

مقارنة ثلاثة إحصائيات لمحص جودة مطابقة الفقرة تحت ظروف نوع النموذج الرياضي و طول الاختبار و حجم العينة و التفاعلات بينها.

إعداد

راجي عوض الصرايرة

المشرف الأستاذ الدكتور خليل عليان

قدمت هذه الأطروحة استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الدكتوراه في علم النفس التربوي / قياس و تقويم

كلية الدراسات العليا

الجامعة الأردنية

كانون ثاني، ٢٠٠٨



الجامعة الأردنية
نموذج تفويض

أنا راجي عوض مسلم الصرايرة ، أفوض الجامعة الأردنية بتزويد نسخ من أطروحتي
للمكتبات أو المؤسسات أو الهيئات أو الأشخاص عند طلبها.

التوقيع: 
التاريخ: ٢٠١١/١٢

قرار لجنة المناقشة

نوقشت هذه الأطروحة (مقارنة ثلاثة إحصائيات لفحص جودة مطابقة الفقرة تحت ظروف
نوع النموذج الرياضي و طول الاختبار و حجم العينة و التفاعلات بينها) وأجيزت
بتاريخ: ١٣ / ١٢ / ٢٠٠٧

التوقيع






أعضاء لجنة المناقشة

الأستاذ الدكتور خليل محمد عليان، مشرفاً
أستاذ القياس و التقييم

الدكتور يونس محمد عبدالله اليونس، عضواً
أستاذ مشارك قياس و تقييم و إحصاء

الدكتور عايش موسى غرابية، عضواً
أستاذ مساعد قياس و تقييم

الدكتور ساري سليم سواق، عضواً /
أستاذ مشارك قياس و تقييم (جامعة اليرموك)

تعتمد كلية الدراسات العليا
هذا النسخة من الرسالة
التوقيع: التاريخ: ١٣ / ١٢ / ٢٠٠٧

قائمة الجداول

قائمة الأشكال

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قائمة الملاحق

(χ^2_B)

(RMS)

(G^2)

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(Calibration)

:

$$\chi^2_B \quad G^2$$

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(RMS)

$$\chi^2_B \quad G^2$$

•

(RMS)

•

(Classical test theory)

(Hambleton and Swaminathan, 1985)

:

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(Item response theory)

(

:

.(Hambleton and Swaminathan and Rogers, 1991)

(Two-Parameter Logistic Model)

.(Lord, 1990; Hambleton and Swaminathan, 1985)

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(model-data fit)

.(Dodeen, 2004) .

Hambleton, 1993; Mckinely and Mills,)

.(1985

Baghi(1990)

(Misfit)

.(Reise, 1990)

Smith(1991)

.IRT

(G^2)

(χ^2_B) (Bock)

:

(Root-Mean Square of The Posterior (RMS)

Deviates)

(Latent Trait Models)

() .

(unidimensionality) :

(Local Independence) :

.(Crocker, 1986)

(Item Characteristic Curve) (ICC) :

(Crocker, 1986) .

:

.(Crocker, 1986)

: (Han and Hambleton, 2007)

.(Normal-Ogive Model) .

(One-Parameter Logistic Model) (1PLM) .

(Two-Parameter Logistic Model) (2PLM) .

.(Three-Parameter Logistic Model) (3PLM) .

.(Normal-Ogive Model) .

.() (Cumulative Density Function) (CDF)

:

$$p_i(\theta) = \int_{-\infty}^{+a_i(\theta-b_i)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-z^2/2} dz$$

i θ

: $P_i(\theta)$

. i : a_i

. i : b_i

: z

(One-Parameter Logistic Model) (1PLM)

(ICC)

(Normal-Ogive Model)

: i θ

$$p_i(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-D(\theta - b_i)}}$$

:

. (,) : e

$D =$) (Scaling Factor)

: D

$p_i(\theta)$ (,

.(2PL)

(2PLM) (Two-Parameter Logistic Model)

$$p_i(\theta) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Da(\theta - b_i)}}$$

$$i \quad : a_i$$

(a_i) (b_i)

Three-Parameter Logistic) (3PLM)

.(Model

(Lower asymptotes)

$$i \quad (c_i)$$

$$p_i(\theta) = C_i + (1 - C_i) \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Da(\theta - b_i)}}$$

:(Model Data Fit)

: (Hambleton, 1993)

:(Hambleton and Swaminathan, 1985)

(SR_s).

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:(Hambleton, 1985)

Hambleton and Swaminathan and)

*(Rogers, 1991

()

Hansen(2004)

(χ^2) (item fit)

$$X^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \frac{(O_j - E_j)^2}{E_j}$$

. θ : J
 . : j
 .j : O_{ij}
 .j : E_j

: χ^2

$$X^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \frac{N_j (O_j - E_j)^2}{E_j (1 - E_j)}$$

. θ : J
 . : j

.j : N_j.j : O_j.j : E_j

:

$$G^2 = 2 \sum_{j=1}^J \left[(O_j) \ln \left(\frac{O_j}{E_j} \right) + (1 - O_j) \ln \frac{(1 - O_j)}{(1 - E_j)} \right]$$

:

.θ : J

. : j

. : ln

.j : O_j.j : E_j

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(Dichotomous)

.(Stone and Zhange, 2003) : ()

Group	()	
θ		
1	f_1	e_1
2	f_2	e_2
.	.	.
J	f_j	e_j

(θ) " e_j f_j group ()

$$H_o : \prod_{jk} = P_k (\theta_j)$$

j : \prod_{jk}
j : $P_k (\theta_j)$

.(Hansen, 2004)

χ^2_B (Bock)

$$X^2_B = \sum_{j=1}^J \left[\frac{N_j (O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij} (1 - E_{ij})} \right]$$

. θ : J
. θ : j
: i
j : N_j

O_{ij} : O_{ij}
 E_{ij} : E_{ij}

$$E_{ij} = P_i(\hat{\theta}_{med})$$

χ^2_B

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χ^2_B

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J

Bock

χ^2_B

(n)

χ^2

(Hansen, 2004) (d f = n - m) : (m)

Mckinley and (1985)

Mills

(χ^2_B)

: (dichotomous item)

$$G^2 = 2 \sum_{j=1}^J \left[O_{ij} \log_e \frac{O_{ij}}{N_j E_i(\theta_j)} + (N_j - O_{ij}) \log_e \frac{N_j - O_{ij}}{N_j (1 - E_i(\theta_j))} \right]$$

:

: J

.J

i

: O_{ij}

.J

: N_j

$\bar{\theta}_j$

i

: $E(\bar{\theta}_j)$

.J

: $\bar{\theta}_j$

(Bayes Theorem)

(RMS)

(marginal) ()

:

$$RMS(\delta_j) = \left[\frac{\sum_k^q \bar{N}_k \delta_{jk}^2}{\sum_k^q \bar{N}_k} \right]^{1/2}$$

3 2 1 : Z

K J (δ_j) :
 : (Standardized Posterior Residual)

$$\delta_{jk} = \frac{\sum_l^s W_{lk} (X_{ij} - P(X_k))}{\left[\sum_l^s W_{lk} (X_{ij} - P(X_k)) \right]^{1/2}}$$

$$W_{lk} = \frac{r_l P(X_l/X_k)}{P(X_l)}$$

: W_{lk}

.() : X_{ij}

: X_k = \bar{N}_k

$$\bar{N}_k = \frac{\sum_l^s r_l P(X_l/X_k) \cdot A(X_k)}{P(X_l)}$$

X_l j : r_l

· : s

X_k X_l : $P(X_l/X_k)$
 (normal destiny function) : $A(X_k)$
 .() X_k : X_k
 .() : $P(X_l)$
) X_l : $P(X_l)$
 .(Tiot, 2003) .(X_n)

$$P(X_l) = \sum_{k=l}^k P(X_l/X_n) \cdot A(X_n)$$

.(Stone and Zhange, 2003)

.(Hansen, 2004)

.(Ankenmann and Stone, 1992)

Mote and Anderson(1965)

(G^2)

(χ^2_B) (Bock)

.(RMS)

(Dodeen, 2004;

Stone and Hansen, 2000; Stone, Ankenmann, Lane and Liue, 1995;

.Stone, and Mazzeo and Mislevy, 1994)

(Stone)

.(Hansen, 2004)

Stone, Ankenmann, Lane and Liue(1995)

Scaling)

(Factor

(Thissen and Orlando)

(Thissen and Orlando)

(Ankenmann, 1994)

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(Simulation)

(Monte Carlo)

(Harwell, 1996; Han and Hambleton, 2007).

