

Teste de Kolmogorov-Smirnov

```
### Teste de Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS)
```

```
## 1. Função distribuição empírica
```

```
# Dados
```

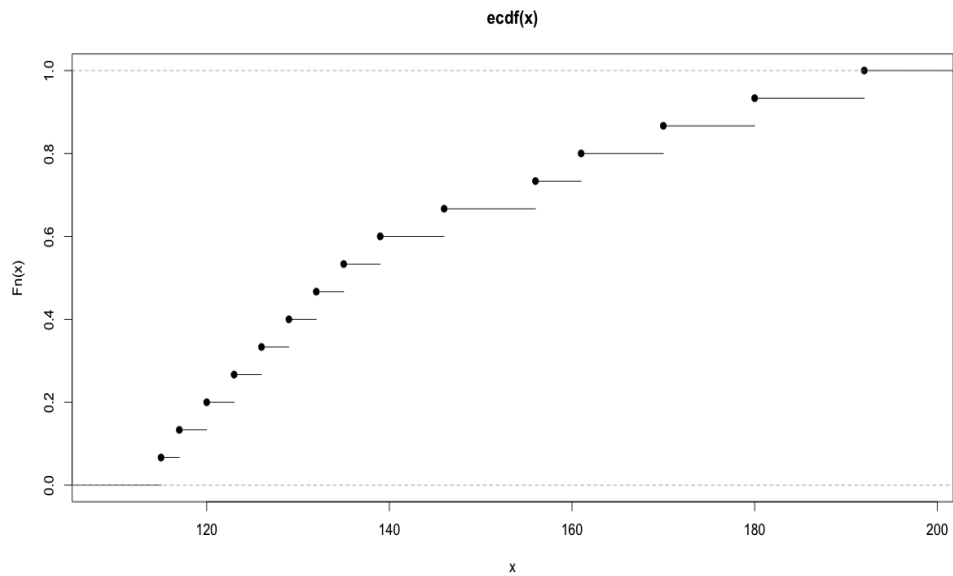
```
x <- c(126, 120, 117, 132, 146, 192, 180, 161, 156, 135, 129, 115, 170,  
      139, 123)
```

