[wo-approx:
(y)jk=m+di+fj+(dp)j+eijk
(zdi=0

zfj=0

Z(dp)j=0

Z(dp)j=0

SSE=Z(y)jk-yj,)

SSE=Z(y)jk-yj,)

Yijk-yj,=6ijk-eij,)

$$Z(z)$$
 $Z(z)$
 $Z(z)$

SYAB: IK (Yij. + Y - Yi.. - Yij.) 油油和河产和+台河+台门+台的门之类的知代入代简明结 > STAB = IK (Fij. + F - Fin- Fij. + [dpij) = Σ((εij. - εi) - (εij. - ε)+(dβ)))) $= 2 \left(\overline{\xi_{ij}} - \overline{\xi_{i''}} \right)^2 + \left(\xi_{ij'} - \overline{\xi_{j'}} + \left(\xi_{ij'} - \overline{\xi_{i'}} \right) + \left(\xi_{ij'} - \overline{\xi_{i''}} \right) + \left(\xi_{ij'} - \overline$ 一名即道(任道一年) = E[Z(46)ij] + E[Z(6ij. - Ein)] + E[Z(6ij. - E)] 多数一个新草 Eij·作为多多~N(0,62/m) E.j. 作频表:~N(0,62/am) E[[[(Eij'-Ei.)]=(b-1)62/m, am = a(b-1)6 $E[\Sigma(Eij.-E)^2] = (b-1)6^2 \text{ am · am} = (b-1)6^2$ Eleij.-tin)(E.j.-E]]=Elz(Eij.-tin) E.j.-z[(Eij.-tin)] = E[I:Eij· Eij'] - E[IEij· Ei··)] $=b6^{2}/m-6^{2}/m=(b-1)6^{2}/m$ 校 E44AB= Z(dg)ij + a(b-1)b + (b-1)b - 2m (b-1)b 1M Ø = Z(dp)ij + (a(b-1)+b-1-2(b-1) = \(\(\(\alpha \) \(\beta \) \(\alpha \) \(\beta

Week2 One-way ANOVA-方差稳定化变换

背景描述

这里对五种绝缘材料的性能进行实验研究。我们在升高电压的情况下对每种材料的四个样本进行测试,以加速失效时间。 这是一个因子水平数 a=5 和重复次数 n=4 的单因子实验。

数据描述

变量名	变量含义	变量类型	变量取值范围	
(自变量)Material	绝缘材料类型	categorical variable	[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	
(因变量)Failure Time	失效时间	continuous variable(单位:分钟)	Real	

问题

注: 这里使用 \alpha=0.05 的显著性水平

- 1. 试判断 5 种绝缘材料的性能是否存在差异.
- 2. 试判断该实验残差是否具有异方差性.
- 3. 若实验中的残差具有异方差性, 试判断失效时间如何进行方差稳定化变换.
- 4. 如果需要变换,基于变换后的数据,试判断 5 种绝缘材料的性能是否存在差异.

