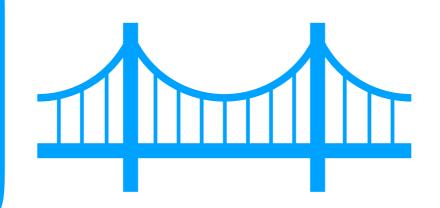
定量分析:数据思维与商业统计

陈文波 <u>cwb@whu.edu.cn</u> 2021年10月

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

S3-抽样、中心极限定理与正态分布

- Review: 分布、如何描述分布
- 抽样方法
- 抽样分布
- 中心极限定理
- 正态分布

分布以及如何描述分布

 概率分布 (probability distribution)的简称,一个随机变量 在一定范围内取值与其对应的可能性(概率)的关系的 图、表或数学函数表达式。

图

• 表

• 数学表达式

随机 变量

变量

抽样

- 抽样
- 抽样分布
- 四种随机抽样方式

中心极限定理 Central Limit Theorem

• 有关样本均值抽样分布

CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM

In selecting random samples of size n from a population, the sampling distribution of the sample mean \bar{x} can be approximated by a *normal* distribution as the sample size becomes large.

- The normal probability distribution is the most important distribution for describing a continuous random variable.
- It is widely used in statistical inference.
- It has been used in a wide variety of applications including:
 - Heights of people
 Test scores

 - Amounts of rainfall Scientific measurements
- Abraham de Moivre, a French mathematician, published *The Doctrine of* Chances in 1733.
- He derived the normal distribution.

Normal Probability Density Function

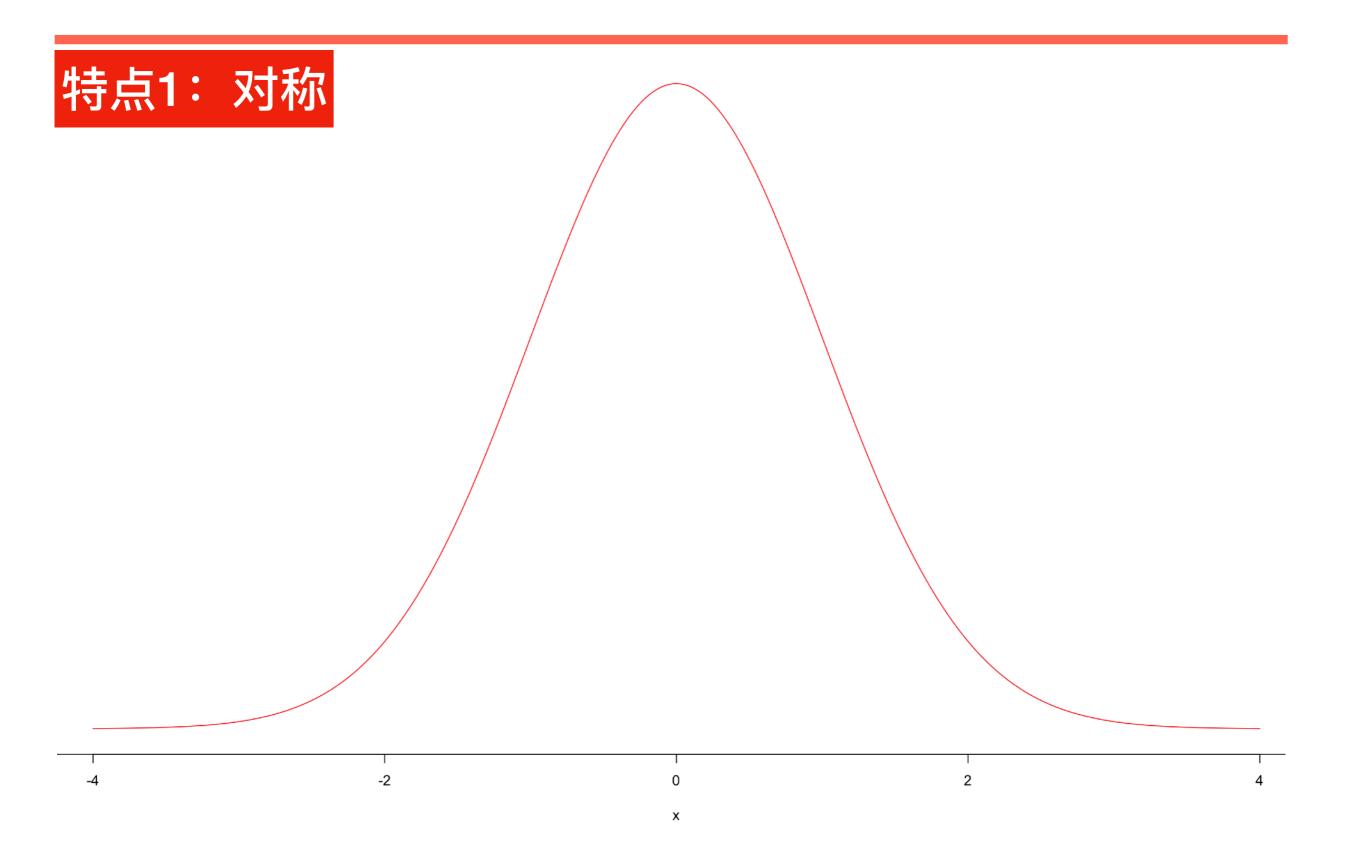
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}}e^{-1/2((x-\mu)/\sigma)^2}$$

