

# ON THE TESTING HYPOTHESIS OF EQUALITY DISTRIBUTION DENSITIES

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Let  $X^{(i)} = (X_1^{(i)}, \dots, X_{n_i}^{(i)})$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, p$ , be independent samples with sizes  $n_1, n_2, \dots, n_p$ , from  $p \geq 2$  general population with probability densities  $f_1(x), \dots, f_p(x)$  and it is required to test two hypotheses, based on samples  $X^{(i)}$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, p$ : test of homogeneity

$$H_0: f_1(x) = \dots = f_p(x)$$

and goodness-of-fit test

$$H'_0: f_1(x) = \dots = f_p(x) = f_0(x),$$

where  $f_0(x)$  is a fully defined density function. In case of hypothesis  $H_0$  the common density function  $f_0(x)$  is unknown.

In this paper the test for checking hypothesis  $H_0$  and  $H'_0$  is constructed against a sequence of “close” alternatives ([1], [2]):

$$H_1: f_i(x) = f_0(x) + \alpha(n_0) \varphi_i \left( \frac{x - l_i}{\gamma(n_0)} \right) + o(\alpha(n_0) \gamma(n_0)) \\ (\alpha(n_0), \gamma(n_0) \rightarrow 0), \\ \int \varphi_i(x) dx = 0, \quad n_0 = \min(n_1, \dots, n_p) \rightarrow \infty.$$

We will consider criteria for testing hypotheses  $H_0$  and  $H'_0$  based on statistics

$$T(n_1, \dots, n_p) = \sum_{i=1}^p N_i \int \left[ \hat{f}_i(x) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^p N_j \hat{f}_j(x) \right]^2 r(x) dx$$

Where  $\hat{f}_i(x)$  is a kernel estimator of Rosenblatt-Parzen of density  $f_i(x)$ :

$$\hat{f}_i(x) = \frac{a_i}{n_i} \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} K \left( a_i (x - X_j^{(i)}) \right), \quad N_i = \frac{a_i}{n_i}, \quad N = N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_p.$$

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## References

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