

## カイ 2 乗分布

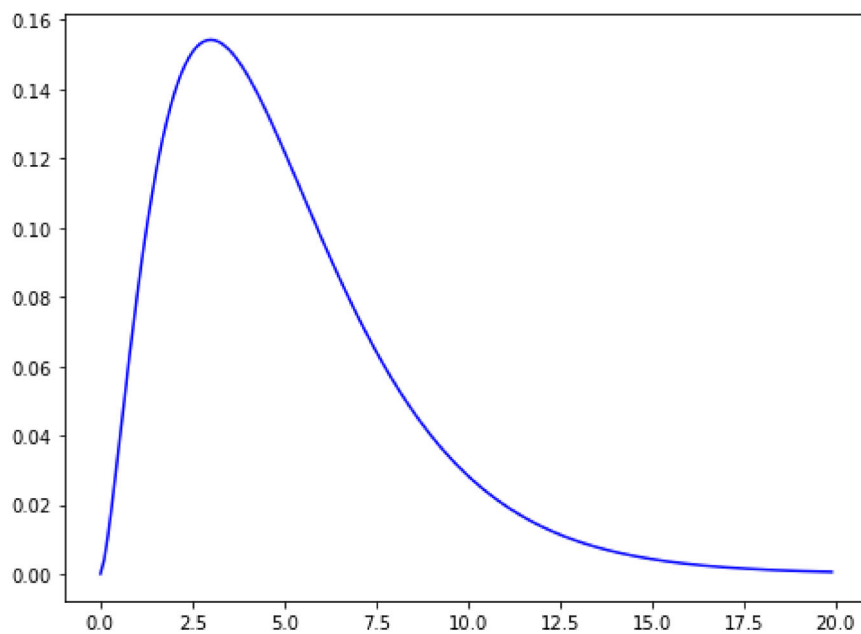
```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import stats
```

```
In [2]: n=5 # 自由度
rvChi=stats.chi2(n) # 自由度 n の chi-square 分布
```

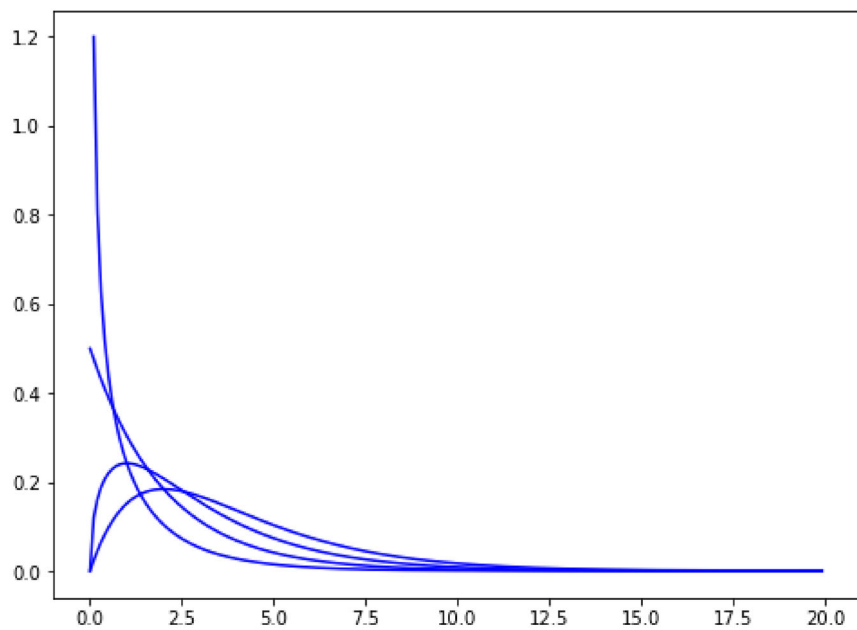
## 密度関数

```
In [3]: # 密度関数の描画
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)
xs=np.arange(0, 20, 0.1)
ax.plot(xs, rvChi.pdf(xs), color='blue')
```

Out[3]: [matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1e5fd84fd00]



```
In [4]: # 密度関数の描画 (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...)  
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))  
ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)  
xs=np.arange(0, 20, 0.1)  
for n in range(1, 5):  
    ax.plot(xs, stats.chi2(n).pdf(xs), color='blue')
```

