 | 195 | 169 | 183 | 185 | 179 |
|   | 219 | 204 | 219 | 234 | 233 | 194 | 209 | 195 |

1) 가 :  $H_0 : M_1 = M_2 = M_3$

2) 가 : .

3) : 193.5 .

|   | 1 | 2 |   |    |
|---|---|---|---|----|
| > | 3 | 1 | 8 | 12 |
| ≤ | 5 | 7 | 0 | 12 |
|   | 8 | 8 | 8 | 24 |

$$T = \frac{(3-4)^2}{4} + \frac{(5-4)^2}{4} + \dots + \frac{(0-4)^2}{4} = 13$$

4) : (13)  $c^2(df = 2, \alpha = 0.05) = 5.99$  가  
가 .

**II HOMEWORK#13 II (due June 5)**

4 . 가  
Median . ( : hand calculation) =0.05

|   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| A | 27 | 16 | 19 | 4  | 2  | 16 | 30 | 9  | 16 |    |
| B | 44 | 34 | 43 | 47 | 22 | 35 | 51 | 22 | 37 | 29 |
| C | 17 | 45 | 28 | 13 | 36 | 3  | 42 | 41 | 15 |    |
| D | 51 | 29 | 30 | 50 | 47 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 54 |    |

### 6.3. Kruskal-Wallis

3 ( ) 가  
2 Mann-Whitney .

가

- k  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_k$  .
- 가 .
- , 가 .

가

가 :  $H_0 : M_1 = M_2 = \dots = M_k$

가 : .

.

1. .

2. .

3. 가

가 .

4. :  $T = \frac{12}{N(N+1)} \sum \frac{R_i^2}{n_i} - 3(N+1)$

- N =
- $R_i = i$
- $n_i = i$

Kruskal-Wallis 가 . K-W 가 5

가 . 3 .

가 5 , K-W

$c^2(df = k - 1)$  가 .

## II EXAMPLE II

3

가 Kruskal-Wallis . (

=0.05)

|   |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 262 | 307 | 211 | 323  | 454 | 339 | 304 | 154 | 287 | 356 |
| 2 | 465 | 501 | 455 | 355  | 468 | 362 |     |     |     |     |
| 3 | 343 | 772 | 207 | 1048 | 838 | 687 |     |     |     |     |

1) 가 :  $H_0 : M_1 = M_2 = M_3$ 

2) 가 : .

3) :

|   |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|
| 1 | 4  | 7  | 3  | 8  | 14 | 9  | 6 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 69 |
| 2 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 11 | 17 | 13 |   |   |   |    | 90 |
| 3 | 10 | 20 | 2  | 22 | 21 | 19 |   |   |   |    | 94 |

$$T = \frac{12}{N(N+1)} \sum \frac{R_i^2}{n_i} - 3(N+1) = \frac{12}{22(22+1)} \left[ \frac{69^2}{10} + \frac{90^2}{6} + \frac{94^2}{6} \right] - 3(22+1) = 9.232$$

4) : (13)  $c^2(df=2, \alpha=0.05) = 5.99$  가  
가 .

## II HOMEWORK#13 II ( due June 5)

3 ( : )  
가 Kruskal-Wallis . ( : hand calculation)  
=0.05 .

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Control | 340 | 340 | 356 | 386 | 386 | 402 | 402 | 417 | 433 | 495 | 557 |
| LSD     | 294 | 325 | 325 | 340 | 356 | 371 | 385 | 402 |     |     |     |
| UML     | 263 | 309 | 340 | 356 | 371 | 371 | 402 | 417 |     |     |     |

#### 6.4. JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA test

Median Kruskal-Wallis 가 “  
 ” . , 가  
 가  $H_a : M_1 < M_2 < \dots < M_k$  . (ordered) 가  
 JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA .

가

- k  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_k$  .
- .
- , 가 .

가

가 :  $H_0 : M_1 = M_2 = \dots = M_k$   
 가 : 가  $H_a : M_1 \leq M_2 \leq \dots \leq M_k$  .  
 < .

$$J = \sum_{i < j} U_{ij}$$

$U_{ij}$  i j i 가 j  
 .

