# 第三次作业

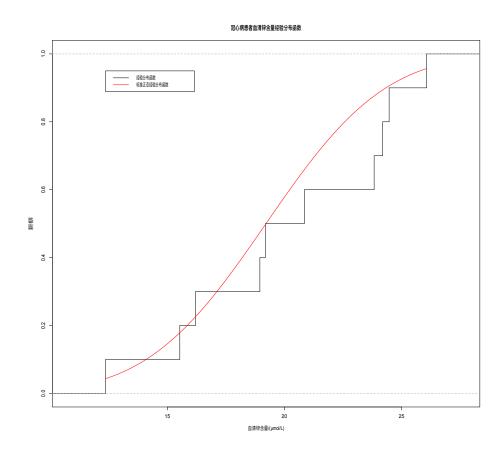
# 1 第一题

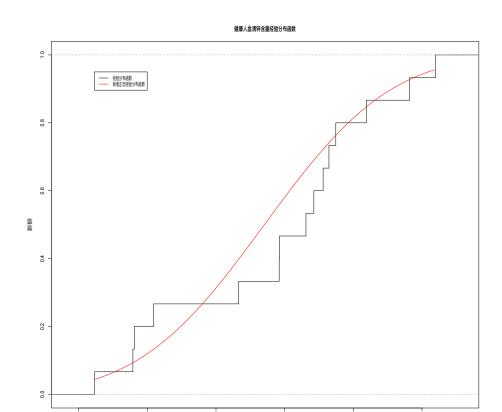
冠心病患者与健康人血清中的锌含量(µmol/L)数据如下

冠心病患者 18.95 15.53 20.85 24.47 24.19 26.07 12.36 19.18 23.83 16.20 健康人 16.85 10.46 17.29 17.49 18.38 20.40 11.62 15.84 17.12 14.66 16.62 12.18 19.64 11.58 15.85

- 1. 请绘制两组样本的经验分布图,假设两组样本均来自正态总体,请在图上添加理论分布参考线(交手绘或机打图)。
- 2. 观察图形, 判断两组样本是否可能均来自正态总体? 是否可能来自同一总体?
- 3. 请分别计算冠心病患者、健康人血清锌含量的95%CI,以及患者和健康人总体均数之差的95%CI。

# 1.1 第一问





#### 1.2 第二问

健康人血清锌含量的经验分布函数更接近正态总体(在均数附近显然经验分布函数变化更快,这说明其数据相对集中于均数附近,类似于正态分布),而冠心病患者血清锌含量经验分布函数偏离较大(看出在中位数右侧变化更快,也即负偏态),故认为健康组样本可能来自正态总体,而患者组反之。进而认为两组样本不可能来自同一总体。

#### 1.3 第三问

患者组:  $16.92783 \sim 23.39817$  健康组:  $14.0491 \sim 17.4149$ 

患者和健康人总体均数之差:  $1.313737 \sim 7.548263$ 

# 2 第二题

请编制R程序,通过模拟抽样方式估算t分布的均数和方差。(写出估算思路和估算结果即可,不必提交程序)

估算思路:从正态总体进行多轮(10000次)抽样,记录每次抽样的均数,最后求出均数和方差,并带入计算公式验证

估算结果:

10000次抽样,记抽样总体为T,抽得样本均数记为 $ar{X}$ ,根据公式:

推得理论均数为0,理论方差为0.04 求得实际均数为0.001868823,实际方差为0.03996815

```
result ← c()
for (i in 1:10000) {
    example ← rnorm(100, 0, 2)
    result ← c(result, mean(example))
}
mean(result) # 0.001868823 ≈ 0 = mean(total)
sd(result) # 0.03996815 ≈ 0.04 = 2^2 / 100 = sd(total)^2 / n
```

