中文

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1 1

1.1 数据探索

(此处对整个亚马逊市场三种产品的评分概况进行下简要分析。)

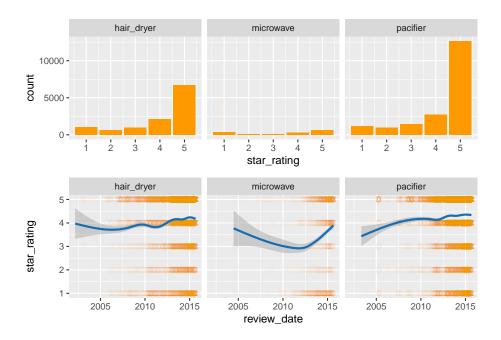


图 1: Relationship between star rating and review date

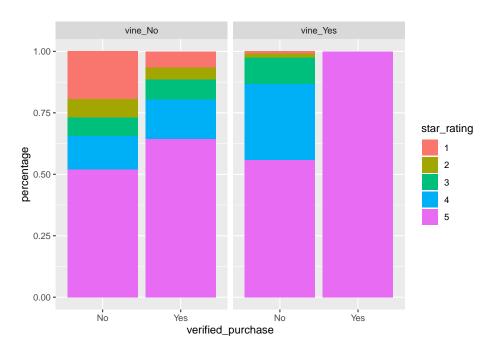
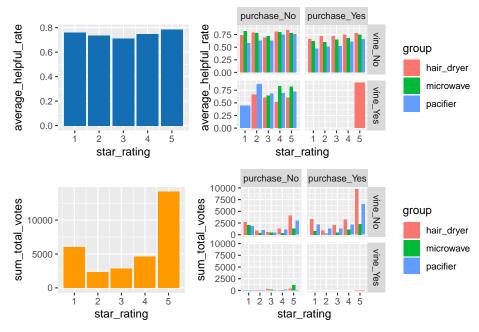


图 2: percentage of star rating in different categories of costomers

1.1.1 star rating and helpful rate



从上面那张加和图可以看出:

由于审核过程使用五点星标,因此许多希望表达冷漠态度的评论者会选择三星级(中间选项)。例如,在他们分析亚马逊上的图书的在线评论时(引用 Forman2008 年)发现,冷漠的评分(大约三颗星)比极端评级(一星/五星)更加深得人心。换句话说,单方面评论(仅指任一积极或消极方面)被认为更有帮助,比适中的评论要好。

然而不仅如此,我们发现,尽管在认可度(投票中的有用性)上,各星级其实相差不远,但是,在投票的总量上,一星和五星明显要更多。这说明评论的观众更关注极端的评论。

1.2 检验会员是否比非会员更加受到别人信赖(verified_purshase 同理)

2 a

此题问的是最有用的测量指标,以方便新品上市后进行追踪。如评论的情绪总量、差评占比等。

3 B

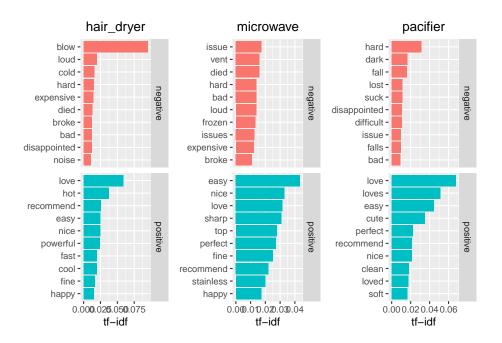


图 3: the most important words in the review of three products

2.1 投票有用性回归

插入 3D 回归图像

3 b

此题问的是衡量指标和哪种形势下可能暗示着产品在下滑或上升。如 当 negative 的评论增多时,可能分数现在不会马上下降,但未来下降。

4 c 结构方程

##	ravaan 0.0-5 ended normally after 555 fterations		
##			
##	Optimization method NLMIN		
##	Number of free parameters 24	:	
##			
##	Number of observations 18113	,	

