

# Package ‘ump’

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**Title** Uniformly Most Powerful Tests

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**Depends** R (>= 3.0.2)

**Imports** stats, graphics

**Description** Does uniformly most powerful (UMP) and uniformly most powerful unbiased (UMPU) tests. At present only distribution implemented is binomial distribution. Also does fuzzy tests and confidence intervals (following Geyer and Meeden, 2005, <doi:10.1214/088342305000000340>) for the binomial distribution (one-tailed procedures based on UMP test and two-tailed procedures based on UMPU test).

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**URL** <http://www.stat.umn.edu/geyer/fuzz/>

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`arpv.binom`*Abstract Randomized P-value for the Binomial Distribution*

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### Description

Calculate the abstract randomized P-value for the UMPU two-tailed test for the binomial distribution.

### Usage

```
arpv.binom(x, n, p, plot = TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	binomial observations.
<code>n</code>	number of observations.
<code>p</code>	the success probability under the null hypothesis.
<code>plot</code>	if TRUE make a plot.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments passed to <code>arpv.plot</code> .

### Details

The first three arguments must be scalar. Evaluates the distribution function of the abstract randomized P-value for the UMPU two-tailed test for the binomial distribution, which is a continuous, piecewise linear function. Gives the knots.

### Value

a list containing two components:

<code>alpha</code>	significance level values at the knots.
<code>phi</code>	distribution function values at the knots.

### Examples

```
library(ump)
print(arpv.binom(10, 10, 0.7, plot = FALSE))
arpv.binom(10, 10, 0.7)
arpv.binom(10, 10, 0.7, df = FALSE)
```

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`arpv.plot`*Plot Abstract Randomized P-value*

---

**Description**

Plot either the distribution function or the probability density function of an abstract randomized P-value

**Usage**

```
arpv.plot(alpha, phi, df = TRUE, verticals = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>alpha</code>	significance levels at which the density is discontinuous ("knots").
<code>phi</code>	values of the distribution function at these knots.
<code>df</code>	if TRUE plot the distribution function, otherwise the density.
<code>verticals</code>	if TRUE plot vertical lines at the jumps of the density. Ignored if <code>df == TRUE</code> .

**Value**

none.

**Examples**

```
out <- arpv.binom(10, 10, 0.7)
arpv.plot(out$alpha, out$phi)
arpv.plot(out$alpha, out$phi, df = FALSE)
```

---

`fci.binom`*Abstract Randomized P-value for the Binomial Distribution*

---

**Description**

Calculate the abstract randomized P-value for the UMPU two-tailed test for the binomial distribution.

**Usage**

```
fci.binom(x, n, alpha = 0.05, p = seq(0, 1, length = 10001), flat = 1 / 4)
```

**Arguments**

x	binomial observation.
n	number of observations.
alpha	the significance level, one minus the coverage probability.
p	the vector of parameter values at which (the membership function of) the fuzzy confidence interval is evaluated.
flat	the amount of flat parts of the membership function shown, expressed as a fraction of the curved parts.

**Details**

prints the core and support of the fuzzy confidence interval and makes one or two plots (as appropriate) showing the edges of the fuzzy interval.

**Value**

none

**Examples**

```
library(ump)
fci.binom(4, 10)
fci.binom(0, 10)
fci.binom(9, 10)
```

---

umpu.binom

*UMPU Test for the Binomial Distribution*


---

**Description**

Calculate the uniformly most powerful unbiased (UMPU) two-tailed test for the binomial distribution.

**Usage**

```
umpu.binom(x, n, p, alpha, maxiter = 10, tol = 1e-9)
```

**Arguments**

x	binomial observations.
n	number of observations.
p	the success probability under the null hypothesis.
alpha	the significance level.
maxiter	the maximum number of iterations allowed.
tol	tolerance used in testing floating point numbers.

**Details**

At most one of  $x$ ,  $p$ , and  $\alpha$  is allowed to be a vector. Evaluates the critical function for the UMPU two-tailed test for the binomial distribution, which satisfies the following

```
x <- seq(0, n)
phix <- umpu.binom(x, n, p, alpha)
px <- dbinom(x, n, p)
sum(phix * px) == alpha
sum(x * phix * px) == n * p * alpha
```

when  $p$  is strictly between zero and one.

**Value**

a vector of values of the critical function.

**Examples**

```
library(ump)
umpu.binom(0:10, 10, 0.6, 0.1)
```

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