

<<社会统计学与数理统计学的统一>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

It is recorded by the history of statistics that "political arithmetic" and "staatenkunde" date back to the 17th century--primary social statistics, originated in Britain and Germany. Almost at the same time, "gambling mathematics"--primary probability theory, appeared in Italy. Primary mathematical statistics did not come into being until the 19th century when law of large numbers and error theory were discovered and added to probability theory. So we can draw the conclusion that social statistics came into use two centuries earlier than mathematical statistics. Because social statistics is widely used in economy and politics, the governments of all nations have been attaching great importance to it and made it develop systematically. After 1940s, mathematical statistics developed rapidly owing to the development of probability theory. After 400 years' development, two branches of learning have been formed--social statistics and mathematical statistics, both of which are in constant competition and neither of them can win easily.

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章节摘录

插图：Period number possesses the feature that different period numbers can be added together to obtain a total quantity over a longer period. For example, the earnings of twelve months add up to the annual revenue. Time point number reflects the level of a studied phenomenon at a moment, such as population, inventory quantity of the goods and so on. Time point number is characterized that adding all time point numbers does not make any sense. Like, the population of a city in 1980 is 1 million, when in 1990 the population increases to 1.5 million. There is no meaning to add 1 million to 1.5 million. There are three types of absolute value measure unit: object measure unit, value measure unit and composite measure unit. Object measure unit is based on the properties of things. For example: the population uses "individual" as measure unit; cars, trains use "vehicle" as measure unit. Value measure unit is based on the form of currency to measure social wealth and labor efforts, such as gross domestic product, cost and profit. Object measure units cannot be added up, while value measure units can. Take gross domestic product as an example. Gross domestic product is the sum of labor efforts in different walks of life. That is why value measure unit is widely applied.

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