# 2019302030053-胡哲-第二

# 次作业

## 第六章习题

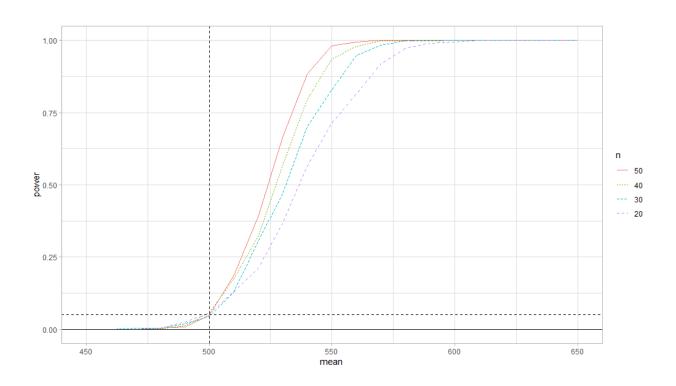
## H3 6-3

利用example6.9的代码,先封装好成一个函数,之后对不同n的取值获得数据贴上标签,最后利用ggplot2中颜色和形状映射的概念即可在一幅图上产生不同形状、颜色的线条,并自动绘制图例。

```
#### 6-3 ####
example_7_9 <- function(n){</pre>
m <- 1000
mu0 <- 500
sigma <- 100
mu <- c(seq(450, 650, 10)) #alternatives
M <- length(mu)</pre>
power <- numeric(M)</pre>
for (i in 1:M) {
  mu1 <- mu[i]</pre>
  pvalues <- replicate(m, expr = {</pre>
    #simulate under alternative mu1
    x <- rnorm(n, mean = mu1, sd = sigma)
    ttest <- t.test(x,</pre>
                      alternative = "greater", mu = mu0)
    ttest$p.value } )
```

```
power[i] <- mean(pvalues <= .05)</pre>
}
se <- sqrt(power * (1-power) / m)</pre>
df <- data.frame(mean=mu, power=power,</pre>
                upper=power+2*se, lower=power-2*se,n=factor(n))
return(df)
}
# 封装成一个函数
data <- data.frame()</pre>
for (n in seq(20,50,10)) {
  df <- example_7_9(n)</pre>
  data <- rbind(df,data)</pre>
}
# 将不同取值n的df合并成一个data
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data, aes(x=mean, y=power,col=n,linetype=n)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_vline(xintercept=500, lty=2) +
  geom_hline(yintercept=c(0,.05), lty=1:2) +
  theme_light() # 主题可以自己改我喜欢用这个
# 利用ggplot2的颜色和形状映射概念自动生成图例(没学过ggplot2包的可以看看R数据科学)
```

### 绘制图像如下:



根据图像可知,当样本量更大时,经验功效会更高,随 $\hat{ heta}$ 增加趋近1的速度更快。

## **H3** 6-4

X服从对数正态分布,Y=ln(x)~N(μ, $\sigma$ ^2),所以可以直接利用Y进行估计经验置信区间,经验置信区间为:

$$[\hat{ heta} - rac{SE imes t_{lpha/2}}{\sqrt{n}}, \hat{ heta} + rac{SE imes t_{lpha/2}}{\sqrt{n}}]$$

具体代码如下:

```
exercise_6_4 <- function(seed=123){</pre>
set.seed(seed)
n \leftarrow 20 \# X服从对数正态分布,Y=ln(x)~N(\mu,\sigma^2),所以可以直接利用Y进行估计,再代入X
即可
alpha <- .05
m <- 1000
cv.t<-sapply(1:m,FUN= function(o){</pre>
  y<-rnorm(n)</pre>
  c<-qt(0.975,n-1) # 0.975 quantile of t-distribution</pre>
  m<-mean(y) # estimate of mean</pre>
  se<-sqrt(var(y)) # estimate of standard error</pre>
  as.numeric((m-c*se/sqrt(n)<0)&(m+c*se/sqrt(n)>0)) # ci
})
level <- mean(cv.t) # mean of Monte Carlo experiment</pre>
return(data.frame(level=level))
}
exercise_6_4()
```

置信水平估计如下:

```
level
0.946
```

和0.95的真实值非常接近

## H3 6-6

t方法的估计类似上题,不同的是该题x从卡方分布中取样,为了做对比,将example6.4中方法做对比。

#### 具体代码如下:

```
exercise_6_5 <- function(seed=123){</pre>
set.seed(seed)
n<-20
c \leftarrow qt(0.975, n-1) \# 0.975 quantile of t-distribution
m <- 1000
cv.t<-sapply(1:m,FUN= function(o){</pre>
x<-rchisq(n,2) # 注意这里的x是从卡方分布取样
m<-mean(x) # estimate of mean</pre>
se<-sqrt(var(x)) # estimate of standard error</pre>
as.numeric((m-c*se/sqrt(n)<2)&(m+c*se/sqrt(n)>2)) # ci
})
level1 <- mean(cv.t) # mean of Monte Carlo experiment</pre>
# 我们可以得出概率小于0.95,example6.4使用卡方分布来估计方差 (真值为4)
alpha <- .05
UCL <- replicate(1000, expr = {</pre>
x \leftarrow rchisq(n,2)
(n-1) * var(x) / qchisq(alpha, df = n-1)
} )
#计算包含sigma^2=4的区间数
level2 \leftarrow sum(UCL > 4)/m
return(data.frame(level1,level2))
}
exercise_6_5(1012)
# 我们可以看到结果远小于0.95, 因此t-区间更稳健
```

