

New Solution of Factor Analysis Difference in Factor Product Combination

Liu Yun, Yonghong Yao, Qiaowen Yang^{*}

Hua Shang Accounting College, Guang Dong University of Finance and Economics, Guangzhou, China

Email address:

ly2005112@163.com (Liu Yun), 24053907@qq.com (Yonghong Yao), yangqiaowen22@qq.com (Yang Qiaowen)

^{*}Corresponding author

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Abstract: On the basis of the present situation and problems of factor analysis, this paper USES the methods of mathematical geometry and calculus to prove the interaction among factors when the factors in the two-factor and three-factor analysis equations are product function formulas. The exponential logarithmic scaling method is deduced and checked by calculation. The new factor analysis method can decompose the interaction between factors accurately and fairly. This approach is not limited to the analysis of differences between factors for the reporting period and the base period (actual and budgetary figures); In addition, it is a good way to decompose the interaction among factors by analyzing whether the differences among factors are increasing or decreasing. This provides an accurate basis for the success of retesting and adjusting the difference, and also provides a reliable basis for the attribution of the difference responsibility in the social and economic management activities. The correct factor analysis difference analysis, not only solved the long - time unresolved problems in economic management; It also solves the problem of comparative analysis of the difference between the success and failure of the experiment. The difference of factors determines the adjustment of the experiment. The correct difference analysis of factors plays a decisive role in the success of the reexperiment and has economic significance to improve the experimental results.

Keywords: Factor Analysis, Decomposition of Interaction Difference, Exponential Logarithmic Proportionality

1. Introduction

We live in an era of rapid development of information technology and wide application of computers. In the era of cloud computing and big data, how our disciplines are connected with the application of modern tools, and how research methods are applied and Shared by each other. It is particularly important for modern intelligence to be widely integrated, constantly improved, integrated and innovated to adapt to the rapid changes and development. This paper studies propositions which are mainly different from existing methods. What is factor analysis? Factor analysis in the statistical analyzing the phenomenon refers to the use of statistical index system always changes in various factors affect the degree of a statistical analysis method, factor analysis method to the financial management, "management accounting", "financial cost management",

"financial analysis", "cost and management accounting", journal of applied statistics, the enterprise financial audit, occupies an important proportion in the textbook; Differential analysis of mathematical, chemical, physical and medical experiments is also commonly used.

The analysis of current factor analysis includes serial substitution method, difference method, index method and so on. It mainly compares and analyzes the difference between reporting period and base period, actual number and budget number, enterprise actual index completion number and industry or benchmark enterprise, and different experimental results. Factor analysis is a branch of multivariate statistical analysis in modern statistics. Using this method, researchers can simplify a set of variables that reflect the nature, state and characteristics of things into a few factors that can reflect the internal relations, inherent and determine the essential characteristics of things. Economics, financial management, financial analysis,

management, accounting subject thesis is: the main factors (interpreted factors) and other factors (explain factors, also called factor) there is a proper relationship between correlation between factors, the main factors and factor between different experimental results of the overall difference, can be broken down into various factors affect the difference. The factor analysis method studied in this paper mainly refers to the product structure in the equation structure between factors, that is, the interaction between factors.

This paper is the second part after my book "analysis status of factor difference analysis in product structure of factor analysis", which is also the core content of solving the problems of factor analysis.

2. Problem Presentation

Taking the sales income (ω) = sales price (p) \times sales quantity (x) as an example, when analyzing the sales income factors in the reporting period and the base period:

The total difference is $\Delta\omega = p_1x_1 - p_0x_0$

Question:

1) in the serial substitution method of factor analysis, why are the substitution orders of factors different and the differences of factors' influences on the whole different? After this article solves the factor analysis solution, it will tell you that there is no "order hypothesis" in factor analysis where the substitution order changes and the calculation result changes.

In factor analysis, there is a combination of multiple factors. Taking two factors as an example, there is a combination of multiple factors whose difference is caused by interaction. In the balance calculation of factor analysis, why there are only three combinations in the combination of two factors, namely, p_1x_1 , p_1x_0 , p_0x_0 , or p_1x_1 , p_0x_1 , p_0x_0 ; Instead of four groups, namely p_1x_1 , p_1x_0 , p_0x_1 , p_0x_0 ?

2) the model of factor analysis is the continuous product structure, and there is an interaction between the factors. The difference analysis of explaining factors to the explained factors is made by using the elasticity coefficient in econometrics. Statistics USES the calculus principle to solve the incremental analysis of factors; Why "financial management", "financial analysis", "management accounting", "auditing", "cost management accounting", "financial cost management", etc.

