

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER 2011

TITLE OF PAPER : NONPARAMETRIC ANALYSIS
COURSE CODE : ST409
TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS
REQUIREMENTS : CALCULATOR AND STATISTICAL TABLES
INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

Question 1**[20 marks, 10+6+4]**

- (a) The data in Table 1 are a subset of data obtained by Kaneto, Kosaka and Nakao (1967). The experiment investigated the effect of vagal nerve stimulation on insulin secretion. The subjects were mongrel dogs with varying bodyweights. Table 1 gives the amount of immunoreactive insulin in pancreatic venous plasma just before stimulation of the left vagus nerve (X) and the amount measured 5 minutes after stimulation (Y) for seven dogs.

Table 1: Blood levels of immunoreactive insulin $\mu U/ml$.

Sample i	X_i	Y_i
1	350	480
2	200	130
3	240	250
4	290	310
5	90	280
6	370	1450
7	240	280

- (i) Test the hypothesis of no effect against the alternative that stimulation of the vagus nerve increases the blood level of immunoreactive insulin.
- (ii) Construct an approximate 90% confidence interval for the change in immunoreactive insulin. (Use the Hodges-Lehmann type confidence interval.)
- (b) The Wilcoxon's signed rank test, test if the median difference between two variables, X and Y , is 0. We define the differences, $D_i = Y_i - X_i$ and the test statistic T_+ to be the sum of the ranks associated with positive differences. Show that under the null hypothesis,

$$E_{H_0}[T^+] = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}.$$

Question 2**[20 marks, 10+10]**

The data in Table 2 are a subset of data obtained by Thomas and Simmons (1969), who investigated the relation of sputum histamine levels to inhaled irritants and allergens. The histamine content was reported in micrograms per gram dry weight of sputum. The subjects for this portion of the study contained 15 smokers; 6 of them were allergics and the remaining 9 were asymptotically (nonallergic) individuals. Care was taken to avoid people who carried out part of their daily work in an atmosphere of noxious gases or other respiratory toxicants. Table 2 gives the ordered sputum histamine levels for the 15 individuals in the study.

Table 2: Sputum histamine levels $\mu\text{g/g}$ dry weight sputum.

Allergics	Nonallergics
1651.0	48.1
1112.0	48.0
102.4	45.5
100.0	41.7
67.6	35.4
65.9	34.3
	6.6
	5.2
	4.7

- (a) Using the Wald-Wolfowitz runs test, test the hypothesis of same distributions.
- (b) Construct a 90% CI of the median difference.

Question 3

[20 marks, 10+10]

- (a) In order to study the effects of pharmaceutical and chemical agents on mucociliary clearance, doctors often use the ciliary beat frequency (CBF) as an index of ciliary activity. One accepted way to measure CBF in a subject is through the collection and analysis of endobronchial forceps biopsy specimen. However, this technique is a rather invasive method for measuring CBF. In a study designed to assess the effectiveness of less invasive procedures for measuring CBF, Low, et al. (1984) considered the alternative technique of nasal brushing. That data in Table 3 are a subset of the data collected during the investigations.

Table 3: Relation between CBF values (hertz) obtained through nasal brushing and endobronchial forceps biopsy.

Subject i	Nasal Brushing	Endobronchial Forceps Biopsy
1	15.4	16.5
2	13.5	13.2
3	13.3	13.6
4	12.4	13.6
5	12.8	14.0
6	13.5	14.0
7	14.5	16.0
8	13.9	14.1
9	11.0	11.5

Using Spearman's ρ , test the hypothesis of independence versus the alternative that the CBF measurements via nasal brushing and endobronchial forceps biopsy are positively associated (and, therefore, that nasal brushing is an acceptable alternative to the more invasive forceps biopsy technique for measuring CBF).

- (b) Carry out a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test of the hypothesis that the measurements

5.1, 6.2, 3.4, 2.2, 4.7, 3.3, 1.6, 4.6, 5.0, 4.3

come from the distribution.

$$f(x) = \frac{\lambda x^{\lambda-1}}{\theta^\lambda} \exp(-(x/\theta)^\lambda) \quad x > 0$$

Question 4

[20 marks, 10+10]

- (a) Pretherapy counselling of clients has been shown to have beneficial effects on the process and outcome of counselling and psychotherapy. Sauber (1971) investigated four different approaches to pretherapy training:

- Control (no treatment)
- Therapeutic reading (TR) (indirect learning)
- Vicarious therapy pretraining (VTP) (videotaped, vivarious learning)
- Group, role induction interview (RII) (direct learning)

Treatment conditions 2 to 4 were expected to enhance the outcome of counselling and psychotherapy as compared with a control group, those subjects receiving no prior set of structuring procedures. One of the major variables of the study was "psychotherapeutic attraction". The basic data in Table 4 consists of the raw scores for this measure according to each of the four experimental conditions.

