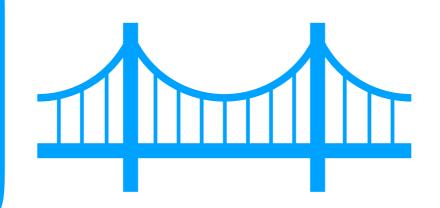
定量分析:数据思维与商业统计

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课程梗概

描述性分析与EDA



推断性分析

- •数值方法:三类指标
- 图形方法: 五种图形

- ・抽样分布、CLT
- ・正态分布
- ·T分布
- ・卡方分布
- ・F分布

- ・区间估计
- ・假设检验
- 应用:
 - ・分类 vs. 分类
 - ・分类 vs. 数值
 - ·数值 vs. 数值



课程梗概

- Session 1: 内容简介、基本概念、描述性统计1
- Session 2: 描述性统计2
- Session 3: 抽样、中心极限定理、正态分布
- Session 4: 其他三个分布,区间估计
- Session 5: 假设检验,两个总体均值和比例的推断
- Session 6: 总体方差和方差比的推断、分类数据 Vs. 分类数据: 卡方检验与列联表分析
- Session 7: 分类数据 Vs. 数值型数据: 方差分析; 数值型数据: 回归分析
- Session 8: 课程总结

关于方差的推断

• 最关键的是?

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$$

例子

- 武汉公交公司正在推行一项质量改进运动,公司希望减少到站时间的方差,从而塑造公司准点到达的形象。
- 附件数据是公司对某站点24次到站时间的抽查记录。公司希望知道这一站点是否符合公司提出的方差小于4这一标准。

假设检验过程

• 五步法

判断标准

Hypotheses

Test Statistic

Rejection Rule: *p*-value Approach

Rejection Rule: Critical Value Approach

Lower Tail Test

$$H_0: \sigma^2 \ge \sigma_0^2$$

 $H_a: \sigma^2 < \sigma_0^2$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

Reject H_0 if p-value $\leq \alpha$

Reject H_0 if $\chi^2 \le \chi^2_{(1-\alpha)}$

Upper Tail Test

$$H_0: \sigma^2 \le \sigma_0^2$$

$$H_a: \sigma^2 > \sigma_0^2$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

Reject H_0 if p-value $\leq \alpha$

Reject H_0 if $\chi^2 \ge \chi_\alpha^2$

Two-Tailed Test

$$H_0$$
: $\sigma^2 = \sigma_0^2$
 H_a : $\sigma^2 \neq \sigma_0^2$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\sigma_0^2}$$

Reject H_0 if p-value $\leq \alpha$

Reject H_0 if $\chi^2 \le \chi^2_{(1-\alpha/2)}$ or if $\chi^2 \ge \chi^2_{\alpha/2}$

两个总体方差的推断

• 最关键的是?

$$\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} \sim F(n_1 - 1, n_2 - 1)$$

例子

- 磁疗可以缓解疼痛?
 - 为了测试磁疗是否可以缓解疼痛,通过对实验组和对照组分别 给与磁疗和安慰剂,并询问受试疼痛的缓解程度,得到如下数据:
 - 对照组: $n = 20, \overline{x} = 0.44, s = 1.4$
 - 实验组: $n = 20, \overline{x} = 0.49, s = 0.96$
 - 可否认为给予安慰剂的对照组具有更大的方差?

练习

● 数据: WE.xlsx

• 报告:

检验流失组与非流失组在10个指标均值上是否有显著差异;

计算各指标的方差,检验流失组和非流失组在上述指标的方差上是否有显著差异。

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0 88.60591 1 63.27245 5.530213 -3.736842 0.7242696 0.3715170 -0.0092961 0.0371517 0.8295759 0.4995577 0.0326818

