

MATLAB统计分析与应用

——数据的预处理

主讲人：谢中华

ssstudy.com

科学软件学习网

主要内容

- 数据的平滑处理
- 数据的标准化变换
- 数据的极差归一化变换

第一节 数据的平滑处理

一、smooth函数

调用格式：

`yy = smooth(y)`

`yy = smooth(y,span)`

`yy = smooth(y,method)`

`yy = smooth(y,span,method)`

`yy = smooth(y,'sgolay',degree)`

`yy = smooth(y,span,'sgolay',degree)`

`yy = smooth(x,y,...)`

【例6.1-1】 产生一系列正弦波信号，加入噪声信号，然后调用smooth函数对加入噪声的正弦波进行滤波（平滑处理）

```
>> t = linspace(0,2*pi,500)';  
>> y = 100*sin(t);  
>> noise = normrnd(0,15,500,1);  
>> y = y + noise;  
>> figure;  
>> plot(t,y);  
>> xlabel('t');  
>> ylabel('y = sin(t) + 噪声');
```

移动平均法：

```
>> yy1 = smooth(y,30);  
>> figure;  
>> plot(t,y,'k:');  
>> hold on;  
>> plot(t,yy1,'k','linewidth',3);  
>> xlabel('t');  
>> ylabel('moving');  
>> legend('加噪波形','平滑后波形');
```

lowess方法：

```
>> yy2 = smooth(y,30,'lowess');  
>> figure;  
>> plot(t,y,'k:');  
>> hold on;  
>> plot(t,yy2,'k','linewidth',3);  
>> xlabel('t');  
>> ylabel('lowess');  
>> legend('加噪波形','平滑后波形');
```

rlowess方法：

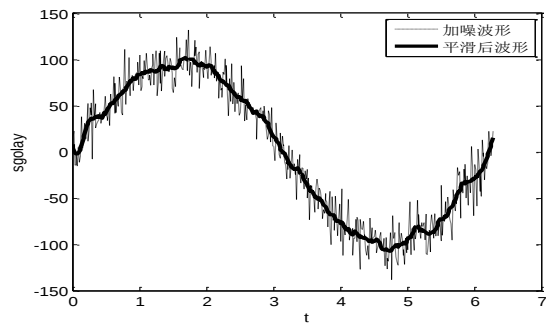
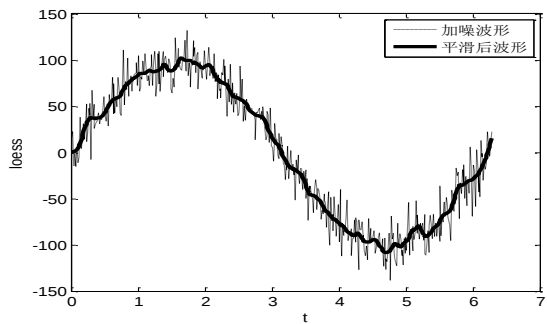
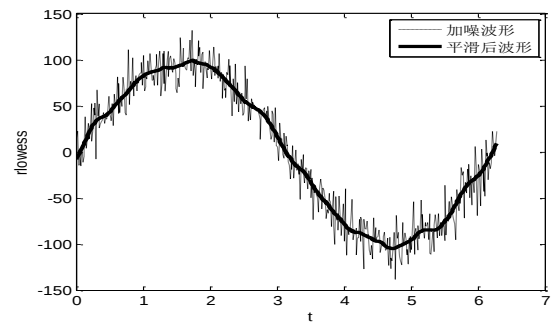
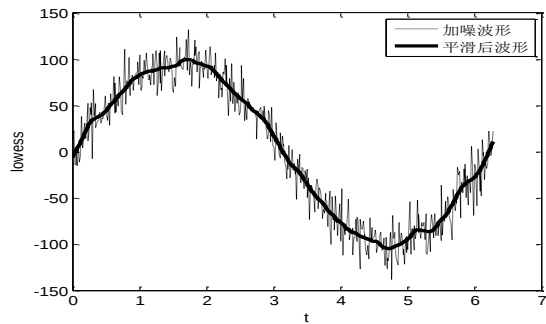
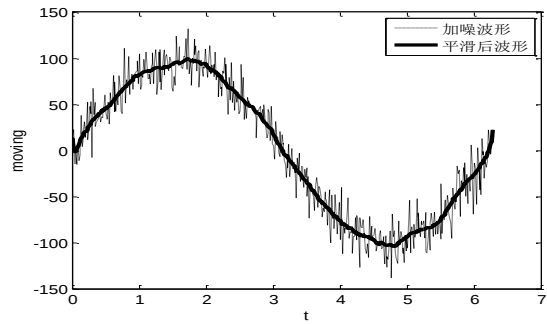
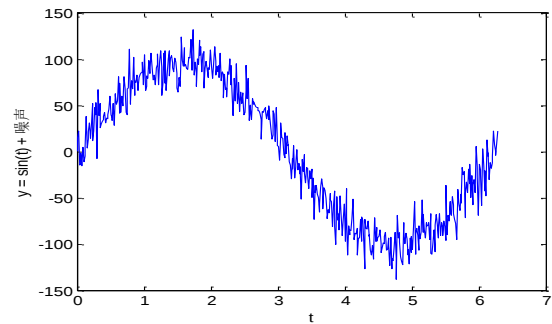
```
>> yy3 = smooth(y,30,'rlowess');  
>> figure;  
>> plot(t,y,'k:');  
>> hold on;  
>> plot(t,yy3,'k','linewidth',3);  
>> xlabel('t');  
>> ylabel('rlowess');  
>> legend('加噪波形','平滑后波形');
```