(Harwell, 1996) .

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(Harwell, 1996)

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(Harwell, 1996)

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Examinees	4000	N/A	100000000
Items	400	N/A	100000000
IRT Models	1.Dichotomous	1.Dichotomous	1.Dichotomous 2.Polytomous 3.Multidimensional 4.Nonparametric
Distribution	1.Uniform 2.Normal	1.Uniform 2.Normal	1.Uniform 2.Normal 3.Lognorma 4.Two-parameter Beta

(Wingen2)

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(uniform)

.(Harwell, 1996)

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:(Wingen2)

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.(Han and Hambleton, 2007)

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(Harwell, 1996)

:(Bilog)

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(RMS)

χ^2_B

(Fit)

(RMS)

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:(Bilog-Mg)

Bilog

(Mean θ)

(G^2)

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.(Seol, 1999)

" Write and panchapakesan(1969)

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) Dodeen(2004)

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(Dichotomous Data)

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(χ^2_B)

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(RMS)

Rogers and Hattie(1987)

: (1PL)

- (Total -t) - (Mean- Square residual)

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(between -t index)

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(between -t index)

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Farish(1984)

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Hambleton et al.(1991)

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(2PL) ()
(Q1)
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Movnt and Schumacker(1998)

weighted total, unweighted):

() . (total, un weighted between fit
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(uniform, normal) (% %)

(between fit statistic)

(between fit)

(between fit)

Reise(1990)

() ()
(Z₃) (χ²_B)



Seol(1999)

(DIF)

(weighted standardized, un weighted standardized indices)

(UWz , Wz)

(Extended Caution indices), (standardized Likelihood index).

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Orlando and Thissen(2000)

(S - G²) (S - χ²)

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(S - χ²)

(S - G²)

(S - χ²)

(S - χ²)

(S - χ²)

(χ^{2*})

Stone and Zhang (2003)

Donoghue)

(Orlando and Thissen)

(and Hombo

(Orlando and Thissen)

χ^{2*}

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(Donoghue and Hombo)

(Bock)

(χ^{2*})

(Orlando and Thissen)

(3P/2P)

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(1P)

(Donoghue and Hombo)

Orlando and)

(χ^{2*})

(Thissen

(Q_1)

Yen(1981)

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Write and Panchapakesan(1969)

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Q_1

Q_1

Mckinely and Mills(1985)

LCHI

(Q_1) Yen

(χ^2_B) Bock's

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(Two factor linear

(LCHI)

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Q_1

Ansley and Bae(1989)

(Q_1)

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(Q_1)

$(J - m)$

Stone and Hansen(2000)

(χ^2)

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(GRM)

(G^2)



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Stone and Hansen(2000)

.(GRM)

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(replications)

(Q-Q)

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Stone and Zhang (2003)

(G^{2*})

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National Assessment of Educational) (NAEP)

(Progress

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(G^{2*}) (χ^{2*})

(α)

G^{2*}

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χ^{2*}

:
 (G^2)
 χ^2_B (Bock)
 .(RMS)
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 (χ^2_B) (Bock)
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 χ^2
 .(d f =n-m) : (m) (n)

	(χ^2_B) (Bock)	
(Syntax)		Bilog
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((G^2) -
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(n)		χ^2
		.(d f = n - m) :(m)
((G^2)
	Bilog-MG	
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(Bayes Theorem)		(Syntax)
		(RMS)
(Marginal) ()		

(Syntax) (RMS) Bilog
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(Calibration)