16.13894

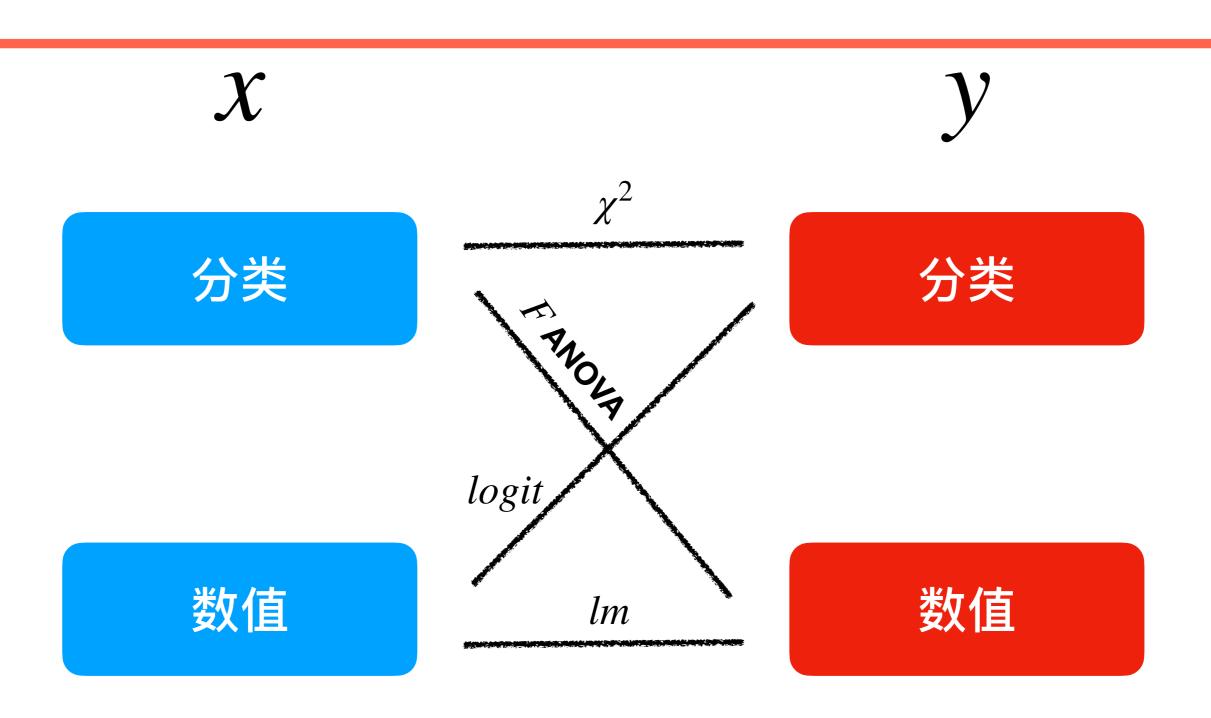
8.06192

0.1711487 -0.1021672 106.6096 -95.7678 3.511454 8.486068

推断总结

- 推断性统计关注的也是总体的三类指标
- 要实现从样本到总体的推断,需要知道:
 - 统计量的抽样分布
- 从样本出发,构造一张网(区间)来罩住真实值,或者
- 看样本统计值在假定的总体参数下,是大概率还是小概率事件