loess方法：

```
>> yy4 = smooth(y,30,'loess');  
>> figure;  
>> plot(t,y,'k:');  
>> hold on;  
>> plot(t,yy4,'k','linewidth',3);  
>> xlabel('t');  
>> ylabel('loess');  
>> legend('加噪波形','平滑后波形');
```

sgolay方法：

```
>> yy5 = smooth(y,30,'sgolay',3);  
>> figure;  
>> plot(t,y,'k:');  
>> hold on;  
>> plot(t,yy5,'k','linewidth',3);  
>> xlabel('t');  
>> ylabel('sgolay');  
>> legend('加噪波形','平滑后波形');
```



二、smoothts函数

调用格式：

`output = smoothts(input)`

`output = smoothts(input, 'b', wsize)`

`output = smoothts(input, 'g', wsize, stdev)`

`output = smoothts(input, 'e', n)`

【例6.1-2】 现有上海股市日开盘价、最高价、最低价、收盘价、收益率等数据，时间跨度为2005年1月4日至2007年4月3日，共510组数据。完整数据保存在文件examp6_1_2.xls中，其中部分数据如下图所示。试调用smoothts函数对日收盘价数据进行平滑处理

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	日期	开盘价	最高价	最低价	收盘价	收益率	
2	2005-1-4	1260.78	1260.78	1238.18	1242.77	-0.01428	
3	2005-1-5	1241.68	1258.58	1235.75	1251.94	0.008263	
4	2005-1-6	1252.49	1252.74	1234.24	1239.43	-0.01043	
5	2005-1-7	1239.32	1256.31	1235.51	1244.75	0.004381	
6	2005-1-10	1243.58	1252.72	1236.09	1252.4	0.007092	
7	2005-1-11	1252.71	1260.87	1247.84	1257.46	0.003792	
8	2005-1-12	1257.17	1257.19	1246.42	1256.92	-0.0002	
9	2005-1-13	1255.72	1259.5	1251.02	1256.31	0.00047	
10	2005-1-14	1255.87	1268.86	1243.87	1245.62	-0.00816	
11	2005-1-17	1235.57	1236.4	1214.07	1216.65	-0.01531	
12	2005-1-18	1215.78	1226.04	1207.05	1225.45	0.007954	
13	2005-1-19	1225.08	1225.08	1214.64	1218.11	-0.00569	
14	2005-1-20	1213.37	1213.96	1199.17	1204.39	-0.0074	