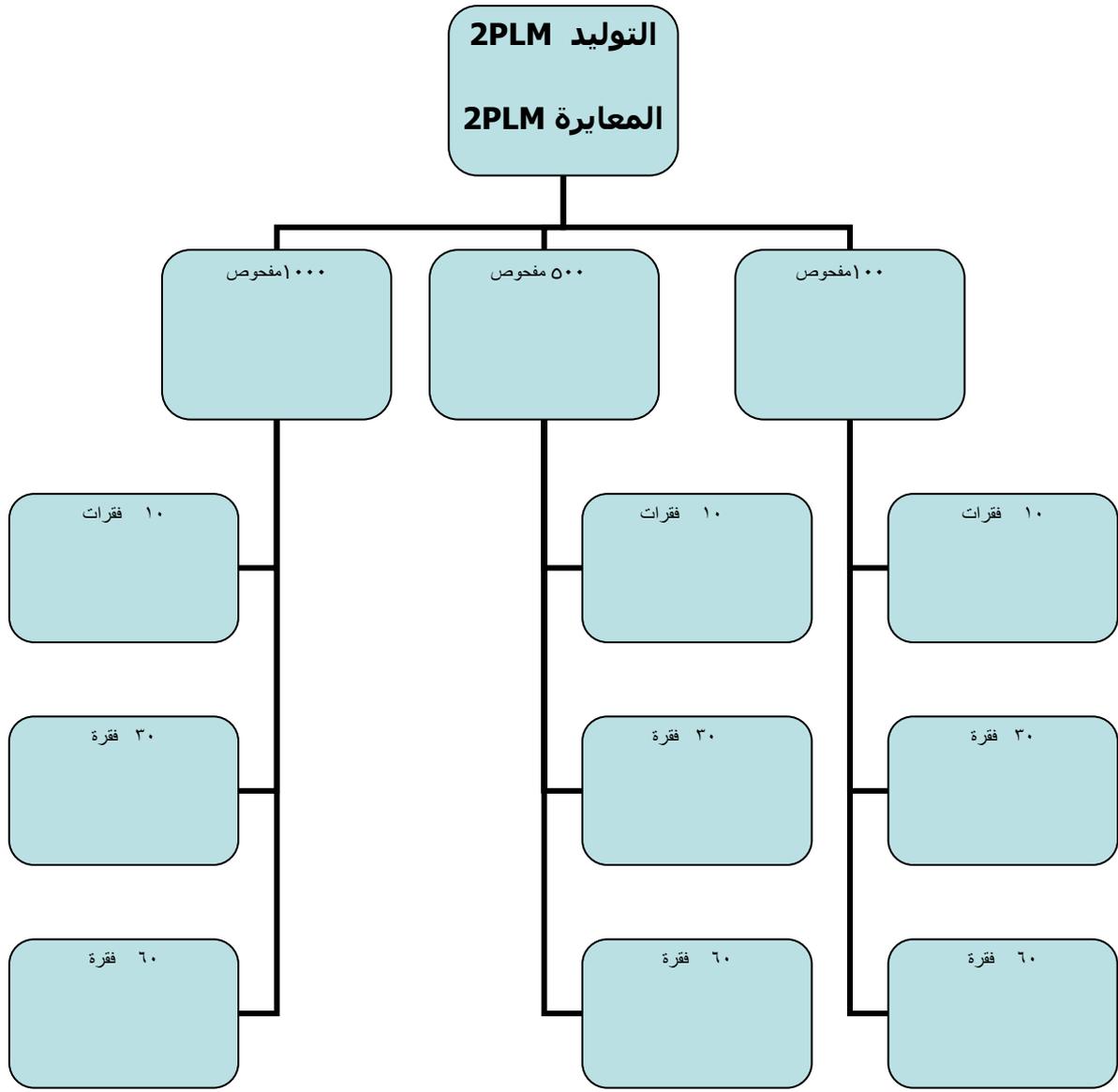
: **Simulating the data** -

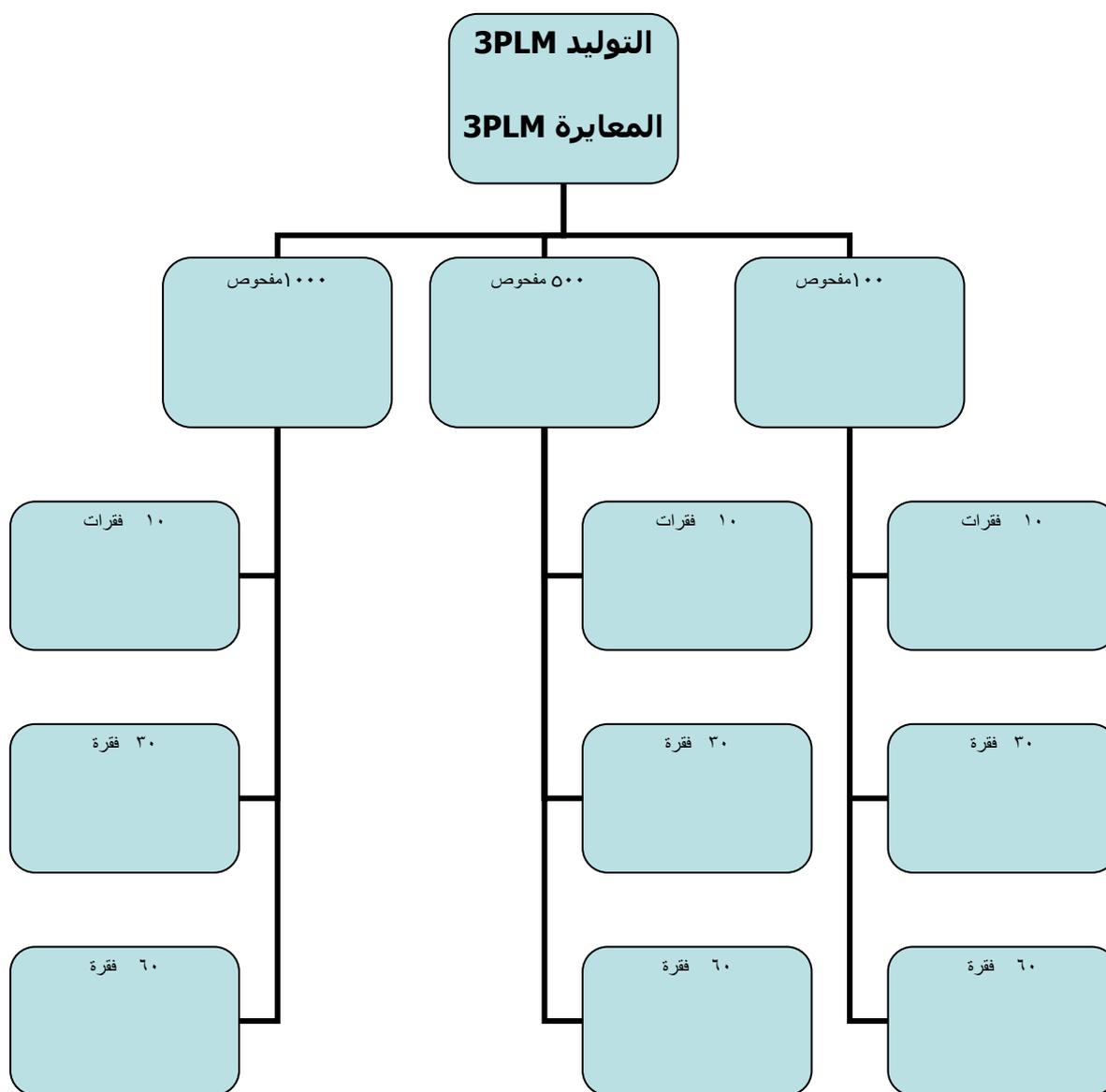
.(Wingen2)

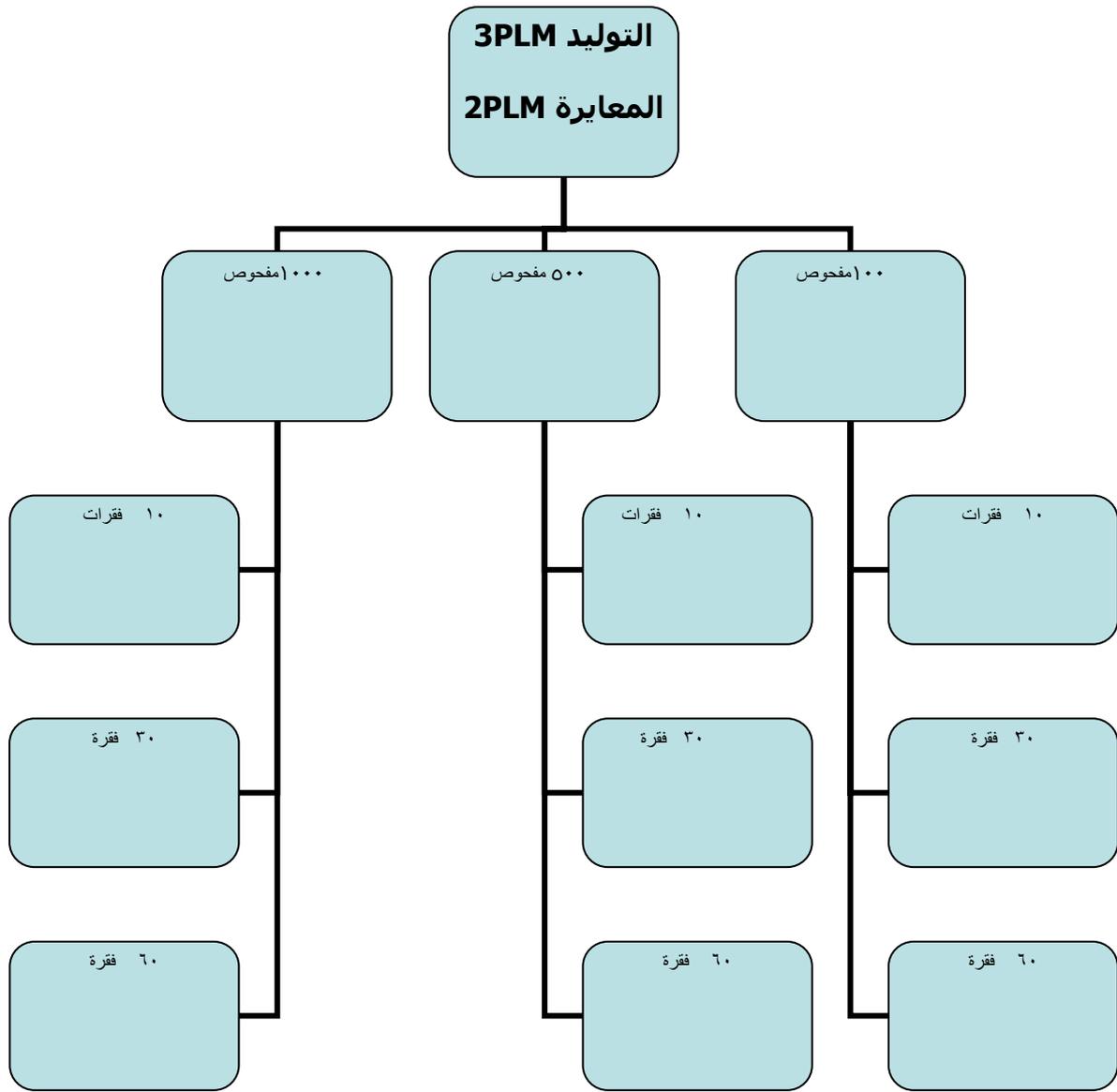
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(Orlando and Thissen)

(Calibration)

(Calibration)

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(Calibration)

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(Calibration)

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(Wingen2)

Bilog

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Bilog-Mg

Bilog

:(χ^2_B) Bock

(χ^2_B)

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((,) (,) (,))

(Bilog-Mg)

:(G^2)

(G^2)

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((,) (,) (,))

Bilog

:(RMS)

(RMS)

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(RMS)

Orlando)

and Thissen)

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(Calibration)

(Wingen2)

Bilog-Mg Bilog

Bilog

:(χ^2_B) Bock

(χ^2_B)

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(Bilog-Mg) :(G²)

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(G²)

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Bilog :(RMS)

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(RMS)

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			((RMS))
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			((RMS))
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)		(G^2)	(χ^2_B)
	:		((RMS))
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(RMS)			(χ^2_B) Bocks			(G^2)			()
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 (χ^2_B) (Bock-index) (G²-index)
 (RMS)

(Calibration)

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(χ^2_B)

(G²)

(RMS)