统计推断的应用



分类数据 vs. 分类数据

- 列联表分析
- 拟合优度检验

列联表分析

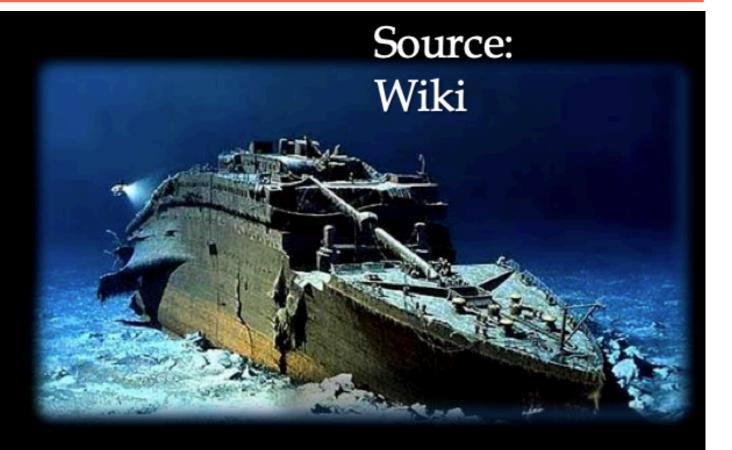
泰坦尼克悲剧

时间: 1912.4.15

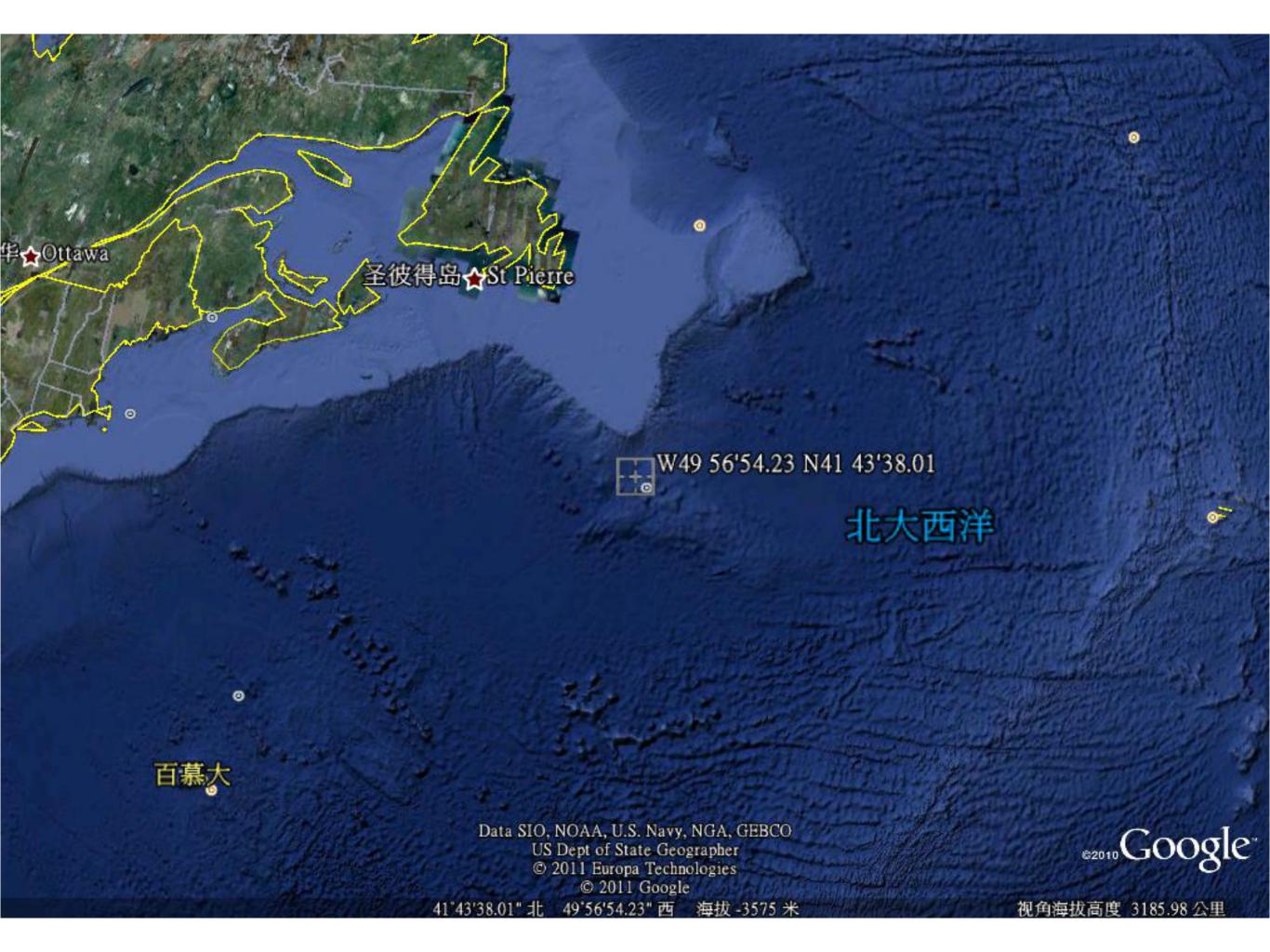
地点:

西经49度56分54.23秒

北纬41度43分38.01秒

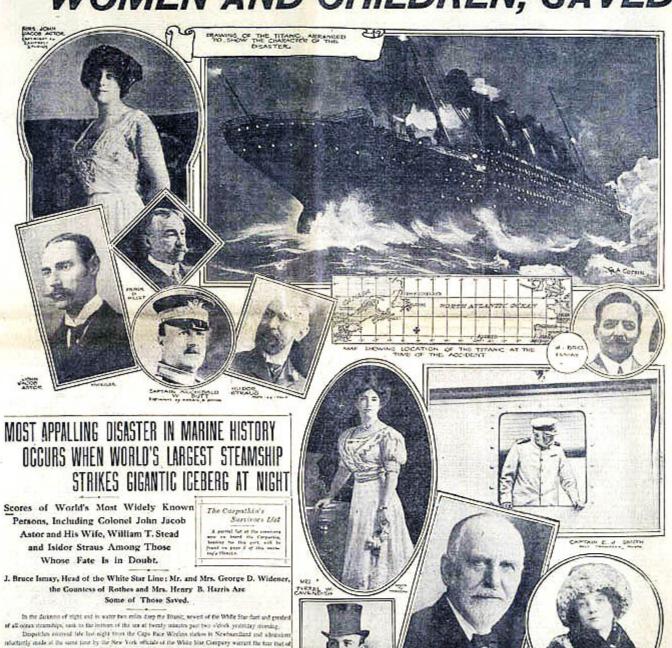


项目	男性	女性	儿童	总计
幸存	338	316	56	710
死亡	1352	109	53	1514
总计	1690	425	109	2224



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检验1: 性别与生存

项目	男性	女性	总计
幸存	338	316	654
死亡	1352	109	1461
总计	1690	425	2115

检验1: 性别与生存

项目	男性	女性	总计
幸存	338	316	654
期望	522.58	131.42	
死亡	1352	109	1461
期望	1167.42	293.58	
总计	1690	425	2115

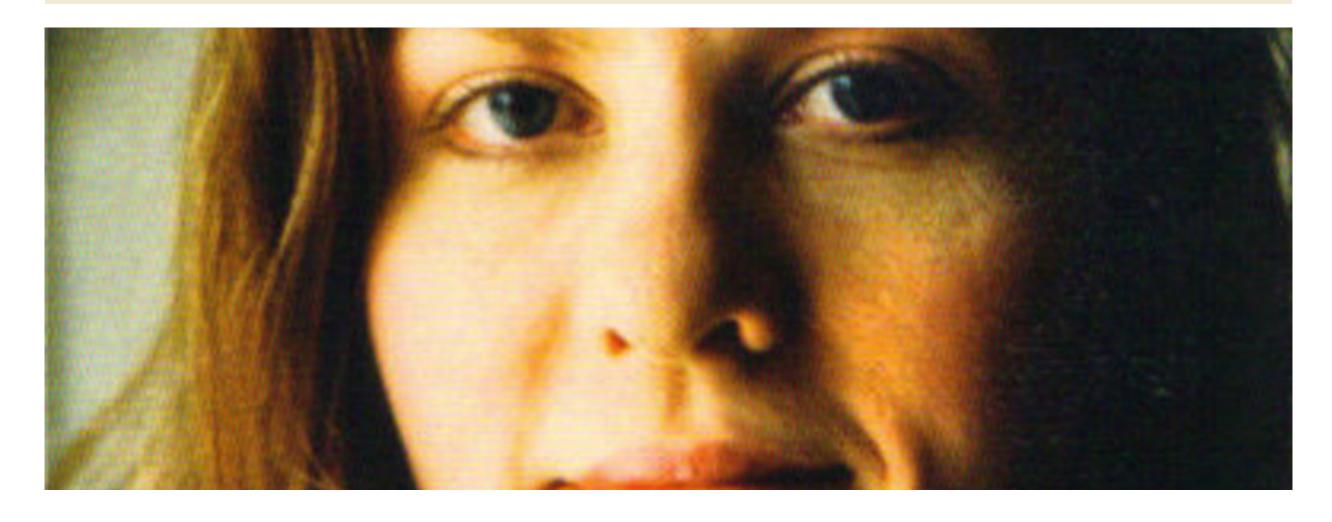
检验1: 性别与生存

检验2: 仓位等级与生存

项目	头等舱	二等舱	三等舱	船员舱	总计
幸存	202	118	178	212	710
死亡	123	167	528	696	1514
总计	325	285	706	908	2224

Is the nurse a serial killer?

	Shifts with a death	Shifts without a death
Gilbert was working	40	217
Gilbert was not working	34	1350



拟合优度检验

• Goodness of fit

Last Digit	Frequency
0	7
1	14
2	6
3	10
4	8
5	4
6	5
7	6
8	12
9	8

Wrap-up

- 关于方差的推断
- 独立性检验(列联表分析)
- 拟合优度检验