问题1 One-Way Anova检验

检验假设 $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4$; $H_1: \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4$ 不全相等

```
In [1]:
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import scipy.stats as stats
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import math
         # Import additional packages
         from statsmodels.formula.api import ols
         from statsmodels.stats.anova import anova lm
         from scipy.stats import f
         alpha = 0.05
         a = 5
         n = 4
         x=pd.read_csv('/Users/chixinning/Library/Containers/com.tencent.xinWeCha
        data=x.values[:,1:3] #将data读到多维度列表
In [2]:
         print(data.shape)
        (20, 2)
         #分组
In [3]:
```

```
#注意这里的python语法
          group1 = data[data[:,0] == 1,1]
          group2 = data[data[:,0] == 2,1]
          group3 = data[data[:,0] == 3,1]
          group4 = data[data[:,0] == 4,1]
          group5 = data[data[:,0] == 5,1]
          print(len(group1))#每组4个
          group list=[group1,group2,group3,group4,group5]
In [4]:
          group1
Out[4]: array([110, 157, 194, 178])
          #关键代码
In [5]:
          df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ['Material', 'FailureT'])
          df.head()
            Material FailureT
Out[5]:
         0
                         110
                  1
                         157
         2
                  1
                         194
         3
                  1
                         178
                  2
                           1
          model = ols('FailureT ~ C(Material)', df).fit()#!!!注意这个ols的名字方式, 之
In [6]:
          model.summary()
                            OLS Regression Results
Out[6]:
             Dep. Variable:
                                  FailureT
                                                R-squared:
                                                             0.623
                   Model:
                                     OLS
                                            Adj. R-squared:
                                                              0.522
                 Method:
                                                F-statistic:
                             Least Squares
                                                              6.191
                    Date: Thu, 11 Mar 2021 Prob (F-statistic): 0.00379
                    Time:
                                 14:28:08
                                            Log-Likelihood:
                                                            -177.93
         No. Observations:
                                      20
                                                      AIC:
                                                             365.9
             Df Residuals:
                                                      BIC:
                                                              370.8
                                      15
                Df Model:
                                       4
          Covariance Type:
                                nonrobust
                              coef
                                      std err
                                                  t P>|t|
                                                             [0.025
                                                                       0.9751
               Intercept
                         159.7500 1020.667
                                              0.157  0.878  -2015.750  2335.250
         C(Material)[T.2]
                         -153.5000 1443.441 -0.106 0.917
                                                          -3230.122
                                                                     2923.122
         C(Material)[T.3] 2782.0000 1443.441
                                                           -294.622 5858.622
                                              1.927 0.073
         C(Material)[T.4] 5563.2500 1443.441
                                             3.854 0.002
                                                           2486.628 8639.872
         C(Material)[T.5]
                         -149.0000 1443.441 -0.103 0.919 -3225.622
                                                                     2927.622
```

```
        Omnibus:
        8.083
        Durbin-Watson:
        2.442

        Prob(Omnibus):
        0.018
        Jarque-Bera (JB):
        8.113

        Skew:
        -0.522
        Prob(JB):
        0.0173

        Kurtosis:
        5.940
        Cond. No.
        5.83
```

Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
In [7]:
         df.head()
           Material FailureT
Out[7]:
        0
                1
                      110
        1
                1
                      157
        2
                1
                      194
        3
                1
                      178
        4
                2
                        1
         anovaResults = round(anova_lm(model), 16)#2是保留几位小数的意思
In [8]:
         print(' ANOVA 表: \n', anovaResults)
         #? 为什么这里打出来自由度是1呢
         F0, pVal1 = stats.f oneway(group1, group2, group3,group4)
         ANOVA 表:
                        df
                                 sum_sq
                                            mean_sq
                                                                 PR(>F)
        C(Material)
                      4.0 103191489.2 25797872.3 6.190929 0.003786
        Residual
                     15.0
                            62505657.0
                                       4167043.8
                                                         NaN
                                                                   NaN
          # 法1: p值
In [9]:
         if pVal1 < alpha:</pre>
             print("p值为",pVal1)
             print('\nSince p-value < 0.05, reject H0.')</pre>
         else:
             print('\nAccept H0.有差异')
         # 法2: 拒绝域
         F = round(f.ppf(0.95,dfn = 4,dfd = 15), 2)
         if F0 > F:
             print("F0值为",F0)
             print('Since F0 > F(0.05,4,15) = ', F, ', reject H0.')
         else:
             print('Accept HO.有差异')
        p值为 0.012182920180227229
        Since p-value < 0.05, reject H0.
        F0值为 5.615313851426306
        Since F0 > F(0.05,4,15) = 3.06, reject H0.
```

法1告诉我们p<0.05,拒绝原假设;法1告诉我们F值大于3.06,与p值的结果一致,拒绝原假设。不同Material样本对于Failure Time全部均呈现出显著性(p<0.05),即不同aterial样本对于Failure Time有影响。

问题2 试判断该实验数据是否具有异方差性.i.e.方差 齐性检验

方差齐性检验即是去每组的方差是一致的。使用方差齐性检验,去检验各个组别数据的波动情况(标准差)是否有明显的差异方差齐性检验的方法有如下两种:

- Bartlett检验:正态性敏感
- Levene检验:较为Robust ### 2.1 Bartlett检验 Bartlett检验的原假设 H_0 为各数据间具有方差齐性。 Bartlett检验统计量为: $\chi_0^2=2.3026rac{q}{c}$

其中,
$$q=(N-a)log_{10}S_p^2-\sum_{i=1}^a(n_i-1)log_{10}S_i^2$$
 $c=1+\frac{1}{3(a-1)}(\sum_{i=1}^a(n_i-1)^{-1}-(N-a)^{-1})$ $S_p^2=\frac{\sum_{i=1}^a\frac{(n_i-1)S_i^2}{N-a}}{S_p^2}$ 是第 i 个总体的样本方差;当 $\chi_0^2>\chi_{\alpha,a-1}^2$ 时,拒绝 H_0

,其中 $\chi^2_{\alpha,a-1}$ 是自由度为a-1的卡方分布上的 α 分位数。 下面使用stats库中的 bartlett包进行方差齐性检验

bartlett常用,对正态性很敏感。