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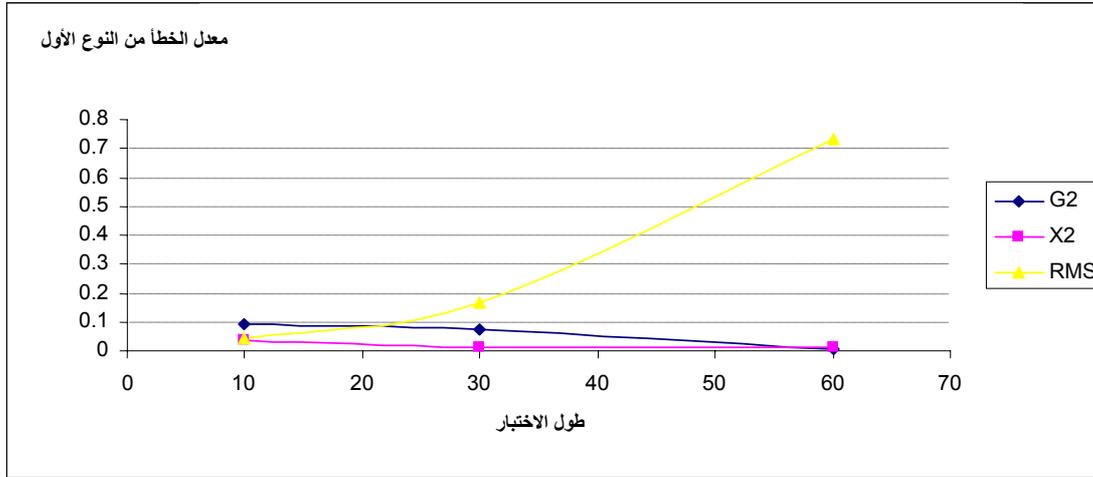
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(G²)

(χ^2_B)

(RMS)

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(G^2) (χ^2_B)

(G^2) (χ^2_B)

(RMS)

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(RMS)

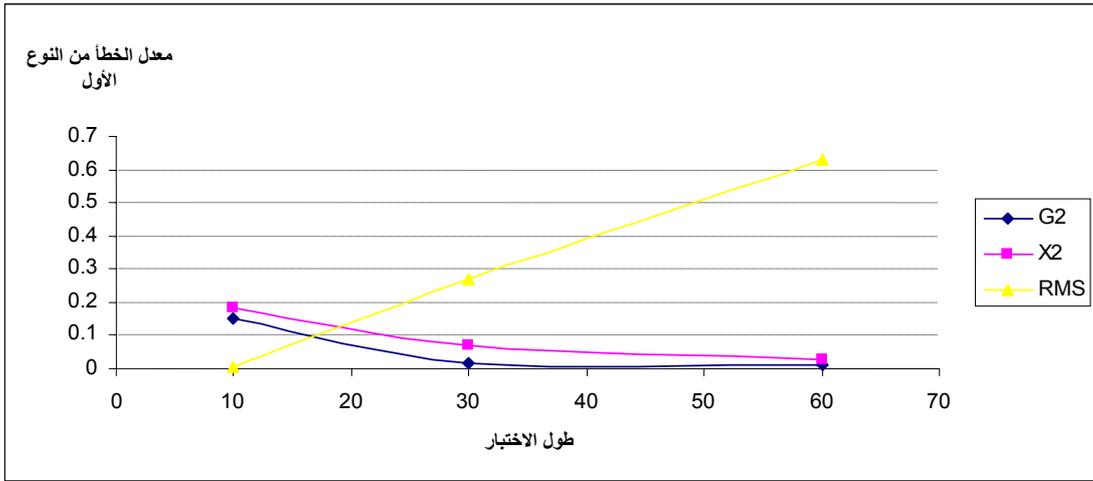
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(G)

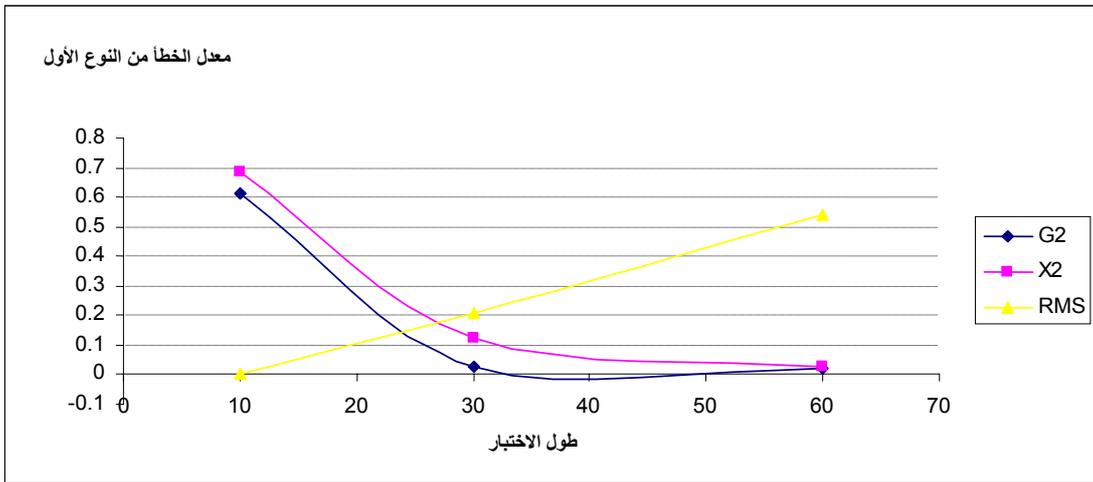
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(χ^2_B)



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(RMS)			(χ^2_B) Bocks			(G^2)			()
Z			(α)			(α)			
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(χ^2_B) (Bock-index)

(G^2) -index

(RMS)

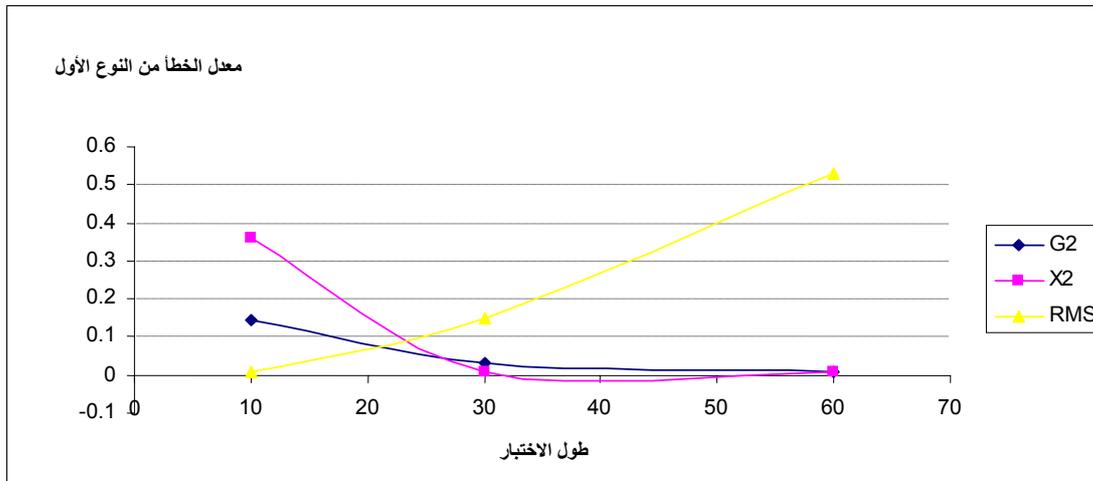
(Calibration)

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(χ^2_B) (G^2)

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(RMS)

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(χ^2_B)

(G^2)

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(RMS)

.(G^2) (χ^2_B)

(G^2)

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(χ^2_B)

(RMS)

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(RMS)

