### 2017-2018 年第一学期

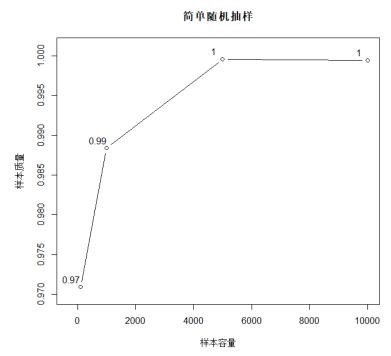
## 《大数据统计基础》试题 答题纸

学校:中央财经大学 学号:2017210785 姓名:司徒雪颖 成绩\_\_\_\_\_\_

#### 一、抽样

#### 1. 抽取样本容量为 100、1000、5000、10000 的样本质量

如图所示, 样本质量分别是 0.97, 0.99, 1, 1



# 2. 求样本质量为 95%时最优样本容量

代码输出结果为180

> s = smooth.spline(q11,samp1) #对曲线进行拟合
> pr = predict(s,0.95);pr #当样本质量为95%时的样本容量
\$x
[1] 0.95

\$y [1] 180.0419

#### 附:抽样代码

```
setwd("E:/graduate/class/2017《大数据统计基础》考试题/")
mydata = read. csv ("LoanStats3c. csv", header = T, skip=1)
# head (mydata)
data0 = na.omit(mydata$loan amnt)
# hist (data0)
N = length(data0)
data1 = cut(data0, breaks = c(0, 5000*(1:6), max(data0)))
pd = table(data1)/N
samp = c(100, 1000, 5000, 10000) #抽样
n = length(samp);n
fun1 = function(i, data0, maxsamp)
  p = sample(data0, i) # 加到的样本编号, 一共抽了 i 个样本
  p = c(p, matrix(NA, 1, maxsamp-length(p)))
  return(p)#把抽到的样本编号存到 p 里, p 的长度是 samp[n]-length(p),不够的 NA 补
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samp = as.matrix(samp)
ma = apply(samp, 1, fun1, data0, samp[n])
# head (ma)
# dim(ma)
fun2 = function (datasam1, pd)
  datasam11 = cut(na.omit(datasam1), breaks = c(c(0,5000*(1:6), max(data0))))
  ps = table(datasam11)/length(na.omit(datasam1))+0.00001#?????
  j = sum((ps-pd)*(log(ps/pd)))
  q = \exp(-j)
  return (q)
q1 = apply(ma, 2, fun2, pd); q1
# length(q1);dim(samp)
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
plot(samp, q1, xlab = "样本容量", ylab = "样本质量", main = "简单随机抽样",
     type = \text{"b"}, xlim = c(-300, 10000), ylim = c(0.97, 1.001))
text (samp-300, q1+0.001, round (q1, 2))
#求最优样本容量
x = seq(6, 20, 0.1)
y = 2^x
plot(x, y)
```

```
samp1 = round(y)[y>100 & y<35000]; samp1 #去头去尾
samp1 = as. matrix(samp1)
n1 = length(samp1); n1
ma1 = apply(samp1, 1, fun1, data0, samp1[n1])
q11 = apply(ma1, 2, fun2, pd)
plot(samp1, q11, xlab = "样本容量", ylab = "样本质量", main = "简单随机抽样", type = "1")
s = smooth. spline(q11, samp1) #对曲线进行拟合
pr = predict(s, 0. 95); pr #当样本质量为 95%时的样本容量
```