Table 4: Raw scores indicating the degree of psychotherapeutic attraction for each experimental condition

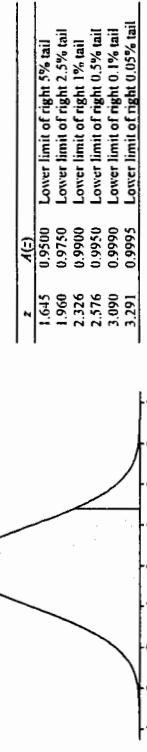
Control	TR	VTP	RII
0	0	0	1
1	6	5	5
3	7	8	12
3	9	9	13
5	11	11	19
10	13	13	22
13	20	16	25
17	20	17	27
26	24	20	29

Use the Kruskal-Wallis test to test for equality of the medians for the four experimental condition.

- (b) A multiple choice quiz contains ten questions. For each question there is one correct answer and four incorrect answers. A student gets three correct answers on the quiz. Test the hypothesis that the student is guessing and the 5% level of significance.

TABLE A.1
Cumulative Standardized Normal Distribution

$A(z)$ is the integral of the standardized normal distribution from $-\infty$ to z (in other words, the area under the curve to the left of z). It gives the probability of a normal random variable not being more than z standard deviations above its mean. Values of z of particular importance:

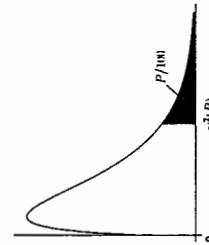


This table gives the percentage points $\chi^2_{\nu}(P)$ for various values of P and degrees of freedom ν , as indicated by the figure to the right.

If X is a variable distributed as χ^2 with ν degrees of freedom, $P/100$ is the probability that $X \geq \chi^2_{\nu}(P)$.

For $\nu > 100$, $\sqrt{\chi^2}$ is approximately normally distributed with mean $\sqrt{2\nu} - 1$ and unit variance.

Percentage Points of the χ^2 -Distribution



ν	Percentage points P						
	1	10	5	2.5	1	0.5	0.1
1	2.706	3.841	5.024	6.635	7.879	10.828	12.116
2	4.605	5.991	7.378	9.210	10.597	13.816	15.202
3	6.251	7.815	9.348	11.345	12.838	16.266	17.730
4	7.779	9.488	11.143	13.277	14.860	18.467	19.997
5	9.236	11.070	12.833	15.086	16.750	20.515	22.105
6	10.645	12.592	14.449	16.812	18.548	22.458	24.103
7	12.017	14.067	16.013	18.475	20.278	24.322	26.018
8	13.362	15.507	17.535	20.080	21.955	26.124	27.808
9	14.684	16.919	19.023	21.666	23.589	27.877	29.666
10	15.987	18.307	20.483	23.209	25.188	29.588	31.420
11	17.275	19.675	21.920	24.725	26.757	31.264	33.137
12	18.549	21.026	23.337	26.217	28.300	32.909	34.821
13	19.812	22.362	24.736	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718
14	21.064	23.685	26.119	29.141	31.319	36.123	38.109
15	22.307	24.996	27.488	30.578	32.801	37.697	39.719
16	23.542	26.296	28.845	32.000	34.267	39.252	41.308
17	24.769	27.587	30.191	33.409	35.718	40.790	42.879
18	25.989	28.869	31.526	34.805	37.156	42.312	44.434
19	27.204	30.144	32.852	36.191	38.582	43.820	45.973
20	28.412	31.410	34.170	37.566	39.997	45.315	47.498
25	34.382	37.652	40.646	44.314	46.928	52.620	54.947
30	40.256	43.773	46.979	50.892	53.672	59.703	62.162
40	51.805	55.758	59.342	63.691	66.766	73.402	76.095
50	63.167	67.505	71.420	76.154	79.490	86.661	89.561
80	96.578	101.879	106.629	112.329	116.321	124.639	128.261

Percentage Points of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Distribution

This table gives the lower percentage points of W^+ , the sum of the ranks of the positive observations in a ranking in order of increasing absolute magnitude of a random sample of size n from a continuous distribution which is symmetric about zero. The function tabulated $x(P)$ is the largest x such that $P(W^+ < x) \leq P/100$.