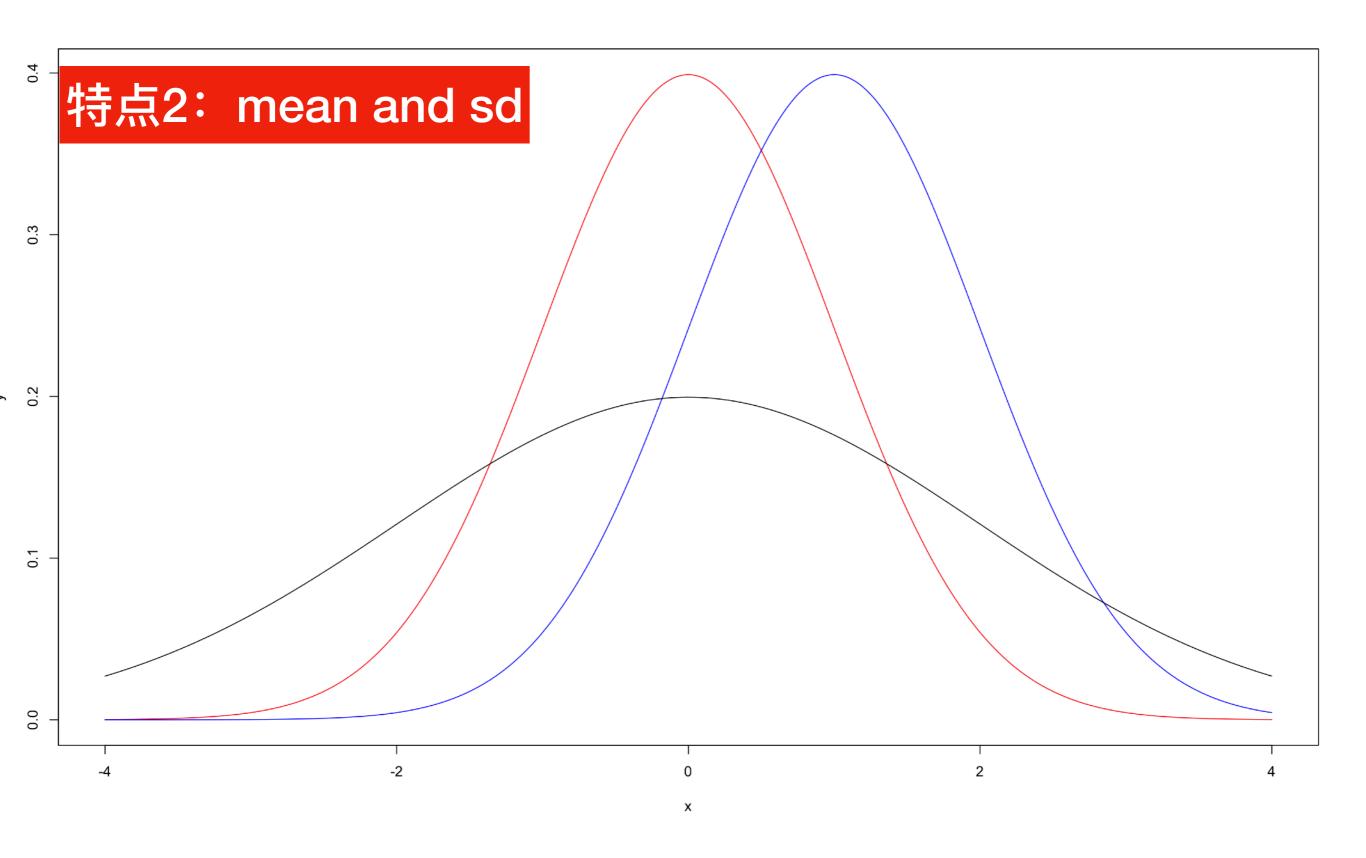
where: μ = mean

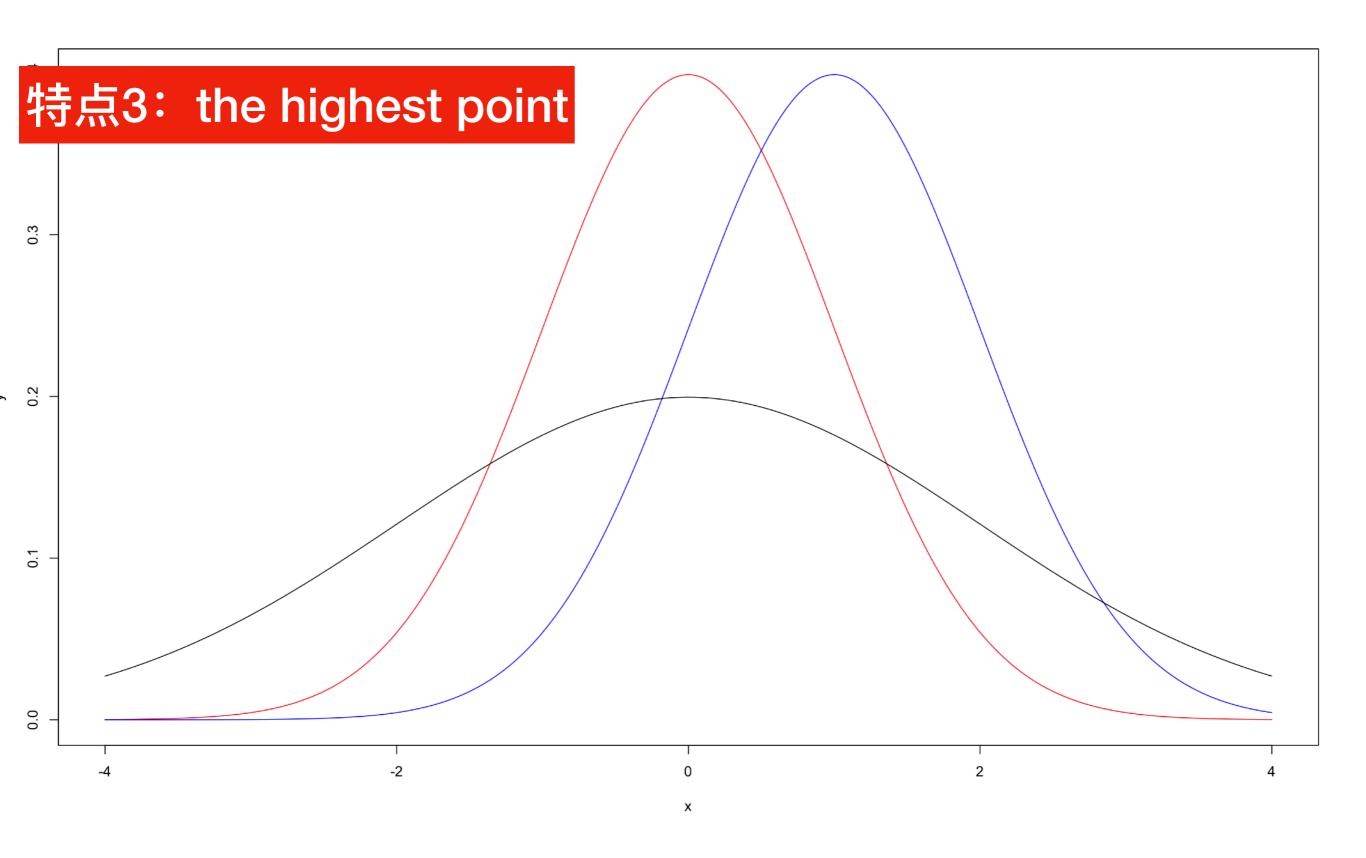