```
# 用Bartlett检验进行方差齐性检验
In [10]:
         bart, pVal2 = stats.bartlett(group1, group2, group3,group4,group5)
         bart stat = stats.chi2.isf(alpha, a-1)
         # p值:
         print('Bartlett检验的P值为:', round(pVal2, 16))#注意防止这里round的太小造成问
         if pVal2 < alpha:</pre>
             print('拒绝原假设')
         else:
             print('接收原假设')
         # 检验统计量与拒绝域:
         print('Bartlett检验统计量: ', round(bart, 2))
         print('\chi_(\alpha,\alpha-1)^2: ', round(bart_stat, 2))
         if bart > bart stat:
             print('所以拒绝原假设')
         else:
             print('所以接收原假设')
```

Bartlett检验的P值为: 3.6e-15

拒绝原假设

Bartlett检验统计量: 73.78

 $\chi_{a-1}^{(\alpha,a-1)^2} = 9.49$

所以拒绝原假设

由分析可知,Bartlett检验接受原假设,即残差具有方差齐性。

2.2 Levene检验

Levene检验的原假为设 H_0 为各数据间具有方差齐性,Levene Test,非参,更稳健

下面使用p值进行Levene方差齐性检验

```
# 用Levene检验进行方差齐性检验
In [11]:
         lene, pVal3 = stats.levene(group1, group2, group3,group4,group5)
         print('Levene检验的P值为: ', round(pVal3, 16))
         if pVal3 < alpha:</pre>
             print('拒绝原假设.数据不满足方差齐性')
         else:
             print('接收原假设,有方差齐性')
        Levene检验的P值为: 0.0043438474446047
        拒绝原假设,数据不满足方差齐性
        由Levene检验和Bartlet检验定量分析可知,不具有方差齐性
         data group=[group1,group2,group3,group4,group5]
In [12]:
         data_group_mean=[]#各组均值
         data residual=[]
         data residal bygroup=[]#按组聚集的偏差
         group idx=0
         for group in data group:
             group idx=group idx+1
             group mean=np.mean(group)
             print("第"+str(group_idx)+"组均值: ",group_mean)
             data group mean.append(group mean)
             group residual list=[]
             for item in group:
                 residual=item-group_mean
                 group residual list.append(residual)
                 data residual.append(residual)
             data residal bygroup.append(group residual list)
         data residual=np.array(data residual)
         第1组均值:
                   159.75
         第2组均值:
                   6.25
         第3组均值:
                  2941.75
         第4组均值:
                   5723.0
         第5组均值: 10.75
In [13]: print("各组均值: ",data_group_mean)
         print("各组偏差",data residal bygroup)
         各组均值: [159.75, 6.25, 2941.75, 5723.0, 10.75]
         各组偏差 [[-49.75, -2.75, 34.25, 18.25], [-5.25, -4.25, -2.25, 11.75], [-2
         061.75, -1685.75, 2334.25, 1413.25], [-5228.0, 1317.0, -416.0, 4327.0],
         [-3.75, -5.75, 18.25, -8.75]
        因为检验可得,数据不满足方差齐性,不满足One-way ANOVA的条件,所以由幂变换
        ln(\sigma_u) = lnc + \alpha ln(\mu),这里需要根据ln(\mu)和ln(\sigma_u)拟合求出来斜率\alpha的值,他也是
        y^*=y^{1-lpha},这里\mu由其估计各组均值来代替,\sigma_y由其估计std来代替
         log mean list=[]
In [14]:
         for mean in data_group_mean:
             log mean=math.log(mean)
             log_mean_list.append(log_mean)
         log std list=[]
         for group in group list:
             log group std=math.log(np.std(group, ddof = 1))
             log_std_list.append(log_group_std)
```

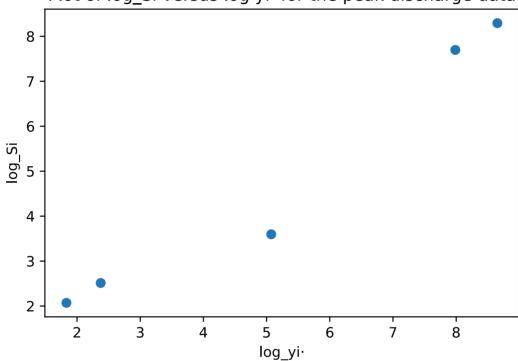
```
In [15]: # linregress(x,y)线性回归函数 : 拟合求斜率
# 因为我事先不知道分布是什么,需要凭经验找到其变换的方法
slope, intercept, r_value, p_value, std_err = stats.linregress(log_mean_
print('斜率为: ', round(slope, 2))
```

斜率为: 0.92

