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## Bootstrap Tests for the General Two-Sample Problem<sup>1)</sup>

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### Abstract

Two-sample problem is frequently discussed problem in statistics. In this paper we consider the hypothesse methods for the general two-sample problem and suggest the bootstrap methods. And we show that the modified Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is more efficient than the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

**Key words :** , , Kolmogorov-Smirnov

### 1.

가 가 ,  
가 가 ,  
(Gibbons(1971), Pratt Gibbons(1981), Baumgartner  
Schindler(1998), Hollander Douglas(1999) )  
 $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m$   $F$   
가 1 ,  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$   $G$   
가 2  
가 가  
 $H_0 : F(t) = G(t),$   $t$

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$$H_1 : F(t) \neq G(t), \quad t \quad (1.1)$$

Davision Efron (1979) , Bickel Freedman (1981),  
Hinkley (1997) ,

가 가 가 가 가  
가 가 가

$$\text{가} \quad (1.1)$$

2

. 3 2

## 2.

가 (1.1)

### 2.1

$r$  ,  $2 \times r$

	1	2	...	$r$	
1	$O_{11}$	$O_{12}$	...	$O_{1r}$	$m$
2	$O_{21}$	$O_{22}$	...	$O_{2r}$	$n$
	$N_1$	$N_2$	...	$N_r$	$N$

$O_{li} \quad i(i= 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad 1 \quad , \quad O_{2i}$   
 $i(i= 1, 2, \dots, r) \quad 2 \quad , \quad N_i = O_{1i} + O_{2i}, \quad N = m + n$

(1.1) 가  $H_0$   $i \quad 1 \quad 2$

$$E_{1i} = E_{2i} \quad .$$

$$E_{1i} = \frac{m}{N} N_i, \quad E_{2i} = \frac{n}{N} N_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r.$$

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

가  $H_0$  (r-1) 가

$$\chi^2_{r-1} \cdot \chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{(\alpha, r-1)} \quad \alpha H_0$$

$$\chi^2_{(\alpha, r-1)} \quad \chi^2_{r-1} \quad 100(1-\alpha)$$

**2.2**

$$F_m(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < X_{(1)} \\ \frac{i}{m}, & X_{(i)} \leq x < X_{(i+1)} \\ 1, & x \geq X_{(m)} \end{cases},$$

$X_{(i)} \quad X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \quad i$

$$G_n(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < Y_{(1)} \\ \frac{i}{n}, & Y_{(i)} \leq y < Y_{(i+1)} \\ 1, & y \geq Y_{(n)} \end{cases},$$

$Y_{(i)} \quad Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n \quad i$

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m \quad Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$

$$Z_{(1)} \leq Z_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq Z_{(N)}, \quad N = m + n$$

가 (1.1) (Two-sample

Kolmogorov-Smirnov test)

$$D_{m,n} = \max_{i=1, \dots, N} |F_m(Z_{(i)}) - G_n(Z_{(i)})|$$

$$D_{m,n} \geq d\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}, m, n\right) \quad \alpha H_0$$

$$d(\alpha, m, n) = H_0 D_{m,n} 100(1-\alpha)$$

$$J^* = \left(\frac{mn}{N}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} D_{m,n}$$

,  $J^* \min(m, n) \rightarrow \infty$  ,  $H_0$

$$P_0(J^* < s) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k e^{-2k^2 s^2}$$

가

### 2.3

2

#### 2.3.1

2.1

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

.  $m$   $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$

$X^* = (X_1^*, X_2^*, \dots, X_m^*)$  ,  $n$   $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$

$Y^* = (Y_1^*, Y_2^*, \dots, Y_n^*)$  .  $X^*$

$Y^*$  가 2.1

$$\chi^{2*} = \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{(O_{ij}^* - E_{ij}^*)^2}{E_{ij}^*}$$

.  $O_{ij}^*$   $E_{ij}^*$  2.1  $O_{ij}$   $E_{ij}$   $X^*$

$Y^*$  .  $B$   $\chi^{2*}$   $\chi^2$

,  $\alpha$   $H_0$  .  $\chi^2$   $\chi^{2*}$  100(1- $\alpha$ )

#### 2.3.2

$$X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m) \quad Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n) \quad 2.2$$

$$D_{m,n} = \max_{i=1, \dots, N} |F_m(Z_{(i)}) - G_n(Z_{(i)})|$$

$$X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$$

$$Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n)$$

$$X^* = (X_1^*, X_2^*, \dots, X_m^*)$$

$$Y^* = (Y_1^*, Y_2^*, \dots, Y_n^*)$$

$$F_m^*(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < X_{(1)}^* \\ \frac{i}{m}, & X_{(i)}^* \leq x < X_{(i+1)}^* \\ 1, & x \geq X_{(m)}^* \end{cases}$$

$$G_n^*(y) = \begin{cases} 0, & y < Y_{(1)}^* \\ \frac{i}{n}, & Y_{(i)}^* \leq y < Y_{(i+1)}^* \\ 1, & y \geq Y_{(n)}^* \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{(1)}^* \leq Z_{(2)}^* \leq \dots \leq Z_{(N)}^*, \quad N = m + n$$

$$D^* = \max_{i=1, \dots, N} |F_m^*(Z_{(i)}^*) - G_n^*(Z_{(i)}^*)|$$

$$100 \frac{\alpha}{2}, 100(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$D_{m,n}, D^*$$

$$D_{m,n}, D^*$$

$$\alpha H_0$$

2.3.3

$$D_{m,n} = \max_{i=1, \dots, N} |F_m(Z_{(i)}) - G_n(Z_{(i)})|$$

$$MD_{m,n} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (F_m(Z_{(i)}) - G_n(Z_{(i)}))^2$$

·  $D_{m,n}$  , 가

,  $MD_{m,n}$

·  $MD_{m,n}$  ,  $MD_{m,n}$

· ,  $X^*$   $Y^*$

$$MD^*_{m,n} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (F^*_m(Z^*_{(i)}) - G^*_n(Z^*_{(i)}))^2$$

·  $MD_{m,n}$  ,  $MD^*_{m,n}$   
 $MD^*_{m,n}$   $100(1-\alpha)$   $\alpha$   $H_0$   $MD_{m,n}$

### 3.

2 ,  $\alpha=0.05$  , 1000  
 $B$  1000  
 5  
 1 - 6

$\mu$   
 (  $m = n = 10$  )  
 1  $N(0, 1)$   $N(\mu, 1)$

$\mu$   
 (  $m = n = 50$  )

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \sigma \\
 (m = n = 10 \quad ) \\
 \mathbf{2} \quad N(0, 1) \quad N(\mu, \sigma^2)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \sigma \\
 (m = n = 50 \quad )
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 k \\
 (m = n = 10 \quad ) \\
 \mathbf{3} \quad E(1) \quad E(k)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 k \\
 (m = n = 50 \quad )
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mu \\
 (m = n = 10 \quad ) \\
 \mathbf{4} \quad N(0, 1) \quad N(\mu, 1)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mu \\
 (m = n = 50 \quad )
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \sigma \\
 (m = n = 10) \\
 \mathbf{5} \quad N(0, 1) \quad N(\mu, \sigma^2)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \sigma \\
 (m = n = 50)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 k \\
 (m = n = 10) \\
 \mathbf{6} \quad E(1) \quad E(k)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 k \\
 (m = n = 50)
 \end{array}$$

가 1 - 3 가 , 4 - 6 가  
 가 , 가 가  
 가 , 가 가



가

가

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