 σ = standard deviation

 π = 3.14159

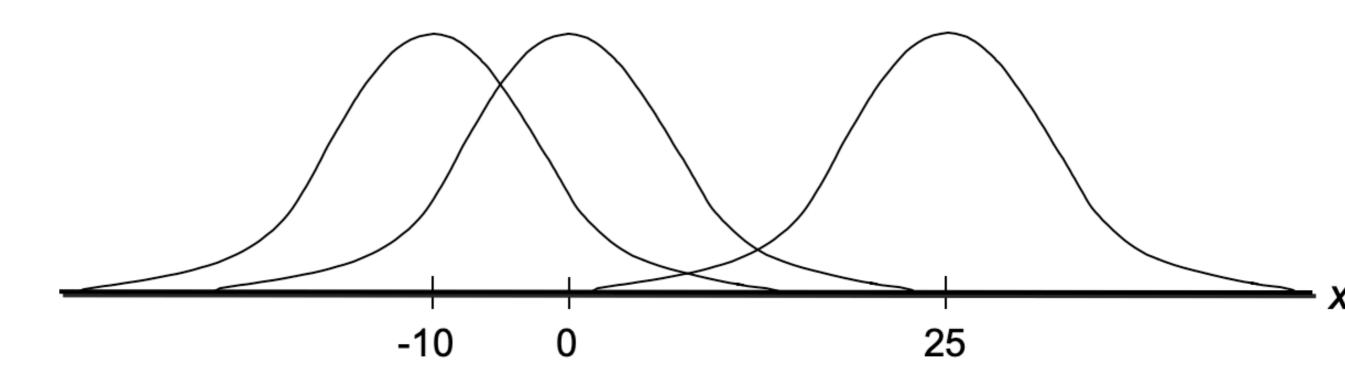
e = 2.71828





