

## Teste de Kolmogorov-Smirnov

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### Teste de Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS)
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```
## 1. Função distribuição empírica
```

```
# Dados
```

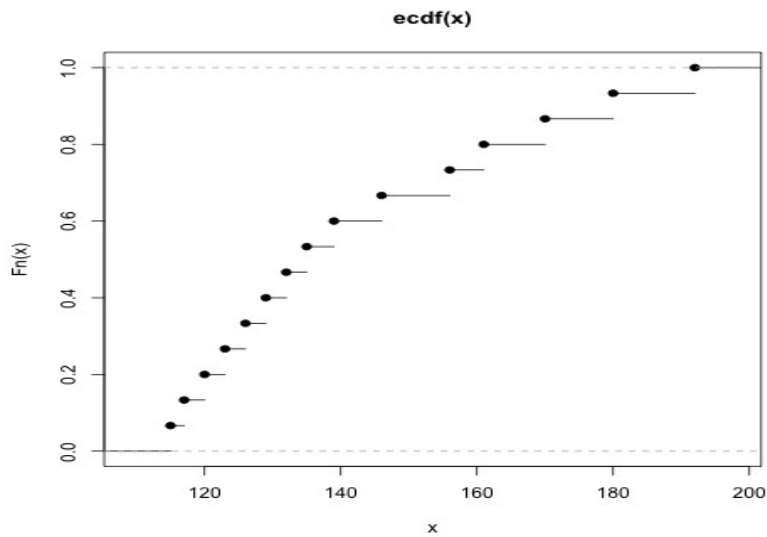
```
x <- c(126, 120, 117, 132, 146, 192, 180, 161, 156, 135, 129, 115, 170,  
       139, 123)
```

```
cat("n = ", length(x))
```

```
n = 15
```

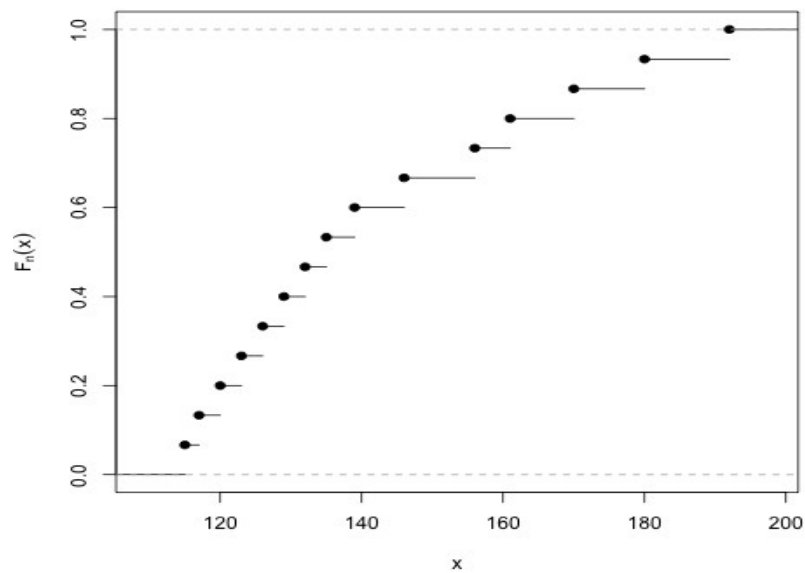
```
# Forma mais simples
```