```
In [16]: # 作图
plt.scatter(log_mean_list, log_std_list)
plt.title('Plot of log_Si versus log yi. for the peak discharge data')
plt.xlabel('log_yi.')
plt.ylabel('log_Si')
```

Out[16]: Text(0, 0.5, 'log_Si')

Plot of log Si versus log yi for the peak discharge data



下面则有两个不同的思路,一个思路是将 λ 的真实拟合出的1-0.92代入,二则是直接取alpha=1,则 λ 为0

问题3:数据变换--幂变换+Box_Cox变换

3.1幂变换:

3.1.1幂变换Case1:alpha=0.92=slope

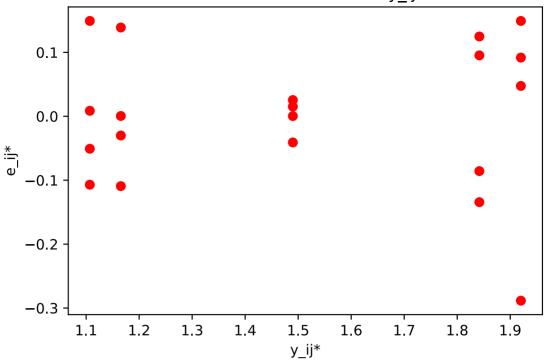
```
In [17]: labda=1-slope#slope=alpha
labda_group_list=[]
for group in group_list:
    labda_group=group**labda
    labda_group_list.append(labda_group)

labda_groups_powerDf = pd.DataFrame(labda_group_list)
labda_groups_powerDf.head()
```

Out[17]: 0 1 2 3

```
0
                                            3
         0 1.449070 1.490328 1.515423
                                      1.505165
          1 1.000000 1.056221 1.115602
                                      1.256190
         2 1.707472 1.756087 1.966676
                                       1.937127
         3 1.631682 2.011953 1.967585 2.069270
         4 1.165972 1.135421 1.304368
                                      1.056221
In [18]:
          groupsDf=pd.DataFrame(group list)
          groupsDf.head()
                               3
              0
                    1
                         2
Out[18]:
            110
         0
                  157
                       194
                              178
              1
                    2
                         4
                              18
         2 880 1256 5276
                            4355
         3 495 7040 5307 10050
              7
                    5
                        29
                               2
          # 计算变换后峰值流量的残差
In [19]:
          df = np.array(labda group list)
          labda_data = [data[:,0], df.reshape(1, 20).tolist()[0]]
          labda data = np.array(labda data * 1).T
          labda_data_res = labda_data * 1
          for k in range(a):
              labda cnt = labda data res[labda data res[:,0] == k + 1,1]
              labda data res[labda data res[:,0] == k + 1,1] = labda cnt - np.mean
          # 变换后的残差与拟合值的关系图
In [20]:
          labda res = labda data res[:,1]
          labda y = []
          for i in range(a):
              for j in range(n):
                  labda y.append(np.mean(labda data[(labda data[:,0] == i + 1),1])
          plt.scatter(labda y, labda res, c = "red")
          plt.title('Plot of residuals versus y ij*')
          plt.xlabel('y_ij*')
          plt.ylabel('e_ij*')
Out[20]: Text(0, 0.5, 'e_ij*')
```

Plot of residuals versus y ij*



使用变换后的数据的Levene方差齐性检验

