# my Homework 5

chenpeng

2024-07-06

# 目录

1.	1
2.	2
3.	2
4.	3
1.	

```
percentile_ratio_discrepancies <- function(P99, P99.5, P99.9,
    a) {
    y1 <- (P99/P99.9)^(-a + 1) - 10
    y2 <- (P99.5/P99.9)^(-a + 1) - 5
    y3 <- (P99/P99.5)^(-a + 1) - 2
    return(y1^2 + y2^2 + y3^2)
}

# P99=1e6; P99.5=2e6; P99.9=1e7; a=2
percentile_ratio_discrepancies(1e+06, 2e+06, 1e+07, 2)</pre>
```

**##** [1] 0

2.

## [1] 2

3.

```
# 读取数据
wtid <- read.csv("../../data/wtid-report.csv", header = TRUE)

# 选择需要的列,并转换为 tibble 格式
t <- tibble(wtid[, c(2, 5:7)])

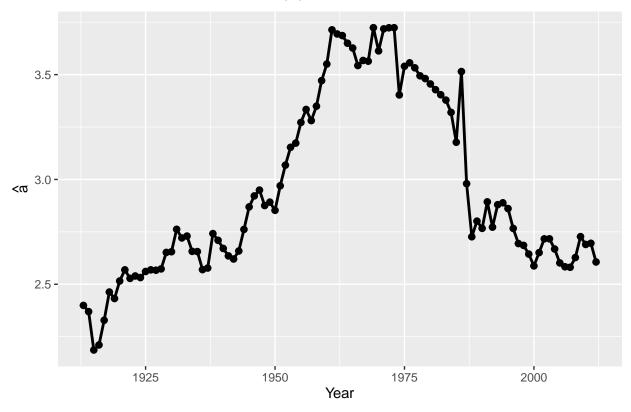
# 计算 a.hat 列
a.hat <- apply(t, 1, function(x) {
    P99 <- x[2]; P99.5 <- x[3]; P99.9 <- x[4]
    return(exponent.multi_ratios_est(P99, P99.5, P99.9))
})

# 将 a.hat 添加到 t 中
t <- mutate(t, a.hat = a.hat)

# 绘制 ggplot 图形
ggplot(t, aes(x = Year, y = a.hat)) +
geom_point(size = 2) +
```

```
geom_line(size = 1) +
labs(
    y = expression(hat(a)), #使用 expression() 函数来渲染 TeX 表达式
    title = expression(paste("Estimate ", a, " for the US for every year from 1913 to 2012"))
)
```

### Estimate a for the US for every year from 1913 to 2012



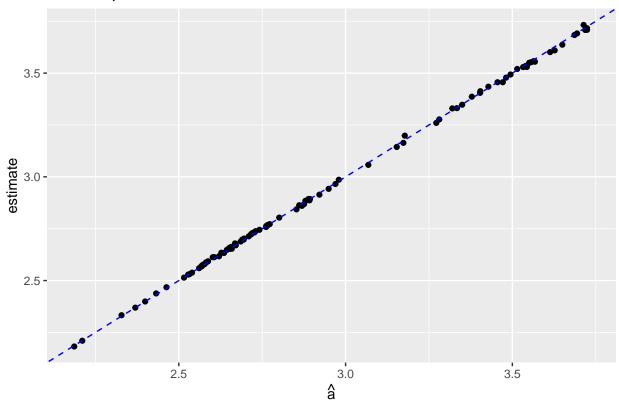
#### **4.**

```
t <- mutate(t, estimate = 1 - log(10)/log(P99.income.threshold/P99.9.income.threshold))
# 计算参考线的范围
range <- range(c(t$a.hat, t$estimate))

# 绘制 ggplot 图形, 并添加参考线 y = x
ggplot(t, aes(x = a.hat, y = estimate)) +
geom_point() +
geom_abline(intercept = 0, slope = 1, linetype = "dashed", color = "blue") + # 添加 y = x 参考线
labs(x = expression(hat(a)), y = "estimate",
```

```
title = "Scatter-plot of the estimates") + xlim(range) + ylim(range) # 设置 x 和 y 轴的范围相同,保证图形比例正确
```

# Scatter-plot of the estimates



在 R 中,使用 cor() 函数可以计算两个向量之间的相关系数。相关系数衡量了两个变量之间线性关系的强度和方向。

cor(t\$a.hat, t\$estimate)

## [1] 0.999883

二者有很强的正线性相关关系