4 C 结构方程 5

<pre>## Estimator</pre>
<pre>## Degrees of freedom 21 ## P-value (Chi-square) 0.000 ## ## Parameter Estimates: ## ## Information Expected ## Information saturated (h1) model Structured ## Standard Errors Standard ## ## Latent Variables: ## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(> z)</pre>
<pre>## P-value (Chi-square)</pre>
<pre>## ## Parameter Estimates: ## ## Information</pre>
<pre>## Parameter Estimates: ## ## Information</pre>
##
<pre>## Information</pre>
<pre>## Information saturated (h1) model Structured ## Standard Errors Standard ## ## Latent Variables: ## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(> z)</pre>
Standard Errors Standard ## ## Latent Variables: ## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(> z)
<pre>## ## Latent Variables: ## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(> z)</pre>
<pre>## Latent Variables: ## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(> z)</pre>
Estimate Std.Err z-value P(> z)
reputation =~
dif_star 1.000
dif_review 0.293 0.050 5.872 0.000
review =~
emotion 1.000
CLI -0.022 0.002 -8.823 0.000
positive 0.280 0.020 13.913 0.000
rating =~
star 1.000
score 0.957 0.017 57.816 0.000
costumer =~
vine 1.000
verified 13.447 8.826 1.524 0.128
##
Regressions:
Estimate Std.Err z-value $P(> z)$
reputation ~
review 0.002 0.001 1.707 0.088
rating 0.235 0.012 20.381 0.000

5 D

##	costumer	-0.002	0.005	-0.344	0.731
##					
##	Covariances:				
##		Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)
##	review ~~				
##	rating	-0.238	0.007	-34.295	0.000
##	costumer	-0.006	0.004	-1.428	0.153
##	rating ~~				
##	costumer	0.008	0.006	1.428	0.153
##					
##	Variances:				
##		Estimate	Std.Err	z-value	P(> z)
##	$. exttt{dif_star}$	0.973	0.027	35.933	0.000
##	.dif_review	0.998	0.011	93.231	0.000
##	.emotion	-2.098	0.218	-9.608	0.000
##	.CLI	0.998	0.010	95.277	0.000
##	.positive	0.756	0.019	40.168	0.000
##	.star	0.404	0.010	39.221	0.000
##	.score	0.453	0.010	46.142	0.000
##	.vine	0.937	0.042	22.052	0.000
##	.verified	-10.407	7.474	-1.392	0.164
##	.reputation	-0.005	0.025	-0.208	0.836
##	review	3.098	0.216	14.318	0.000
##	rating	0.596	0.013	44.419	0.000
##	costumer	0.063	0.041	1.520	0.128

5 d

此题问的是特定的星级是否会激起更多的评论。例如,评分两级分化的 产品评论数更多。

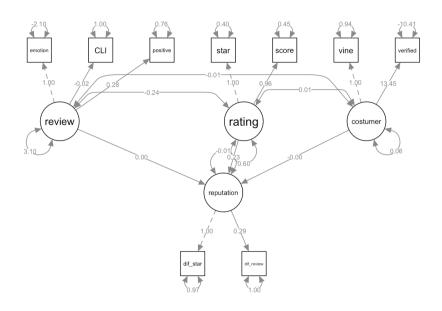


图 4: Structural equation model

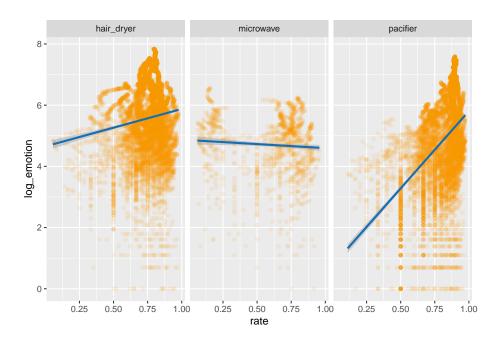


图 5: figure caption

表 1: Regression of Y on X for three products

	Dependent variable: log_emotion		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
rate	1.222***	-0.262**	5.048***
	(0.102)	(0.114)	(0.108)
Constant	4.654***	4.859***	0.757***
	(0.078)	(0.075)	(0.087)
Observations	9,978	1,303	8,651
\mathbb{R}^2	0.014	0.004	0.202
Adjusted \mathbb{R}^2	0.014	0.003	0.202
Residual Std. Error	1.230 (df = 9976)	1.025 (df = 1301)	1.383 (df = 8649)
F Statistic	143.482***	5.298**	2,192.962***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

