NAG Library Function Document

nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc)

1 Purpose

nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc) calculates the Anderson–Darling goodness-of-fit test statistic.

2 Specification

```c
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg08.h>

double nag_anderson_darling_stat (Integer n, Nag_Boolean issort, double y[],
NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

Denote by $A^2$ the Anderson–Darling test statistic for $n$ observations $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_n$ of a variable $Y$ assumed to be standard uniform and sorted in ascending order, then:

$$A^2 = -n - S;$$

where:

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{2i - 1}{n} [\ln y_i + \ln(1 - y_{n-i+1})].$$

When observations of a random variable $X$ are non-uniformly distributed, the probability integral transformation (PIT):

$$Y = F(X),$$

where $F$ is the cumulative distribution function of the distribution of interest, yields a uniformly distributed random variable $Y$. The PIT is true only if all parameters of a distribution are known as opposed to estimated; otherwise it is an approximation.

4 References


5 Arguments

1: \( n \) – Integer

   *Input*

   *On entry:* $n$, the number of observations.

   *Constraint:* $n > 1$.

2: \( issort \) – Nag_Boolean

   *Input*

   *On entry:* set \( issort = \text{Nag}_\text{TRUE} \) if the observations are sorted in ascending order; otherwise the function will sort the observations.

3: \( y[n] \) – double

   *Input/Output*

   *On entry:* $y_i$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$, the $n$ observations.
On exit: if issort = Nag_FALSE, the data sorted in ascending order; otherwise the array is unchanged.

Constraint: if issort = Nag_TRUE, the values must be sorted in ascending order. Each $y_i$ must lie in the interval $(0, 1)$.

4:  fail – NagError *

The NAG error argument (see Section 3.6 in the Essential Introduction).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_ALLOC_FAIL
Dynamic memory allocation failed.
See Section 3.2.1.2 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

NE_BAD_PARAM
On entry, argument ⟨value⟩ had an illegal value.

NE_BOUND
The data in $y$ must lie in the interval $(0, 1)$.

NE_INT
On entry, $n = ⟨value⟩$.
Constraint: $n > 1$.

NE_INTERNAL_ERROR
An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.
See Section 3.6.6 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

NE_NO_LICENCE
Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.
See Section 3.6.5 in the Essential Introduction for further information.

NE_NOT_INCREASING
issort = Nag_TRUE and the data in $y$ is not sorted in ascending order.

7 Accuracy
Not applicable.

8 Parallelism and Performance
Not applicable.

9 Further Comments
None.
10 Example

This example calculates the $A^2$ statistic for data assumed to arise from an exponential distribution with a sample parameter estimate and simulates its $p$-value using the NAG basic random number generator.

10.1 Program Text

```c
/* nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc) Example Program. */
* Copyright 2014 Numerical Algorithms Group.
* Mark 23, 2011.
*/
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagg05.h>
#include <nagg08.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    double a2, a22, beta, nupper, p, sa2, sbeta;
    const Integer lseed = 1, subid = -1;
    Integer exit_status = 0, i, j, k, lstate = 17, n, nsim, n_pseudo;
    /* Arrays */
    double *x = 0, *xsim = 0, *y = 0;
    Integer seed[1], state[17];
    /* NAG types */
    Nag_Boolean issort;
    NagError fail;

    printf("%s\n\n", "nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc) Example Program Results");

    /* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n"]);
#else
    scanf("%*[\n"]);
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%"NAG_IFMT "", &n);
#else
    scanf("%"NAG_IFMT "", &n);
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n"]);
#else
    scanf("%*[\n"]);
#endif

    /* Memory allocation */
    if (!(x = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)) ||
        !(y = NAG_ALLOC(n, double)))
    {
        printf("Allocation failure\n");
        exit_status = -1;
        goto END;
    }

    /* Read observations */
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        #ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%*[\n"]);
#else
        scanf("%*[\n"]);
#endif
```
/* Maximum likelihood estimate of mean */
for (i = 0, beta = 0.0; i < n; i++)
{
    beta += x[i];
}
beta /= (double)n;

/* PIT, using exponential CDF with mean beta */
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    y[i] = 1.0 - exp(-x[i]/beta);
}

/* Let nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc) sort the (approximately)
uniform variates */
issort = Nag_FALSE;

/* Calculate the Anderson-Darling goodness-of-fit test statistic */
INIT_FAIL(fail);
/* nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc) */
a2 = nag_anderson_darling_stat(n, issort, y, &fail);

/* Correction due to estimated mean */
aa2 = (1.0 + 0.6/(double)n)*a2;

/* Number of simulations; a suitably high number */
nsim = 888;

/* Generate exponential variates using a repeatable seed */
n_pseudo = n*nsim;
if (!(xsim = NAG_ALLOC(n_pseudo, double)))
{
    printf("Allocation failure\n");
    exit_status = -1;
    goto END;
}
INIT_FAIL(fail);

/* Initialize NAG’s Basic pseudorandom number generator to give a
repeatable sequence */
seed[0] = 206033;
/* nag_rand_init-repeatable (g05kfc) */
nag_rand_init-repeatable(Nag_Basic, subid, (const Integer*)seed,
lseed, state, &lstate, &fail);

/* Generate a vector of pseudorandom numbers from an exponential
distribution */
/* nag_rand_exp (g05sfc) */
nag_rand_exp(n_pseudo, beta, state, xsim, &fail);

/* Simulations loop */
for (j = 0, nupper = 0.0; j < nsim; j++)
{
    /* Index in the simulated data */
    k = j*n;
    /* Maximum likelihood estimate of mean */
    for (i = 0, sbeta = 0.0; i < n; i++)
    {
sbeta += xsim[k+i];
}
sbeta /= (double)n;

/* PIT */
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    y[i] = 1.0 - exp(-xsim[k+i]/sbeta);
}

/* Calculate A-squared */
/* nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc) */
sa2 = nag_anderson_darling_stat(n, issort, y, &fail);
if (sa2 > aa2)
{
    nupper++;
}

/* Simulated upper tail probability value */
p = nupper/(double)(nsim+1);

/* Results */
printf("%s", " H0: data from exponential distribution with mean ");
printf("%g\n", beta);
printf("%s", " Test statistic, A-squared: ");
printf("%6g\n", a2);
printf("%s", " Upper tail probability: ");
printf("%6g\n", p);

END:
NAG_FREE(x);
NAG_FREE(xsim);
NAG_FREE(y);
return exit_status;
}

10.2 Program Data
nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc) Example Program Data
26 :: n
0.4782745 1.2858962 1.1163891 2.0410619 2.2648109 0.0833660 1.2527554
0.4031288 0.7808981 0.1977674 3.2539440 1.8113504 1.2279834 3.9178773
1.4494309 0.1358438 1.8061778 6.0441929 0.9671624 3.2035042 0.8067364
0.4179364 3.5351774 0.3975414 0.6120960 0.1332589 :: end of observations

10.3 Program Results
nag_anderson_darling_stat (g08chc) Example Program Results
H0: data from exponential distribution with mean 1.52402
Test statistic, A-squared: 0.161632
Upper tail probability: 0.979753