

### ### Teste de Wilcoxon para duas amostras pareadas

#### ## 1. Dados

# Hollander & Wolf (1999, 2nd ed.), Tabela 3.1, p. 39

# H1 unilateral à esquerda com  $\theta_0 = 0$

# Pré-terapia

```
x <- c(1.83, 0.50, 1.62, 2.48, 1.68, 1.88, 1.55, 3.06, 1.30)
```

# Pós-terapia

```
y <- c(0.878, 0.647, 0.598, 2.05, 1.06, 1.29, 1.06, 3.14, 1.29)
```

```
cat("\n n =", n <- length(x))
```

```
n = 9
```

# Diferenças

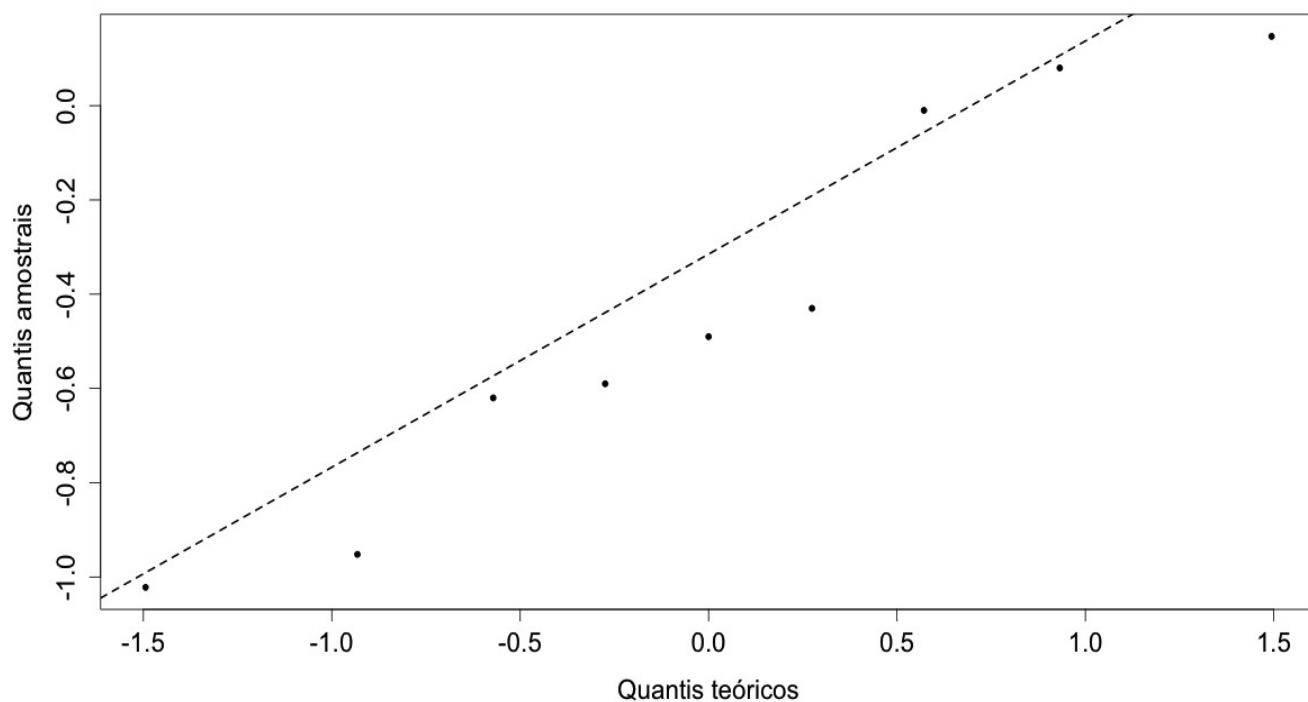
```
z <- y - x
```

# Gráfico QQ com a distribuição normal

```
qqnorm(z, pch = 20, main = "", xlab = "Quantis teóricos",
```

```
      ylab = "Quantis amostrais", cex.lab = 1.4, cex.axis = 1.4)
```

```
qqline(z, lty = 2, lwd = 2)
```



Observando o gráfico acima, você afirmaria que a distribuição das diferenças é simétrica?

```
# Utilizando duas amostras
wilcox.test(y, x, paired = TRUE, alternative = "less", conf.int = TRUE)
```

```
Wilcoxon signed rank test
```

```
data: y and x
V = 5, p-value = 0.01953
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is less than 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 -Inf -0.175
sample estimates:
(pseudo)median
 -0.46
```

```
# Utilizando uma amostra
wilcox.test(z, alternative = "less", conf.int = TRUE)
```

```
Wilcoxon signed rank test
```

```
data: z
V = 5, p-value = 0.01953
alternative hypothesis: true location is less than 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 -Inf -0.175
sample estimates:
(pseudo)median
 -0.46
```

## ## Exemplo 2

```
# Hollander & Wolf (1999, 2nd ed.), Tabela 3.2, p. 41
# H1 unilateral à direita com  $\theta_0 = 0$ 
```

```
# Salários setor privado
x <- c(12.5, 22.3, 14.5, 32.3, 20.8, 19.2, 15.8, 17.5, 23.3, 42.1,
      16.8, 14.5)
```