3) can the difference of the influence of the interaction between factors in the factor analysis on the total difference be calculated? Increment is ok (xu guoxiang, statistics), what about factor analysis decrement? How to calculate multiple factors (professor xu guoxiang "statistics" has not solved)? Are there interactions? If there is, how to identify the extra difference?

4) can the current serial substitution and balance methods still be used? When the current analysis mode is product structure, the difference of factor influence between serial substitution and differential substitution in factor analysis is wrong, of course, the method is not available.

5) The correctness of the new factor analysis method and its nomenclature and application. This paper explores that the interaction between factors can also be apportioned. If there are several factors in the main factor, the influence will be several. There is no fictitious compound factor influence such as "structure", "rank" and "efficiency".

3. Interaction Verification

The product structure, the interaction between the factors
(1) two-factor mathematical geometric area proof:

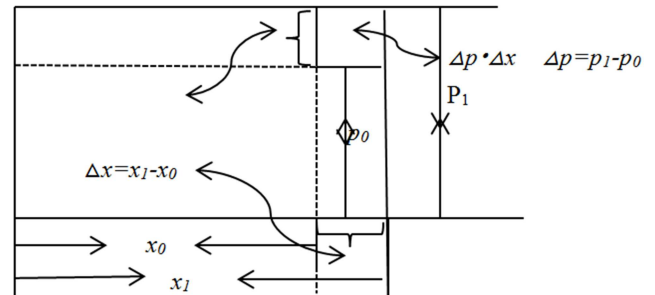


Figure 1. Differential graph of interaction of binary factors.

3.1. In The x

$\omega_1 = x_1p_1$, $\omega_0 = x_0p_0$, its area difference is changed to:

$$\Delta\omega = \omega_1 - \omega_0 = x_1p_1 - x_0p_0$$

$$\Delta\omega = (\Delta p + p_0)(\Delta x + x_0) - p_0x_0$$

$$\Delta\omega = \Delta px_0 + \Delta xp_0 + \Delta p\Delta x \quad (1)$$

In the binary factor, its structure model is in the form of continuous product. When the influence of factor change on the population is the sum of the product of the base period number and variation difference of factor change and another factor times another variation difference. The product of the differences between two factors is called the interaction between the factors. Based on this, we can draw a conclusion: when the product structure of two factors, the change of one factor and the change of the other factor is called the factor interaction in factor analysis. Obvious:

In the continuous product structure model of factor analysis, the influence of factors on the whole is interactive.

Traditional factor analysis methods, serial substitution method and balance method (a simple method of serial substitution method), artificially add the influence difference of interaction $\Delta p \Delta x$ to the difference of a factor, which leads to the calculation result, that is, the influence of each factor is not correct;

The attribution of the difference of the interaction according to the order of factor substitution.

3.2. Mathematical Calculus Proves That

for any function of two variables:

The increment can be expressed as:

$$\Delta\omega = f'_p(p_0, x_0)\Delta p + f'_x(p_0, x_0)\Delta x + 0\left(\sqrt{\Delta p^2 + \Delta x^2}\right) = f(p_0 + \Delta p, x_0 + \Delta x) - f(p_0, x_0) = \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial p}\Delta p + \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x}\Delta x + \omega p$$

If the function is $\omega = p \cdot x$, the analysis of its increment is as follows:

$$\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial p} = f'_p(p_0, x_0) = (p \cdot x)' = x|_{x_0} = x_0$$

$$\frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x} = f'_x(p_0, x_0) = (p \cdot x)' = p|_{p_0} = p_0$$

$$\Delta\omega = \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial p}\Delta p + \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x}\Delta x + \omega p = x_0\Delta p + p_0\Delta x + \omega p$$

$$\omega p = \Delta\omega - (x_0\Delta p + p_0\Delta x) = \Delta p\Delta x$$

$$\omega = p \cdot x$$

Increment of

$$\Delta\omega = x_0\Delta p + p_0\Delta x + \Delta p\Delta x \quad (2)$$

Binary function $\omega = p \cdot x$, its incremental decomposition into three parts:

- 1) represents the impact value of pure change of p on the overall ohm;

- 2) represents the impact value of pure change of x on the population ohm;

