

Package ‘tnl.Test’

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Type Package

Title Non-Parametric Tests for the Two-Sample Problem

Version 0.1.0

Description Performing the hypothesis tests for the two sample problem based on order statistics and power comparisons. Calculate the test statistic, density, distribution function, quantile function, random number generation and others.

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URL <https://github.com/ihababusaif/tnl.Test>

BugReports <https://github.com/ihababusaif/tnl.Test/issues>

Imports partitions, plyr

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tnl.test	<i>Non-parametric tests for the two-sample problem based on order statistics and power comparisons</i>
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Description

`tnl.test` performs a nonparametric test for two sample test on vectors of data.

`ptnl` gives the distribution function of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ against the specified quantiles.

`dtntl` gives the density of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ against the specified quantiles.

`qtnl` gives the quantile function of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ against the specified probabilities.

`rtnl` generates random values from $T_n^{(\ell)}$.

`tnl_mean()` gives an expression for $E(T_n^{(\ell)})$ under $H_0 : F = G$.

`ptnl.lehmann` gives the distribution function of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ under Lehmann alternatives.

`dtntl.lehmann` gives the density of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ under Lehmann alternatives.

`qtnl.lehmann` gives the quantile function of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ against the specified probabilities under Lehmann alternatives.

`rtnl.lehmann` generates random values from $T_n^{(\ell)}$ under Lehmann alternatives.

Usage

```
tnl.test(x, y, l, exact = "NULL")

ptnl(q, n, m, l, exact = "NULL", trial = 1e+05)

dtntl(k, n, m, l, exact = "NULL", trial = 1e+05)

qtnl(p, n, m, l, exact = "NULL", trial = 1e+05)

rtnl(N, n, m, l)

tnl_mean(n., m., l)

ptnl.lehmann(q, n., m., l, gamma)

dtntl.lehmann(k, n., m., l, gamma)

qtnl.lehmann(p, n., m., l, gamma)

rtnl.lehmann(N, n., m., l, gamma)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	the first (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
<code>y</code>	the second (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
<code>l</code>	class parameter of $T_n^{(\ell)}$.
<code>exact</code>	the method that will be used. "NULL" or a logical indicating whether an exact should be computed. See 'Details' for the meaning of NULL.
<code>n, m</code>	samples size.
<code>trial</code>	number of trials for simulation.
<code>k, q</code>	vector of quantiles.
<code>p</code>	vector of probabilities.
<code>N</code>	number of observations. If $\text{length}(N) > 1$, the length is taken to be the number required.
<code>n., m.</code>	samples size.
<code>gamma</code>	parameter of Lehmann alternative.

Details

A non-parametric two-sample test is performed for testing null hypothesis $H_0 : F = G$ against the alternative hypothesis $H_1 : F \neq G$. The assumptions of the $T_n^{(\ell)}$ test are that both samples should come from a continuous distribution and the samples should have the same sample size.

Missing values are silently omitted from x and y .

Exact and simulated p-values are available for the $T_n^{(\ell)}$ test. If `exact = "NULL"` (the default) the p-value is computed based on exact distribution when the sample size is less than 11. Otherwise, p-value is computed based on a Monte Carlo simulation. If `exact = "TRUE"`, an exact p-value is computed. If `exact = "FALSE"`, a Monte Carlo simulation is performed to compute the p-value. It is recommended to calculate the p-value by a Monte Carlo simulation (use `exact = "FALSE"`), as it takes too long to calculate the exact p-value when the sample size is greater than 10.

The probability mass function (pmf), cumulative density function (cdf) and quantile function of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ are also available in this package, and the above-mentioned conditions about `exact = "NULL"`, `exact = "TRUE"` and `exact = "FALSE"` is also valid for these functions.

Exact distribution of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ test is also computed under Lehman alternative.

Random number generator of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ test statistic are provided under null hypothesis in the library.

Value

`tnl.test` returns a list with the following components

`statistic`: the value of the test statistic.

`p.value`: the p-value of the test.

`ptnl` returns a list with the following components

`method`: The method that was used (exact or simulation). See 'Details'.

cdf: distribution function of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ against the specified quantiles.

dtntl returns a list with the following components

method: The method that was used (exact or simulation). See 'Details'.

pmf: density of $T_n^{(\ell)}$ against the specified quantiles.

qtnl returns a list with the following components

method: The method that was used (exact or simulation). See 'Details'.

quantile: quantile function against the specified probabilities.

rtnl return N of the generated random values.

tnl_mean() return the mean of $T_n^{(\ell)}$.

ptnl.lehmann return vector of the distribution under Lehmann alternatives against the specified gamma.

dtntl.lehmann return vector of the density under Lehmann alternatives against the specified gamma.

qtnl.lehmann returns a quantile function against the specified probabilities under Lehmann alternatives.

rtnl.lehmann return N of the generated random values under Lehmann alternatives.

References

Karakaya, K., Sert, S., Abusaif, I., Kuş, C., Ng, H. K. T., & Nagaraja, H. N. (2023). A Class of Non-parametric Tests for the Two-Sample Problem based on Order Statistics and Power Comparisons. Submitted paper.

Aliev, F., Özbek, L., Kaya, M. F., Kuş, C., Ng, H. K. T., & Nagaraja, H. N. (2022). A nonparametric test for the two-sample problem based on order statistics. Communications in Statistics-Theory and Methods, 1-25.

Examples

```
require(stats)
x <- rnorm(7, 2, 0.5)
y <- rnorm(5, 0, 1)
tnl.test(x, y, l = 2)
ptnl(q = c(2, 5), n = 6, m = 5, l = 2, trial = 100000)
dtntl(k = c(1, 3, 6), n = 7, m = 5, l = 2)
qtnl(p = c(.3, .9), n = 4, m = 5, l = 1)
rtnl(N = 20, n = 7, m = 10, l = 1)
require(base)
tnl_mean(n. = 11, m. = 8, l = 1)
ptnl.lehmann(q = 3, n. = 5, m. = 7, l = 2, gamma = 1.2)
dtntl.lehmann(k = 3, n. = 6, m. = 5, l = 2, gamma = 0.8)
qtnl.lehmann(p = c(.1, .5, .9), n. = 7, m. = 5, l = 1, gamma = 0.5)
rtnl.lehmann(N = 15, n = 7, m = 7, l = 2, gamma = 0.5)
```

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