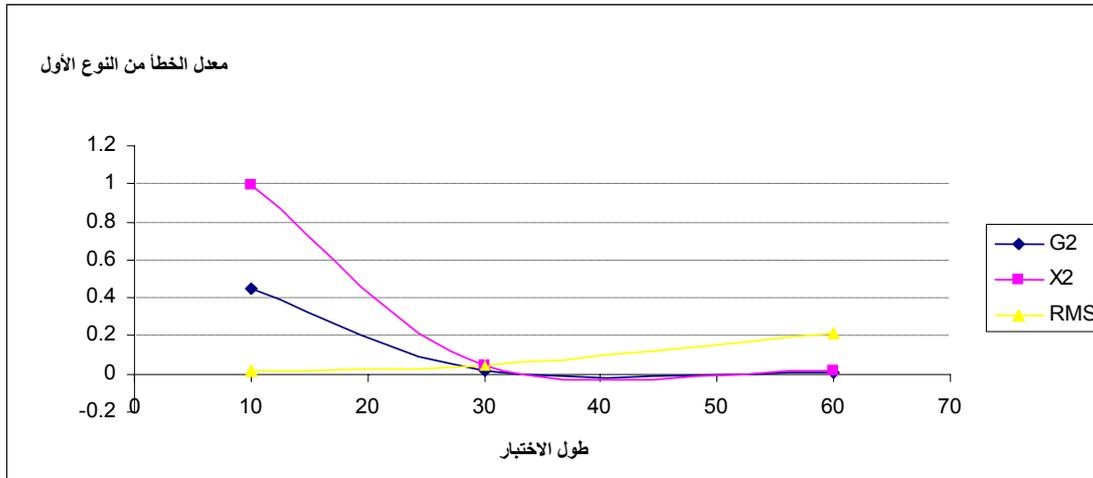
(RMS)

() ()

(G²)

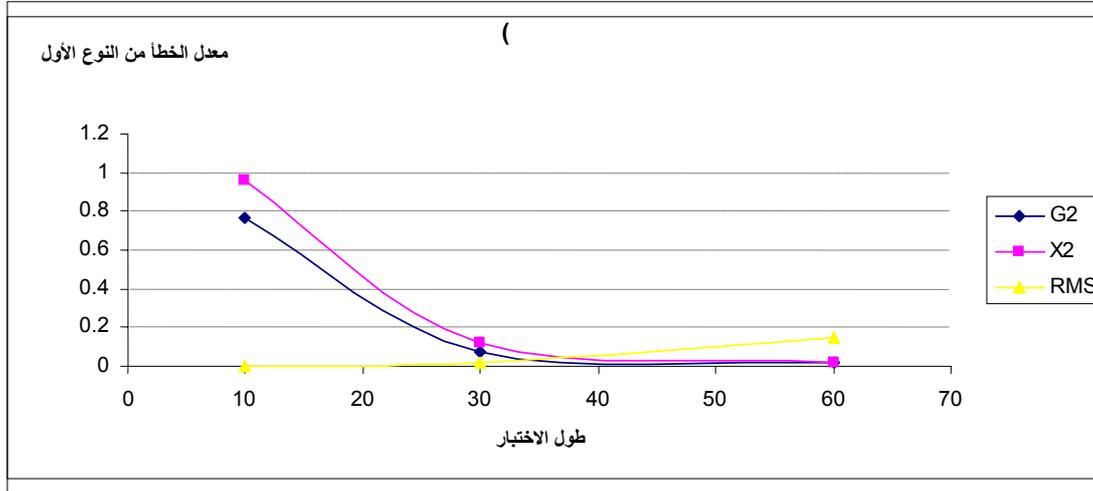
(χ²_B) (G²)

(χ²_B)



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(G^2)

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(G^2)

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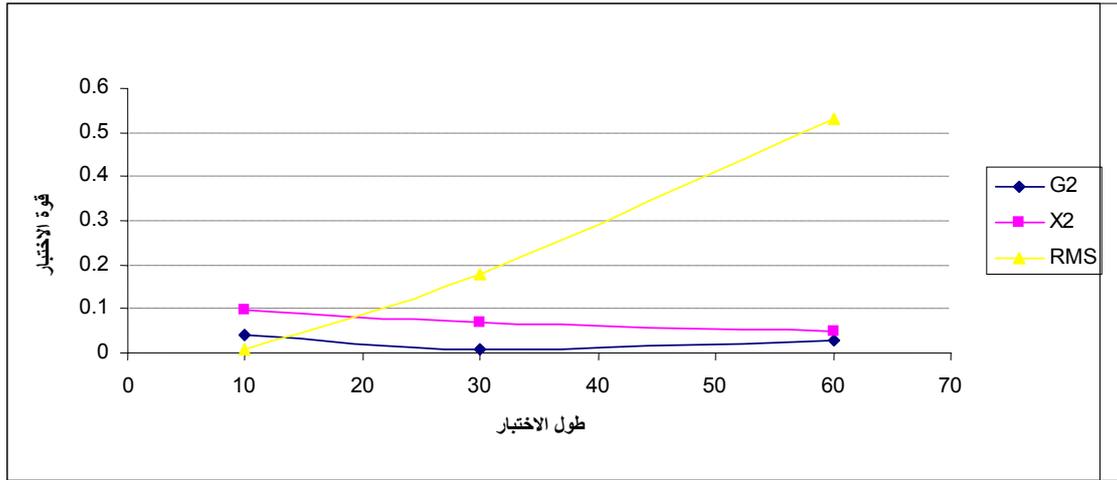
(G^2) -

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$$r = (\text{ * }) / =$$

(RMS)			(χ^2_B) Bocks			(G^2)			()
(α)			(α)			(α)			
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(χ^2_B) (Bock-index) (G^2 -index)

(RMS)

(Calibration)

(Calibration)

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(G^2) (χ^2_B) •

(RMS)

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() (G^2) (χ^2_B)

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(G²) (χ²_B)

(RMS)

(χ²_B)

(RMS)

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(G²)

(χ²_B)

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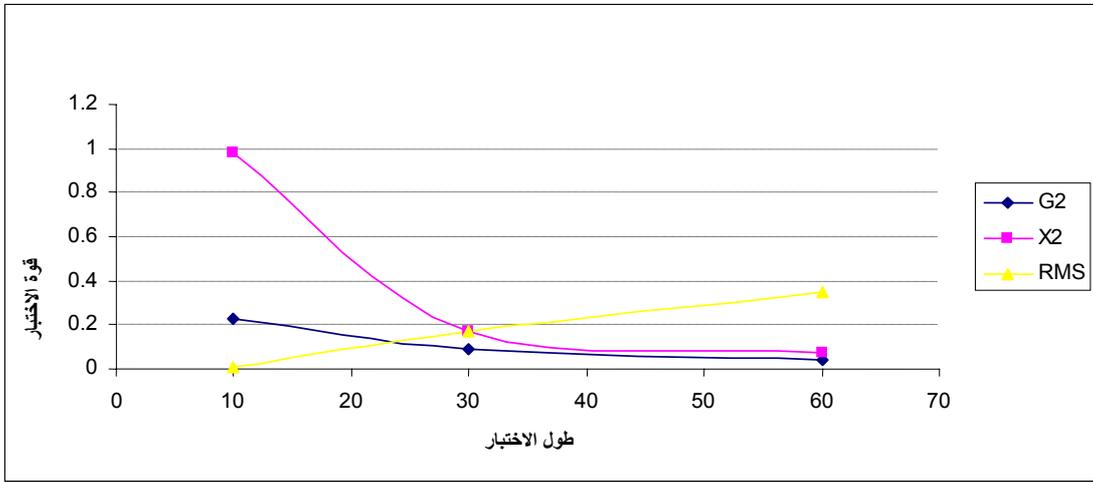
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(χ²_B)

()

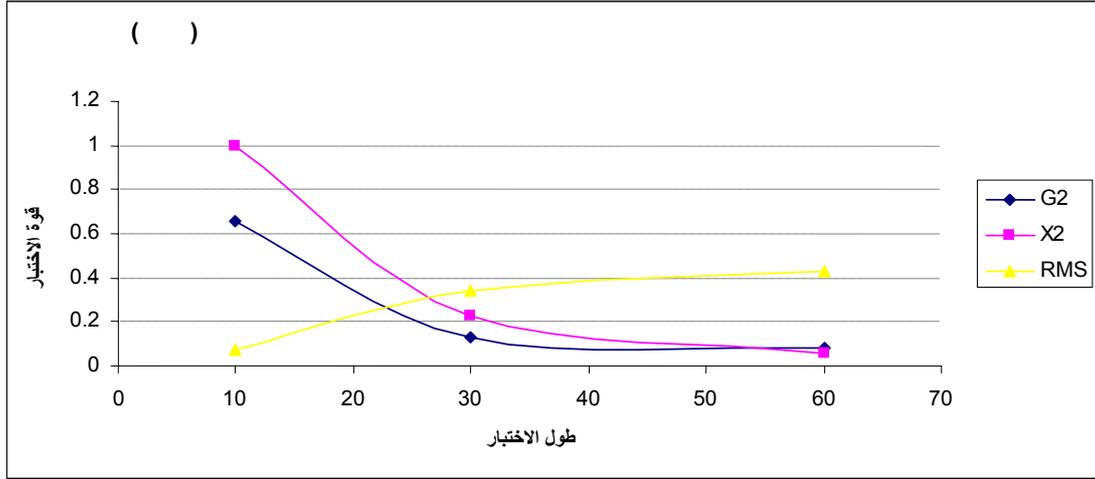
(G²)

.() ()



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(,)



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(,)

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()

(Calibration)

(RMS)			(χ^2_B) Bocks			(G^2)			()
Z			(α)			(α)			
=Z	=Z	=Z	,	,	,	,	,	,	
()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
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()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	
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:()

(χ^2_B) (G^2)

*

()

(RMS)

*

(G²)

(χ²_B)

*

(G²)

()

() ()

(χ²_B)

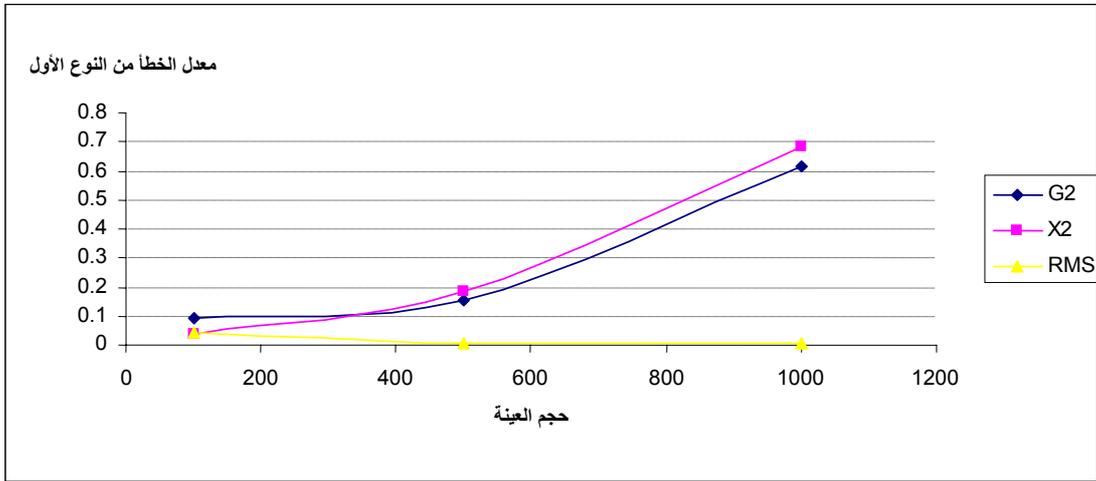
(G²) (χ²_B)

(RMS) ()

(RMS) | =Z |

| =Z | | =Z |

.()



)

(,) ()

(χ²_B)

()

*

(G²)

() ()

()

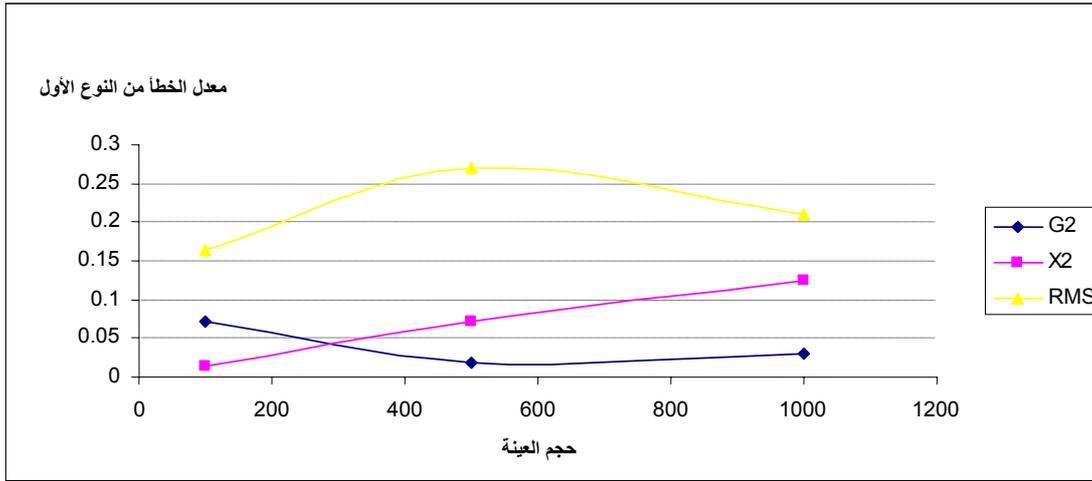
| =Z |

(RMS)

(G²)

.()

| =Z | | =Z |



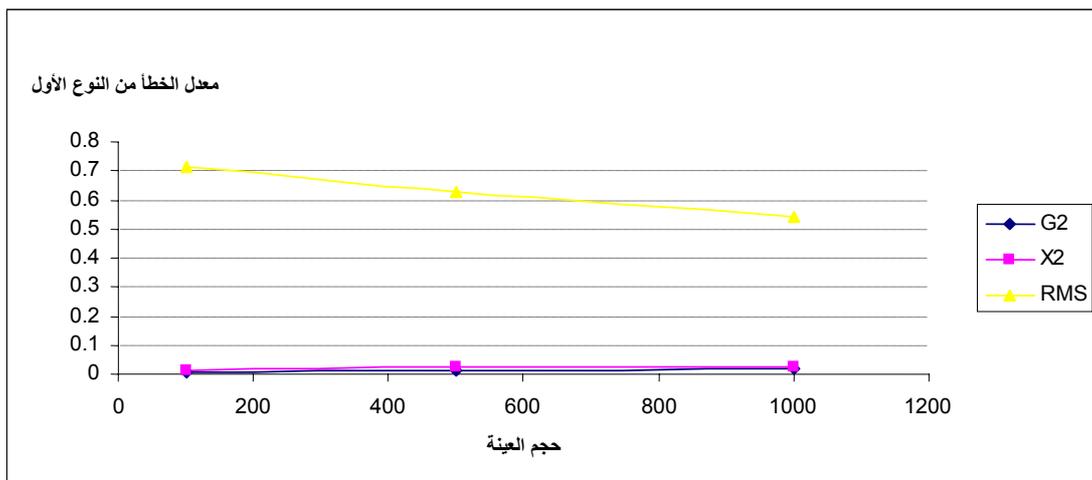
) (,) () *

(χ^2_B) (G^2) () *

() ()

(RMS) *

. ()



) (,) ()

: ()
 (χ^2_B) (Bock-index) (G^2 -index)
 (RMS)
 (Calibration)

(RMS)			(χ^2_B) Bocks			(G^2)				()
=Z	=Z	=Z	,	,	,	,	,	,		
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()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()	()		

(G^2) *

() (χ^2_B)

(RMS) *

() (χ^2_B G^2)

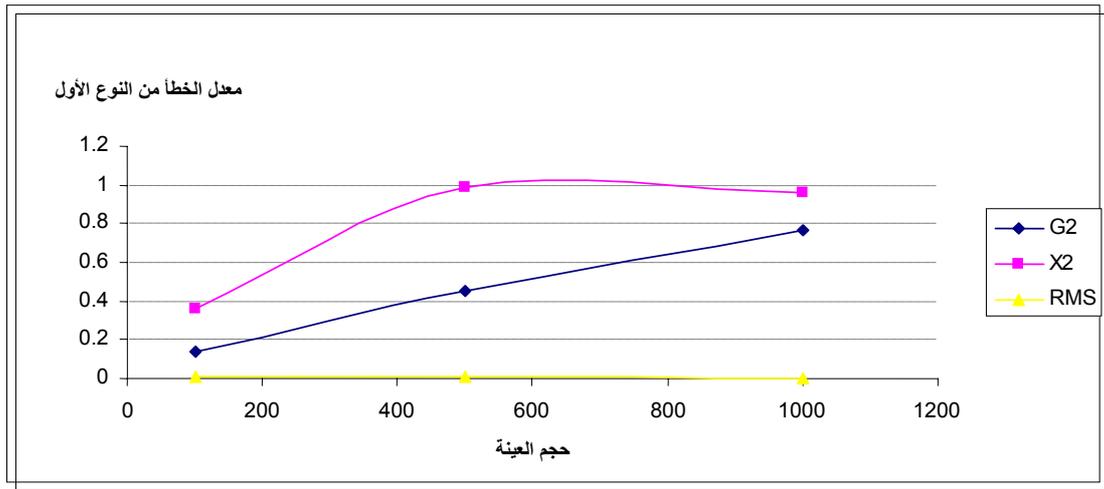
. | =Z | () | =Z | | =Z |

(χ^2_B) (G^2)

(RMS)

() ()

.() ()



(,) ()

() *

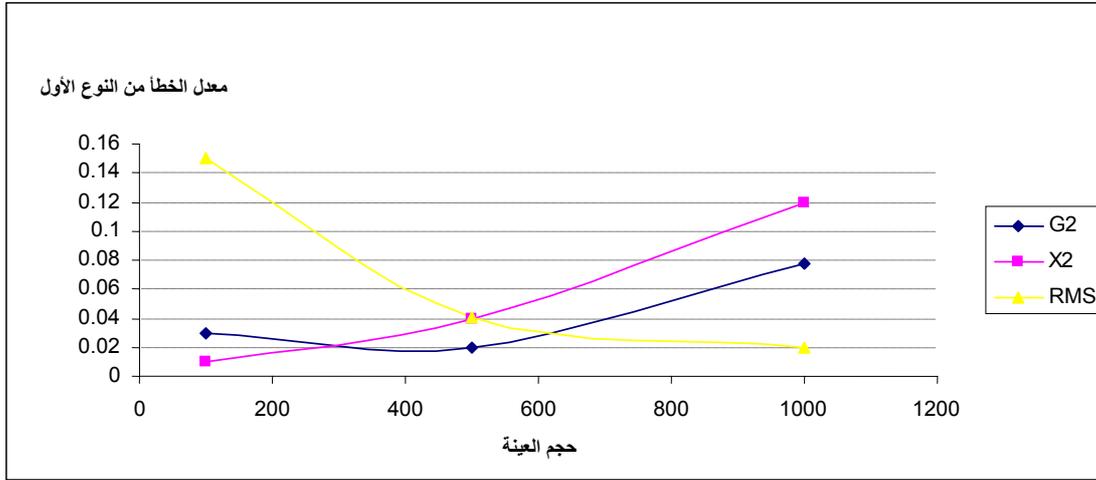
(χ^2_B) (G^2)

. (RMS) *

| =Z | | =Z |

$(G^2) (\chi^2_B)$

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$(\chi^2_B) (G^2)$

(RMS)

*

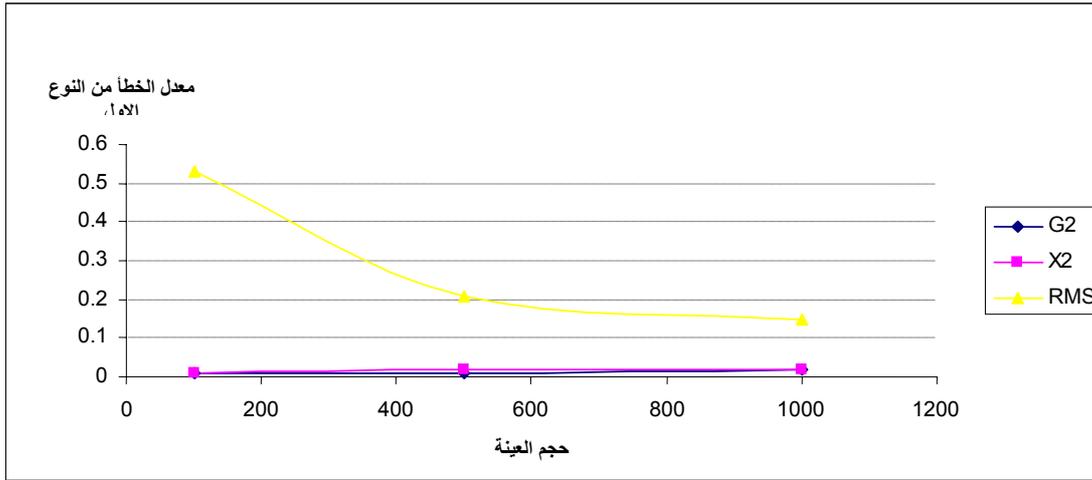
| =Z |

| =Z |

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(RMS)

(χ^2_B)

(G^2)

(Calibration)

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()

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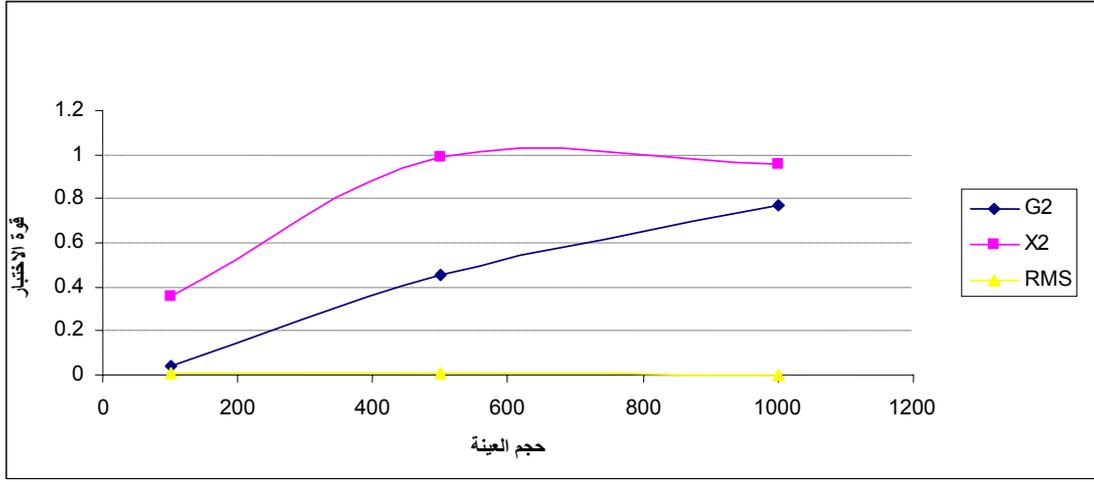
(G^2) (χ^2_B)

(χ^2_B)

()

() ()

(G^2)



() (,) (RMS) *

) | =Z | () () *

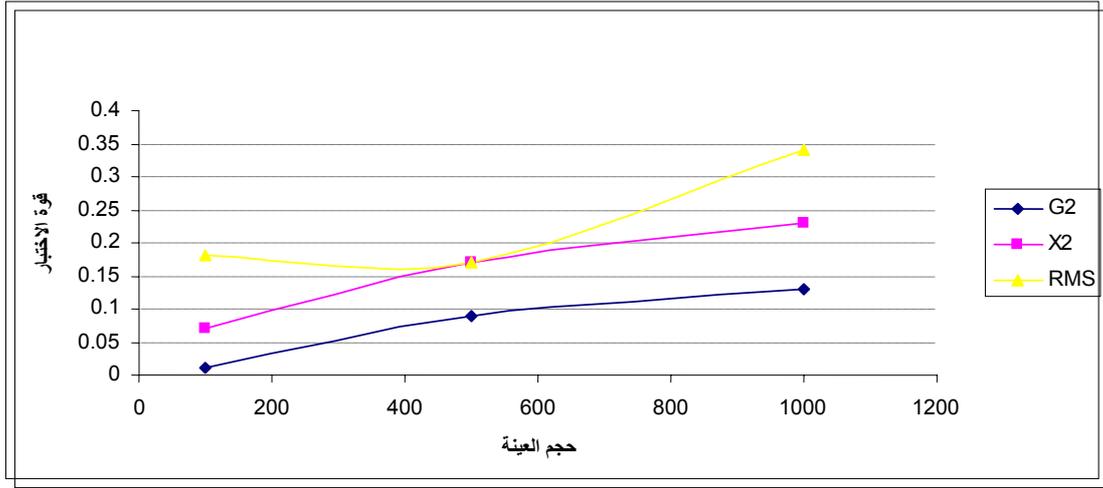
(χ^2_B G^2)