- 3) represents the interaction effect value of the two factors p and x changing at the same time on delta omega, its calculation formula is as follows:

$$\omega p = \Delta\omega - [f'_p(p_0, x_0)\Delta p + f'_x(p_0, x_0)\Delta x]$$

3.3. Proof of Interaction of Product Increment of Three Factors

For example, x, p and m are used to represent the quantity, price and profit margin of commodity sales respectively. The basic equation of the analysis is as follows:

Sales profit = sales volume \times unit price \times profit margin

$$\sum xpm = \sum (x \times p \times m)$$

Commodity sales; Differential expression of incremental profit amount:

$$\Delta\omega = \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial x}\Delta x + \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial p}\Delta p + \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial m}\Delta m + \omega p$$

$$= f'_x(x_0, p_0, m_0)\Delta x + f'_p(x_0, p_0, m_0)\Delta p + f'_m(x_0, p_0, m_0)\Delta m + \omega p$$

$$\Delta\omega = \omega_1 - \omega_0 = \sum x_1 p_1 m_1 - \sum x_0 p_0 m_0$$

X: the pure impact of x on profit:

$$\Delta\omega_x = f'_x(x_0, p_0, m_0)\Delta x = \sum [(xpm)\Delta x] \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ p=p_0 \\ m=m_0}}^{x=x_0} = \sum p_0 m_0 \Delta x$$

P: the pure impact of p on profits:

$$\Delta\omega_p = f'_p(x_0, p_0, m_0)\Delta p = \sum [(xpm)\Delta p] \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ p=p_0 \\ m=m_0}}^{x=x_0} = \sum p_0 m_0 \Delta p$$

M: the impact of m on profits:

$$\omega p = \Delta\omega_{xpm} = \Delta\omega - \left(\sum p_0 m_0 \Delta x + \sum x_0 m_0 \Delta p + \sum x_0 p_0 \Delta m \right) = \left(\sum x_0 \Delta p \Delta m + \sum p_0 \Delta x \Delta m + \sum m_0 \Delta x \Delta p + \sum \Delta x \Delta p \Delta m \right)$$

$$\Delta\omega_m = f'_m(x_0, p_0, m_0)\Delta m = \sum [(xpm)\Delta m] \Big|_{\substack{x=x_0 \\ p=p_0 \\ m=m_0}}^{x=x_0} = \sum p_0 m_0 \Delta m$$

the interaction effect of the three factors on profit:

So there are:

$$\Delta\omega = \left(\sum p_0 m_0 \Delta x + \sum x_0 m_0 \Delta p + \sum x_0 p_0 \Delta m \right) + \left(\sum x_0 \Delta p \Delta m + \sum p_0 \Delta x \Delta m + \sum m_0 \Delta x \Delta p + \sum \Delta x \Delta p \Delta m \right) \quad (3)$$

The above statistical factor analysis takes into account the interaction between the factors in the incremental factor analysis case, but how to analyze the decrement factor in the

factor? How to analyze the increasing and decreasing factors among multiple factors? It doesn't work out.

3.4. Research Conclusions on Interaction

- 1) The current calculation methods of factor analysis (serial substitution method and difference method) and their results (factor influence difference quantity) are incorrect;
- 2) Introduce factor interaction, and the calculation results are not affected by the ordering order of factors;
- 3) The calculation of the interaction of the introduction of two factors is the product of the variation of two factors; The interaction of three factors is four factors: the product of three pared variation differences and the base period number of another factor, plus the product of the respective variation differences of three factors;
- 4) Factor analysis of the interaction of the continuous product structure is introduced to make the result of the difference of each factor to the total influence quantity more accurate; But the calculation method, the process, increased multifarious;
- 5) The two factors have more interaction factors and become three factors; A factor of three begets a factor It has become a new problem in factor analysis and practical application that the variable difference is only apportioned among two or three factors.

4. Newsolution of Factor Analysis Calculation Method

4.1. Theoretical Formula Derivation of the New Calculation Method

Taking three factors as an example, let the three-factor continuous product relation be:

$$M = a \cdot b \cdot c$$

Then the reporting period (or actual number of enterprises) is $M_1 = a_1 \cdot b_1 \cdot c_1$

The base period (or plan number, industry average) is:

$$M_0 = a_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot c_0$$

Analysis object:

$$\Delta M = m_1 - m_0 = a_1 \cdot b_1 \cdot c_1 - a_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot c_0$$

The change ndex is:

$$\frac{M_1}{M_0} = \frac{a_1 \cdot b_1 \cdot c_1}{a_0 \cdot b_0 \cdot c_0} = \frac{a_1}{a_0} \cdot \frac{b_1}{b_0} \cdot \frac{c_1}{c_0} \quad (4)$$

