### 实验12、非参数统计分析

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得分

#### 软硬件平台:

1. 硬件平台: (硬件配置) i5. 2.9HZ处理器. 16G内存. 64位操作系统

2. 系统平台: (操作系统及其版本号) Windows10 企业版

3. 软件平台: (软件系统及其版本号, 若是在线分析平台, 还需要提供URL地

址) R3.4.1 , Rstudio

#### 一、目的要求:

- 1、加深对秩和检验的理解;
- 2、熟悉并掌握秩和检验相关的R语言函数和脚本;
- 3、理解参数统计和非参数的异同之处。
- 二、实验内容:
- 1、Wilcoxon符号秩和检验
- 1.1、配对设计资料的符号秩和检验
- 1.1.1、数据描述:

某研究人员使用中药舒心散治疗21例冠心病患者,分别于治疗前和治疗后1个月检测优球蛋白(ELT)。

#### 1.1.2、数据读取:

dir="D:/RFile/实验十二"

setwd(dir)

file="e12-data-1-1.txt"

```
data<-read.table(file,head=T,sep="\t")
data
x<-data[,2];y<-data[,3]
1.1.3、数据可视化观察:
png("e12_data-1-1_boxplot.png")
boxplot(data[,2:3])
dev.off()
1.1.4、正态性检验:
shapiro.test(x)
shapiro.test(y)
1.1.5、方差齐性检验:
data2<-data.frame(X<-c(data[,2],data[,3]),A<-factor(rep(1:2,c(21,21))))
#Bartlett检验 - 如果我们的数据服从正态分布, 那么这种方法将是最为适用
的。对于正态分布的数据,这种检验极为灵敏;而当数据为非正态分布时,使
用该方法则很容易导致假阳性误判。
bartlett.test(data[,2:3])
#或bartlett.test(X~A,data=data2)
#Levene检验 - 相较于Bartlett检验,这一方法更为稳健,这一方法被封装于car
程序包中。
library(car)
leveneTest(X~A,data=data2)
#Fligner-Killeen检验 - 这是一个非参数的检验方法, 完全不依赖于对分布的假
```

fligner.test(X~A,data=data2)

1.1.6、Wilcoxon配对符号秩和检验(双侧):

#H0:Md=0,  $H1:Md \neq 0$ 

wilcox.test(x, y, paired = TRUE, alternative = "two.sided")

1.1.7、配对t检验(等方差双侧检验):

#H0: $\mu$ 1= $\mu$ 2, H1:  $\mu$ 1  $\neq$   $\mu$ 2

t.test(x,y, paired = TRUE, var.equal=TRUE, alternative = "two.sided")

1.1.8、配对t'检验(异方差双侧检验-Welch t检验):

#H0: $\mu$ 1= $\mu$ 2, H1:  $\mu$ 1  $\neq$   $\mu$ 2

t.test(x,y, paired = TRUE, alternative = "two.sided")

- 1.1.9、综合上述统计计算结果,进行对比分析讨论。
- 2、Kruskal-Wallis H检验
- 2.1、完全随机设计多个独立样本的秩和检验【计量资料】
- 2.1.1、数据描述:

某研究组欲研究A、B两个菌种对小鼠巨噬细胞功能的激活作用,将57只小鼠随机分为三组,其中一组为生理盐水对照组,用常规巨噬细胞吞噬功能的检测方法,获得三组的吞噬指数。

2.1.2、数据读取:

dir="D:/RFile/实验十二"

setwd(dir)

