

## المقارنة بين معالجة السيطرة والمعالجة تحت الاهتمام في حالة القياسات المكررة لبعض الطرائق المعلمية واللامعلمية

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### Abstract

The simplest case of the Repeated Measures Designs which consist of comparing two treatments for the single subject. The Repeated Measures Designs are the designs which many of treatments or conditions are applied on the same subject. Therefore, for comparing between two treatments we use nonparametric methods as well as parametric method when the assumption of normal distribution is satisfied . We also present the suggested method and compare it's result with other methods by applying an actual experiment on them.

المقدمة والهدف

(treatments)

(subjects)

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/ / / / \*

/ / / \*\*

)  
( placebo  
before-after design

Bruning, (1968) . Siegle,S. (1956)  
Conover,W.J. . Gibbons,J.D. (1971) . J.L.&Kintz,B.L.  
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Timm,N.H.  
(2000) .1976 Morrison,D.R. ( 1975 )  
. Shesken,D. J  
1978 Raviv,A.  
(1983) .  
Lam,F.C.&Longnecker,M.T  
1996 Brunner &Puri  
2002  
Brunner &Osgood

t

:

[11] t

(dependent)

$$H_0 : \tau = 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

:

$$t = \frac{\bar{d} \sqrt{n}}{s_d} \quad \dots(2)$$

.( n-1)

t

 $S_d, \bar{d} :$ 

$$\bar{d} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i}{n}$$

$$S_d^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - \bar{d})^2}{n-1}$$

$$d_i = x_{i2} - x_{i1}, \quad i= 1, 2, \dots, n \quad \dots(3)$$

$$H_1 : t < 0 \quad \dots(4)$$

$$H_1 : t > 0 \quad \dots(5)$$

$$H_1 : t \neq 0 \quad \dots(6)$$

directional alternative

(5) (4)

(4)

. hypothesis

$$(6) \quad t > t_{\alpha, n-1} \quad (5)$$

$$t < -t_{\alpha, n-1}$$

(nondirectional alternative hypotheses)

$$|t| > t_{\alpha/2, n-1}$$

[13]( paired sign test)Binomial sign

- 1

(p.s.t)

( dependent)

$$n) \quad n \quad \dots (13)$$

) ( scores) (

.  $x_2, x_1$  .(

: D

$$D = x_1 - x_2 \quad \dots (7)$$



$$z = \frac{x - n(\pi^+)}{\sqrt{n(\pi^+)(\pi^-)}} \quad \dots(10)$$

:  
: n

$$z = \frac{|x - n(\pi^+) - .5|}{\sqrt{n(\pi^+)(\pi^-)}} \quad \dots(11)$$

z

.α

**[13] Wilcoxon –matched paires signed-ranks - 2**

wilcoxon signed-ranks

( ) n ( W.M.P.S.R) / (interval)  
 (Ratio Scores )  
 . (7)

$$H_0 : \theta_D = 0 \quad \dots(12)$$

$$: \quad (|D|) \quad (1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$(3)$$

$$(n_1) \quad (1) \quad (4)$$

$$( \quad : n_1 ) \cdot \quad (5)$$

(scores)

$$.(\sum R^-) \quad (\sum R^+)$$

$$\sum R^- \quad \sum R^+$$

$$T \quad (W.M.P.S.R) \quad T$$

$$. (W.M.P.S.R) \quad T$$

$$T$$

$$(T)$$

:

$$Z = \frac{T - \frac{n_1(n_1 + 1)}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{n_1(n_1 + 1)(2n_1 + 1)}{24}}} \quad \dots(13)$$

:

: n<sub>1</sub>

.( W.M.P.S.R ) T

:T

$$Z = \frac{\left| T - \frac{n_1(n_1 + 1)}{4} \right| - .5}{\sqrt{\frac{n_1(n_1 + 1)(2n_1 + 1)}{24}}} \quad \dots(14)$$

:

$$Z = \frac{T - \frac{n_1(n_1 + 1)}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{n_1(n_1 + 1)(2n_1 + 1)}{24} - \frac{\sum t_i^3 - \sum t_i}{48}}} \quad \dots(15)$$

: t

z

z

R -3

(12) Raviv,A.(1978)

$$H_0 : F(x)=G(x) \quad \forall x \quad \dots (16)$$

$$H_1 : F(x)\leq G(x) \quad , \quad F(x) \equiv G(x) \quad \forall x$$

: . ( )

$$T = n^{1/2} [R / \{n(n-1)\} - .5] / \gamma^{\wedge 1/2} \quad \dots(17)$$

T

: T

$$R = \sum_{i \neq j} \sum Z_{ij} = \sum \sum Z_{ij} - \sum \sum Z_{ii} \quad \dots(18)$$

: Z<sub>ij</sub>

$$Z_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & x_i > y_j \\ 0 & \text{other wise} \end{cases} \quad i, j=1,2,\dots,n \quad \dots(19)$$

$$\gamma^{\wedge} = \sum (T_i - \bar{T})^2 / n$$



$$W_p = \sqrt{(2n+1)} \left\{ \frac{1}{n(2n+1)} \sum_{i=1}^n R_i - \frac{1}{2} \right\} / \sigma_n \quad \dots(23)$$

:

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{(1 - \rho_G^{\wedge})}{12}$$

:

$\rho_G^{\wedge}$

$$\rho_G^{\wedge} = \frac{12}{n(n^2 - 1)} \sum_{i=1}^n S_i T_i - \frac{3(n+1)}{(n-1)}$$

	X		. X	X <sub>i</sub>	S <sub>i</sub>
. Y	Y <sub>i</sub>	T <sub>i</sub>	.		
α					W <sub>p</sub>
1-α		. W <sub>p</sub> ≥ Z <sub>1-α</sub>			(22)

(14) Thompson, G.L.