Take the logarithm of both sides:

$$\lg \frac{M_1}{M_0} = \lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_1}{b_0} + \lg \frac{c_1}{c_0} \quad (5)$$

Then the influence of each factor is as follows:

Influence of factors a, b and c:

$$\Delta a = \frac{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0}}{\lg \frac{M_1}{M_0}} \cdot \Delta M, \Delta b = \frac{\lg \frac{b_1}{b_0}}{\lg \frac{M_1}{M_0}} \cdot \Delta M, \Delta c = \frac{\lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}}{\lg \frac{M_1}{M_0}} \cdot \Delta M$$

Or a. b. c Factors affecting

$$\left\{ \frac{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0}}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_1}{b_0} + \lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}} \right\} \cdot \Delta M \quad (6)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\lg \frac{b_1}{b_0}}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_1}{b_0} + \lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}} \right\} \cdot \Delta M \quad (7)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_1}{b_0} + \lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}} \right\} \cdot \Delta M \quad (8)$$

factor impact verification:

$$\Delta M = \Delta a + \Delta b + \Delta c$$

$$\Delta M = \left\{ \frac{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0}}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_1}{b_0} + \lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}} + \frac{\lg \frac{b_1}{b_0}}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_1}{b_0} + \lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}} + \frac{\lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_1}{b_0} + \lg \frac{c_1}{c_0}} \right\} \cdot \Delta M \quad (9)$$

The factor influence quantity calculated by this formula does not include the interaction influence quantity.

If is and difference structure, the previous factor difference quantity is equal, and the factor equation structure described in this paper is product structure, the factor influence quantity contains the fair share of interaction. The mathematical name of this method is exponential logarithmic proportional method, which successfully apportiones the interaction among factors fairly.

4.2. Derivation of Quotient Structure Factor Analysis Formula

Take two factors

Let the basic analysis equation be:

$$M = a/b \quad (10)$$

Analysis object:

$$\Delta M = M_1 - M_0 = a_1 \cdot b_1^{-1} - a_0 \cdot b_0^{-1}$$

Exponential logarithm:

$$\lg \frac{a_1 \cdot b_1^{-1}}{a_0 \cdot b_0^{-1}} = \lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_0}{b_1} \quad (11)$$

a. b. Factors affect principal factors

$$\frac{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} \cdot \Delta M}{\lg \frac{a_1 \cdot b_1^{-1}}{a_0 \cdot b_0^{-1}}} \text{ or } \frac{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} \cdot \Delta M}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_0}{b_1}} \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\lg \frac{b_0}{b_1} \cdot \Delta M}{\lg \frac{a_1 \cdot b_1^{-1}}{a_0 \cdot b_0^{-1}}} \text{ or } \frac{\lg \frac{b_0}{b_1} \cdot \Delta M}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_0}{b_1}} \quad (13)$$

Validation

$$\Delta M = \left\{ \frac{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0}}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_0}{b_1}} + \frac{\lg \frac{b_0}{b_1}}{\lg \frac{a_1}{a_0} + \lg \frac{b_0}{b_1}} \right\} \cdot \Delta M \quad (14)$$

4.3. Application of the New Derived Formula

Table 1. Sales data of W company [1].

Analysis of the factors	The actual number of	Budget number	Delta
The sales amount	15360	15000	360
Sales unit price	6540	6775	-235
The sales amount	100454400	1E+08	329400

The basic equation of factor analysis:

$$\text{sales} = \text{sales quantity} \times \text{sales unit price}$$

Using Excel list (you can set the cell and copy the calculation), the calculation is as follows:

LN						
=E2*\$D\$4/\$E\$4						
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Analysis of the factors	The actual number of	Budget number	Delta	Index of logarithmic	Factors affecting
2	The sales amount	15360	15000	360	0.0237	=E2*\$D\$4/\$E\$4
3	Sales unit price	6540	6675	-135	-0.0204	
4	The sales amount	100454400	1E+08	329400	0.0033	

Figure 2. Design of exponential logarithmic cells.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Analysis of the factors	The actual number of	Budget number	Delta	Index of logarithmic	Factors affecting
2	The sales amount	15360	15000	360	0.0237	2378521.2
3	Sales unit price	6540	6675	-135	-0.0204	-2049121
4	The sales amount	100454400	1E+08	329400	0.0033	329400

Figure 3. Calculation results of exponential logarithmic ratio.