file="e12-data-2-1.txt"

```
data<-read.table(file,head=T,sep="\t")</pre>
data
2.1.3、数据可视化观察:
png("e12_data-2-1_boxplot.png")
boxplot(data[,2:3])
dev.off()
2.1.4、正态性检验:
shapiro.test(data[,1])
shapiro.test(data[,2])
shapiro.test(data[,3])
2.1.5、方差齐性检验:
data2<-data.frame(X<-c(data[,1],data[,2],data[,3]),A<-
factor(rep(1:3,c(24,24,24))))
bartlett.test(data)
library(car)
leveneTest(X~A,data=data2)
fligner.test(X~A,data=data2)
2.1.6、Kruskal-Wallis检验:
install.packages("agricolae")
library(agricolae)
#H0:M1=M2=M3, H1:三者不等
kruskal.test(X~A,data=data2)
```

```
2.1.7、单因素方差分析:
m < -aov(X \sim A, data = data2)
summary(m)
2.1.8、多重比较:
mm<-TukeyHSD(m)
mm
png("e12_data-2-1_TurkeyHSD_plot.png")
plot(mm)
dev.off()
2.1.9、综合上述统计计算结果,进行对比分析讨论。
3、随机区组设计资料(多组)的秩和检验-Friedman检验
3.1、数据描述:
   在某项实验中,9名受试对象对四种不同频率声音刺激的反应率(%)结
果。
3.2、数据读取:
dir="D:/RFile/实验十二"
setwd(dir)
file="e12-data-3-1-win.txt"
data<-read.table(file,head=T,sep="\t")</pre>
data
3.3、数据可视化观察:
png("e12_data-3-1_boxplot.png")
```

```
boxplot(data[,2:5])
dev.off()
3.4、正态性检验:
apply(data[,2:5],2,shapiro.test)
3.5、方差齐性检验:
data2<-data.frame(X<-c(data[,2],data[,3],data[,4],data[,5]), A<-
factor(rep(1:4,rep(9,4))))
bartlett.test(data[,2:5])
library(car)
leveneTest(X~A,data=data2)
fligner.test(X~A,data=data2)
3.6、Friedman检验:
dm<-as.matrix(data[,2:5])
dimnames(dm) <- list(1:9, c("A", "B", "C", "D"))
friedman.test(dm)
3.7、单因素方差分析:
m < -aov(X \sim A, data = data2)
summary(m)
3.8、多重比较:
mm<-TukeyHSD(m)
mm
png("e12_data-3-1_TurkeyHSD_plot.png")
```

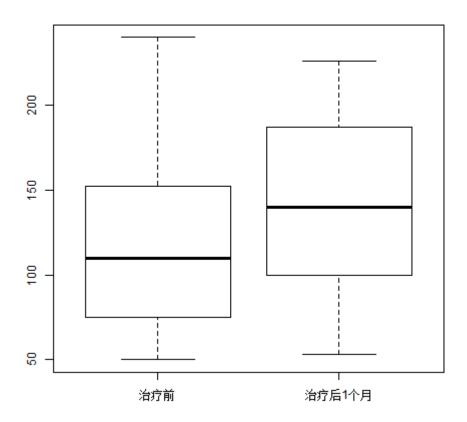
plot(mm)

dev.off()

3.9、综合上述统计计算结果,进行对比分析讨论。

三、实验结果

1.1.3



#### 1.1.4

#### > shapiro.test(x)

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

data: x W = 0.90004, p-value = 0.03505

```
Shapiro-Wilk normality test
data: y
W = 0.94173, p-value = 0.2357
X即治疗前不是正太分布,y即治疗后是正太分布
1.1.5
> bartlett. test(data[, 2:3])
       Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances
data: data[, 2:3]
Bartlett's K-squared = 0.0050007, df = 1, p-value = 0.9436
> leveneTest(X~A, data=data2)
Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
     Df F value Pr(>F)
group 1 0.0024 0.9611
     40
> fligner.test(X^A, data=data2)
       Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
data: X by A
Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 0.043842, df = 1, p-value = 0.8341
1.1.6
> wilcox.test(x, y, paired = TRUE, alternative = "two.sided")
       Wilcoxon signed rank test with continuity correction
data: x and y
V = 57.5, p-value = 0.04525
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
```

> shapiro. test(y)

```
1.1.7
> t. test(x, y, paired = TRUE, var.equal=TRUE, alternative = "two.sided"
")
       Paired t-test
data: x and y
t = -2.1572, df = 20, p-value = 0.04333
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-40. 4632590      -0. 6795982
sample estimates:
mean of the differences
              -20.57143
1.1.8
> t.test(x, y, paired = TRUE, alternative = "two.sided")
       Paired t-test
data: x and y
t = -2.1572, df = 20, p-value = 0.04333
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
```