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

```
n = 15
```

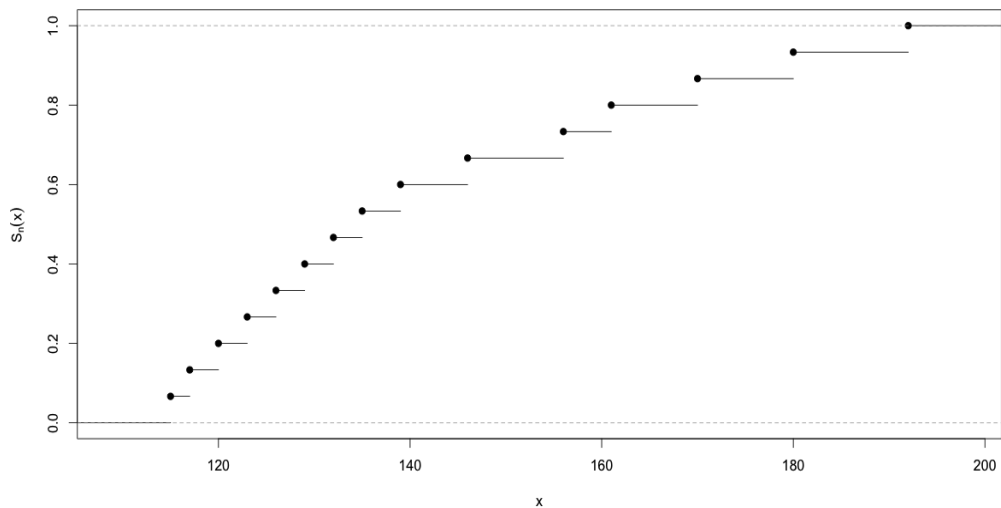
```
# Forma mais simples
```

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

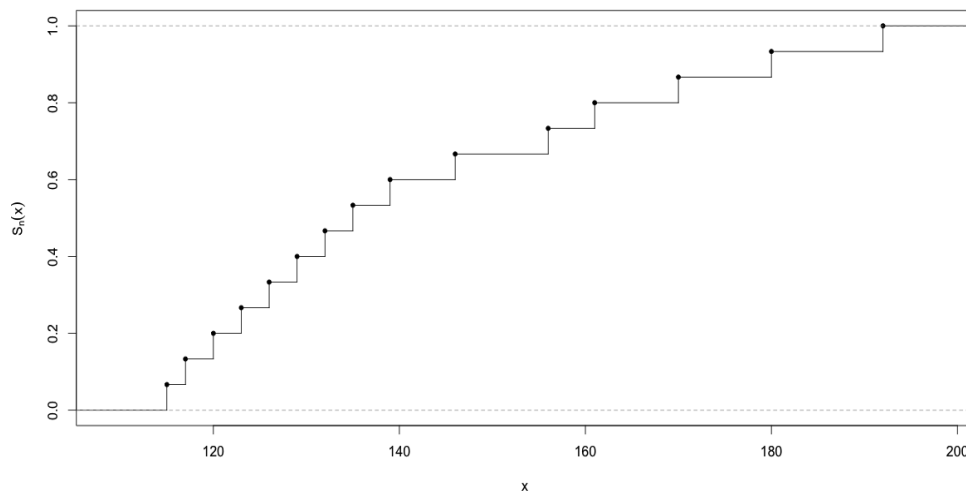


```
# Mudando alguns argumentos
```

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



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



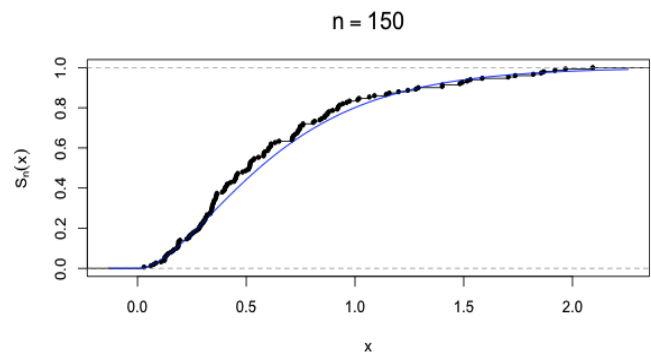
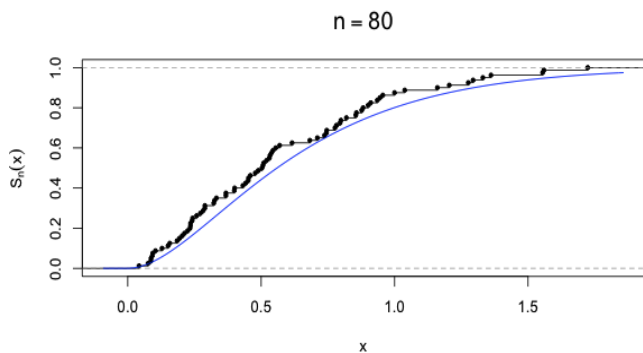
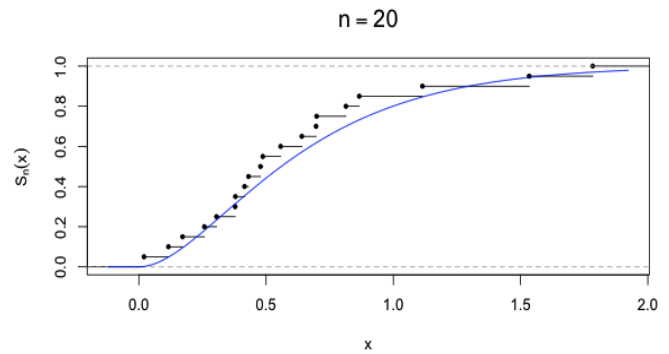
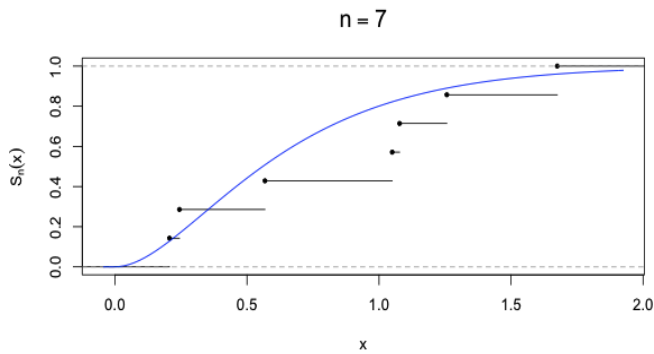
```
# Função Sn(x)
Sn <- ecdf(x)
plot(Sn , main = "", ylab = expression(S[n](x)), pch = 20)

knots(Sn) # Valores de x sem repetições em ordem crescente
115 117 120 123 126 129 132 135 139 146 156 161 170 180 192
```

# Função Sn calculda em x cbind(x, Sn(x))	# Função Sn calculda em x após ordenação cbind(sort(unique(x)), Sn(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

```
Sn(c(-5, 118, 160, 200)) # Função Sn 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(S[n](x)), pch = 20, cex.main = 1.5)
  curve(pgamma(x, shape = 2, rate = 3), add = TRUE, col = "blue")
}
```



