Chapter-2

Exercise-1

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
四 级 考	98	85	89	84	81	70	92	67	84	80	60	81	73	70
六级考	90	82	88	80	82	66	88	68	84	77	64	79	75	73

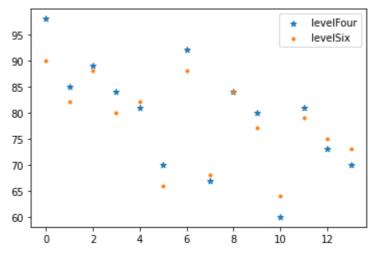
1.1

求出这两者之间的相关系数,画出它们的散点图;

代码:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
levelFour = np.array([98,85,89,84,81,70,92,67,84,80,60,81,73,70])
levelSix = np.array([90,82,88,80,82,66,88,68,84,77,64,79,75,73])
data = pd.DataFrame({
    'levelFour':levelFour,
    'levelSix':levelSix
})
# 求出这两者之间的相关系数
print(data.corr())
# 画出它们的散点图
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
y = np.arange(0,levelFour.size,1)
plt.scatter(y,levelFour,marker='*',label='levelFour')
plt.scatter(y,levelSix,marker='.',label='levelSix')
plt.show()
```

```
levelFour levelSix
levelFour 1.000000 0.964148
levelSix 0.964148 1.000000
```



解释:

两者的相关系数为 0.964148 。

1.2

求出各考试的均值、标准差、偏度、峰度; 代码:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
levelFour = np.array([98,85,89,84,81,70,92,67,84,80,60,81,73,70])
levelSix = np.array([90,82,88,80,82,66,88,68,84,77,64,79,75,73])
data = pd.DataFrame({
    'levelFour':levelFour,
    'levelSix':levelSix
})
for k in ['levelFour','levelSix']:
    print('均值' + ' ' *3 + str(data[k].mean()))
   print('标准差' + ' ' * 3 + str(data[k].std()))
    # 偏度
   print('偏度' + ' ' * 3 + str(data[k].skew()))
    # 峰度
    print('峰度' + ' ' * 3 + str(data[k].kurt()))
    print('\n')
```

```
levelFour

均值 79.57142857142857

标准差 10.463962227306896

偏度 -0.1695617201421985

峰度 -0.3796252326410898

levelSix

均值 78.28571428571429

标准差 8.27813218833044

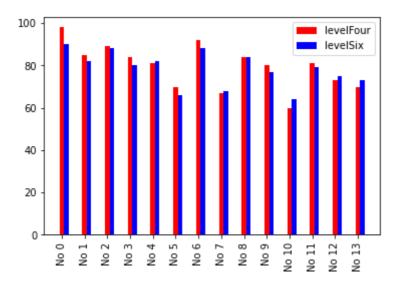
偏度 -0.36511259060435064

峰度 -0.8538934689358708
```

画出各考试的盒形图 (在一张图上的对比盒形图) 代码:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
levelFour = np.array([98,85,89,84,81,70,92,67,84,80,60,81,73,70])
levelSix = np.array([90,82,88,80,82,66,88,68,84,77,64,79,75,73])
data = pd.DataFrame({
    'levelFour':levelFour.
    'levelSix':levelSix
})
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
xFour = range(0,levelFour.size)
xSix = [i + 0.2 \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(0, levelFour.size)]
x_lalel = ['No '+ format(i) for i in xFour]
plt.bar(xFour, levelFour, width=0.2, color='red', label='levelFour')
plt.bar(xSix,levelSix,width=0.2,color='blue',label='levelSix')
plt.xticks(xFour,x_lalel,rotation=90)
plt.legend(loc = 'upper right')
plt.show()
```

运行:



1.4

画出各考试的茎叶图。

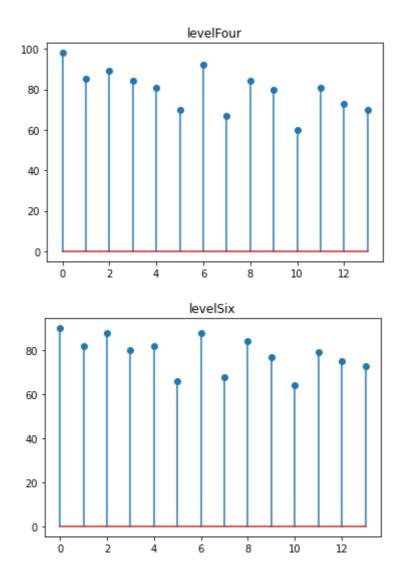
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

levelFour = np.array([98,85,89,84,81,70,92,67,84,80,60,81,73,70])
levelSix = np.array([90,82,88,80,82,66,88,68,84,77,64,79,75,73])
```

```
data = pd.DataFrame({
    'levelFour':levelFour,
    'levelSix':levelSix
})

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
x = np.arange(0,levelFour.size,1)

plt.stem(x,levelFour)
plt.title('levelFour')
plt.show()
plt.stem(x,levelSix)
plt.title('levelSix')
plt.show()
```



