## HW-U3

#### In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import scipy.stats as stats
import statistics as sta
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
import pingouin as pg
import statsmodels.stats.anova as anova
import statsmodels.dpi as sm
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols
import statsmodels.stats.multicomp
from IPython.core.interactiveshell import InteractiveShell
InteractiveShell.ast_node_interactivity = 'all'
sns.set_style("darkgrid")
```

### HW-U3-1: CI and NHST:

对于随机样本x1, x2, x3 (用如下python代码产生)

```
n1=25
np. random. seed(100)
x1=stats. norm. rvs(3, 3, n1)+stats. uniform. rvs(-1, 1, n1)
x2=stats. f. rvs(2, 30, 0, 1, n1)**2+stats. uniform. rvs(-1, 1, n1)
x3=stats. uniform. rvs(-1, 1, n1)**2+x1
```

#### In [2]:

```
n1=25

np. random. seed(100)

x1=stats. norm. rvs(3, 3, n1)+stats. uniform. rvs(-1, 1, n1)

x2=stats. f. rvs(2, 30, 0, 1, n1)**2+stats. uniform. rvs(-1, 1, n1)

x3=stats. uniform. rvs(-1, 1, n1)**2+x1
```

#### (1) 请检验x1,x2,x3的正态性; 然后根据正态性,完成下面两个计算:

#### In [3]:

```
print(stats.kurtosis(x1), stats.skew(x1))
print(stats.kurtosis(x2), stats.skew(x2))
print(stats.kurtosis(x3), stats.skew(x3))
```

```
-0. 7593896261044124 -0. 08719026216018647 3. 633915083065232 2. 206928065140578 -0. 8634789564853813 -0. 19772153292015818
```

#### 可以看出,x1和x3的正态性较好,x2的正态性较差

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#### (2) 计算x1,x2,x3对应总体均值的99% CI

```
In [4]:
```

```
def t_ci(data, alpha):
    mean, std, length=np. mean(data), np. std(data, ddof=1), len(data)
    ci_len=stats.t.isf(alpha, length-1)*std/np. sqrt(length)
    return (mean-ci_len, mean+ci_len)

def bootstrap_ci(data, alpha, n_boots=200):
    means = []
    for i in range(n_boots):
        random_sample=np. random. choice(data, len(data), replace=True)
        means. append(np. array(random_sample). mean())

# Compute the percentiles of choice for the bootstrapped means
    ci_l, ci_h = np. percentile(means, [alpha*100, (1-alpha)*100])
    return ci_l, ci_h
```

#### In [5]:

```
t_ci(x1, 0.005)
bootstrap_ci(x2, 0.005)
t_ci(x3, 0.005)
```

#### Out[5]:

(1.293685723789949, 4.1922367478347855)

#### Out[5]:

(0.40974113071592927, 6.773569286898744)

#### Out[5]:

(1.5525518558575795, 4.4572687891730665)

#### (3) 计算x3, x1总体均值差值的95% CI

```
In [6]:
```

```
data=x3-x1
t_ci(data, 0.025)
```

#### Out[6]:

(0.14955544577583174, 0.3743427276300801)

#### (4) 利用置信区间和NHST两种方法推断x1来自的总体均值是否大于2.0

置信区间法:由(2)知,x1的总体均值最有可能在(1.29,4.19)之间,因此总体均值有可能大于2.0.

NHST: 设\$H\_0:\bar{x\_1}\le2.0,\quad H\_1:\bar{x\_1}>2.0.\$

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```
In [7]:
```

```
length=len(x1)
per=stats.t.isf(0.005,length-1)
t, p=stats.ttest_lsamp(x1, 2)
p
t, per
```

#### Out[7]:

0. 16452133248027612

#### Out[7]:

(1.433832017252969, 2.796939504772805)

由于t<per, 因此接受\$H\_0\$, 即总体均值不大于2.0

# (5) 利用置信区间和NHST两种方法推断x1,x3来自的总体均值是否相等;并计算effect size (Cohen's d)

#### In [21]:

```
t_ci(x3-x1, 0.005)
t, p=stats. ttest_1samp(x3-x1, 2)
t, p
cohen_d=np. mean(x3-x1)/np. std(x3-x1, ddof=1)
cohen_d
```

#### Out [21]:

(0.10963626462978451, 0.41426190877612734)

#### Out [21]:

(-31.916047477418633, 3.605187302482976e-21)

#### Out[21]:

0.9620408037436069

\$\mu\_3-\mu\_1\$的置信区间为(0.11,0.41),因此推断两者总体均值不相等。

根据NHST结果, \$p=3.61\times10^{-21}\$, 因此也可以推断出总体均值不相等。

effect size(Cohen's d)=0.96>0.8, 说明两者有比较明显的差异。

# HW-U3-2: ANOVA 睡眠治疗实验

(1) 表单SleepExp\_1.csv 是招募60名被试,随机分成三种不同剂量组(10mg, 50mg, 100mg)进行试验,表单Scores是治疗后被试的评分,请推断不同剂量组间是否有治疗效果差异?