JONCKHEERE-TERPSTRA 가 . J-T 3  
 가  $n_1 < n_2 < n_3$  . J-T

$$T = \frac{J - [(N^2 - \sum_i n_i^2) / 4]}{\sqrt{[N^2(2N+3) - \sum_i n_i^2(2n_i+3)] / 72}} \sim N(0,1)$$

## II EXAMPLE II

가 : 가? ( =0.05)

|  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|  | 54 | 67 | 47 | 71 | 62 | 44 | 67 | 80 |
|  | 79 | 82 | 88 | 79 | 85 | 81 | 88 |    |
|  | 98 | 99 | 95 | 93 | 98 | 91 | 94 |    |

- 1) 가 :  $H_0 : M_1 = M_2 = M_3$   
 2) 가 :  $H_0 : M_1 \leq M_2 \leq M_3$   
 3) :

$$U_{12} = 54, U_{13} = 56, U_{23} = 49 \rightarrow J = \sum_{i < j} U_{ij} = 159$$

- 4) : J-T ( $n_1 = 7, n_2 = 7, n_3 = 8$ ),  $\alpha = 0.05$  108  
 109 . 159 가  
 가 134 0.00443  
 p- 0.0443

5)

$$J = 159, N = 8 + 7 + 7 = 22, \sum_{i=1}^3 n_i^2 = 8^2 + 7^2 + 7^2 = 162, \sum_i n_i^2 (2n_i + 3) = 2882$$

$$T = \frac{159 - [(22^2 - 162) / 4]}{\sqrt{[22^2 (2 \times 22 + 3) - 2882] / 72}} = 4.73$$

p- 0.001 . J-T

## II HOMEWORK#14 II (due June 7)

가  $2 \leq 1 \leq 3$  ( =0.05). p-  
 . J-T

|   |    |     |    |    |    |    |     |    |
|---|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|
| 1 | 71 | 57  | 85 | 67 | 66 | 79 |     |    |
| 2 | 76 | 94  | 61 | 36 | 42 | 49 |     |    |
| 3 | 80 | 104 | 81 | 90 | 93 | 85 | 101 | 83 |

### 6.5. Multiple Comparison ( )

Median Kruskal-Wallis 가

가 (pairwise), 가 ( , contrast) post-hoc test ( multiple comparison) pairwise

3 가 pairwise 3 가

3 가  $1 - (1 - \alpha)^3$

가

( 가 )  $1 - (1 - \alpha)^c$  . (c 가 )

1)  $(\bar{R}_i)$  . (

Kruskal-Wallis )

2) 가 k  $(|\bar{R}_i - \bar{R}_j|)$  가

가 ( )

$$z_{(1-[ \alpha / k(k-1) ])} \sqrt{\frac{N(N+1)}{12} \left( \frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j} \right)}$$

$$\bar{R}_i = (i) / (i) / N =$$

$$n_i = i$$

$$k(k-1)/2 \quad k(k-1)$$

가 .

**II EXAMPLE II**

Kruskal-Wallis ( : page 83) : ( =0.15)  
 $k = 3$   $\alpha / k(k - 1) = 0.15 / 3(2) = 0.025$   
 . 1 2 pairwise  
 $1.96 \sqrt{\frac{22(22+1)}{12} \left( \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{6} \right)} = 6.57$   
 $|\bar{R}_1 - \bar{R}_2| = |69/10 - 90/6| = 8.1$  6.57 가 ( 1 2  
 ) . (SAS )

**II HOMEWORK#14 II** ( due June 7)

Kruskal-Wallis (page 83) pairwise . ( =0.1)

II II  
 : 6 22 ( ) 1 ~  
 : 2  
 : 가 , Open Book Exam.

70 A .  
 A .

## 7. Goodness-of-fit test

( , )  
 . ?  
 ?  
 ( )  
 (fit)  
 (Goodness-of-fit test) . 2가  
 1) 가 가 가?  
 2) 가 가? ( )

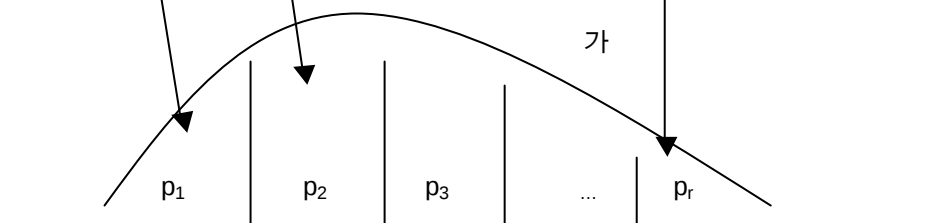
### 7.1. $\chi^2$ Goodness-of-fit test

,  $\chi^2$  (chi-square)  
 . 가  
 (expected) (observed)  
 가 .