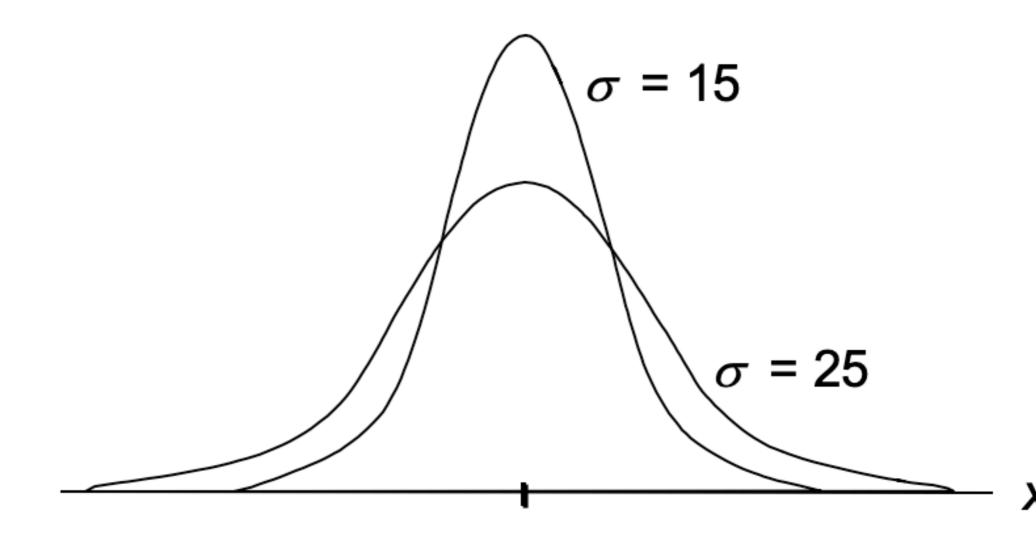


The mean can be any numerical value: negative, zero, or positive.

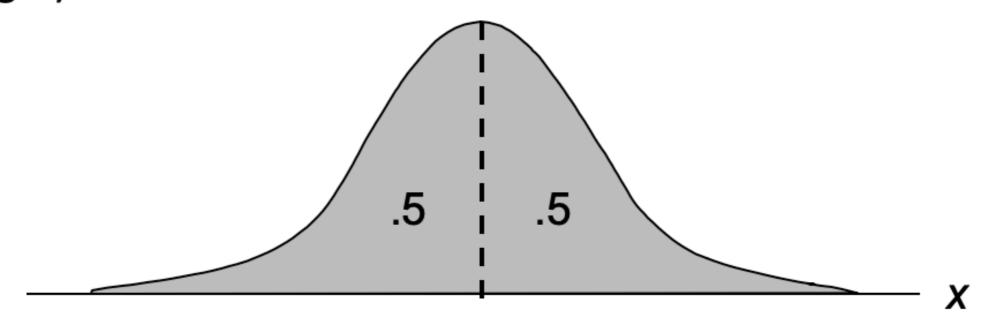


Characteristics

The standard deviation determines the width of the curve: larger values result in wider, flatter curves.



Probabilities for the normal random variable are given by <u>areas under the curve</u>. The total area under the curve is 1 (.5 to the left of the mean and .5 to the right).

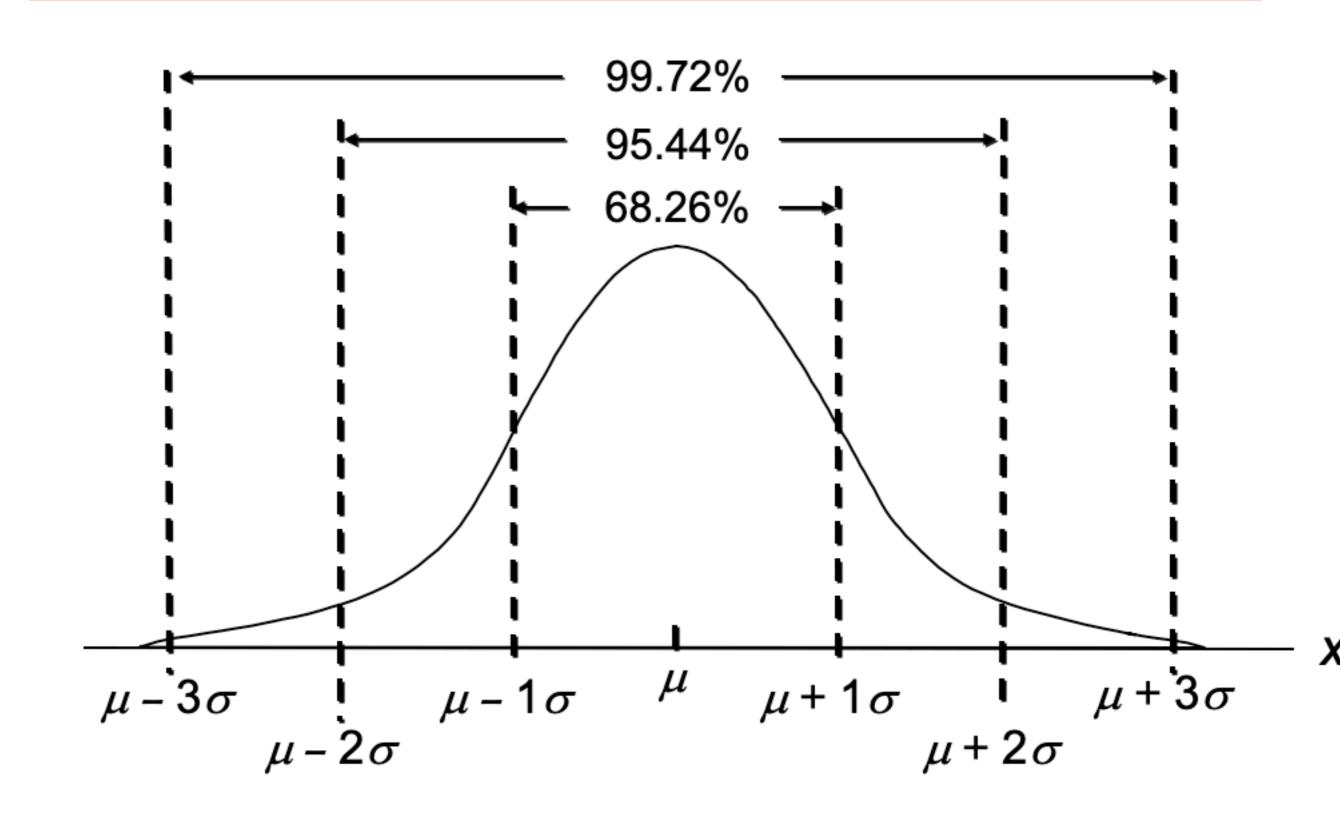


Empirical Rule

68.26% of values of a normal random variable are within +/- 1 standard deviation of its mean.

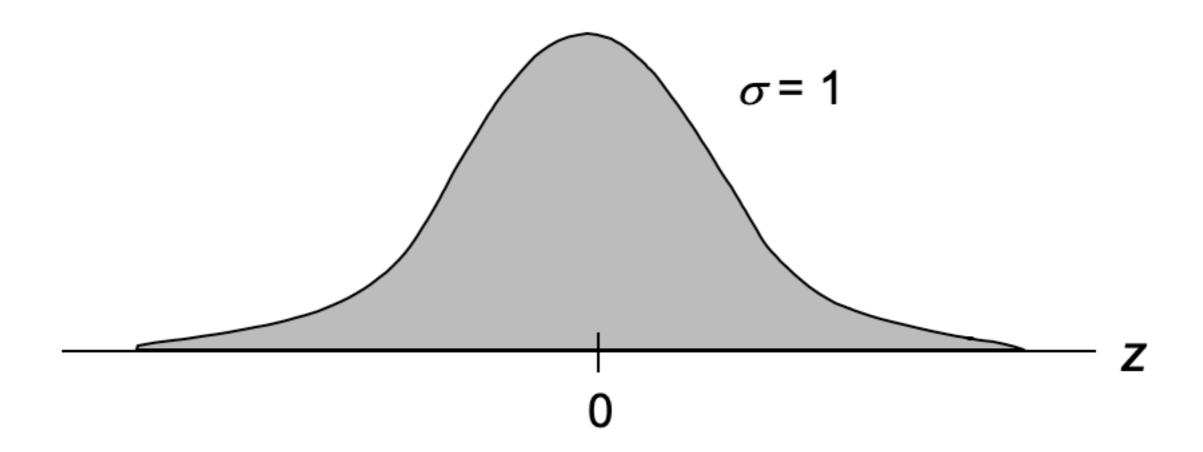
95.44% of values of a normal random variable are within +/- 2 standard deviations of its mean.

99.72% of values of a normal random variable are within +/- 3 standard deviations of its mean.