#### 输出结果如下:

```
level1 level2
0.908 0.794
```

## **H3** 6-8

count-5检验利用书上所给代码, F检验利用var.test函数, 对不同样本量(20,200,1000)比较功效。

```
exercise_6_8 <- function(){</pre>
count5test <- function(x,y){</pre>
 X \leftarrow x - mean(x)
  Y \leftarrow y - mean(y)
  outx \leftarrow sum(X > max(Y)) + sum(X \leftarrow min(Y))
  outy \leftarrow sum(Y > max(X)) + sum(Y \leftarrow min(X))
  return(as.integer(max(c(outx,outy)) > 5))
}
n <- c(20,200,1000)#分别对应小样本、中样本和大样本
mu1 <- mu2 <- 0
sigma1 <- 1
sigma2 <- 1.5
m <- 10000
power1 <- power2 <- numeric(length(n))</pre>
set.seed(1234)
for(i in 1:length(n)){
  power1[i] <- mean(replicate(m,expr = {</pre>
    x <- rnorm(n[i],mu1,sigma1)</pre>
    y <- rnorm(n[i],mu2,sigma2)</pre>
    x \leftarrow x - mean(x)
    y \leftarrow y - mean(y)
    count5test(x,y)
  }))
  pvalues <- replicate(m,expr={</pre>
    x <- rnorm(n[i],mu1,sigma1)</pre>
    y <- rnorm(n[i],mu2,sigma2)</pre>
    Ftest <- var.test(x, y, ratio = 1,</pre>
                         alternative = c("two.sided"),
                         conf.level = 0.945, ...)
    Ftest$p.value})
  power2[i] <- mean(pvalues<=0.055)</pre>
return(data.frame(power1,power2))
}
exercise_6_8()
```

#### 结果如下:

```
power1 power2
0.3128 0.4118
0.9475 0.9999
0.9980 1.0000
```

power1为count5功效,power2为F-test功效,可见在小、中、大样本下,F检验的功效都要更高。

## H3 6-9

按照书上所给公式计算Gini系数,重复多次绘制密度直方图,为了表示从不同分布中抽样,构 建函数时将分布作为形参传进去。

```
exercise_6_9 <- function(distribution=c('rlnorm', 'uniform', 'Bernoulli')){</pre>
n <- 20 # 样本量
size <- 1000 # 重复次数
ginifun <- function()</pre>
{
  if (distribution == 'rlnorm')x <- sort(rlnorm(n))</pre>
  else if(distribution == 'uniform') x <- sort(runif(n,0,1))</pre>
  else x <- sort(rbinom(n,size = 100,prob = .1))</pre>
  m=mean(x)
  sum=0
  for (k in n) {
   t=(2*k-n-1)*x[k]
    sum=sum+t
  }
  gini=sum/(n^2*m)
}
res <- replicate(size,expr = ginifun())</pre>
hist(as.numeric(res), prob = TRUE, main = distribution)
return(data.frame(mean = mean(res), median = median(res), quantile =
quantile(res, seq(.1,.9,.1))))
```

```
}
exercise_6_9(distribution = 'rlnorm')
exercise_6_9(distribution = 'uniform')
exercise_6_9(distribution = 'Bernoulli')
```

对数正态分布均值,中位数,十分位数和图象:

```
mean median quantile

10% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.1301766

20% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.1476594

30% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.1620432

40% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.1748635

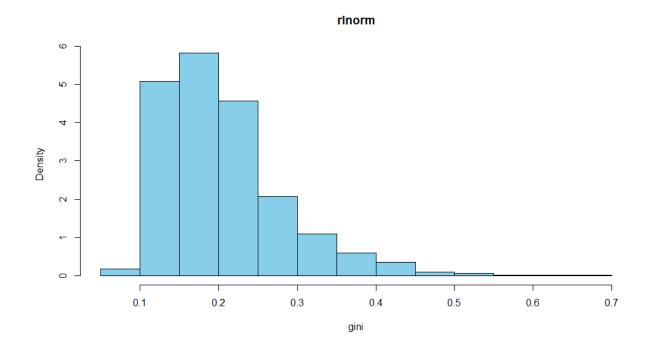
50% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.1916062

60% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.2089830

70% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.2306749

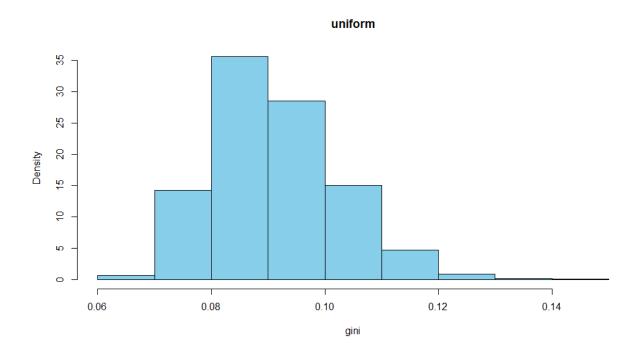
80% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.2619465

90% 0.2098996 0.1916062 0.3119318
```