Exercise-2

某种电子元件的平均寿命x(单位:小时)服从正态分布,现测得16只元件的寿命分别为159、280、101、212、224、379、179、264、222、362、168、149、260、485、170,试求元件寿命的极大似然估计及区间估计,并问有否理由认为元件的平均寿命地大于225小时(α=0.05)。

```
import pandas as pd
dataser =
pd.Series([159,280,101,212,224,379,179,264,222,362,168,149,260,485,170])
# 极大似然估计
print('极大似然估计')
mean,std = stats.norm.fit(dataSer)
print('平均值=', mean)
print('标准差= ', std)
print('\n')
# 区间估计
print('区间估计')
from scipy import stats
pop_mean=225
t,p_two = stats.ttest_1samp(dataSer,pop_mean)
print('t值=',t,'双尾检验的P值',p_two)
alpha = 0.05
if(p_two < alpha):</pre>
   print('元件的平均寿命小于225小时')
else:
   print('元件的平均寿命大于225小时')
```

```
极大似然估计
平均值= 240.93333333333334
标准差= 98.69985928167385
区间估计
t值= 0.6040239043549231 双尾检验的P值 0.5554898769672549
元件的平均寿命大于225小时
```

Exercise-3

考虑从2001年9月1日到2011年9月30日美国运通公司(AXP)、CRSP价值权重指数(VW)、CRSO的等权重指数(EW)以及S&P综合指数的日简单收益率。收益率中包含有支付的股息。数据来自d-axp3dx-0111.txt.对AXP股票的对数收益的均值等于零的原假设进行检验。在5%的显著性水平下,得出你的结论。

```
import pandas as pd
import math

df = pd.read_csv('d-axp3dx-0111.txt',delim_whitespace = True)

df['axp_log'] = df.apply(lambda x: math.log(x['axp'] + 1), axis=1)

from scipy import stats
```

```
pop_mean=math.log(1)
t,p_two = stats.ttest_1samp(df['axp_log'],pop_mean)
print('t值=',t,'双尾检验的P值',p_two)

alpha = 0.05

if(p_two < alpha):
    print('AXP股票的对数收益的均值等于零')
else:
    print('AXP股票的对数收益的均值不等于零')
```

```
t值= 0.35998718143540415 双尾检验的P值 0.7188867193267378
AXP股票的对数收益的均值不等于零
```

Exercise-4

考虑从1940年1月到2011年9月S&P综合指数的月股票收益率(m-ge3dx-4011.txt),进行下面的检验,在5%的显著性水平下得出你的结论。

4.1

检验假设H0: μ =0,其备择假设为H1: μ <>0,这里 μ 是收益率的均值; 代码:

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('m-ge3dx-4011.txt',delim_whitespace = True)

from scipy import stats
pop_mean=0
t,p_two = stats.ttest_1samp(df['sp'],pop_mean)
print('t值=',t,'双尾检验的P值',p_two)

alpha = 0.05

if(p_two < alpha):
    print('sP股票的收益的均值不等于零')
else:
    print('sP股票的收益的均值等于零')
```

运行:

```
t值= 4.243789356353936 双尾检验的P值 2.436583365338209e-05
SP股票的收益的均值不等于零
```

4.2

检验假设H0: m3=0,其备择假设为H1: m3<>0,这里m3是收益率的偏度;代码:

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('m-ge3dx-4011.txt',delim_whitespace = True)
from scipy import stats
p = stats.skewtest(df['sp'])[1]
print('p値',p)
alpha = 0.05
if p < alpha:
    print('SP股票的收益率偏度不等于0')
else:
    print('SP股票的收益率偏度等于0')</pre>
```

```
p值 3.275294917526283e-11
SP股票的收益率偏度不等于0
```