## 3 附录

以下为全部作业代码

```
# Part 1
# 冠心病患者与健康人血清中的锌含量(µmol/L)数据如下
# 冠心病患者 18.95 15.53 20.85 24.47 24.19 26.07 12.36 19.18 23.83
16.20
# 健康人 16.85 10.46 17.29 17.49 18.38 20.40 11.62 15.84 17.12 14.66
16.62 12.18 19.64 11.58 15.85 #nolint
# 1)请绘制两组样本的经验分布图,假设两组样本均来自正态总体,请在图上添加理论分布参考线(交
手绘或机打图)。
# 2) 观察图形, 判断两组样本是否可能均来自正态总体? 是否可能来自同一总体?
# 3) 请分别计算冠心病患者、健康人血清锌含量的95%CI,以及患者和健康人总体均数之差的95%CI。
# 1.1
patient \leftarrow c(
   18.95, 15.53, 20.85, 24.47, 24.19,
   26.07, 12.36, 19.18, 23.83, 16.20
)
healthy \leftarrow c(
   16.85, 10.46, 17.29, 17.49, 18.38,
   20.40, 11.62, 15.84, 17.12, 14.66,
   16.62, 12.18, 19.64, 11.58, 15.85
)
# Patient
plot(
   ecdf(patient),
   verticals = TRUE, do.points = FALSE, col = "black",
   main = "冠心病患者血清锌含量经验分布函数", xlab = "血清锌含量/(pmol/L)", ylab = "累
积概率"
)
```

```
x \leftarrow seg(min(patient), max(patient), 0.1)
lines(x, pnorm(x, mean(x), sd(x)), col = "red")
legend(
   min(patient), 0.95,
   c("经验分布函数", "标准正态经验分布函数"),
   lty = 1, col = c("black", "red"),
)
# Healthy
plot(ecdf(healthy),
   verticals = TRUE, do.points = FALSE, col = "black",
   main = "健康人血清锌含量经验分布函数", xlab = "血清锌含量/(pmol/L)", ylab = "累积概
率"
)
x \leftarrow seq(min(healthy), max(healthy), 0.1)
lines(x, pnorm(x, mean(x), sd(x)), col = "red")
legend(
   min(healthy), 0.95,
   c("经验分布函数", "标准正态经验分布函数"),
   lty = 1, col = c("black", "red"),
)
# 1.2
# Conclusion
# 健康人血清锌含量的经验分布函数更接近正态总体,而冠心病患者血清锌含量经验分布函数偏离较大,故
认为健康组样本可能来自正态总体,而患者组反之。两组样本不可能来自同一总体。 #nolint
# 1.3
# confidence_interval_95%
ci_patient \leftarrow c(
   mean(patient) -
       qt(0.975, length(patient) - 1) * (sd(patient) / sqrt(length(patient))),
   mean(patient) +
       qt(0.975, length(patient) - 1) * (sd(patient) / sqrt(length(patient)))
)
ci_patient # 冠心病患者血清锌含量
t.test(patient) # 16.92783 23.39817
ci_healthy \leftarrow c(
   mean(healthy) -
       qt(0.975, length(healthy) - 1) * (sd(healthy) / sqrt(length(healthy))),
   mean(healthy) +
       qt(0.975, length(healthy) - 1) * (sd(healthy) / sqrt(length(healthy)))
)
ci_healthy # 14.0491 17.4149
```

```
t.test(healthy) # 14.0491 17.4149
sw ← sgrt(
    (
        (length(patient) - 1) * sd(patient)^2 +
            (length(healthy) - 1) * sd(healthy)^2) /
        (length(patient) + length(healthy) - 2)
)
ci_diff ← c(
   mean(patient) - mean(healthy) -
        qt(0.975, length(patient) + length(healthy) - 2)
        * sw * sqrt(1 / length(patient) + 1 / length(healthy)),
   mean(patient) - mean(healthy) +
        qt(0.975, length(patient) + length(healthy) - 2)
       * sw * sqrt(1 / length(patient) + 1 / length(healthy))
)
ci_diff # 1.313737 7.548263
# Part 2
# 请编制R程序,通过模拟抽样方式估算t分布的均数和方差。(写出估算思路和估算结果即可,不必提交程
序)
# example \leftarrow rnorm(100, 0, 1) #nolint
# print(t.test(example, mu = 0, alternative = "two.sided")) # nolint
result \leftarrow c()
for (i in 1:10000) {
    example \leftarrow rnorm(100, 0, 2)
   result ← c(result, mean(example))
}
mean(result) # 0.001868823 ≈ 0 = mean(total)
sd(result)^2 # 0.03996815 \approx 0.04 = 2^2 / 100 = sd(total)^2 / n
```