

# Package: wstdiff (via r-universe)

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**Version** 1.0.0

**Title** Welch-Satterthwaite Approximation for t-Distribution Differences

**Description** Implements the Welch-Satterthwaite approximation for differences of non-standardized t-distributed random variables in both univariate and multivariate settings. The package provides methods for computing effective degrees of freedom and scale parameters, as well as distribution functions for the approximated difference distribution. The methodology extends the classical Welch-Satterthwaite framework from variance combinations to t-distribution differences through careful moment matching. Methods build on the classical Welch-Satterthwaite approach described in Welch (1947) <doi:10.1093/biomet/34.1-2.28> and Satterthwaite (1946) <doi:10.2307/3002019>.

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**Imports** stats

**Suggests** testthat (>= 3.0.0), mvtnorm, knitr, rmarkdown

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

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tdiff_distributions	<i>Distribution Functions for Approximated t-Difference</i>
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### Description

Distribution Functions for Approximated t-Difference

### Usage

```
dtdiff(x, ws_result)
```

```
ptdiff(q, ws_result)
```

```
qtdiff(p, ws_result)
```

```
rtdiff(n, ws_result)
```

### Arguments

x, q	Vector of quantiles
ws_result	Result from ws_tdiff_univariate()
p	Vector of probabilities
n	Number of observations

### Value

For dtdiff: Numeric vector of density values. For ptdiff: Numeric vector of cumulative probabilities. For qtdiff: Numeric vector of quantiles. For rtdiff: Numeric vector of random samples from the approximated t-difference distribution.

### Examples

```
result <- ws_tdiff_univariate(0, 1, 10, 0, 1.5, 15)
dtdiff(0, result)
ptdiff(0, result)
qtdiff(c(0.025, 0.975), result)
samples <- rtdiff(100, result)
```

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`validate_approximation`*Validate Welch-Satterthwaite Approximation*

---

**Description**

Validates the approximation quality by comparing moments of the approximated distribution with the theoretical moments.

**Usage**

```
validate_approximation(ws_result, n_sim = 10000, seed = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>ws_result</code>	Result from any <code>ws_tdiff</code> function
<code>n_sim</code>	Number of simulations for validation (default: 10000)
<code>seed</code>	Random seed for reproducibility

**Value**

A list containing validation metrics

**Examples**

```
result <- ws_tdiff_univariate(0, 1, 10, 0, 1.5, 15)
validation <- validate_approximation(result)
print(validation)
```

---

`ws_tdiff_equal_params` *Equal Parameters Special Case*

---

**Description**

Computes the Welch-Satterthwaite approximation for the special case where both distributions have identical parameters.

**Usage**

```
ws_tdiff_equal_params(mu, sigma, nu)
```

**Arguments**

<code>mu</code>	Common location parameter
<code>sigma</code>	Common scale parameter (must be > 0)
<code>nu</code>	Common degrees of freedom (must be > 4)

**Details**

When  $X1 \sim t(\mu, \sigma^2, \nu)$  and  $X2 \sim t(\mu, \sigma^2, \nu)$  are independent, the difference  $Z = X1 - X2$  simplifies to:

- Location:  $\mu_{diff} = 0$
- Scale:  $\sigma_{star} = \sigma * \sqrt{2 * \nu / (\nu - 2)}$
- Degrees of freedom:  $\nu_{star} = 2 * (\nu - 4)$

This special case provides validation for the general formulas and computational efficiency when parameters are known to be equal.

**Value**

An S3 object of class "ws\_tdiff\_univariate" with the simplified parameters

**Examples**

```
# Equal parameters case
result <- ws_tdiff_equal_params(mu = 0, sigma = 1, nu = 10)
print(result)
# nu_star should be 2*(10-4) = 12

# Verify against general formula
general <- ws_tdiff_univariate(0, 1, 10, 0, 1, 10)
all.equal(result$nu_star, general$nu_star)
```

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ws\_tdiff\_multivariate\_general

*Welch-Satterthwaite Approximation for General Multivariate t-Differences*

---

**Description**

Approximates the distribution of differences between two independent multivariate t-distributed random vectors with arbitrary covariance structure. This implements Theorem 3 from Yamaguchi et al. (2025).

**Usage**

```
ws_tdiff_multivariate_general(
  mu1,
  Sigma1,
  nu1,
  mu2,
  Sigma2,
  nu2,
  max_iter = 10,
  tol = 0.001
)
```

**Arguments**

mu1	Location vector of first distribution (length p)
Sigma1	Scale matrix of first distribution (p x p, positive definite)
nu1	Degrees of freedom of first distribution (must be > 4)
mu2	Location vector of second distribution (length p)
Sigma2	Scale matrix of second distribution (p x p, positive definite)
nu2	Degrees of freedom of second distribution (must be > 4)
max_iter	Maximum iterations for convergence (default: 10)
tol	Convergence tolerance (default: 1e-6)

**Details**

This function handles the general case where components may be correlated within each multivariate t-distribution. The approximation uses a single scalar degrees of freedom parameter to capture the overall tail behavior.

The iterative algorithm (Section 4.3 of the paper):

1. Initialize with sum of covariance matrices
2. Compute effective degrees of freedom using trace formulas
3. Update scale matrix
4. Iterate until convergence

Note: For high dimensions with heterogeneous component behaviors, consider using [ws\\_tdiff\\_multivariate\\_independent](#) instead.

**Value**

An S3 object of class "ws\_tdiff\_multivariate\_general" containing:

mu_diff	Location vector of difference
Sigma_star	Effective scale matrix
nu_star	Effective degrees of freedom (scalar)
converged	Logical indicating convergence
iterations	Number of iterations performed
method	Character string "multivariate_general"

**Examples**