绘制日收盘价曲线图：

```
>> x = xlsread('examp6_1_2.xls');  
>> price = x(:,4);  
>> figure;  
>> plot(price,'k','LineWidth',2);  
>> xlabel('观测序号');  
>> ylabel('上海股市日收盘价');
```

盒子法：

```
>> output1 = smooths(price,'b',30);  
>> output2 = smooths(price,'b',100);  
>> figure;  
>> plot(price,'.');  
>> hold on  
>> plot(output1,'k','LineWidth',2);  
>> plot(output2,'k-','LineWidth',2);  
>> xlabel('观测序号'); ylabel('Box method');  
>> legend('原始散点','平滑曲线(窗宽30)',...  
'平滑曲线(窗宽100)','location','northwest');
```

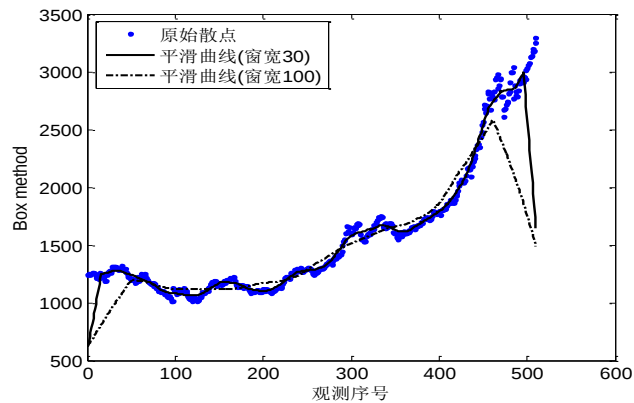
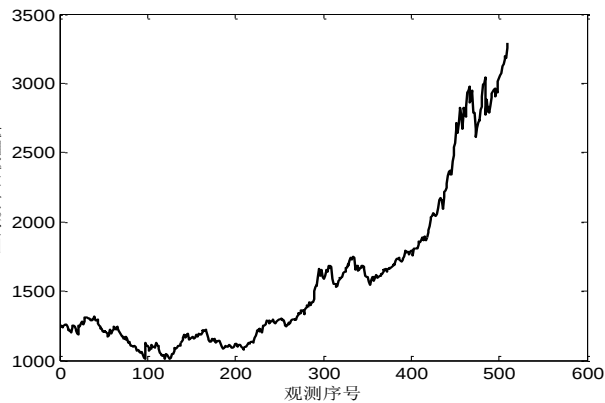
用高斯窗方法平滑数据：

```
>> output3 = smoohts(price,'g',30);  
>> output4 = smoohts(price,'g',100,100);  
>> figure;  
>> plot(price,'.');  
>> hold on  
>> plot(output3,'k','LineWidth',2);  
>> plot(output4,'k-','LineWidth',2);  
>> xlabel('观测序号'); ylabel('Gaussian window method');  
>> legend('原始散点','平滑曲线(窗宽30 , 标准差0.65)',...  
          '平滑曲线(窗宽100 , 标准差100)','location','northwest');
```