• 标准正态分布:均值为0,标准差为1的正态分布

* 常用 来表示标准正态分布变量

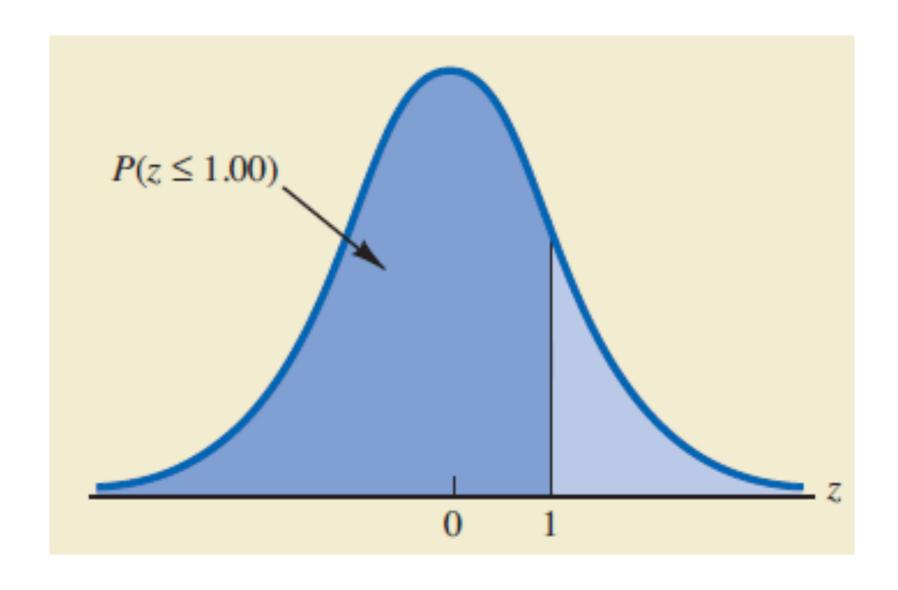


Converting to the Standard Normal Distribution

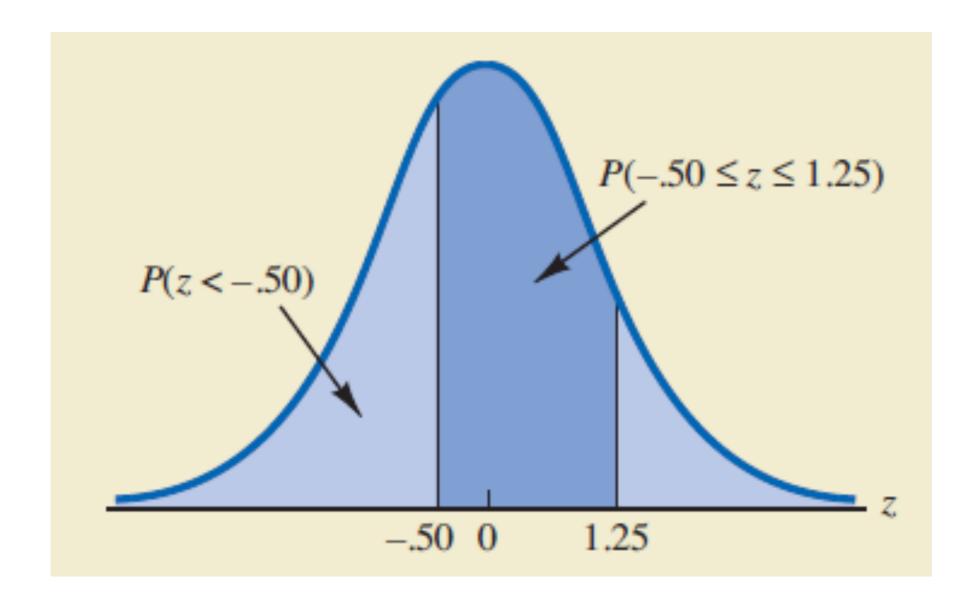
$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

We can think of z as a measure of the number of standard deviations x is from μ .

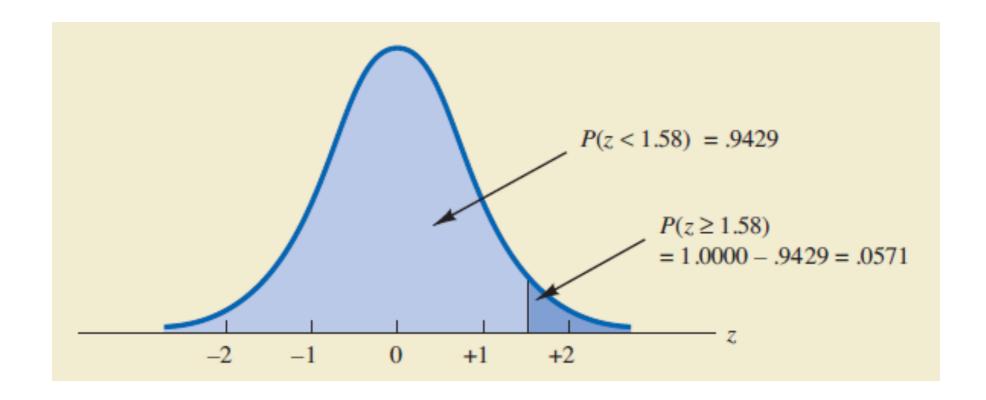
• 问题1: z小于等于1.00的概率是多少?