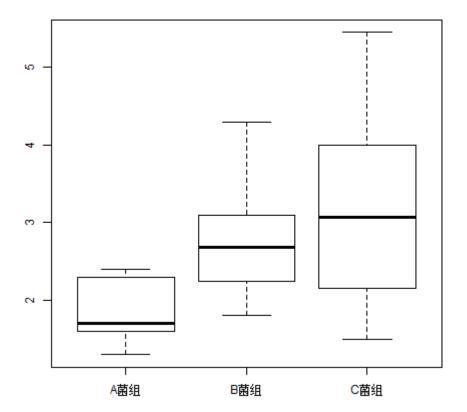
2. 1. 3

-40.4632590 -0.6795982

mean of the differences

-20.57143

sample estimates:



## 2.1.4 > shapiro.test(data[,1])

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

```
data: data[, 1]
W = 0.8653, p-value = 0.01852
```

#### > shapiro.test(data[,2])

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

```
data: data[, 2]
W = 0.89125, p-value = 0.0141
```

> shapiro.test(data[, 3])

```
Shapiro-Wilk normality test
```

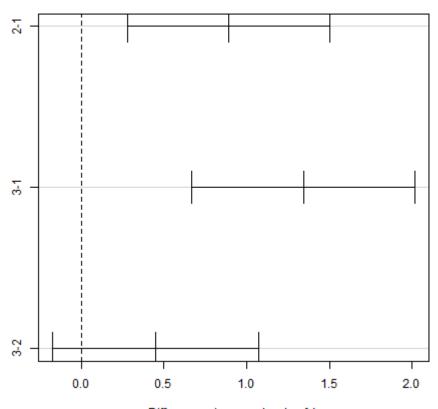
```
data: data[, 3]
W = 0.90834, p-value = 0.1094
A, B 不满足正太分布, C 组是正太分布
2. 1. 5
> bartlett. test(data)
       Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances
data: data
Bartlett's K-squared = 21.385, df = 2, p-value = 2.271e-05
> library(car)
> leveneTest(X~A, data=data2)
Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
     Df F value
                   Pr(>F)
group 2
          19.31 4.716e-07 ***
     54
Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1
 · · 1
> fligner. test (X^A, data=data2)
       Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
data: X by A
Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 26.674, df = 2, p-value = 1.613e-06
2. 1. 6
> kruskal. test(X^A, data=data2)
       Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
data: X by A
Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 20.265, df = 2, p-value = 3.977e-05
```

```
2.1.7
> m<-aov (X~A, data=data2)
> summary(m)
            Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
A
             2 15.68
                        7.838
                                  12. 2 4. 25e-05 ***
Residuals
            54 34.69
                        0.642
2.1.8
> mm<-TukeyHSD(m)
> mm
  Tukey multiple comparisons of means
    95% family-wise confidence level
Fit: aov(formula = X \sim A, data = data2)
```

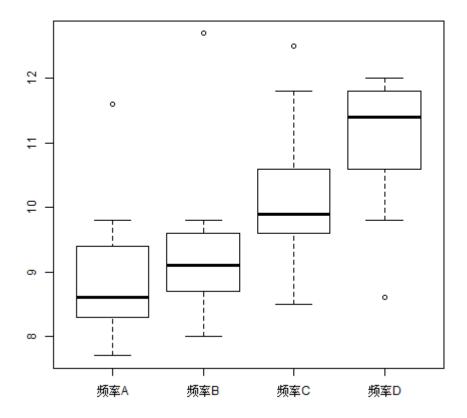
\$A

diff lwr upr p adj 2-1 0.8930392 0.2806852 1.505393 0.0025517 3-1 1.3428309 0.6699887 2.015673 0.0000369 3-2 0.4497917 -0.1736633 1.073247 0.2003202