According to the calculation results in Figure 3, it can be seen that:

The effect of sales volume on sales volume

$$\frac{0.02371653 \times 329400}{0.00328449} = 2378521.2$$

The effect of selling price on sales volume

$$\frac{-0.020432 \times 329400}{0.00328449} = -2049121.2$$

The total impact of the two factors on sales amount is: 2378521.2-2049121.2=329400 (RMB).

If using traditional calculation method of the answer is: + $\Delta 2403000 - \Delta 2073600 = 329400$ (RMB), we put the above basic equation of the sales with $y = xp$ said, compared with the fair share 2-factor interactions, the number of traditional calculation method influence significantly higher than the index of logarithmic ratio method, because the number of sales to replace the first factor accounts for interaction, $\Delta x \cdot \Delta p = 360 \times (-135) = -48600$ the share price of -24478.8, sales quantity factor allocation.

The factor influence quantity calculated by this formula has been distributed fairly and the answer is correct. This method is named as exponential logarithmic proportional method.

Figure 3 shows the fast and efficient calculation of Excel cell setting in this method. Due to the limitation of space, the author will present the operation process in another paper. Apply the above formula and use Excel calculation tool to operate an example [2, 3].

5. Factor Analysis Calculation Method Old and New Comparison

5.1. Examples of Three-factor Difference Factor Analysis

It is known that the return on equity of W company in 2020 and 2019 is 4.8% and 12.96% respectively. The net selling interest rate, total asset turnover rate and equity multiplier are shown in the following table.

The exponential logarithmic ratio method is adopted for calculation and analysis as follows:

The basic equation of the analysis: return on equity = net interest rate on sales \times total asset turnover \times equity multiplier

Analysis object: 4.8%-12.96%=-8.16%, that is, the return on equity in 2020 is 8.16% lower than that in 2019.

Table 2. Three-factor factor analysis exponential logarithmic proportional method [4].

factors	19 years	20 years	delta	IOL	Ed
Nsp	0.12	0.08	-4.00%	-0.17609	-3.33%
Tat	0.6	0.3	-30.00%	-0.30103	-5.69%
TrIm	1.8	2	20.00%	0.045757	0.87%
Roa	0.13	0.048	-8.16%	-0.43136	-8.16%

The analysis results show that: in 2020, the return on equity of W company is 4.8%, which is lower than 8.16% in 2019. Among them, the net profit rate on sales factor is -3.33%, the total asset turnover factor is -5.69%, and the equity multiplier factor is 0.87%. The three factors affected the return on equity by 8.16%.

Table 3. Calculation results by traditional factor analysis method are as follows.

factors	19 years	20 years	delta	Ed
Nsp	0.12	0.08	-4.00%	-4.32%
Tat	0.6	0.3	-30.00%	-4.32%
TrIm	1.8	2	20.00%	0.48%
Roa	0.13	0.048	-8.16%	-8.16%

Factor analysis results show that: in 2020, the return rate of W company's net assets is 4.8%, which is lower than 8.16% in 2019. Among them, net profit on sales reduces the main factor by 4.32%, total asset turnover reduces the main factor by 4.32, and equity multiplier increases the main factor by 0.48%.

Table 4. Interaction of factors is calculated separately.

factors	19 years	20 years	delta	Single factorial	Two factors interact	Three factor interaction
Nsp	0.12	0.08	-0.04	-0.0432	0.0216	
Tat	0.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.0648	-0.0072	
TrIm	1.8	2	0.2	0.0144	-0.0048	0.0024
Roa	0.13	0.048	-0.0816	-0.0936	0.0096	-0.0816

The calculation results without factor interaction showed that the sum of the three factors was -9.36%, the interaction of two factors was 0.96%, the interaction of three factors was 0.24%, and the total impact was -8.16%.

5.2. Calculation of the Influence of Difference in Quotient Structure Factor Analysis

The average occupancy data of operating income and current assets of W company in 2010 and 2009 are as follows [5]:

Table 5. Calculation result of traditional factor analysis of quotient structure: million yuan.

factors	10 years	09 years	delta	TA
OI	15360	14654	706	261.48
CAT	3.2	2.7	0.5	
CAT ⁻¹	0.3125	0.3703704	-0.058	-888.89
COCA	4800	5427.4074	-627.41	-627.41

Basic equation of analysis [6]:

Average occupancy of current assets = operating income/turnover of current assets

Analysis object: $4800 - 5427.41 = -627.41$, that is -624 million yuan of working capital was saved in 2010 compared with 2009.