均匀分布均值,中位数,十分位数和图象:

```
mean median quantile
10% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.07859503
20% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.08208537
30% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.08477673
40% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.08760314
50% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.08972052
60% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.09356417
70% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.09688078
80% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.10019635
90% 0.09150293 0.08972052 0.10605506
```



#### 伯努利分布均值,中位数,十分位数和图象:

```
mean median quantile

10% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.06658879

20% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.06909091

30% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.07136150

40% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.07342161

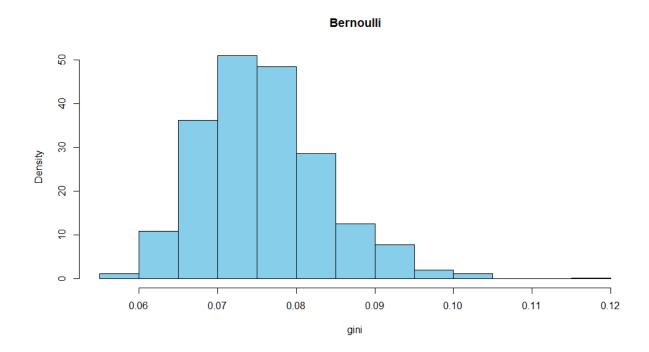
50% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.07511628

60% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.07702703

70% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.07916667

80% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.08181818

90% 0.07585646 0.07511628 0.08636364
```



## **E3** 6-A

利用 $T=rac{ar{X}-\mu}{S/\sqrt{n}}\sim t(n-1)$ ,该题中X从非正态分布中抽样,并取五种不同的样本量进行测试

```
exercise_6_A <- function(seed){
    set.seed(123)
    num<-c(50,100,200,500,1000) # Estimate the Type-I error for different sizes.
    m<-10000

er<-NULL
for (n in num){
    cv<-qt(0.975,n-1)
    er1<-mean(sapply(1:m,FUN = function(o){
     x<-rchisq(n,1)
    m<-mean(x)
    se<-sqrt(var(x))
    abs((m-1)*sqrt(n)/se)>=cv
})) # 估计卡方分布的第一类错误
```

```
er2<-mean(sapply(1:m,FUN = function(o){
  x \leftarrow runif(n,0,2)
  m < -mean(x)
  se<-sqrt(var(x))</pre>
  abs((m-1)*sqrt(n)/se)>=cv
})) # 估计均匀分布的第一类错误
  er3<-mean(sapply(1:m,FUN = function(o){
  x \leftarrow rexp(n, 1)
  m < -mean(x)
 se<-sqrt(var(x))</pre>
  abs((m-1)*sqrt(n)/se)>=cv
})) # 估计指数分布的第一类错误
er<-cbind(er,c(er1,er2,er3))</pre>
colnames(er)<-num
rownames(er)<-c("chi(1)","U(0,2)","exp(1)")
return(er)
}
exercise_6_A(1012)
```

#### 结果如下:

```
50 100 200 500 1000
chi(1) 0.0783 0.0657 0.0584 0.0496 0.0535
U(0,2) 0.0492 0.0495 0.0460 0.0499 0.0493
exp(1) 0.0655 0.0644 0.0515 0.0492 0.0518
```

设计的 $\alpha = 0.05$ ,实验可见当样本量较大时,t检验具有较好的稳健性

## **⊞** 6-B

从总体 $X\sim N(2,10)$ 取样本 $X_1,X_2\cdots X_n$ ,令 $Y_n=3*X_n+\sigma$ ,  $\sigma\sim N(5,50)$ ,则 (X,Y)为有依赖关系的二元联合正态分布,使用三种方法比较检验显著性。

```
#### 6_B ####
exercise_6_B <- function(seed){
seed <- set.seed(123)</pre>
```

```
x <- rnorm(20,2,10)
sigma <- rnorm(20,5,50)
y <- 3*x+sigma
cor(x,y)
pearson <- cor.test(x,y)
kendall <- cor.test(x,y,method = 'kendall')
spearman <- cor.test(x,y,method = 'spearman')
data.frame(x,y)
return(list(pearson=pearson,kendall=kendall,spearman=spearman))
}
exercise_6_B()</pre>
```

#### 输出结果如下:

```
$pearson
  Pearson's product-moment correlation
data: x and y
t = 2.6052, df = 18, p-value = 0.0179
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.1050841 0.7842035
sample estimates:
      cor
0.5232718
$kendall
  Kendall's rank correlation tau
data: x and y
T = 136, p-value = 0.007346
alternative hypothesis: true tau is not equal to 0
sample estimates:
     tau
0.4315789
$spearman
  Spearman's rank correlation rho
data: x and y
S = 532, p-value = 0.00608
```

```
alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0 sample estimates: rho 0.6
```

可见后两种方法具有更好的检验功效(p-value更小)。