

## Exercise Sheet Nr. 3

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### Exercise 1: Power of the $t$ -test

- Generate sets of 1000 data points from the normal, exponential, and Cauchy distribution, and plot them. What differences do you see?
- Now, simulate  $M$  times two different data sets  $x_i$  and  $y_i$ , each with  $N$  data points from the following distributions:
  - a)  $x_i \sim N(0, 1)$ ,  $y_i \sim N(v, 1)$
  - b)  $x_i \sim \text{Exponential}(1)$ ,  $y_i \sim \text{Exponential}(1 + v)$
  - c)  $x_i \sim \text{Cauchy}(0, 1)$ ,  $y_i \sim \text{Cauchy}(v, 1)$

use  $M = 1000$ ,  $N = 100, 1000$ ,  $v = 0, 0.1, 0.2, \dots, 2$ .

Thereof, compute the power of  $t$ -tests for  $\alpha = 0.05$  for the  $x_i$ - $y_i$  dataset tuples for each class of distributions a)-c). Plot the power for different values of  $v$ , which denotes the deviation from the null hypothesis.

- Interpret the results, especially for the differences of exponential and Cauchy distribution.
- What do you learn regarding the assumptions for the  $t$ -test that have to be fulfilled?

### Exercise 2: Power of the Wilcoxon test

- Repeat the previous exercise for the Wilcoxon test.
- What are the differences compared to the  $t$ -test?
- How would you judge, in this particular case, the *Dilemma V: efficiency vs. power*?
- Describe the advantages of the Wilcoxon test given data realizations from a Cauchy distribution.