가

- $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  . ( : random sample)
- 가 (non-overlapping)

|  |       |       |       |     |       |   |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|---|
|  | 1     | 2     | 3     | ... | r     |   |
|  | $E_1$ | $E_2$ | $E_3$ | ... | $E_r$ | n |
|  | $O_1$ | $O_2$ | $O_3$ | ... | $O_r$ | n |



가

가 : XX .

가 : XX .

:

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \sim \chi^2(df = r-1)$$

가 5

 $\chi^2$  -

5

20%

 $\chi^2$  -

(Cochran)

 $\chi^2$  ( =r-1)

가

가

가 (

) .

가

가

(parameter)

가

가?

 $(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_r)$ 

(m),

(s)

가

...

가

 $\chi^2$  -

(r-1)

(r-g-1)

g

## II EXAMPLE1 II

36

. ( =0.05)

|  |    |   |   |   |    |   |
|--|----|---|---|---|----|---|
|  |    |   |   |   |    |   |
|  | 13 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 3 |

○ 가 : . (Equally distributed)

○ 가 : .

6 .

가 6

|  |    |   |   |   |    |   |
|--|----|---|---|---|----|---|
|  |    |   |   |   |    |   |
|  | 13 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 3 |
|  | 6  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6  | 6 |

○ :

$$T = \frac{(13-6)^2}{6} + \frac{(6-6)^2}{6} + \dots + \frac{(3-6)^2}{6} = 21.33$$

○ :  $c^2$  (  $=6-1=5$ ,  $a = 0.05$ ) = 11.1 가 .

## II EXAMPLE2 II

5

280

가 (binomial) . (

=0.05)

|  |     |    |    |    |   |   |
|--|-----|----|----|----|---|---|
|  | 0   | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4 | 5 |
|  | 157 | 69 | 35 | 17 | 1 | 1 |

○ 가 : .

○ 가 : .

(p) .

$$p(x) = \binom{5}{x} p^x (1-p)^{5-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5$$

p ( $\hat{p}$ )

$$\hat{p} = (0 \times 157 + 1 \times 69 + 2 \times 35 + \dots + 5 \times 1) / (280 \times 5) = 0.14$$

$$p(x) = \binom{5}{x} 0.14^x (1-0.14)^{5-x}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5$$

|  | 0      | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|  | 157    | 69     | 35     | 17     | 1      | 1      |
|  | 0.4047 | 0.3829 | 0.1247 | 0.0203 | 0.0017 | 0.0001 |
|  | 131.7  | 107.2  | 34.9   | 5.7    | 0.5    | 0.03   |

○ :

$$T = \frac{(157 - 131.7)^2}{131.7} + \frac{(69 - 107.2)^2}{107.2} + \dots + \frac{(1 - 0.03)^2}{0.03} = 44.99$$

○ :  $c^2 ( = 5 - 1 - 1 = 3, \quad a = 0.05 ) = 7.81$  가  
가 3

### II EXAMPLE3 II

가 Poisson

30

300

Poisson

. ( = 0.05 )

|  | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7 |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
|  | 20 | 54 | 74 | 67 | 45 | 25 | 11 | 4 |

○ 가 : Poisson

○ 가 : Poisson

Poisson ( $\lambda$ )

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}, \quad x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

p ( $\hat{\lambda}$ )

$$\hat{\lambda} = (0 \times 20 + 1 \times 54 + \dots + 7 \times 4) / 300 = 2.67$$

Poisson

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-2.67} 2.67^x}{x!}$$

|  | 0     | 1     | 2     | 3    | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     |
|--|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | 20    | 54    | 74    | 67   | 45    | 25    | 11    | 4     |
|  | 0.069 | 0.185 | 0.247 | 0.22 | 0.147 | 0.078 | 0.035 | 0.013 |
|  | 20.7  | 55.5  | 74.1  | 66   | 44.1  | 23.4  | 10.5  | 3.9   |

○ :

$$T = \frac{(20-20.7)^2}{20.7} + \frac{(54-55.5)^2}{55.5} + \dots + \frac{(4-3.9)^2}{3.9} = -0.234$$

○ :  $\chi^2 (df = 8-1-1=6, \alpha = 0.05) = 15.5$  가

Poisson

**II HOMEWORK#15 II** (due JUNE 12)

1962-1967 -

(uniformly distributed) . (  $\alpha = 0.05$  )

|  | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|  | 7    | 12   | 6    | 10   | 12   | 6    |

**II HOMEWORK#15 II** ( : due JUNE 12)

가 Poisson

$\geq 8$

(8+9+10+11+12) 0-7 1

$\hat{I}$  . (  $\alpha = 0.05$  )

|  | 0  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
|  | 24 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3  | 0  | 1  |

## 7.2. KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV one-sample test

$\chi^2$  (chi-square) ( ) .