```
Sigma1 <- matrix(c(1, 0.3, 0.3, 1), 2, 2)
Sigma2 <- matrix(c(1.5, 0.5, 0.5, 1.2), 2, 2)
result <- ws_tdiff_multivariate_general(
  mu1 = c(0, 1), Sigma1 = Sigma1, nu1 = 10,
  mu2 = c(0, 0), Sigma2 = Sigma2, nu2 = 15
)
print(result)
```

---

 ws\_tdiff\_multivariate\_independent

*Welch-Satterthwaite Approximation for Multivariate t-Differences (Independent)*

---

### Description

Approximates the distribution of differences between two independent  $p$ -dimensional vectors with independent  $t$ -distributed components.

### Usage

```
ws_tdiff_multivariate_independent(mu1, sigma1, nu1, mu2, sigma2, nu2)
```

### Arguments

mu1	Location vector of first distribution (length $p$ )
sigma1	Scale vector of first distribution (length $p$ , all $> 0$ )
nu1	Degrees of freedom vector of first distribution (length $p$ , all $> 4$ )
mu2	Location vector of second distribution (length $p$ )
sigma2	Scale vector of second distribution (length $p$ , all $> 0$ )
nu2	Degrees of freedom vector of second distribution (length $p$ , all $> 4$ )

### Details

This function applies the univariate Welch-Satterthwaite approximation component-wise when all components are mutually independent. Each component difference  $Z_j = X_{1j} - X_{2j}$  is approximated independently using the univariate method.

This approach is optimal for:

- Marginal inference on specific components
- Cases where components have different tail behaviors
- Maintaining computational efficiency in high dimensions

### Value

An S3 object of class "ws\_tdiff\_multivariate\_independent" containing:

mu_diff	Location vector of difference
sigma_star	Vector of effective scale parameters
nu_star	Vector of effective degrees of freedom
p	Dimension of the vectors
method	Character string "multivariate_independent"

**See Also**

[ws\\_tdiff\\_multivariate\\_general](#) for correlated components

**Examples**

```
result <- ws_tdiff_multivariate_independent(
  mu1 = c(0, 1), sigma1 = c(1, 1.5), nu1 = c(10, 12),
  mu2 = c(0, 0), sigma2 = c(1.2, 1), nu2 = c(15, 20)
)
print(result)
```

---

ws\_tdiff\_univariate     *Welch-Satterthwaite Approximation for Univariate t-Differences*

---

**Description**

Approximates the distribution of the difference between two independent non-standardized t-distributed random variables using the Welch-Satterthwaite method.

**Usage**

```
ws_tdiff_univariate(mu1, sigma1, nu1, mu2, sigma2, nu2)
```

**Arguments**

mu1	Location parameter of first distribution
sigma1	Scale parameter of first distribution (must be > 0)
nu1	Degrees of freedom of first distribution (must be > 4)
mu2	Location parameter of second distribution
sigma2	Scale parameter of second distribution (must be > 0)
nu2	Degrees of freedom of second distribution (must be > 4)

**Details**

For two independent non-standardized t-distributed random variables:

- $X1 \sim t(\mu1, \sigma1^2, \nu1)$
- $X2 \sim t(\mu2, \sigma2^2, \nu2)$

The difference  $Z = X1 - X2$  is approximated as:  $Z \sim t(\mu1 - \mu2, \sigma\_star^2, \nu\_star)$

where the effective parameters are computed through moment matching:

- $\sigma\_star$  matches the variance of  $Z$
- $\nu\_star$  is derived from fourth moment matching

The method requires  $\nu1 > 4$  and  $\nu2 > 4$  for the existence of fourth moments. The approximation quality improves as degrees of freedom increase and approaches exactness as  $\nu \rightarrow \infty$  (normal limit).

**Value**

An S3 object of class "ws\_tdiff\_univariate" containing:

mu_diff	Location parameter of difference ( $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ )
sigma_star	Effective scale parameter (Equation 1 from paper)
nu_star	Effective degrees of freedom (Equation 2 from paper)
input_params	List of input parameters for reference
method	Character string "univariate"

**References**

Yamaguchi, Y., Homma, G., Maruo, K., & Takeda, K. Welch-Satterthwaite Approximation for Difference of Non-Standardized t-Distributed Variables. (unpublished).

**See Also**

[ws\\_tdiff\\_equal\\_params](#) for the special case of equal parameters [dtdiff](#), [ptdiff](#), [qtdiff](#), [rtdiff](#) for distribution functions

**Examples**

```
# Example 1: Different scale parameters
result <- ws_tdiff_univariate(
  mu1 = 0, sigma1 = 1, nu1 = 10,
  mu2 = 0, sigma2 = 1.5, nu2 = 15
)
print(result)

# Example 2: Equal parameters (special case)
result_equal <- ws_tdiff_univariate(
  mu1 = 5, sigma1 = 2, nu1 = 20,
  mu2 = 3, sigma2 = 2, nu2 = 20
)
# Should match ws_tdiff_equal_params(5-3, 2, 20)
```

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