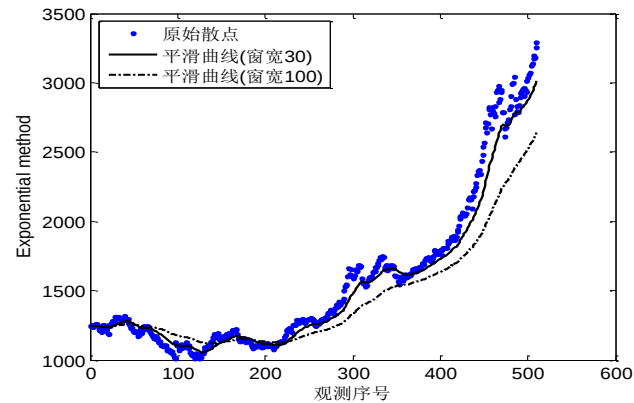
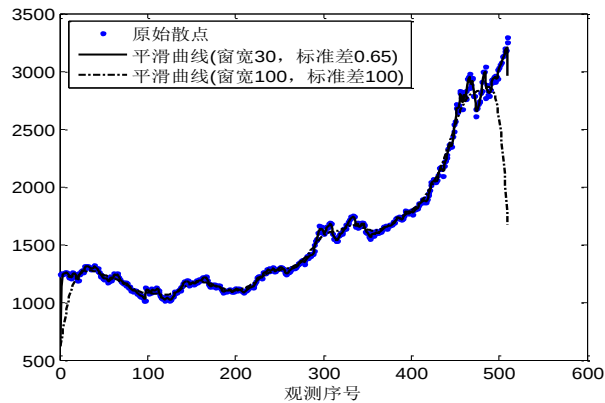
用指数法平滑数据：

```
>> output5 = smoothts(price,'e',30);  
>> output6 = smoothts(price,'e',100);  
>> figure;  
>> plot(price,'.');  
>> hold on  
>> plot(output5,'k','LineWidth',2);  
>> plot(output6,'k-','LineWidth',2);  
>> xlabel('观测序号'); ylabel('Exponential  
method');  
>> legend('原始散点','平滑曲线(窗宽30)','平滑曲  
线(窗宽100)','location','northwest');
```

上海股市日收盘价



Gaussian window method



三、medfilt1函数（一维中值滤波）

调用格式：

`y = medfilt1(x,n)`

`y = medfilt1(x,n,blksz)`

`y = medfilt1(x,n,blksz,dim)`

【例6.1-3】产生一系列正弦波信号，加入噪

声信号，然后调用medfilt1函数对加入噪声的正弦波进行滤波（平滑处理）

```
>> t = linspace(0,2*pi,500)';
```

```
>> y = 100*sin(t);
```

```
>> noise = normrnd(0,15,500,1);
```

```
>> y = y + noise;
```

```
>> figure;
```

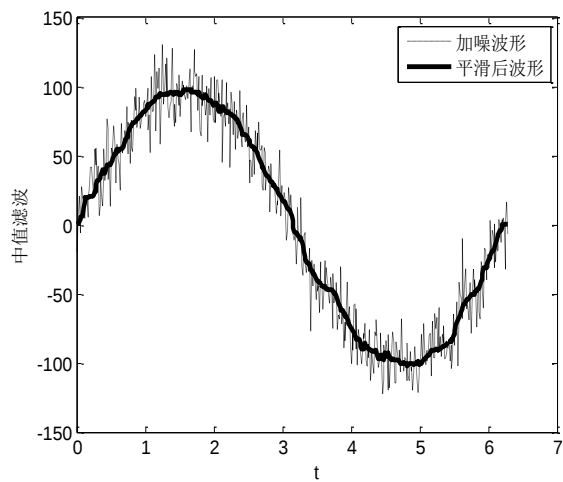
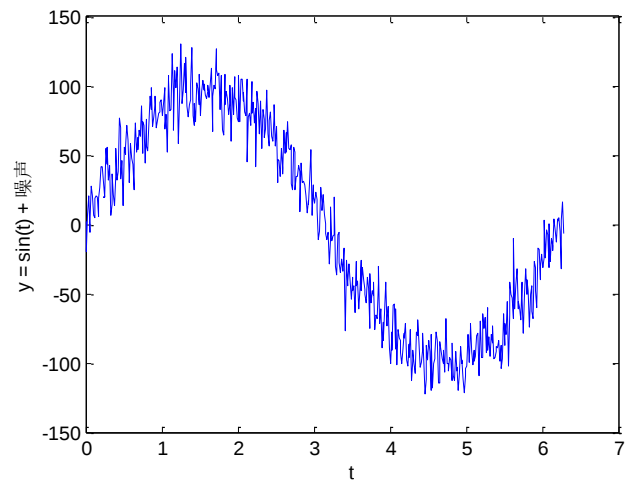
```
>> plot(t,y);
```

```
>> xlabel('t');
```

```
>> ylabel('y = sin(t) + 噪声');
```