```
In [21]: # 开根号后,再用Levene检验进行方差齐性检验
power_lene, pVal4 = stats.levene( labda_group_list[0], labda_group_list
if pVal4 < alpha:
    print('Since p-value < 0.05, reject H0.\n')
else:
    print('Accept 原假设,幂变换后的数据满足方差齐性\n')
```

Accept 原假设,幂变换后的数据满足方差齐性

3.1.1幂变换Case2:alpha=1, $\lambda=0$

```
In [22]: labda=0#slope=alpha
labda_group_list=[]
for group in group_list:
    labda_group=group**labda
    labda_group_list.append(labda_group)

labda_groups_powerDf = pd.DataFrame(labda_group_list)
labda_groups_powerDf.head()
```

```
Out[22]: 0 1 2 3

0 1 1 1 1

1 1 1 1 1

2 1 1 1 1

3 1 1 1 1

4 1 1 1 1
```

```
In [23]: # 数据复原 labda=1-slope#slope=alpha
```

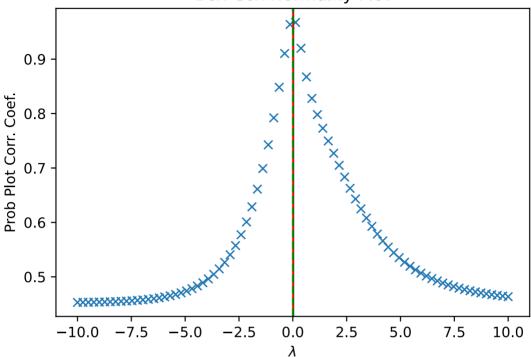
```
labda_group_list=[]
for group in group_list:
    labda_group=group**labda
    labda_group_list.append(labda_group)
```

3.2对数据做Box-Cox变换以满足方差齐性

```
In [25]:
         data[:,1]
                       157,
                                                      2,
                                                                         880,
Out[25]: array([ 110,
                               194.
                                      178,
                                                                   18,
                      5276,
                                      495, 7040, 5307, 10050,
                                                                           5,
                              4355,
                 1256,
                                                                   7,
                   29,
                           21)
          #作Box-Cox变换
In [26]:
          #输入: 1-d array
          #输出:最大化对数似然函数的lambda
          bc, lmax mle = stats.boxcox(data[:,1])#
          lmax pearsonr = stats.boxcox normmax(data[:,1])
          print('lmax_mle: ', lmax_mle)
          print('lmax_pearsonr: ', lmax_pearsonr)
          fig = plt.figure()
          ax = fig.add subplot(111)
          prob = stats.boxcox_normplot(data[:,1], -10, 10, plot = ax)
          ax.axvline(lmax_mle, color='r')
          ax.axvline(lmax pearsonr, color='g', ls='--')
          plt.show()
          # 计算变换后峰值流量的残差, 基本原理同上
          bc_group1 = bc[0:4]
          bc_group2 = bc[4:8]
          bc group3 = bc[8:12]
          bc group4 = bc[12:16]
          bc_group5 = bc[16:20]
          bc_groups = [bc_group1, bc_group2, bc_group3, bc_group4,bc_group5]
          bc_groups1 = pd.DataFrame(bc_groups)
          df = np.array(bc groups)
          bc_data = [data[:,0], df.reshape(1, 20).tolist()[0]]
          bc data = np.array(bc data * 1).T
          bc_data_res = bc_data * 1
          for k in range(a):
             bc cnt = bc_data_res[bc_data_res[:,0] == k + 1,1]
             bc data res[bc data res[:,0] == k + 1,1] = bc cnt - np.mean(bc cnt)
          # Box-Cox变换后的残差与拟合值的关系图
          bc res = bc data res[:,1]
          bc y = []
          for i in range(a):
```

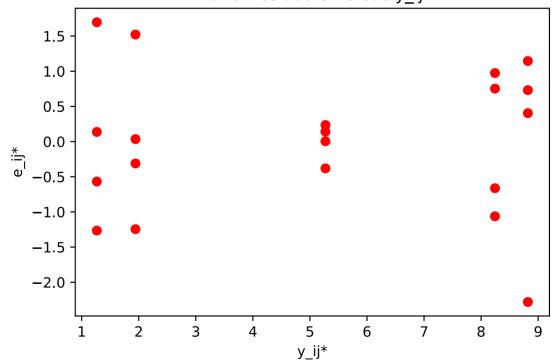
lmax_mle: 0.016756747738272192
lmax_pearsonr: 0.014405187672448234

Box-Cox Normality Plot



Out[26]: Text(0, 0.5, 'e_ij*')

Plot of residuals versus y_ij*