가 8-10 ( )

$\chi^2$  (chi-square) . (page 88 )

K-S K-S

(cumulative distribution) .  $F(x) = P(X \leq x)$

가 (Theorem)가 .

가

$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  . ( : random sample)

가

가 :  $F(x) = F_0(x)$  .  $F_0$  .

가 :  $F(x) \neq F_0(x)$  .  $F_0$  .

:

n  $S(x) = (x) / (n)$

가 .

$$D = \sup_x |S(x) - F_0(x)|$$

K-M 가 .

K-M

Massey

가

1

가 가 .

가 .

## II EXAMPLE II

| 가 ( =85, =15) . ( =0.05) |    |    |     |    |     |    |    |    |
|--------------------------|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| 58                       | 78 | 84 | 90  | 97 | 70  | 90 | 86 | 82 |
| 59                       | 90 | 70 | 74  | 83 | 90  | 76 | 88 | 84 |
| 68                       | 93 | 70 | 94  | 70 | 110 | 67 | 68 | 75 |
| 80                       | 68 | 82 | 104 | 92 | 112 | 84 | 98 | 80 |

○ 가 :  $Normal(m = 85, s = 15)$

○ 가 :  $Normal(m = 85, s = 15)$

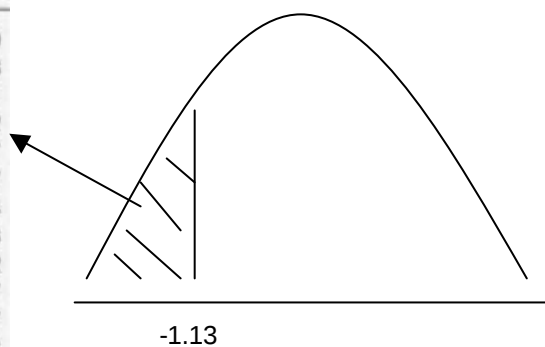
$$: S(x) = (\# \text{ of } \leq x) / n$$

가 36 x

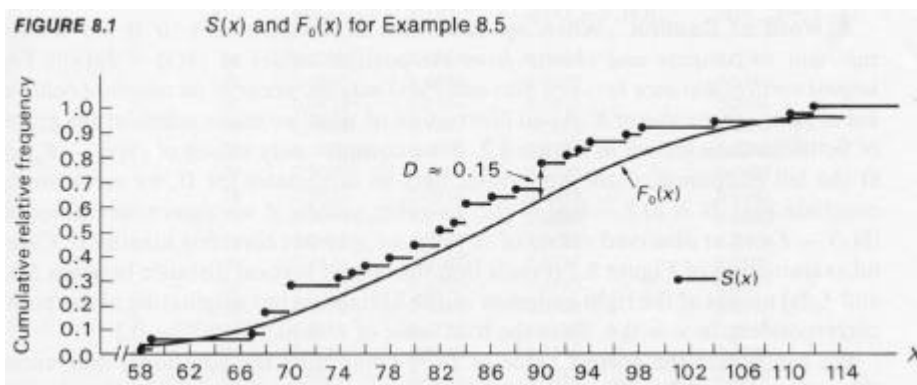
가

가

| x   | $z = (x - 85)/15$ | $S(x)$      | $F_0(x)$ |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| 58  | -1.80             | 1/36=0.0278 | 0.0359   |
| 59  | -1.73             | 2/36=0.0556 | 0.0418   |
| 67  | -1.20             |             | 0.1151   |
| 68  | -1.13             |             | 0.1292   |
| 70  | -1.00             |             | 0.1587   |
| 74  | -0.73             |             | 0.2327   |
| 75  | -0.67             |             | 0.2514   |
| 76  | -0.60             |             | 0.2743   |
| 78  | -0.47             |             | 0.3192   |
| 80  | -0.33             |             | 0.3707   |
| 82  | -0.20             |             | 0.4207   |
| 83  | -0.13             |             | 0.4483   |
| 84  | -0.07             |             | 0.4721   |
| 86  | 0.07              |             | 0.5279   |
| 88  | 0.20              |             | 0.5793   |
| 90  | 0.33              |             | 0.6293   |
| 92  | 0.47              |             | 0.6808   |
| 93  | 0.53              |             | 0.7019   |
| 94  | 0.60              |             | 0.7257   |
| 97  | 0.80              |             | 0.7881   |
| 98  | 0.87              |             | 0.8078   |
| 104 | 1.27              |             | 0.8980   |
| 110 | 1.67              |             | 0.9525   |
| 112 | 1.80              |             | 0.9641   |