#### 95% family-wise confidence level



Differences in mean levels of A



# 3.4 > apply(data[,2:5],2,shapiro.test) \$频率 A

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

data: newX[, i]
W = 0.88197, p-value = 0.1647

#### \$频率 B

Shapiro-Wilk normality test

data: newX[, i]
W = 0.80909, p-value = 0.02592

```
$频率(
```

```
Shapiro-Wilk normality test
data: newX[, i]
W = 0.94302, p-value = 0.614
$频率 D
       Shapiro-Wilk normality test
data: newX[, i]
W = 0.86434, p-value = 0.1069
除了频率 B 以外,其余均符合正态分布
3.5
> bartlett. test(data[, 2:5])
       Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances
data: data[, 2:5]
Bartlett's K-squared = 0.30677, df = 3, p-value = 0.9587
> library(car)
> leveneTest (X^A, data=data2)
Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
     Df F value Pr(>F)
group 3 0.0443 0.9874
> fligner. test (X^A, data=data2)
       Fligner-Killeen test of homogeneity of variances
data: X by A
Fligner-Killeen:med chi-squared = 0.14651, df = 3, p-value = 0.9857
```

```
3.6
```

#### > friedman.test(dm)

Friedman rank sum test

```
data: dm
Friedman chi-squared = 17.225, df = 3, p-value = 0.0006354
```

- 3.7
- > m<-aov (X^A, data=data2)
- > summary(m)

Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)

A 3 21.44 7.145 4.422 0.0104 \*

Residuals 32 51.71 1.616

- 3.8
- > mm<-TukeyHSD(m)
- > mm

Tukey multiple comparisons of means 95% family-wise confidence level

Fit: aov(formula =  $X \sim A$ , data = data2)

\$A

diff lwr upr p adj

2-1 0. 4555556 -1. 1680393 2. 079150 0. 8716145

3-1 1. 2444444 -0. 3791504 2. 868039 0. 1824383

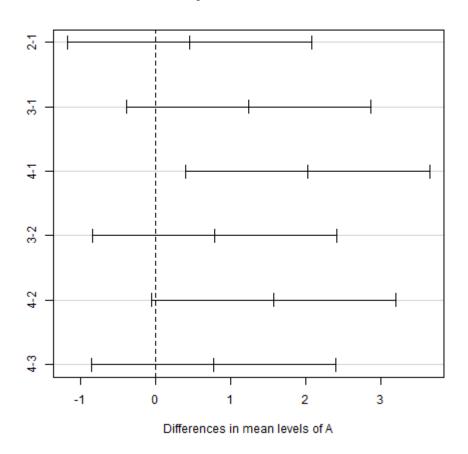
4-1 2. 0222222 0. 3986274 3. 645817 0. 0100093

 $3-2\ 0.7888889\ -0.8347060\ 2.412484\ 0.5595152$ 

4-2 1. 5666667 -0.0569282 3. 190262 0. 0617587

 $4-3 \ 0.7777778 \ -0.8458171 \ 2.401373 \ 0.5709292$ 

#### 95% family-wise confidence level



#### 四、讨论:

当样本满足正态分布时,用参数检验 barlett 更为合适,而当数据不满足分布或方差不齐时,参数检验可能会产生错误,而非参数检验则较为准确。

#### 1.1.9

由于样本数据一个符合正太分布,一个不符合。但并不那么极端,所以两种检验结果有一定的不同,但结论一致。经过 wilcox 检验可知拒绝原假设 Md=0,所以两组数据有显著性差异。和下面的参数检验 t 检验所得结论一致。

Kruskal-Wallis H检验是类似单因素方差分析的非参数方法可以认为是独立样本Wilcoxon秩和检验在数据组超过两组情况下的扩展。本例中应拒绝原假设,三组数据具有显著性差异。使用参数检验得到的结论是一样的。由多重比较图可以看出,1和3,2和3有明显差异,而2和3有较大差异。

3.9

Friedman检验是类似于重复测量资料ANOVA检验的非参数检验,可以认为是配对样本Wilcoxon秩和检验在数据组超过两组情况下的扩展。本例中拒绝原假设说明四组数据具有显著性差异。后面的参数检验avo结论与之一致。有多重比较图可以看出,4-1和4-2差距较大其余的差异一般。