2. Teste KS

```
# Dados
# X ~ gama(forma = f0, taxa = t0)
f0 <- 2
t0 <- 1.5
n <- 45
dados <- rgamma(n, shape = f0, rate = t0)

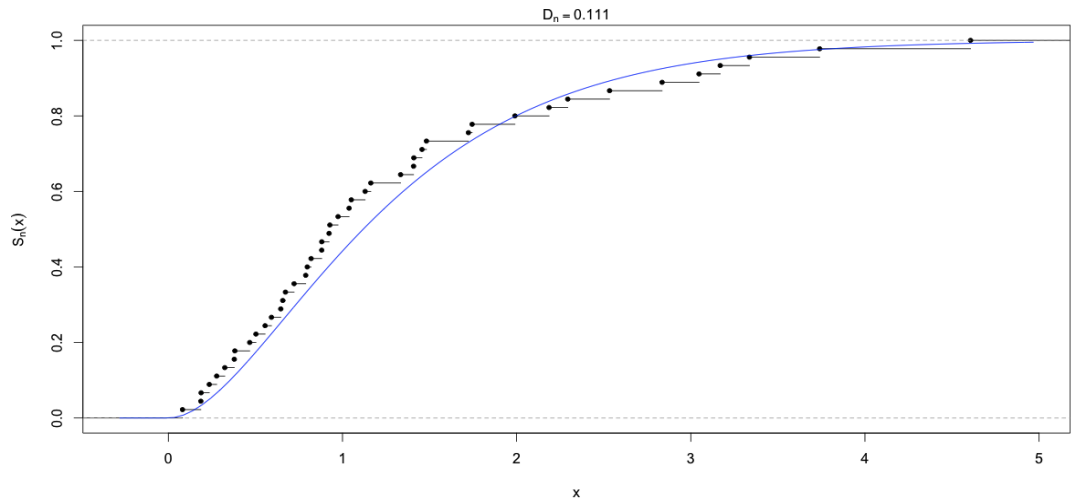
# H0: X ~ gama(forma = f0, taxa = t0)
# Default: H1 bilateral e valor-p exato
(tks <- ks.test(dados, "pgamma", shape = f0,
rate = t0))
```

```
One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
data: dados
D = 0.1106, p-value = 0.6019
alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```

```
# valor-p aproximado
ks.test(dados, "pgamma",
shape = f0, rate = t0, exact
= FALSE)
```

```
D = 0.1106, p-value = 0.6411
alternative hypothesis: two-
sided
```

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

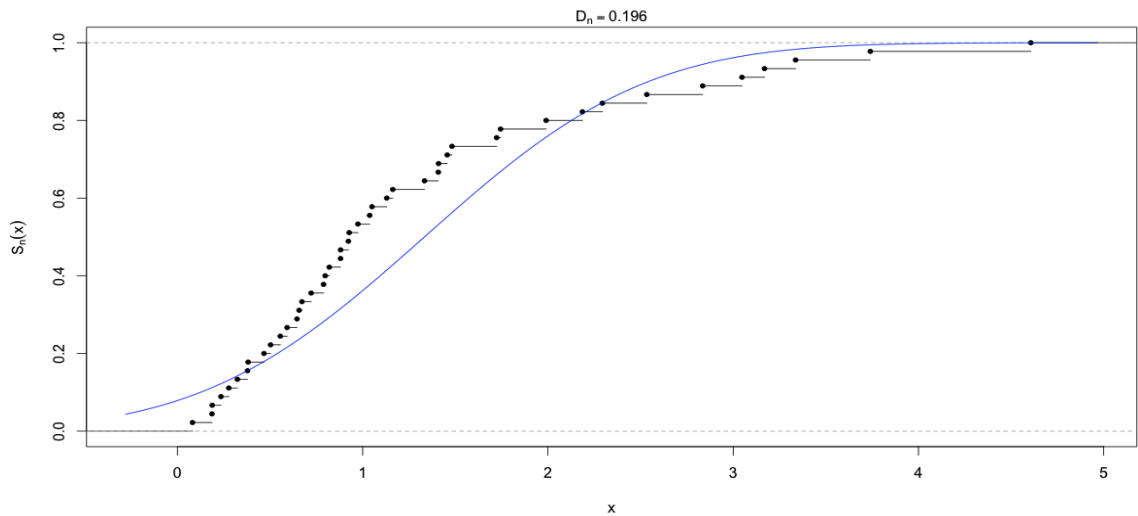


```
# H0: X ~ normal(média = f0 / t0, variância = f0 / t0^2)
# Normal com mesma média e mesma variância da dist. gama
# Default: H1 bilateral e valor-p exato
(tksn <- ks.test(dados, "pnorm", mean = f0 / t0, sd = sqrt(f0 / t0^2)))
```

One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

```
data: dados
D = 0.1957, p-value = 0.05517
alternative hypothesis: two-sided
```

```
plot(ecdf(dados) , main = "", ylab = expression(S[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?