n	P						n	P								
	5	2.5	1	0.5	0.1	5		5	2.5	1	0.5	0.1	5	2.5	1	0.5
8	6	4	2	1	0	43	337	311	282	262	223	2	2	2	2	2
9	9	6	4	2	0	44	354	328	297	277	236	3	2	1	2	2
10	11	9	6	4	1	45	372	344	313	292	250	3	3	1	2	2
11	14	11	8	6	2	46	390	362	329	308	264	3	3	2	3	3
12	18	14	10	8	3	47	408	379	346	323	278	4	2	1	2	2
13	22	18	13	10	5	48	427	397	363	340	293	4	2	2	3	3
14	26	22	16	13	7	49	447	416	380	356	308	4	3	3	3	3
15	31	26	20	16	9	50	467	435	398	374	324	4	4	1	2	2
16	36	30	24	20	12	51	487	454	417	391	340	4	4	2	3	3
17	42	35	28	24	15	52	508	474	435	409	356	4	4	3	4	4
18	48	41	33	28	19	53	530	495	455	428	373	5	2	1	2	2
19	54	47	38	33	22	54	551	515	474	446	390	5	3	1	2	2
20	61	53	44	38	27	55	574	537	494	466	408	5	3	3	3	3
21	68	59	50	43	31	56	596	558	515	485	426	5	4	1	2	2
22	76	66	56	49	36	57	619	580	536	505	444	5	4	2	3	3
23	84	74	63	55	41	58	643	603	557	526	463	5	4	3	4	4
24	92	82	70	62	46	59	667	626	579	547	483	5	5	1	2	2
25	101	90	77	69	52	60	691	649	601	568	502	5	5	3	4	4
26	111	99	85	76	59	61	716	673	624	590	522	5	5	4	5	5
27	120	108	93	84	65	62	742	698	647	612	543	5	5	5	6	6
28	131	117	102	92	72	63	768	722	670	635	564	5	6	2	3	3
29	141	127	111	101	80	64	794	748	694	658	585	5	7	3	4	4
30	152	138	121	110	87	65	821	773	719	682	607	5	8	4	5	5
31	164	148	131	119	95	66	848	799	743	706	629	5	9	5	6	6
32	176	160	141	129	104	67	876	826	769	730	652	5	10	6	7	7
33	188	171	152	139	113	68	904	853	794	755	675	5	11	7	8	8
34	201	183	163	149	122	69	932	880	820	780	698	5	12	8	9	9
35	214	196	174	160	132	70	961	908	847	806	722	5	13	9	10	10
36	228	209	186	172	142	71	991	937	874	832	746	5	14	10	11	11
37	242	222	199	183	152	72	1021	965	902	859	771	5	15	11	12	12
38	257	236	212	195	163	73	1051	995	939	885	796	5	16	12	13	13
39	272	250	225	208	174	74	1082	1024	958	913	822	5	17	13	14	14
40	287	265	239	221	186	75	1113	1054	987	941	848	5	18	14	15	15
41	303	280	253	234	198	76	1145	1085	1016	969	874	5	19	15	16	16
42	320	295	267	248	210	77	1177	1116	1045	998	901	5	20	16	17	17
43	337	311	282	262	223	78	1210	1148	1076	1027	928	5	21	17	18	18

Upper Critical Values for the Kruskal-Wallis Test

Group Size	Nominal size α					
	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	2	1	1	1	1	1
4	3	2	2	2	2	2
5	3	3	2	2	2	2
6	3	3	3	2	2	2
7	3	3	3	3	2	2
8	3	3	3	3	3	2
9	3	3	3	3	3	2
10	3	3	3	3	3	2
11	3	3	3	3	3	2
12	3	3	3	3	3	2
13	3	3	3	3	3	2
14	3	3	3	3	3	2
15	3	3	3	3	3	2
16	3	3	3	3	3	2
17	3	3	3	3	3	2
18	3	3	3	3	3	2
19	3	3	3	3	3	2
20	3	3	3	3	3	2
21	3	3	3	3	3	2
22	3	3	3	3	3	2
23	3	3	3	3	3	2
24	3	3	3	3	3	2
25	3	3	3	3	3	2
26	3	3	3	3	3	2
27	3	3	3	3	3	2
28	3	3	3	3	3	2
29	3	3	3	3	3	2
30	3	3	3	3	3	2
31	3	3	3	3	3	2
32	3	3	3	3	3	2
33	3	3	3	3	3	2
34	3	3	3	3	3	2
35	3	3	3	3	3	2
36	3	3	3	3	3	2
37	3	3	3	3	3	2
38	3	3	3	3	3	2
39	3	3	3	3	3	2
40	3	3	3	3	3	2
41	3	3	3	3	3	2
42	3	3	3	3	3	2
43	3	3	3	3	3	2