```
In [27]: # Box-Cox变换后,再用Levene检验进行方差齐性检验 bc_lene, pVal5 = stats.levene(bc_group1, bc_group2, bc_group3, bc_group4 if pVal5 < alpha:
```

```
print('Since p-value < 0.05, reject H0.\n')
else:
    print('Box-Cox变换后, 再用Levene检验进行方差齐性检验 ,满足方差齐性')</pre>
```

Box-Cox变换后,再用Levene检验进行方差齐性检验,满足方差齐性

问题4:如果需要变换,基于变换后的数据,试判断 5 种绝缘材料的性能是否存在差异.

4.1基于幂变换的One-way ANOVA 检验

幂变换的ANOVA TABLE

```
In [28]:

data_labda=labda_group_list
Material=[]
FailureT=[]
for i in range(a):
    for data in labda_group_list[i]:
        FailureT.append(data)
        Material.append(i)

C={"Material" : Material,
        "FailureT" : FailureT}

df=pd.DataFrame(c)#将字典转换成为数据框
df.head()
```

```
      Out[28]:
      Material
      FailureT

      0
      0
      1.449070

      1
      0
      1.490328

      2
      0
      1.515423

      3
      0
      1.505165

      4
      1
      1.000000
```

```
model = ols('FailureT ~ C(Material)', df).fit()#!!!注意这个ols的名字方式,之
In [29]:
In [30]: anovaResults = anova lm(model)
          print(anovaResults)
                       df
                             sum sq
                                     mean sq
                                                               PR(>F)
         C(Material)
                      4.0 2.238712 0.559678 35.38643 1.786204e-07
         Residual
                     15.0 0.237243 0.015816
                                                    NaN
                                                                  NaN
          power_F0, pVal6 = stats.f_oneway(labda_group_list[0],labda_group list[1]
In [31]:
          if pVal6 < alpha:</pre>
             print('Since p-value < 0.05, reject H0.由One-way ANOVA, 幂变换后可得各约
          else:
             print('Accept H0\n')
```

Since p-value < 0.05, reject H0.由One-way ANOVA, 幂变换后可得各组(因子)之间 是有差异

4.2基于Box-Cox变换的One-way ANOVA 检验

```
In [32]: bc_group_list=[bc_group1, bc_group2, bc_group3, bc_group4,bc_group5]
```

```
data_bc=bc_group_list
Material_bc=[]
FailureT_bc=[]
for i in range(a):
    for data in bc_group_list[i]:
        FailureT_bc.append(data)
        Material_bc.append(i)

c={"Material" :Material_bc ,
        "FailureT" :FailureT_bc}
df=pd.DataFrame(c)#将字典转换成为数据框
df.head()
```

```
        Out[32]:
        Material
        FailureT

        0
        0
        4.890554

        1
        0
        5.276624

        2
        0
        5.507356

        3
        0
        5.413405

        4
        1
        0.000000
```

```
In [33]: model = ols('FailureT ~ C(Material)', df).fit()
anovaResults = anova_lm(model)
print(anovaResults)
```

```
df sum_sq mean_sq F PR(>F)
C(Material) 4.0 193.668327 48.417082 37.624897 1.182844e-07
Residual 15.0 19.302544 1.286836 NaN NaN
```

```
In [34]: # Box-Cox变换后, Do the one-way ANOVA with transformation of square root bc_F0, pVal7 = stats.f_oneway(bc_group1, bc_group2, bc_group3, bc_group4 if pVal7 < alpha:
        print('Since p-value < 0.05, reject H0.由One-way ANOVA,BOX_COX变换后可else:
        print('Accept H0\n')
```

Since p-value < 0.05, reject HO.由One-way ANOVA, BOX_COX变换后可得各组(因子) 之间有差异