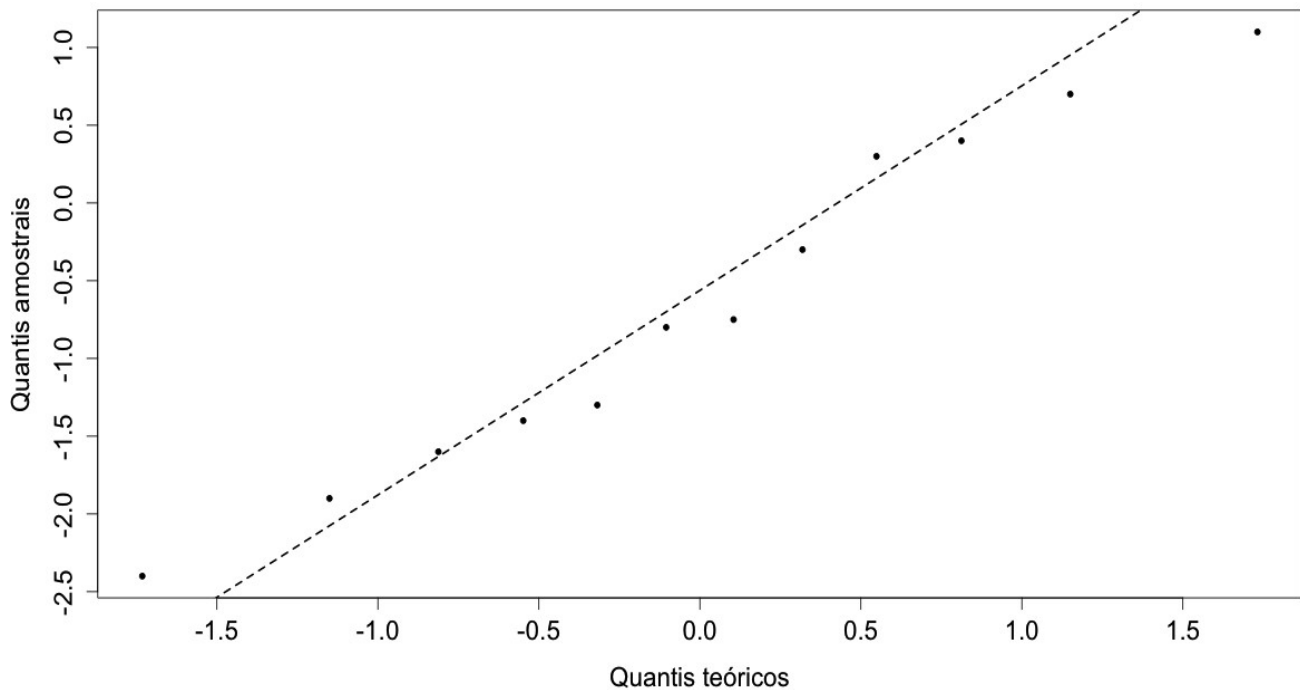
```
# Salários setor público
y <- c(11.75, 20.9, 14.8, 29.9, 21.5, 18.4, 14.5, 17.9, 21.4, 43.2,
      15.2, 14.2)
```

```
cat("\n n =", n <- length(x))
```

```
n = 12
```

```
# Diferenças
z <- x - y
```

```
# Gráfico QQ com a distribuição normal
qqnorm(z, pch = 20, main = "", xlab = "Quantis teóricos",
      ylab = "Quantis amostrais", cex.lab = 1.4, cex.axis = 1.4)
qqline(z, lty = 2, lwd = 2)
```



Observando o gráfico acima, você afirmaria que a distribuição das diferenças é simétrica?

Com o comando `duplicated(abs(z))` notamos que há valores de  $|z|$  repetidos. Desta forma, os resultados abaixo são aproximados.

```
# Utilizando duas amostras
wilcox.test(x, y, paired = TRUE, alternative = "greater", conf.int = TRUE)
```

```
Wilcoxon signed rank test with continuity correction
```

```
data: x and y
V = 62.5, p-value = 0.03554
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is greater than 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.05002943      Inf
sample estimates:
(pseudo)median
      0.65
```

```
Warning messages:
```

```
1: In wilcox.test.default(x, y, paired = TRUE, alternative = "greater", :
  cannot compute exact p-value with ties
2: In wilcox.test.default(x, y, paired = TRUE, alternative = "greater", :
  cannot compute exact confidence interval with ties
```

```
# Utilizando uma amostra
wilcox.test(z, alternative = "greater", conf.int = TRUE)
```

```
Wilcoxon signed rank test with continuity correction
```

```
data: z
V = 62.5, p-value = 0.03554
alternative hypothesis: true location is greater than 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.05002943      Inf
sample estimates:
(pseudo)median
      0.65
```

```
Warning messages:
```

```
1: In wilcox.test.default(z, alternative = "greater", conf.int = TRUE) :
  cannot compute exact p-value with ties
2: In wilcox.test.default(z, alternative = "greater", conf.int = TRUE) :
  cannot compute exact confidence interval with ties
```

Nota. Refaça os exemplos utilizando o teste do sinal.