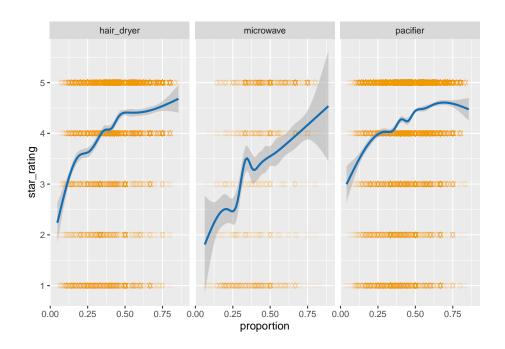


图 6: relationship between star rating and proportion of specific quality descriptors

6 e

此题问的是评论中特定的性质的描述词是否会与评分高度相关。 我们将评论内容进行分词。

将情感词通过情感词表筛选出来,计算情感中包含特定情绪: joy trust surprise anticipation 的比例 (level)

将每一条评论作为一个观测, level 作为自变量, 评分 (star_rate) 作为因变量, 三个数据集分别进行作出图像。

可见平滑拟合曲线有着很明显的趋势。我们再对三个数据集分别进行线性回归。

可以看到,由于评分是整数,这使得模型的 R^2 偏小。但拟合得到的自变量都非常显著,且整个模型 F-test 的 p-value 都非常小。

表 2: Regression of star rating on proportion of specific quality descriptors for three products

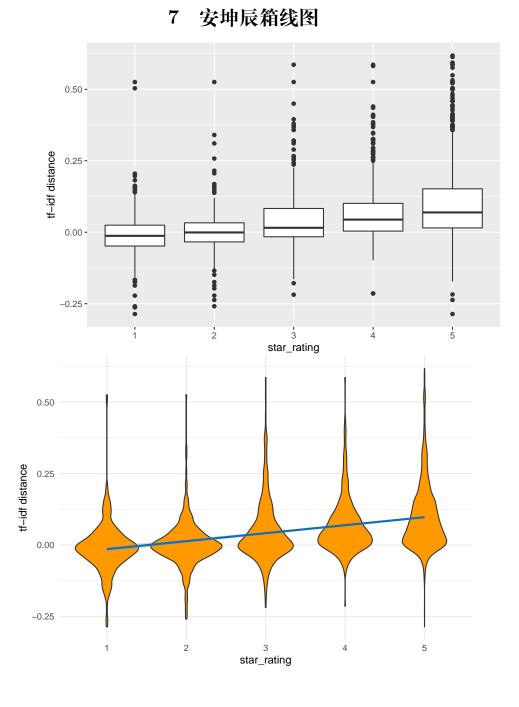
		Dependent variable:	
		star_rating	
	(1)	(2)	(3)
proportion	2.108***	2.948***	1.615***
	(0.087)	(0.279)	(0.063)
Constant	3.202***	2.061***	3.553***
	(0.041)	(0.131)	(0.031)
Observations	7,988	1,195	14,540
\mathbb{R}^2	0.069	0.086	0.043
Adjusted \mathbb{R}^2	0.069	0.085	0.043
Residual Std. Error	1.246 (df = 7986)	1.594 (df = 1193)	1.149 (df = 14538)
F Statistic	590.479***	112.051***	657.771***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

7 安坤辰箱线图

11



8 有用段落:来自英文论文 (copy 要改写一下)

Furthermore, Pavlou and Dimoka 2006 also found that ex- tremely positive or negative ratings of eBay sellers were assessed as more informative than moderate ratings. This latter finding may be explained by the interplay between purchase intention, which has a binary outcome (to purchase or not), and the formation of a consideration set (Shocker et al. 1991). A product review that presents a one-sided argument (in favor of or against purchase) is considered more helpful in a search process, since it eliminates or strengthens the position of the product with regards to the list of alternatives or items in a consideration set.