(RMS) *

| =Z |

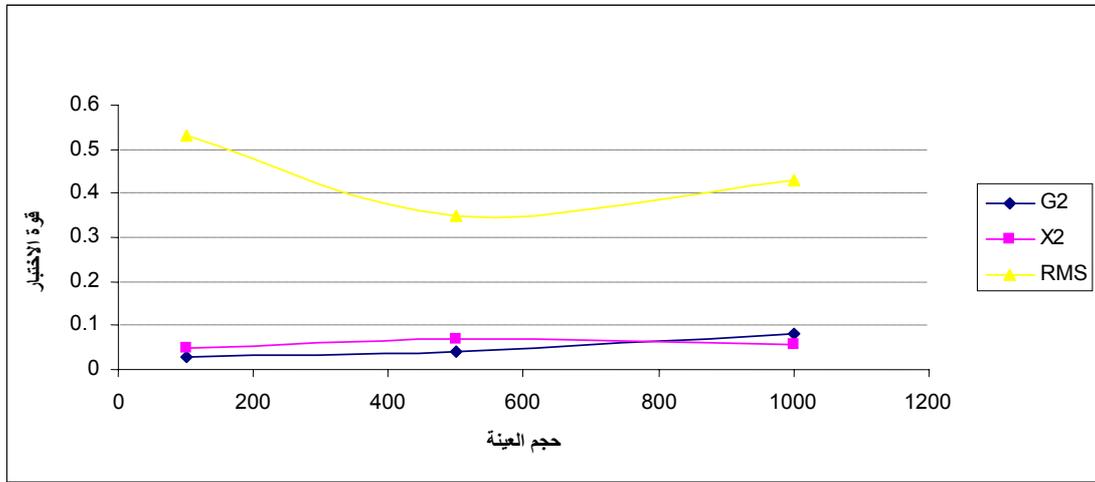
(,) (,) | =Z | ()

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(G²)

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(G²)

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(χ²_B)

(RMS)

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(G²) (χ²_B)

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() ()

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·χ²_B G²

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G² χ²_B

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(RMS)

*

(RMS)

G² χ²_B

G² χ²_B

"

-

"

:

:()

(χ²_B) (G²)

*

()

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (\chi^2_B) & & (\quad) \\
 & & (G^2) \\
 (RMS) & & * \\
 & & (\quad)
 \end{array}$$

(Wingen2)

(Bilog-mg) (Bilog)

 $(\chi^2_B \ G^2)$

(RMS)

(RMS)

(RMS)

$$\chi^2_B \quad G^2$$

Orlando and Thissen (2000)

$$(S - G^2) \quad (S - \chi^2)$$

$$\cdot \quad (\quad) \quad 2$$

Stone and Zhang (2003)

Stone and Hansen(2000)

Stone (2003)

Ansley and Bae (1989)

$$\chi^2_B$$

Hambleton

et al. (1991)

(Orlando and

Thissen ,2000; Stone and Hansen ,2000; Stone and Hansen ,2000; Stone ,2003)

(RMS)

$$G^2 \quad \chi^2_B$$

()

()

() ()

$$\chi^2_B \quad G^2$$

Stone and Zhang (2003)

(RMS)

$$\chi^2$$

(RMS)

*

()

()

$$\chi^2_B \quad G^2$$

(RMS)

()

() ()

;Stone and Zhang ,2003; Farish

.(Stone ,2003 ,1984)

α β (α) β (β)

" "

() ()

()

(Dodeen2004; Seol

,1999; Movnt and Schumacker ,1998)

$$\chi^2_B \quad G^2$$

()

Stone and Zhang (2003)

(RMS)

$$* \chi^2 \quad ()$$

(RMS)

$$\chi^2_B \quad G^2$$

()

$$\chi^2_B \quad G^2$$

Stone

and Zhang(2003)

(RMS)

(RMS)

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(Iterations or Cycles)

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$(\chi^2_B,)$

This syntax will compute the chi-square item fit statistics, (BOCK'S INDEX fit statistics index to measure the goodness of fit of the model to each item in the test for the data set.

>COMMENTS;

This is syntax of the BILOG Calibration of test.
the chi-square item fit statistics, (BOCK'S INDEX)

```
>GLOBAL NPARAM=--- ,DFName = 'D:\onethousand60item
power_100.wgr',SAVE';
>SAVE SORT='BLGDAT\FIT.SOR',GRAPH='FIT.PLT';
>LENGTH NITEMS=60;
>INPUT NALT=2,NIDCH=8,SAMPLE=1000, CODE='01';
      (8A1,2X,60A1)
>TEST TNAME=RAJI;
>CALIB CYCLES=20,NEWTON=2,CHISQR=60;
>SCORE METHOD=2;
```

(RMS ,)

This syntax will compute the (Mean-square standardized deviates replace the chi-square item)(RSM) fit statistics index to measure the goodness of fit of the model t each item in the test for the data set.

>COMMENTS;

Mean-square standardized deviates replace the chi-square item fit statistics.

```
>GLOBAL NPARAM=3 DFNAME='BLGDAT\FIT.DAT',SAVE';
>SAVE SORT='BLGDAT\FIT.SOR',GRAPH='FIT.PLT';
>LENGTH NITEMS=60;
>INPUT NALT=2,NIDCH=8,SAMPLE=100, CODE='01';
      (8A1,2X,60A1)
>TEST TNAME=RAJI;
>CALIB CYCLES=20,NEWTON=2,POST;
>SCORE METHOD=2;
```

(G^2 ,) .

This syntax will compute the G-SQUARE index to measure the goodness of fit of the model to each item in the test for the data set.

```
>GLOBAL DFName = 'C:\Documents and Settings\a\
  \onethousand60item power_100_1.wgr',
  NPArm = 3,
  LOGistic;
>LENGTH NITems = (60);
>INPUT NTotal = 60,
  NALt = 1000,
  NIDchar = 8;
>ITEMS ;
>TEST1 TName = 'TEST0001',
  INumber = (1(1)60);
(8A1, 2X, 60A1)
>CALIB ACCel = 1.0000,
  CHIsquare = (60, 9);
>SCORE ;
```

**COMPARISON OF THREE GOODNESS OF FIT STATISTICS
UNDER CONDITIONS OF TYPES OF LOGISTIC MODELS,
TEST LENGTH, SAMPLE SIZE AND IT'S INTERACTIONS .**

By

Raji A. Saraierh

Supervisor

Dr. Kalial Elean, Prof.

ABSTRACT

This study aim to Comparison of three goodness of fit statistics under conditions of types of logistic models, test length, sample size and it's interactions on the type I error rates and empirical power, for the goodness of item fit strategies. To prove the aim of this study, the researcher used simulation method to generate dichotomous response on the response items by using the software application Wingen 2. The researcher divided the sample to a three different groups (100,500,1000) examinee and three different length of test (10,30,60) Item, to investigate type I error rates, the percent of misfit detected across the 100 replications was calculated for those items in which H_0 was true (data were simulated under a 2-P model and goodness of fit was assessed using item parameter estimates from a 2-P model or data were simulated under a 3-P model and goodness of fit was assessed using item parameter estimates from a 3-P model). Three different α levels were selected to examine the behavior of the goodness-of-fit tests at (0.1 ,0.05, 0.01).

To investigate empirical power, the percent of misfit detected across 100 replications for each combination of test length and sample

size was calculated given $\alpha = 0.1, .05, \text{ and } .01$ for items in which H_0 was false (data were simulated under a 3-P model and goodness of fit was assessed using item parameter estimates from a 2-P model).

The result of study as follows:

- Decreased Type I error rates for goodness of fit strategy χ^2_B, G^2 with increased the test length and Decreased sample size, while the decreased type I error rates for goodness of fit strategy Root-Mean-Square of the posterior deviates (RMS) with increased the sample size and decrease the test length.
- Increased empirical power for goodness of fit strategy χ^2_B, G^2 with increased the sample size and decrease the test length, while increased empirical power for goodness of fit strategy root-mean-square of the posterior deviates (RMS) with increased the sample size and increased the test length .
- Type I error rates for goodness of fit strategies $\chi^2_B, G^2, (RMS)$ under of assumptions 3-P model higher than Type I error rates under of assumptions 2-P model for all conditions.