4.3

检验假设H0: K=3, 其备择假设为H1: K<>0, 这里K是收益率的峰度; 代码:

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('m-ge3dx-4011.txt',delim_whitespace = True)
from scipy import stats
p = stats.kurtosistest(df['sp'])[1]
print('p值',p)
alpha = 0.05
if p < alpha:
    print('SP股票的收益率峰度不等于3')
else:
    print('SP股票的收益率峰度等于3')</pre>
```

运行:

```
p值 4.992725622126931e-13
SP股票的收益率峰度不等于3
```

Exercise-5

从芝加哥的联邦储备银行得到日汇率,数据是经过纽约联邦储备银行认证的纽约市每日中午买入价。考虑从2007年1月2日到2011年11月30日美元对英镑、日元的汇率(数据见:d-fx-usjp-0711.txt)。

5.1

每个汇率的日对数收益率; 代码:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math

df = pd.read_csv('d-fx-usjp-0711.txt',delim_whitespace = True)
df['rate_log'] = df.apply(lambda x: math.log(x['rate'],math.e), axis=1)
print(np.diff(df['rate_log']))
```

```
[ 0.0062917 -0.00251193 -0.00428482 ... 0.00500932 -0.0024373 -0.00360268]
```

5.2

汇率的日对数收益率的样本均值、标准差、偏度、超额峰度、最大值和最小值; 代码:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math
df = pd.read_csv('d-fx-usjp-0711.txt',delim_whitespace = True)
df['rate_log'] = df.apply(lambda x: math.log(x['rate'],math.e), axis=1)
diffDf = pd.DataFrame({
   'diff':np.diff(df['rate_log'])
})
print('均值' + ' ' *3 + str(diffDf['diff'].mean()))
print('标准差' + ' ' * 3 + str(diffDf['diff'].std()))
# 偏度
print('偏度' + ' ' * 3 + str(diffDf['diff'].skew()))
# 峰度
print('峰度' + ' ' * 3 + str(diffDf['diff'].kurt()))
print('最大值' + ' ' * 3 + str(diffDf['diff'].max()))
print('最小值' + ' ' * 3 + str(diffDf['diff'].min()))
```

运行:

```
均值 -0.0003446921894018703
标准差 0.0075146100501606965
偏度 -0.4175117907034683
峰度 4.873053676621373
最大值 0.030592852978797325
最小值 -0.05215647959436165
```

5.3

将作图区间分为两个,在其中画出美元/日元汇率的走势图及日对数收益率的密度函数(包括核密度估计和正态密度估计)

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# 导入 matplotlib.pyplot, 用以画图 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv('d-fx-usjp-0711.txt',delim_whitespace = True)

df['year'] = df['year'].astype('str')

df['mon'] = df['mon'].astype('str')

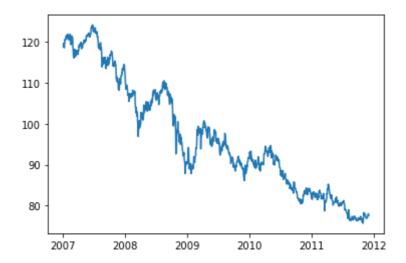
df['day'] = df['day'].astype('str')

df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['year'].str.cat([df['mon'],df['day']],sep='-'))

x = df[['date']].values

y = df[['rate']].values

plt.plot(x,y)
plt.show()
```



5.4

检验假设H0: μ =0,其备择假设为H1: μ <>0,这里 μ 表示美元/日元汇率的日对数收益率的均值,在5%的显著性水平下给出你的结论。

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import math

df = pd.read_csv('d-fx-usjp-0711.txt',delim_whitespace = True)

df['rate_log'] = df.apply(lambda x: math.log(x['rate'],math.e), axis=1)

diffDf = pd.DataFrame({
    'diff':np.diff(df['rate_log'])
})

from scipy import stats
pop_mean=0
print(stats.ttest_lsamp(diffDf['diff'],pop_mean))
```

