% qq图进行粗检验

qqplot(x1(:,1))

% 依次处理x1，x2的每一列

% qqplot(x1(:,2))

% qqplot(x1(:,3))

% qqplot(x1(:,4))

% qqplot(x1(:,5))

% qqplot(x1(:,6))

% qqplot(x1(:,7))

% qqplot(x2(:,1))

% qqplot(x2(:,2))

% qqplot(x2(:,3))

% qqplot(x2(:,4))

% qqplot(x2(:,5))

% qqplot(x2(:,6))

% qqplot(x2(:,7))

%正态分布J-B检验，H输出1代表不符合，输出0代表符合

%用循环检验所有列的数据

columns = size(x1,2); % 获取变量列数

P = zeros(1,5);

for i = 1:columns

[h,p] = jbtest(x1(:,i),0.05);

H(i)=h;

P(i)=p;

end

disp(H)

disp(P)

% columns = size(x2,2);

% P = zeros(1,5);

% for i = 1:columns

% [h,p] = jbtest(x1(:,i),0.05);

% H(i)=h;

% P(i)=p;

% end

% disp(H)

% disp(P)

%斯皮尔曼相关系数检验

[R,P]=corr(x1, 'type' , 'Spearman')

% [R,P]=corr(x2, 'type' , 'Spearman')