

A decorative background consisting of a network graph with black nodes and thin black lines connecting them, forming a complex web of triangles and polygons. The graph is more dense on the left side and more sparse on the right side.

# 生物统计学

## Z-test

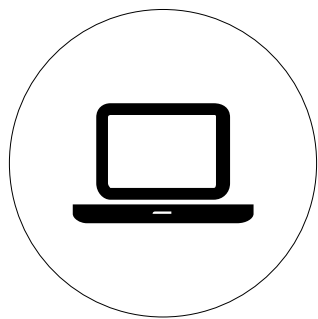
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## 应用的条件

- 总体为服从正态分布或近似正态分布的随机变量
- 知道总体均值
- 已知总体方差或者样本标准误

# 应用的场景



1. 检验单个样本与总体均值  
/proportion
2. 检验两个样本的均值  
/proportion

# 单样本与总体

When  $\sigma$  is known:

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$$

When the Population  $\sigma$  is not known, large samples  $\geq 100$ , use the following formula:

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$



# 单个样本的proportion



Test Statistic:

$$z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0(1 - p_0)}{n}}}$$

## 两个样本的Z-test

$$Z = \frac{(\text{mean1} - \text{mean2}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

# 两个样本的Z-test——proportions

- Z-test (recall lecture 4)

$$Z_{obs} = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}}$$

Total number of successes  
in both samples

$$SE_{D_p} = \sqrt{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})\left(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}\right)}$$

$$\hat{p} = \frac{X_1 + X_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$



# Z-test using R

```
install.packages("BSDA")/ install.packages("UsingR")
```

BSDA包提供了函数`z.test()`，它可以对基于正态分布的单样本和双样本进行假设检验，其使用方法如下：

```
z.test(x, y = NULL, alternative = "two.sided", mu =  
0, sigma.x = NULL, sigma.y = NULL, conf.level =  
0.95)
```

If `y` is `NULL`, a one-sample z-test is carried out with `x`. If `y` is not `NULL`, a standard two-sample z-test is performed.

使用 `> help("z.test")` 查看更多





# Z-test using R

- 输出结果:

```
> x <- rnorm(50, 0, 5)
> BSDA::z.test(x, sigma.x=5)
```

One-sample z-Test

```
data: x
z = -0.75437, p-value = 0.4506
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 -1.9193214  0.8524863
sample estimates:
mean of x
-0.5334175
```





# Z-test using R

## Description

Density, distribution function, quantile function and random generation for the normal distribution with mean equal to mean and standard deviation equal to sd.

## Usage

```
dnorm(x, mean = 0, sd = 1, log = FALSE)
```

```
pnorm(q, mean = 0, sd = 1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
```

```
qnorm(p, mean = 0, sd = 1, lower.tail = TRUE, log.p = FALSE)
```

```
rnorm(n, mean = 0, sd = 1)
```

```
> dnorm(0)
```

```
[1] 0.3989423
```

```
> qnorm(0.975)
```

```
[1] 1.959964
```

```
> pnorm(3)
```

```
[1] 0.9986501
```

```
> rnorm(5,0,5)
```

```
[1] 6.480355 -2.459721 -1.050214 -2.096472 -0.842141
```

# Z-test using R

## 单样本z检验函数

```
z.test=function(x,mu,sigma,alternative="two.sided"){  
+ n=length(x)  
+ result=list() #构造一个空的list, 用于存放输出结果  
+ mean=mean(x)  
+ z=(mean-mu)/(sigma/sqrt(n)) #计算z统计量的值  
+ options(digits=4) #结果显示至小数点后4位  
+ result$mean=mean;result$z=z #将均值、z值存入结果  
+ result$P=2*pnorm(abs(z),lower.tail=FALSE) #根据z计算P值  
+ #若是单侧检验, 重新计算P值  
+ if(alternative=="greater") result$P=pnorm(z,lower.tail=FALSE)  
+ else if(alternative=="less") result$P=pnorm(z)  
+ result  
+ }
```

# Z-test using R

双样本z检验函数

```
z.test2=function(x,y,sigma1,sigma2,alternative="two.sided"){  
+ n1=length(x);n2=length(y)  
+ result=list() #构造一个空的list, 用于存放输出结果  
+ mean=mean(x)-mean(y)  
+ z=mean/sqrt(sigma1^2/n1+sigma2^2/n2) #计算z统计量的值  
+ options(digits=4) #结果显示至小数点后4位  
+ result$mean=mean;result$z=z #将均值、z值存入结果  
+ result$P=2*pnorm(abs(z),lower.tail=FALSE) #根据z计算P值  
+ #若是单侧检验, 重新计算P值  
+ if(alternative=="greater") result$P=pnorm(z,lower.tail=FALSE)  
+ else if(alternative=="less") result$P=pnorm(z)  
+ result  
+ }
```

## 例题一：

•有两种方法可用于制造某种以抗拉强度为重要特征的产品。根据以往的资料得知，第一种方法生产出的产品抗拉强度的标准差为8千克，第二种方法的标准差为10千克。从两种方法生产的产品中各抽一个随机样本，样本量分别为 $n_1 = 32, n_2 = 40$ ，测得样本一的均值为50千克，样本二的均值为44千克。问这两种方法生产出来的产品平均抗拉强度是否有显著差别（ $\alpha = 0.05$ ）？

# 答案：

由于检验两种方法生产出的产品在抗拉强度上是否存在显著差别，并未涉及方向，所以是双侧检验。建立假设并进行检验：

H0:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$  没有显著差别

H1:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$  有显著差别

本题中 $\sigma_1^2$ ， $\sigma_2^2$ 已知，应选用Z作为检验统计量，由：

$$Z = \frac{(\text{mean1} - \text{mean2}) - (\mu_1 - \mu_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

计算得， $Z = 2.83$

$\alpha = 0.05$ 时， $Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$

因为 $Z > Z_{\alpha/2}$ ，所以拒绝H0，即两种方法生产出来的产品其抗拉强度有显著差别。

如果计算P值，方法与一个正态总体均值检验中计算P值的方法相同。经计算，此题中的P值为0.004654.在双侧检验中，由于 $P < \alpha/2$ ，故拒绝H0，得到与前面相同的结论。

## 例题二：

- 2012年各月北京市的新建住宅价格指数是否服从均值为102.4、方差为0.45(标准差为0.67)的正态分布？
- 一房产机构估计2012年各月北京市的新建住宅价格指数：  
102.5,102.4,102.0,101.8,101.8,102.1,102.3,102.5,102.6,102.8,103.4,104.2

# 答案：

- `bj <- c(102.5,102.4,102.0,101.8,101.8,102.1,102.3,102.5,102.6,102.8,103.4,104.2)`
- `> BSDA::z.test(x=bj,mu=102.4,sigma.x=0.67,alternative="two.sided")`

One-sample z-Test

data: bj

$z = 0.68937$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.4906$

alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 102.4

95 percent confidence interval:

102.1543 102.9124

sample estimates:mean of x 102.5333





**THANKS**