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#### In [8]:

```
df=pd. read_csv('SleepExp_1.csv')
amount=['10mg','50mg','100mg']
data=[]
# scipy. stats
for i in range(3):
    data. append(df[df['Dosage']==amount[i]]['Scores'])
f, p=stats. f_oneway(data[0], data[1], data[2])
f, p
# pg
df. anova(dv='Scores', between='Dosage')
```

#### Out[8]:

(10.480888179350163, 0.00013298547134746072)

#### Out[8]:

	Source	ddof1	ddof2	F	p-unc	np2
0	Dosage	2	57	10.481	0.000133	0.269

p=0.000133<0.05, 说明不同剂量组间存在显著治疗效果差异。

(2) 表单SleepExp\_2.csv是招募20名被试,每个被试连续进行了三种剂量治疗的 (10mg, 50mg, 100mg)实验,表单Scores是每个剂量治疗后被试的评分,请推断不同剂量组间是否有治疗效果差异?

#### In [9]:

```
df=pd. read_csv('SleepExp_2.csv')
res=anova. AnovaRM(df, 'Scores', 'Subjects', within=['Dosage']). fit()
print(res)
```

#### Anova

```
F Value Num DF Den DF Pr > F

Dosage 2.4209 2.0000 38.0000 0.1024
```

Pr=0.1024>0.05 故推断不同剂量组间没有明显的治疗效果差异。

(3) 表单SleepExp\_3.csv是招募了30名被试,每个被试连续进行了三种剂量治疗的(10mg, 50mg, 100mg) 实验 ,表单Scores是每个剂量治疗后被试的评分,请推断剂量、性别、及剂量与性别相互作用的效应分别对 治疗评分的影响是否显著?

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#### In [10]:

```
df=pd.read_csv('SleepExp_3.csv')
df['Gender'].value_counts()
pg.mixed_anova(df, 'Scores', within='Dosage', subject='Subjects', between='Gender')
```

#### Out[10]:

Female 57 Male 33

Name: Gender, dtype: int64

#### Out[10]:

	Source	SS	DF1	DF2	MS	F	p-unc	np2	eps
0	Gender	84.627	1	28	84.627	2.178	1.511432e-01	0.072	-
1	Dosage	931.005	2	56	465.502	19.115	4.699411e-07	0.406	0.957
2	Interaction	47.620	2	56	23.810	0.978	3.825007e-01	0.034	-

# (4) 表单SleepExp\_4.csv是招募了15名被试,每个被试分别在春季,秋季都连续进行了三种剂量治疗的(10mg, 50mg, 100mg)实验 ,表单Scores是每个剂量治疗后被试的评分,请推断剂量、季节、及剂量与季节相互作用的效应分别对治疗评分的影响是否显著?

#### In [11]:

```
df=pd.read_csv('SleepExp_4.csv')
res=anova. AnovaRM(df, 'Scores', 'Subjects', within=['Dosage', 'Season']). fit()
print(res)
pg. rm_anova(df, 'Scores', within=['Dosage', 'Season'], subject='Subjects')
```

	Anova								
	F Value	Num DF	Den DF	Pr > F					
Dosage Season Dosage:Season	6. 7376	1.0000	28. 0000 14. 0000 28. 0000	0.0212					

#### Out[11]:

	Source	SS	ddof1	ddof2	MS	F	p-unc	p-GG-corr	np2	eps
0	Dosage	2400.691	2	28	1200.346	36.566	1.555154e- 08	3.795746e <del>-</del> 07	0.723	0.788
1	Season	368.954	1	14	368.954	6.738	2.115423e- 02	2.115423e- 02	0.325	1.000
2	Dosage * Season	78.718	2	28	39.359	0.829	4.468987e- 01	4.273312e- 01	0.056	0.818

由于0.0000,0.0212<0.05,而0.4469>0.05,因此认为剂量和季节对治疗评分影响显著而两者相互作用的效应并不显著。

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(5)表单SleepExp\_5.csv从上海、北京招募了90名被试,随机分成三种剂量治疗组(10mg, 50mg, 100mg) 进行睡眠实验,表单Scores是每个被试治疗后的评分,请推断剂量、城市、及剂量与城市相互作用的效应分 别对治疗评分的影响是否显著?

#### In [12]:

```
df=pd. read_csv('SleepExp_5.csv')
# pg
df. anova(dv='Scores', between=['Dosage','City'])
# statsmodels
model = ols('Scores Dosage*City', df).fit()
anova_table = sm. stats. anova_lm(model, typ=2)
print(anova_table)
```

#### Out[12]:

	Sour	се	SS	DF	MS		F	p-unc	np2
0	Dosa	ige	3820.314	2	1910.157	90.684	590	1.042341e-21	0.683460
1	1 City		16.548	1	16.548	0.785615		3.779598e <b>-</b> 01	0.009266
2	2 Dosage * City		292.849	2	146.425	6.951497		1.608049e-03	0.142008
3	Resid	ual	1769.355	84	21.064	1	NaN	NaN	NaN
			sum_sq		df	F		PR (>F)	
Dos	sage	382	20. 313727	2	. 0 90. 68	34583	1.04	2343e <b>-</b> 21	
City			16. 547897	1	. 0 0. 78	35610	3.779613e <b>-</b> 01		
Dosage:City		29	92. 849482	2	. 0 6. 95	51506	1.608036e-03		
Residual 1		176	69. 354510	84	. 0	NaN	NaN		

由p值可知,剂量对治疗评分影响显著,城市对治疗评分的影响不显著,但剂量和城市相互作用对治疗评分的影响比较显著。

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