中值滤波：

```
>> yy = medfilt1(y,30);  
>> figure;  
>> plot(t,y,'k:');  
>> hold on  
>> plot(t,yy,'k','LineWidth',3);  
>> xlabel('t');  
>> ylabel('中值滤波');  
>> legend('加噪波形','平滑后波形');
```



第二节 数据的标准化变换

一、 标准化变换公式

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1p} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{X}^* = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}^* & x_{12}^* & \cdots & x_{1p}^* \\ x_{21}^* & x_{22}^* & \cdots & x_{2p}^* \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1}^* & x_{n2}^* & \cdots & x_{np}^* \end{pmatrix},$$

$$x_{ij}^* = \frac{x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j}{\sqrt{s_{jj}}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, p,$$

$$\bar{x}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}, \quad \sqrt{s_{jj}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j)^2}, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \cdots, p.$$

二、标准化变换的MATLAB实现

1. zscore函数

调用格式：

$Z = \text{zscore}(X)$

$[Z, \mu, \sigma] = \text{zscore}(X)$

$[...] = \text{zscore}(X, 1)$

$[...] = \text{zscore}(X, \text{flag}, \text{dim})$

【例6.2-1】调用rand函数产生一个随机矩

阵，然后调用zscore函数将其按列标准化

```
>> x = [rand(10,1), 5*rand(10,1), ...  
10*rand(10,1), 500*rand(10,1)]
```

```
>> [xz,mu,sigma] = zscore(x)
```

```
>> std(xz)
```

第三节 数据的极差归一化变换

一、极差归一化变换公式

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \cdots & x_{1p} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \cdots & x_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \cdots & x_{np} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{X}^R = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}^R & x_{12}^R & \cdots & x_{1p}^R \\ x_{21}^R & x_{22}^R & \cdots & x_{2p}^R \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x_{n1}^R & x_{n2}^R & \cdots & x_{np}^R \end{pmatrix},$$

$$x_{ij}^R = \frac{x_{ij} - \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} x_{kj}}{\max_{1 \leq k \leq n} x_{kj} - \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} x_{kj}}, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, p,$$

二、极差归一化变换的MATLAB实现

1. 自编的rscore函数

调用格式：

`R = rscore(X)`

`[R,xmin,xrange] = rscore(X)`

`[...] = rscore(X,dim)`

【例6.3-1】 调用rand函数产生一个随机矩阵，然后调用rscore函数对其按列进行极差归一化变换

```
>> x = [rand(10,1), 5*rand(10,1), ...  
10*rand(10,1), 500*rand(10,1)]  
>> [R,xmin,xrange] = rscore(x)
```

2. 自带的mapminmax函数

调用格式：

`[Y,PS] = mapminmax(X,YMIN,YMAX)`

`[Y,PS] = mapminmax(X,FP)`

`Y = mapminmax('apply',X,PS)`

`X = mapminmax('reverse',Y,PS)`

`dy_dx = mapminmax('dy_dx',X,Y,PS)`

`dx_dy = mapminmax('dx_dy',X,Y,PS)`

【例6.3-2】调用rand函数产生一个随机矩

阵，然后调用mapminmax函数对其按列进行极差归一化变换。

```
>> x = [rand(10,1), 5*rand(10,1), ...
```

```
10*rand(10,1), 500*rand(10,1)]
```

```
>> FP.ymin = 0;
```

```
>> FP.ymax = 1;
```

```
>> y = mapminmax(x',FP)'
```

Thank You