

NAG Library Routine Document

G07DDF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of **bold italicised** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

G07DDF calculates the trimmed and Winsorized means of a sample and estimates of the variances of the two means.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE G07DDF (N, X, ALPHA, TMEAN, WMEAN, TVAR, WVAR, K, SX, IFAIL)
INTEGER          N, K, IFAIL
REAL (KIND=nag_wp) X(N), ALPHA, TMEAN, WMEAN, TVAR, WVAR, SX(N)
```

3 Description

G07DDF calculates the α -trimmed mean and α -Winsorized mean for a given α , as described below.

Let x_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ represent the n sample observations sorted into ascending order. Let $k = [\alpha n]$ where $[y]$ represents the integer nearest to y ; if $2k = n$ then k is reduced by 1.

Then the trimmed mean is defined as:

$$\bar{x}_t = \frac{1}{n - 2k} \sum_{i=k+1}^{n-k} x_i,$$

and the Winsorized mean is defined as:

$$\bar{x}_w = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^{n-k} x_i + kx_{k+1} + kx_{n-k} \right).$$

G07DDF then calculates the Winsorized variance about the trimmed and Winsorized means respectively and divides by n to obtain estimates of the variances of the above two means.

Thus we have;

$$\text{Estimate of } \text{var}(\bar{x}_t) = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^{n-k} (x_i - \bar{x}_t)^2 + k(x_{k+1} - \bar{x}_t)^2 + k(x_{n-k} - \bar{x}_t)^2 \right)$$

and

$$\text{Estimate of } \text{var}(\bar{x}_w) = \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^{n-k} (x_i - \bar{x}_w)^2 + k(x_{k+1} - \bar{x}_w)^2 + k(x_{n-k} - \bar{x}_w)^2 \right).$$

4 References

Hampel F R, Ronchetti E M, Rousseeuw P J and Stahel W A (1986) *Robust Statistics. The Approach Based on Influence Functions* Wiley

Huber P J (1981) *Robust Statistics* Wiley

5 Parameters

- 1: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the number of observations.
Constraint: $N \geq 2$.
- 2: X(N) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array *Input*
On entry: the sample observations, x_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.
- 3: ALPHA – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) *Input*
On entry: α , the proportion of observations to be trimmed at each end of the sorted sample.
Constraint: $0.0 \leq \text{ALPHA} < 0.5$.
- 4: TMEAN – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) *Output*
On exit: the α -trimmed mean, \bar{x}_t .
- 5: WMEAN – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) *Output*
On exit: the α -Winsorized mean, \bar{x}_w .
- 6: TVAR – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) *Output*
On exit: contains an estimate of the variance of the trimmed mean.
- 7: WVAR – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) *Output*
On exit: contains an estimate of the variance of the Winsorized mean.
- 8: K – INTEGER *Output*
On exit: contains the number of observations trimmed at each end, k .
- 9: SX(N) – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array *Output*
On exit: contains the sample observations sorted into ascending order.
- 10: IFAIL – INTEGER *Input/Output*
On entry: IFAIL must be set to 0, -1 or 1. If you are unfamiliar with this parameter you should refer to Section 3.3 in the Essential Introduction for details.
 For environments where it might be inappropriate to halt program execution when an error is detected, the value -1 or 1 is recommended. If the output of error messages is undesirable, then the value 1 is recommended. Otherwise, if you are not familiar with this parameter, the recommended value is 0. **When the value -1 or 1 is used it is essential to test the value of IFAIL on exit.**
On exit: IFAIL = 0 unless the routine detects an error or a warning has been flagged (see Section 6).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

If on entry IFAIL = 0 or -1, explanatory error messages are output on the current error message unit (as defined by X04AAF).

Errors or warnings detected by the routine:

IFAIL = 1

On entry, $N \leq 1$.

IFAIL = 2

On entry, ALPHA < 0.0,
or ALPHA ≥ 0.5.

7 Accuracy

The results should be accurate to within a small multiple of *machine precision*.

8 Further Comments

The time taken is proportional to n .

9 Example

The following program finds the α -trimmed mean and α -Winsorized mean for a sample of 16 observations where $\alpha = 0.15$. The estimates of the variances of the above two means are also calculated.

9.1 Program Text

```

Program g07ddf

!      G07DDF Example Program Text

!      Mark 24 Release. NAG Copyright 2012.

!      .. Use Statements ..
Use nag_library, Only: g07ddf, nag_wp
!      .. Implicit None Statement ..
Implicit None
!      .. Parameters ..
Integer, Parameter          :: nin = 5, nout = 6
!      .. Local Scalars ..
Real (Kind=nag_wp)         :: alpha, propn, tmean, tvar, wmean, wvar
Integer                    :: ifail, k, n
!      .. Local Arrays ..
Real (Kind=nag_wp), Allocatable :: sx(:), x(:)
!      .. Intrinsic Procedures ..
Intrinsic                  :: real
!      .. Executable Statements ..
Write (nout,*) 'G07DDF Example Program Results'
Write (nout,*)

!      Skip heading in data file
Read (nin,*)

!      Read in the problem size
Read (nin,*) n, alpha

Allocate (x(n),sx(n))

!      Read in data
Read (nin,*) x(1:n)

!      Trim data
ifail = 0
Call g07ddf(n,x,alpha,tmean,wmean,tvar,wvar,k,sx,ifail)

!      Calculate proportion of data cut
propn = real(k,kind=nag_wp)/real(n,kind=nag_wp)
propn = 100.0E0_nag_wp - 200.0E0_nag_wp*propn

!      Display results
Write (nout,99999) 'Statistics from middle ', propn, '% of data'
Write (nout,*)
Write (nout,99998) '          Trimmed-mean = ', tmean

```

```
Write (nout,99998) ' Variance of Trimmed-mean = ', tvar
Write (nout,*)
Write (nout,99998) ' Winsorized-mean = ', wmean
Write (nout,99998) 'Variance of Winsorized-mean = ', wvar

99999 Format (1X,A,F6.2,A)
99998 Format (1X,A,F11.4)
End Program g07ddfe
```

9.2 Program Data

```
G07DDF Example Program Data
16 0.15 :: N,ALPHA
26.0 12.0 9.0 2.0
5.0 6.0 8.0 14.0
7.0 3.0 1.0 11.0
10.0 4.0 17.0 21.0 :: End of X
```

9.3 Program Results

G07DDF Example Program Results

Statistics from middle 75.00% of data

Trimmed-mean =	8.8333
Variance of Trimmed-mean =	1.5434
Winsorized-mean =	9.1250
Variance of Winsorized-mean =	1.5381