```
Ttest_1sampResult(statistic=-1.6132803474573114, pvalue=0.10693887848638878)
```

解释:

p-value == 0.1069 > 0.05, 故无法拒绝原假设, 可得µ == 0

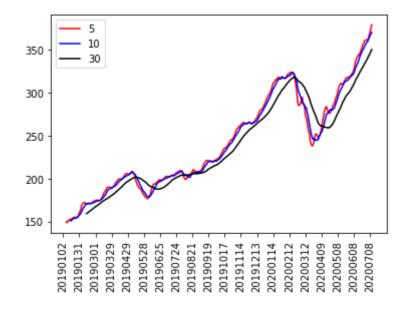
Exercise-6

请下载苹果公司(AAPL)的股票价格(从2019年初至今),试求

6.1

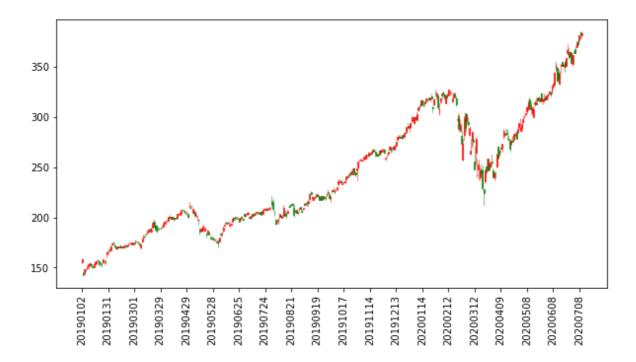
画出其收盘价的时间序列图及五日均线、十日均线、三十日均线; 代码:

```
import tushare as ts
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.pylab import date2num
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
pro = ts.pro_api()
df = pro.us_daily(ts_code='AAPL', start_date='20190101')
df = df.sort_values(by='trade_date', ascending=True)
df['trade_date2'] = df['trade_date'].copy()
df['trade_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['trade_date']).map(date2num)
df['dates'] = np.arange(0, len(df))
for ma in [5,10,30]:
    df[str(ma)] = df.close.rolling(ma).mean()
x= df.dates
x_ticks_label = df.trade_date2
plt.plot(df[['dates']],df['5'],color='red',label='5')
plt.plot(df[['dates']],df['10'],color='blue',label='10')
plt.plot(df[['dates']],df['30'],color='black',label='30')
plt.xticks(x[::20],x_ticks_label[::20],rotation=90)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



试对AAPL股票价画其烛线图(股票条形图) 代码:

```
import tushare as ts
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.pylab import date2num
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import mpl_finance
pro = ts.pro_api()
df = pro.us_daily(ts_code='AAPL', start_date='20190101')
df = df.sort_values(by='trade_date', ascending=True)
df['trade_date2'] = df['trade_date'].copy()
df['trade_date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['trade_date']).map(date2num)
df['dates'] = np.arange(0, len(df))
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,5))
mpl_finance.candlestick_ochl(
    quotes=df[['dates', 'open', 'close', 'high', 'low']].values,
    width=0.7,
    colorup='r',
    colordown='g',
    alpha=0.7)
x= df.dates
x_ticks_label = df.trade_date2
plt.xticks(x[::20],x_ticks_label[::20],rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



计算收盘价的对数收益率,并画出其收益率图 代码:

```
import tushare as ts
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

pro = ts.pro_api()

#获取单一股票行情

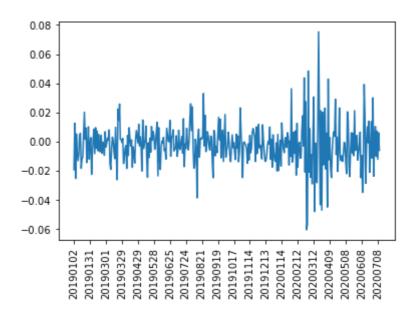
df = pro.us_daily(ts_code='AAPL', start_date='20190101')

df = df.sort_values(by='trade_date', ascending=True)

df['rate_log'] = df.apply(lambda x: math.log((x['open'] / x['close']),math.e), axis=1)

x = df.trade_date
y = df.rate_log

plt.plot(x,y)
plt.xticks(x[::20],rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



```
求出其ACF图 ( lag=24 )
代码:
```

```
import tushare as ts
import math
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf

pro = ts.pro_api()

#获取单一股票行情

df = pro.us_daily(ts_code='AAPL', start_date='20190101')

df = df.sort_values(by='trade_date', ascending=True)

df['rate_log'] = df.apply(lambda x: math.log((x['open'] / x['close']),math.e),
    axis=1)

plot_acf(df['rate_log'])
```

