Biostatistic homework 1

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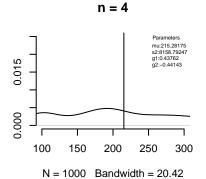
First include packages and read the data in the .txt file

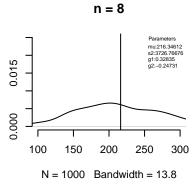
```
> library(moments)
> exercise_data <- scan('homework_exercise1_data.txt')</pre>
```

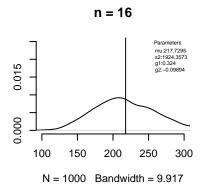
Plot of different sample size (n = 4,8,16,32,64,128)

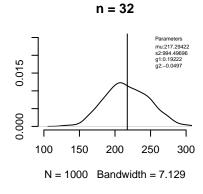
```
> exercise_mean <- mean(exercise_data)</pre>
> N <- 1000
> # 修改图参数,一排三个图,放两排
> opar <- par(no.readonly = TRUE)</pre>
> par(mfrow = c(2,3))
> par(pin = c(1.6,1))
> # 选取 n 个样本, 计算对应的参数并放置于右上, 将样本数据按 density 分布作图, 并以均值作为 abline
> exercise_function <- function(n){
   x <- unlist(lapply(1:N,function(i){</pre>
     mean(sample(exercise_data,size = n,replace = FALSE))
   }))
  out \leftarrow c(mu=mean(x),s2 = var(x),g1 = skewness(x),g2 = kurtosis(x)-3)
   plot(density(x), bty = 'n', xlim = c(100,300), ylim = c(0,0.025),
+
        main=sprintf("n = %s",n))
   abline(v = mean(x))
```

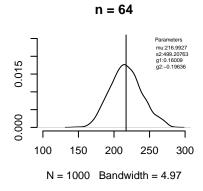
```
+ lgd <- sprintf("%s:%s",names(out),round(out,5))
+ legend('topright',legend = lgd,ncol = 1,box.lwd = NA,cex = 0.5,title = "Parameters")
+ out
+ }
> # 选取 n 为 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 的每种情况画图
> for (i in c(4,8,16,32,64,128)){
+ exercise_function(i)
+ }
```

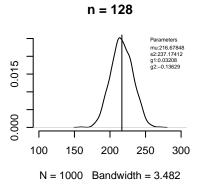












> par<-opar

从图中可以看出,整体而言当 n 选取变大的时候,mu 值几乎不变,s2 值越变越小,g1 和 g2 值也整体变小,但由于样本选取量的随机性,可能 g1 值和 g2 值会有所不同,整体而言,当 n 变大时,峰度值更接近于 0,此时的总体数据分布与正态分布的陡缓程度相似,同时偏度值也接近于 0,此时的总体数据分布与正态分布的偏斜程度也相似,因此对于该样本而言,选取样本量增加,总体数据分布更接近于正态分布。

Histogram of exercise_data

```
> # 作样本数据的 histogram 图并作 line, 将 histogram 颜色改为白色并删去 x 轴名字和图表名
> exercise_den <- density(exercise_data)
> par(pin = c(4,2))
> hist(exercise_data,freq = FALSE,breaks = 40,xlab = ' ',
+ ylab = 'Density',main = ' ',col = 'white')
> lines(exercise_den,col = 'red',lwd = 1.5)
```