```
plot(ecdf(x))
```

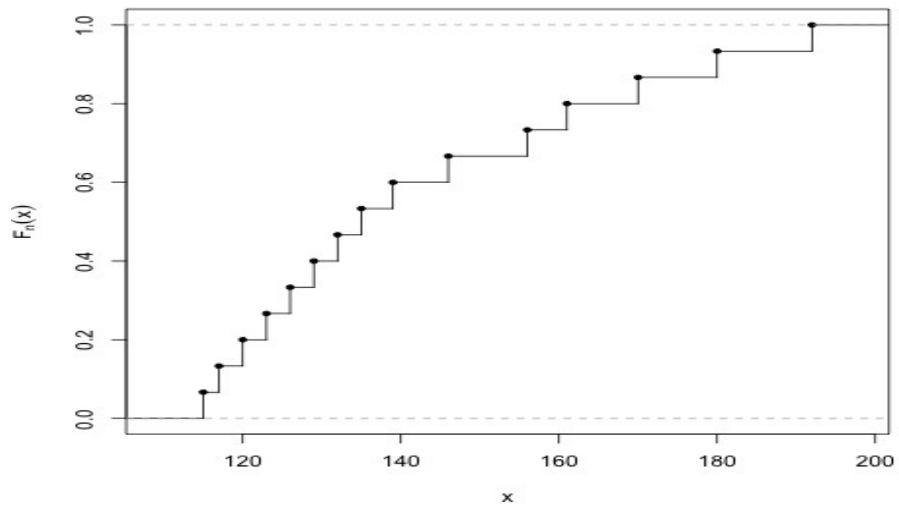


```
# Mudando alguns argumentos
```

```
plot(ecdf(x) , main = "", ylab = expression(F[n](x)))
```



```
plot(ecdf(x) , main = "", ylab = expression(F[n](x)), pch = 20,
     verticals = TRUE)
```



```
# Função Fn(x)
Fn <- ecdf(x)
```

```
knots(Fn) # Valores de x sem repetições em ordem crescente
```

```
115 117 120 123 126 129 132 135 139 146 156 161 170 180 192
```

# Função Fn calculda em x cbind(x, Fn(x))	# Função Fn calculda em x após ordenação cbind(sort(unique(x)), Fn(sort(unique(x))))
[1,] 126 0.33333333	[1,] 115 0.06666667
[2,] 120 0.20000000	[2,] 117 0.13333333
[3,] 117 0.13333333	[3,] 120 0.20000000
[4,] 132 0.46666667	[4,] 123 0.26666667
[5,] 146 0.66666667	[5,] 126 0.33333333
[6,] 192 1.00000000	[6,] 129 0.40000000
[7,] 180 0.93333333	[7,] 132 0.46666667
[8,] 161 0.80000000	[8,] 135 0.53333333
[9,] 156 0.73333333	[9,] 139 0.60000000
[10,] 135 0.53333333	[10,] 146 0.66666667
[11,] 129 0.40000000	[11,] 156 0.73333333
[12,] 115 0.06666667	[12,] 161 0.80000000
[13,] 170 0.86666667	[13,] 170 0.86666667
[14,] 139 0.60000000	[14,] 180 0.93333333
[15,] 123 0.26666667	[15,] 192 1.00000000

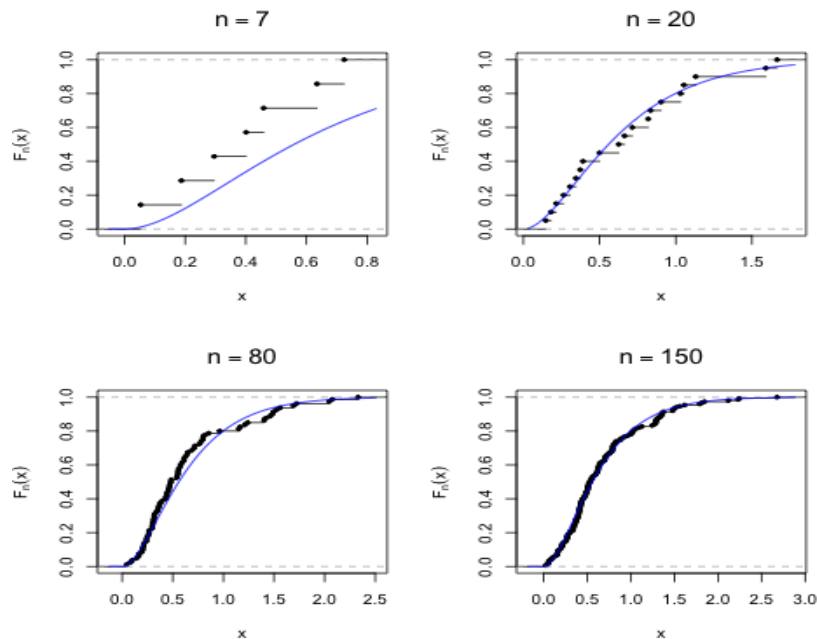
```
Fn(c(-5, 118, 160, 200)) # Função Fn calculda em alguns pontos
```