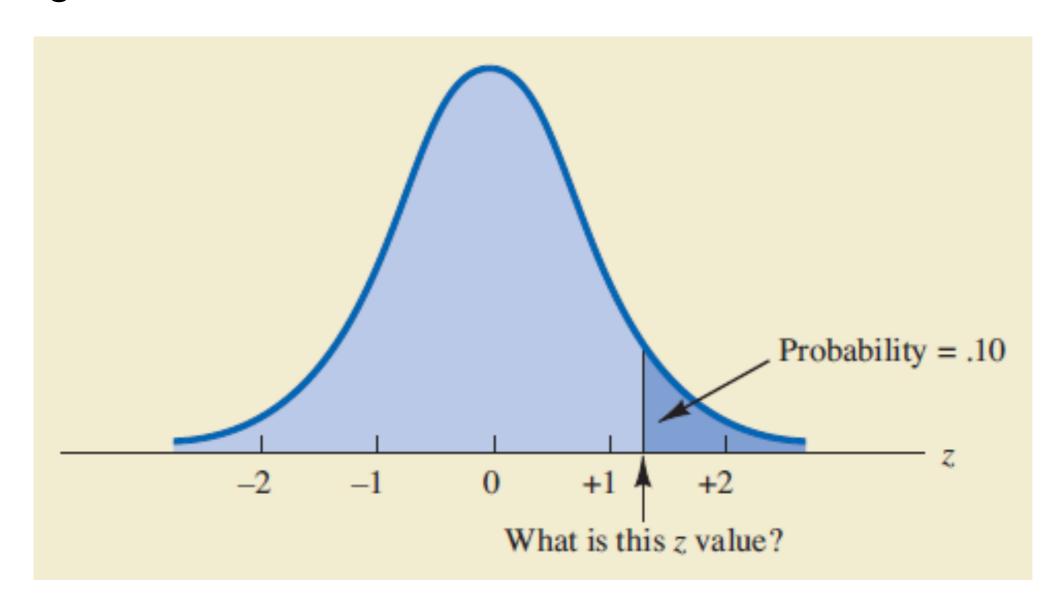
• 问题2: z在-0.5到1.25之间的概率? $P(-.50 \le z \le 1.25)$.



• 问题3: z大于1.58的概率?



 问题4: Find a z value that the probability of obtaining a larger z value is 0.10



• 练习:

Draw a graph for the standard normal distribution. Label the horizontal axis at values of -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, and 3. Then use the table of probabilities for the standard normal distribution inside the front cover of the text to compute the following probabilities.

- a. $P(z \le 1.5)$
- b. $P(z \le 1)$
- c. $P(1 \le z \le 1.5)$
- d. P(0 < z < 2.5)

• 练习:

Given that z is a standard normal random variable, compute the following probabilities.

- a. $P(z \le -1.0)$
- b. $P(z \ge -1)$
- c. $P(z \ge -1.5)$
- d. $P(-2.5 \le z)$
- e. $P(-3 < z \le 0)$

- 案例: 机油门店经理的决策
 - A公司是一家销售汽车机油的门店,当某款机油库存降到 20升以下时,门店就会发出订货指令。
 - 经理担心的是在订货到达之前,如果出现缺货会影响门店的销售。已知在从下达订货指令到货品到达这段时间,机油的需求分布是均值为15升,标准差是6升的正态分布。
 - 经理想知道,发生缺货的概率是多少。P(x > 20).

• 案例: 机油门店经理的决策

如果经理希望将缺货概率降为不超过5%。那么门店的在订货点应该设置为多少?

Wrap-up

- 抽样
- 四种概率抽样
- 抽样分布
- 正态分布