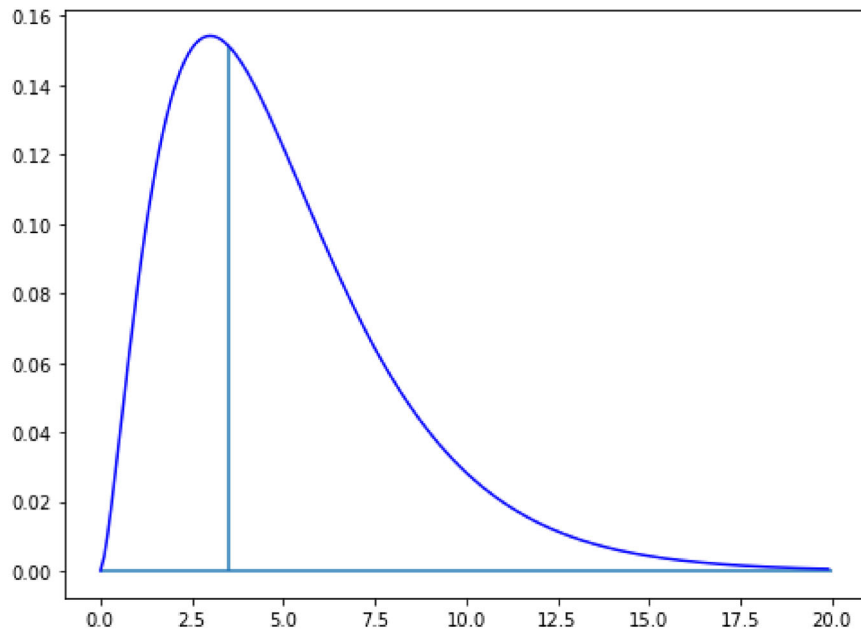


```
In [5]: # 分布関数 (確率計算 P(T<= xx)=rvT.cdf(xx))  
n = 5      # 自由度  
x = 3.5  
stats.chi2(n).cdf(x)
```

Out[5]: 0.3766123722504178

```
In [6]: plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(xs, rvChi.pdf(xs), color='blue')
plt.vlines(x, 0, rvChi.pdf(x))
plt.hlines(0, 0, 20)
```

Out[6]: <matplotlib.collections.LineCollection at 0x1e5febe8370>



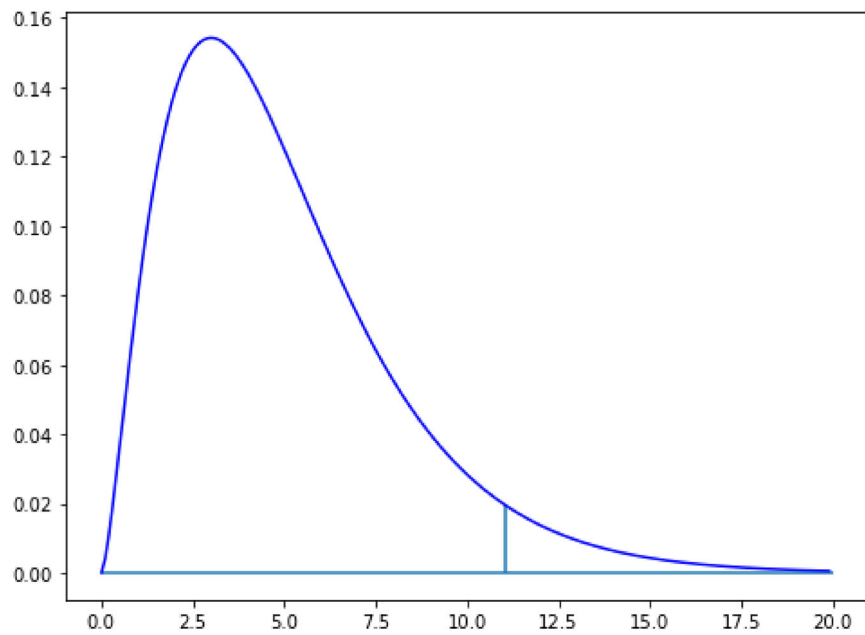
## 上側 $\alpha$ 点

```
In [7]: # 上側 alpha 点
n = 5
alpha = 0.05
u_alpha = stats.chi2(n).isf(alpha)
u_alpha
```

Out[7]: 11.070497693516355

```
In [8]: plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.plot(xs, rvChi.pdf(xs), color='blue')
plt.vlines(u_alpha, 0, rvChi.pdf(u_alpha))
plt.hlines(0, 0, 20)
```

Out[8]: <matplotlib.collections.LineCollection at 0x1e5fec5a520>



In [ ]: