

Testing an Inverse Gaussian Mean

```
> IGtestWL
function (xx, mu0H)
{
  n = length(xx)
  xbar <- mean(xx)
  xbar1 <- mean(1/xx)
  lambdahathat <- mu0H/(xbar/mu0H - 2 + mu0H * xbar1)
  thetahathat <- c(mu0H, lambdahathat)
  muhat <- xbar
  lambdahat <- 1/(xbar1 - 1/xbar)
  thetahat <- c(muhat, lambdahat)
  I <- n * diag(c(lambdahat/muhat^3, 1/(2 * lambdahat^2)))
  ChisqW <- t(thetahathat - thetahat) %*% I %*% (thetahathat -
  thetahat)
  PW <- 1 - pchisq(ChisqW, 1)
  ChisqL <- neg2LLRIG(mu0H, lambdahathat, n, xbar, xbar1)
  PL <- 1 - pchisq(ChisqL, 1)
  list(thetahathat = thetahathat, thetahat = thetahat, ChisqW = ChisqW,
    "P(>ChisqW)" = PW, ChisqL = ChisqL, "P(>ChisqL)" = PL)
}
```

The Wald and LLR tests give comparable results when the null hypothesis is true ($\mu = 10$), but very different results in this example when the null hypothesis is false ($\mu = 20$).

```
> IGtestWL(xxig1, 10)
$thetahathat
[1] 10.00000 13.13152
```

```
$thetahat
[1] 12.26042 13.89175
```

```
$ChisqW
[,1]
[1,] 0.8002319
```

```
$"P(>ChisqW)"
[,1]
[1,] 0.3710240
```

```
$ChisqL
[1] 1.125597
```

```
$"P(>ChisqL)"
[1] 0.2887164
```

```
> IGtestWL(xxig1, 20)
$thetahathat
[1] 20.00000 11.87656
```

```
$thetahat
[1] 12.26042 13.89175
```

```
$ChisqW
[,1]
[1,] 9.240786
```

```
$"P(>ChisqW)"
[,1]
[1,] 0.002366833
```

```
$ChisqL  
[1] 3.134571  
  
$"P(>ChisqL)"  
[1] 0.07664856
```

```
> t.test(xxig1, mu=10)
```

Assuming normality instead of inverse Gaussian gives the *t*-test; the results are comparable to the IG Wald and LLR tests when the null hypothesis is true and in between the IG Wald and LLR results in this example when the null hypothesis is false.

```
One Sample t-test
```

```
data: xxig1  
t = 0.8277, df = 19, p-value = 0.4181  
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 10  
95 percent confidence interval:  
 6.544381 17.976468  
sample estimates:  
mean of x  
 12.26042
```

```
> t.test(xxig1, mu=20)
```

```
One Sample t-test
```

```
data: xxig1  
t = -2.834, df = 19, p-value = 0.01061  
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 20  
95 percent confidence interval:  
 6.544381 17.976468  
sample estimates:  
mean of x  
 12.26042
```