( Signed rank statistic)

(Signed rank transform statistic)



$$S_n(i) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{b=1}^2 d_{bk}(i) a_{bk} \quad \dots(26)$$

:

:  $S_n(i)$

:  $d_{bk}$

:

:  $a_{bk}$

:  $\phi$  (Score functions)

: (0,1)

$$\int_0^1 \phi(u) du = 0, \quad \int \phi^2(u) du = A^2 < \infty$$

$$a_M(m) = \phi\left(\frac{m}{M+1}\right)$$

:

m : m

: M

$$a_{ik} = a_n(R_{ik})$$

: (Score ranks)

$$a_{ik} = (12)^{1/2} \left( \frac{R_{ik}}{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\underline{S}_n = S_n(1), S_n(2)$$

:  $2*2 \quad \sum^{\wedge}$

$$\sigma_n^{\wedge 2}(i) = (n-1)^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^n (a_{ik} - n^{-1} S_n(i))^2$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_n(i, j) = (n-1)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{ik} - n^{-1}S_n(i))(a_{jn} - n^{-1}S_n(j)) \quad \dots(27)$$

:

$$T = n^{-1} \underline{S}_n' \sum \underline{S}_n^{-1} \approx \chi_r^2 \quad \dots(28)$$

Hotteling

T

**Mardia (1975)**

$X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$

S  $\bar{X}$

$\Sigma$

$\mu$

:

Mardia

$$H_0 : b_{1,p} = 0 \quad \dots(29)$$

:

$$b_{1,p} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i,j=1}^n r_{ij}^3 \quad \dots(30)$$

$$r_{ij} = (X_i - \bar{X})' S^{-1} (X_j - \bar{X})$$

$$H_0 : b_{2,p} = p(p+2) \quad \dots(31)$$

:

$$b_{2,p} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n r_{ij}^2 \quad \dots(32)$$

$$b_{2,p} \quad b_{1,p}$$

RM

.Qbasic

( ) (20) (o)

(Raksha)

.(1)

\*(1)

( o )

( )

**Raksha**

16	8	1
8	16	2
16	4	3
8	16	4
8	16	5
4	8	6
4	8	7
8	16	8
16	4	9
4	8	10
8	16	11
4	8	12
32	4	13
16	4	14
8	16	15
16	8	16
4	8	17
16	32	18
8	4	19
16	8	20

(1) \*

b<sub>1,2</sub>=5.676

.(31) (29)

	0.01	0.05	3.669	2.356	
				$b_{2,2}=12.773$	
0.05		10.114		5.533	
	0.01		11.609	5.175	
			$b_{2,2}$	$b_{1,2}$	
					t
(3)	$d_i$		(1)		-
$t = .248$		(2)	t		
			t		
		$t(0.01,19)=2.539$		$t(0.05,19)=1.729$	
		(o)			
				Paired sign test	-
	$d_i$		(8)		
			$\sum D^- = 8$	$\sum D^+ = 12$	
(9)				$X=12$	
$\alpha$			$P(x>12)=.2517$		
				0.01	0.05
			(o)		

Wilcoxon Matched Paires signed Rank test -

$$d_i \quad (12)$$

(7)

$$T=102.5$$

Wilcoxon signed Rank test

$$43 \quad 60 \quad 0.01 \quad 0.05$$

T

( o )

R -

$$Z_{ij} \quad Y_i \quad X_i \quad (16)$$

$$114 \quad (18) \quad R \quad (19)$$

$$.1424 \quad (20) \quad \hat{\gamma}$$

$$-2.369 \quad (21) \quad ( T )$$

$$\alpha = 0.05 \quad 1.645 \quad \Phi^{-1}(0.95)$$

( o )

Modified Wilcoxon signed Rank test -

$$X_1 \quad X_2 \quad X_1 \quad (22)$$

$$- 0.3323 \quad (23) \quad W_p$$

$$1.6449 \quad \alpha = 0.05 \quad Z_{1-\alpha}$$

$W_p$

( o)

$$\begin{array}{rcc}
 & X_{ik} & R_{ik} \\
 (26) & & \\
 T = .0415 & & (28) \\
 0.01 & 0.05 & \\
 & & 9.21034 \quad 5.99147
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 (25) \\
 a_{ik} \\
 T
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 = \\
 (24)
 \end{array}$$

( o)

:

- 1

- 2

" (2005) , -1

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