Kolmogorov-Smirnov One-Sided Test

<i>n</i>	0.1	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005
1	0.9000	0.9500	0.9750	0.9900	0.9950
2	0.6838	0.7764	0.8419	0.9000	0.9293
3	0.5648	0.6360	0.7076	0.7846	0.8290
4	0.4927	0.5652	0.6239	0.6889	0.7342
5	0.4470	0.5094	0.5633	0.6272	0.6685
6	0.4104	0.4680	0.5193	0.5774	0.6166
7	0.3815	0.4361	0.4834	0.5384	0.5758
8	0.3553	0.4096	0.4543	0.5065	0.5418
9	0.3391	0.3875	0.4300	0.4796	0.5133
10	0.3226	0.3687	0.4092	0.4566	0.4889
11	0.3083	0.3524	0.3912	0.4367	0.4677
12	0.2958	0.3382	0.3754	0.4192	0.4490
13	0.2847	0.3255	0.3614	0.4036	0.4325
14	0.2748	0.3142	0.3489	0.3897	0.4176
15	0.2659	0.3040	0.3376	0.3771	0.4042
16	0.2578	0.2947	0.3273	0.3657	0.3920
17	0.2504	0.2863	0.3180	0.3553	0.3809
18	0.2436	0.2785	0.3094	0.3457	0.3706
19	0.2373	0.2714	0.3014	0.3369	0.3612
20	0.2316	0.2647	0.2941	0.3287	0.3524
21	0.2262	0.2586	0.2877	0.3210	0.3443
22	0.2212	0.2528	0.2809	0.3139	0.3367
23	0.2165	0.2475	0.2749	0.3073	0.3295
24	0.2120	0.2424	0.2693	0.3010	0.3229
25	0.2079	0.2377	0.2640	0.2952	0.3166
26	0.2040	0.2332	0.2591	0.2896	0.3106
27	0.2003	0.2290	0.2544	0.2844	0.3050
28	0.1968	0.2250	0.2499	0.2794	0.2997
29	0.1935	0.2212	0.2457	0.2747	0.2947
30	0.1903	0.2176	0.2417	0.2702	0.2899
31	0.1873	0.2141	0.2379	0.2660	0.2853
32	0.1844	0.2108	0.2342	0.2619	0.2809
33	0.1817	0.2077	0.2308	0.2580	0.2768
34	0.1791	0.2047	0.2274	0.2543	0.2728
35	0.1766	0.2018	0.2242	0.2507	0.2690
36	0.1742	0.1991	0.2212	0.2473	0.2653
37	0.1719	0.1965	0.2183	0.2440	0.2618
38	0.1697	0.1939	0.2154	0.2409	0.2584
39	0.1675	0.1915	0.2127	0.2379	0.2552
40	0.1655	0.1891	0.2101	0.2349	0.2521
> 40	1.07/ \sqrt{n}	1.22/ \sqrt{n}	1.36/ \sqrt{n}	1.52/ \sqrt{n}	1.63/ \sqrt{n}

(Continued)

Upper Critical Values of Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient R_s
Note: In the table below, the critical values give significance levels as close as possible to but not exceeding the nominal α .

<i>n</i>	0.10	0.05	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.001
4	1.000	1.000	-	-	-	-
5	0.800	0.829	0.890	1.000	1.000	-
6	0.657	0.686	0.843	1.000	1.000	-
7	0.571	0.714	0.786	0.893	0.929	1.000
8	0.524	0.643	0.738	0.833	0.881	0.952
9	0.483	0.600	0.700	0.783	0.833	0.917
10	0.455	0.584	0.648	0.745	0.794	0.879
11	0.427	0.536	0.618	0.709	0.755	0.845
12	0.406	0.503	0.587	0.678	0.727	0.818
13	0.385	0.484	0.560	0.648	0.703	0.791
14	0.367	0.464	0.538	0.626	0.679	0.771
15	0.354	0.446	0.521	0.604	0.654	0.750
16	0.341	0.429	0.503	0.582	0.635	0.729
17	0.328	0.414	0.488	0.566	0.618	0.711
18	0.317	0.401	0.472	0.550	0.600	0.692
19	0.308	0.391	0.460	0.535	0.584	0.675
20	0.299	0.380	0.447	0.522	0.570	0.662
21	0.292	0.370	0.436	0.509	0.556	0.647
22	0.284	0.361	0.425	0.497	0.547	0.633
23	0.278	0.353	0.416	0.486	0.532	0.621
24	0.271	0.344	0.407	0.476	0.521	0.609
25	0.265	0.337	0.398	0.466	0.511	0.597
26	0.259	0.331	0.390	0.457	0.501	0.586
27	0.255	0.324	0.383	0.449	0.492	0.576
28	0.250	0.318	0.375	0.441	0.483	0.567
29	0.245	0.312	0.368	0.433	0.475	0.558