| $x$ | $S(x)$ | $F_0(x)$ | $ S(x) - F_0(x) $ |
|-----|--------|----------|-------------------|
| 58  | 0.0278 | 0.0359   | 0.0081            |
| 59  | 0.0556 | 0.0418   | 0.0138            |
| 67  | 0.0833 | 0.1151   | 0.0318            |
| 68  | 0.1667 | 0.1292   | 0.0375            |
| 70  | 0.2778 | 0.1587   | 0.1191            |
| 74  | 0.3056 | 0.2327   | 0.0729            |
| 75  | 0.3333 | 0.2514   | 0.0819            |
| 76  | 0.3611 | 0.2743   | 0.0868            |
| 78  | 0.3889 | 0.3192   | 0.0697            |
| 80  | 0.4444 | 0.3707   | 0.0737            |
| 82  | 0.5000 | 0.4207   | 0.0793            |
| 83  | 0.5278 | 0.4483   | 0.0795            |
| 84  | 0.6111 | 0.4721   | 0.1390            |
| 86  | 0.6389 | 0.5279   | 0.1110            |
| 88  | 0.6667 | 0.5793   | 0.0874            |
| 90  | 0.7778 | 0.6293   | 0.1485            |
| 92  | 0.8056 | 0.6808   | 0.1248            |
| 93  | 0.8333 | 0.7019   | 0.1314            |
| 94  | 0.8611 | 0.7257   | 0.1354            |
| 97  | 0.8889 | 0.7881   | 0.1008            |
| 98  | 0.9167 | 0.8078   | 0.1089            |
| 104 | 0.9444 | 0.8980   | 0.0464            |
| 110 | 0.9722 | 0.9525   | 0.0197            |
| 112 | 1.0000 | 0.9641   | 0.0359            |



○ :  $D = \sup_x |S(x) - F_0(x)| = 0.1485$

○ : K-M  $n=36$   $0.221$  .  
가  $(m = 85, s = 15)$  .

## II HOMEWORK#15 II ( : due JUNE 12)

가 . (  $=0.05$  )

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|
| 1112 | 1435 | 1789 | 1489 | 1805 | 1738 | 1932 | 750 | 2513 | 3201 |
| 1205 | 935  | 2085 | 988  | 2450 |      |      |     |      |      |

8.

(association)

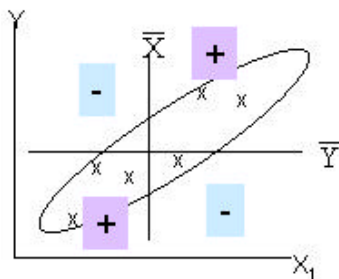
5

.  $c^2$  -

(nominal)

8.1.

Pearson



$$r = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \hat{\beta}_1 = \frac{s_y}{s_x} r \\ s_x = \sqrt{s_{xx}} = \sqrt{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2} \end{array} \right)$$

가

 $(x_i, y_i)$ 

가

가 :  $(x, y)$  가 . 가 0 .  $r = 0$ 가 : 가 .  $r \neq 0$ 

:

$$t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)/(n-2)}} \sim t(df = n-2), \quad r = \quad, \quad n =$$

가  $H_0 : r = r_0 \neq 0$ 

$$T = 0.5 \ln \frac{1+r}{1-r} \sim \text{Normal}\left(0.5 \ln \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0}, 1/(n-3)\right) \rightarrow Z = \frac{T - 0.5 \ln \frac{1+r_0}{1-r_0}}{\sqrt{1/(n-3)}} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

t (  $= n-2$  ) ,

가

## II EXAMPLE II

19

0.878 . ( =0.05)