```
0.0000000 0.1333333 0.7333333 1.0000000
```

```

# Exemplo com diferentes tamanhos de amostra
n <- c(7, 20, 80, 150)
par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
for (tamanho in n) {
  dados <- rgamma(tamanho, shape = 2, rate = 3)
  plot(ecdf(dados) , main = bquote(n == .(tamanho)),
       ylab = expression(F[n](x)), pch = 20, cex.main = 1.5)
  curve(pgamma(x, shape = 2, rate = 3), add = TRUE, col = "blue")
}

```



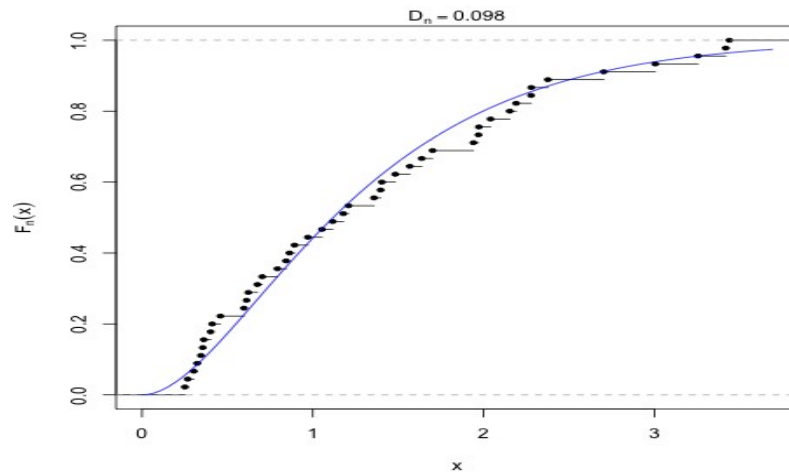
## ## 2. Teste KS

<pre> # Dados # X ~ gama(forma = f0, taxa = t0) f0 &lt;- 2 t0 &lt;- 1.5 n &lt;- 45 dados &lt;- rgamma(n, shape = f0, rate = t0)  # H0: X ~ gama(forma = f0, taxa = t0) # Default: H1 bilateral e valor-p exato (tks &lt;- ks.test(dados, "pgamma", shape = f0, rate = t0))  One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test data: dados D = 0.098178, p-value = 0.7417 alternative hypothesis: two-sided </pre>	<pre> # valor-p aproximado ks.test(dados, "pgamma", shape = f0, rate = t0, exact = FALSE)  D = 0.098178, p-value = 0.7786 alternative hypothesis: two- sided </pre>
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```

# Gráficos
plot(ecdf(dados) , main = "", ylab = expression(F[n](x)), pch = 20)
curve(pgamma(x, shape = f0, rate = t0), add = TRUE, col = "blue")
mtext(bquote(D[n] == .(round(tks$statistic, digits = 3)))

```



```

# H0: X ~ normal(média = f0 / t0, variância = f0 / t0^2)
# Normal com mesma média e mesma variância da dist. gama
# Default: H1 bilateral e valor-p exato
(tksn <- ks.test(dados, "pnorm", mean = f0 / t0, sd = sqrt(f0 / t0^2)))

```

One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

```

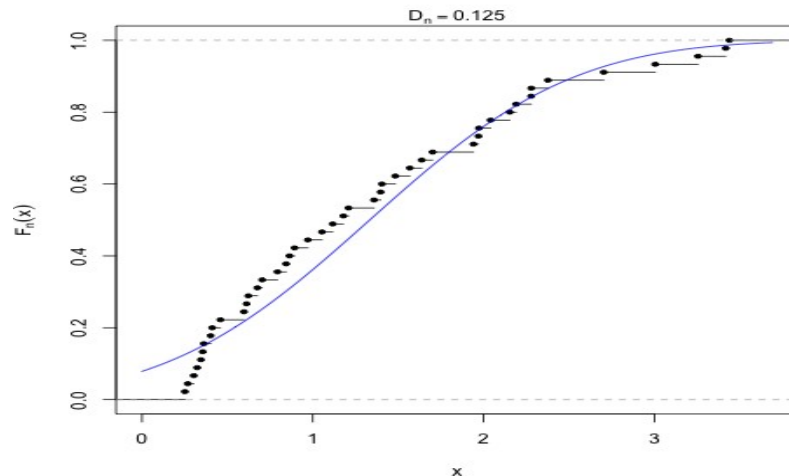
data: dados
D = 0.12546, p-value = 0.4423
alternative hypothesis: two-sided

```

```

plot(ecdf(dados) , main = "", ylab = expression(F[n](x)), pch = 20)
curve(pnorm(x, mean = f0 / t0, sd = sqrt(f0 / t0^2)), add = TRUE,
      col = "blue")
mtext(bquote(D[n] == .(round(tksn$statistic, digits = 3)))

```



Nota. Refaça o teste da hipótese de normalidade aumentando o valor do parâmetro de forma ( $f_0$ ).  
Surpresa?