○ 가 : .  $r = 0$ ○ 가 : .  $r \neq 0$ 

○ :

$$t = \frac{r}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)/(n-2)}} = \frac{0.878}{\sqrt{(1-0.878^2)/(19-2)}} = 4.12$$

○ :  $t(df=17, \alpha/2=0.025) = 2.11$  가

| 학생 | 키  | 몸무게 |            |
|----|----|-----|------------|
| 1  | 65 | 98  | (x1, y1)   |
| 2  | 69 | 113 | (x2, y2)   |
| 3  | 57 | 84  |            |
| 4  | 63 | 103 |            |
| 5  | 64 | 103 |            |
| 6  | 57 | 83  |            |
| 7  | 60 | 85  |            |
| 8  | 63 | 113 |            |
| 9  | 63 | 84  |            |
| 10 | 59 | 100 |            |
| 11 | 51 | 51  |            |
| 12 | 64 | 90  |            |
| 13 | 56 | 77  |            |
| 14 | 67 | 112 |            |
| 15 | 72 | 150 |            |
| 16 | 65 | 128 |            |
| 17 | 67 | 133 |            |
| 18 | 58 | 85  |            |
| 19 | 67 | 112 | (x19, y19) |

## 8.2. Spearman rank correlation coefficient ( )

가

(x<sub>i</sub>, y<sub>i</sub>) 가 .

가

가 : (x, y) .

가 : .  $\leftrightarrow$  가 .

:

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n(n^2-1)} \text{ where } \sum d_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n [R(x_i) - R(y_i)]^2$$

 $R(x_i)$  x i .  $R(y_i)$  y i .

- $(x, y)$ 가  $d_i = 0$  일 때  $r_s = 1$  이다.
  - $(x, y)$ 가  $d_i$  가  $r_s = -1$  이다.
- [  $R(x) = 1, R(y) = n$  ], [  $R(x) = 2, R(y) = n - 1$  ], ..., [  $R(x) = n, R(y) = 1$  ]
- Spearman  $r_s$  ( )
- SAS ( )

### Large Sample approximation

$$z = r_s \sqrt{n-1} \sim \text{Normal}(0,1)$$

### 8.3. Kendall's Tau

가

$$(x_i, y_i)$$

가

가 :  $(x, y)$  이다.

가 :  $\leftrightarrow$  가 이다.

:

$$\tau = \frac{\sum_{i < j} \text{sgn}(x_i - x_j) \text{sgn}(y_i - y_j)}{\sqrt{(T_0 - T_1)(T_0 - T_2)}}, \text{ where } \begin{aligned} T_0 &= n(n-1)/2 \\ T_1 &= \sum t_i(t_i-1)/2 \\ T_2 &= \sum u_i(u_i-1)/2 \end{aligned}$$

$n =$

$t_i =$  (tied) X

$u_i =$  (tied) Y

$$\text{sgn}(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } z = 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } z < 0 \end{cases}$$

Kendall  $\tau$  가 ( ) 이다.

SAS ( )

## Large Sample approximation

$$z = \frac{3\hat{f}\sqrt{n(n-1)}}{\sqrt{2(2n+5)}} \sim Normal(0,1)$$

## 8.4. Kendall's Tau Spearman

- Spearman
- Kendall's Tau가 Spearman
- 가 p-
- Kendall's Tau가

## 8.5.

5 가 IQ  
 . ( =0.05)

| 독서향상도 | IQ  |
|-------|-----|
| 0.6   | 86  |
| 0.2   | 107 |
| 1.6   | 102 |
| 0.5   | 104 |
| 0.9   | 104 |
| 0.5   | 89  |
| 0.8   | 109 |
| 0.8   | 109 |
| 0.8   | 101 |
| 0.4   | 96  |
| 1.8   | 113 |
| 0.1   | 85  |
| 0.9   | 100 |
| 0.2   | 94  |
| 1.6   | 104 |
| 1.6   | 104 |
| 0.0   | 98  |
| 1.6   | 115 |
| 0.2   | 109 |
| 0.3   | 94  |

```

Editor - Untitled1 *
data one;
  input x y @@;
cards;
.6 86 .2 107 1.6 102 .5 104 .9 104 .5 89 .8 109
.8 109 .8 101 .4 96 1.8 113 .1 85 .9 100 .2 94
1.6 104 1.6 104 0 98 1.6 115 .2 109 .3 94
run;

proc corr data=one kendall spearman;
  var x y;
run;
  
```

○ KENDALL, SPEARMAN SAS  
 PEARSON 가