Table 6. Calculation results of exponential logarithmic ratio method.

factors	10 years	09 years	delta	Exponential logarithmic ratio
OI	15360	14654	706	0.0470534
CAT	3.2	2.7	0.5	-0.169899
AOCA	4800	5427.41	-627.41	-0.122846

6. Conclusion

The new method is compared with the traditional method

The difference between two methods: exponential logarithmic proportional method and serial substitution method. Table 7 is prepared by calculating results in table 2 and table 3.

Table 7. Comparison of two calculation methods of three-factor factor analysis.

factors	19years	20years	delta	TA	IOL	DA
Nsp%	0.12	0.08	-4.00	-4.32	-3.33	-0.99
Tat%	0.6	0.3	-30.00	-4.32	-5.69	1.37
Trlm%	1.8	2	20.00	0.48	0.87	-0.39
Roa%	0.13	0.048	-8.16	-8.16	-8.16	0.00

- 1) When the structure is the factor factor of factor analysis, there is interaction between the difference of the factor's influence on the main factor, and only the interaction structure mode exists.
- 2) there are multiple combinations of different factors in different periods, and the difference of such combinations can lead to the interactions under different factors, which can be calculated.
- 3) the exponential logarithm method has successfully solved the problem that negative Numbers cannot be logarithmed. Logarithmic ratio method, factor analysis index of each factor with logarithmic impact component, the apportionment of poor overall proportion according to the factor structure solved the factor analysis have increased, all factors, can't share dispersion problem, logarithmic ratio method, factor analysis index can solve the problem of factor are incremental, and can solve the problem of factor have increase a decreases, can also solve the problem of factors are reduced. That is, all forms of factor interaction are solved. The function of logarithm here is to change the weight that cannot be added or subtracted by absolute amount into exponential logarithm weight; In this paper, the base of the logarithm is the natural number e; It could be logarithm base 10, other constants, etc., but the exponential logarithm here is just a bridge, it's a bridge so that the logarithm of the factor can be proportionally weighted, and when you use other Numbers as the logarithm base, it doesn't affect the result of the factor difference. When the logarithm completes the weight conversion of factors, the factor analysis becomes simple arithmetic: proportional method.
- 4) the result of the exponential logarithm method of factor analysis is correct. The process of calculation method is not too complicated, we only need to introduce the transitional formula in the calculation process: exponential logarithm; Then the proportion method is used to apportion the difference between the factors.

One more step than traditional factor analysis calculation method: exponential logarithm. Factor the apportion of delta, can use computer Excel calculation tool, because Excel list calculation, as long as we set up in a cell calculation formula of "relative" and "absolute reference" Settings, using its replication, can easily calculate the other cell number and final calculation. Compared with the traditional serial substitution and differential substitution, only one column of exponential logarithm calculation is added.

- 5) scientific, correct and fair apportionment of the difference in overall variation. The correctness of factor influence quantity is ensured, which is the main body of economic management behavior responsibility for defining difference factor. The decomposition of the difference effect of different components of pharmaceutical experimental reagents, the analysis of the difference of experimental results of psychological and physical experiments, and the selection of the interaction of product factors of econometrics provide the basis for debugging and testing accurately; Its practical significance is more important.
- 6) factor analysis index logarithmic scale calculation method has been corrected for multidisciplinary [7-11]. Since the establishment of the factor analysis method, the factor analysis method of errors in psychology, statistics, economics, management, accounting, auditing and other disciplines has been followed until now. It is of great theoretical and practical significance to make social science and mathematics more scientifically and closely connected.

Finally, it should be noted that the factor analysis difference analysis described in this paper belongs to the category of physical mathematics, econometrics and management economics. As for whether the calculation method is consistent with the results of molecular difference analysis in the chemical equation, the author has not yet tested.

Appendix

Noun Shorthand

Table 8. Table of factor name abbreviations.

shorthand	noun	shorthand	noun
SR	Sales revenue	AI	Actual input
AAR	Average accounts receivable	BI	Budget input
ART	Accounts receivable turnover	Ted	The efficiency difference
DART	Days of accounts receivable turnover	Pd	The price difference
d	delta	Nd	Number of differences
FA	Factor analysis	C	The cost per unit
FA	Factors affecting	TC	The total cost

shorthand	noun	shorthand	noun
IOL	Index of logarithmic	U	The unit profit
ELR	Exponential logarithmic ratio	CS	The cost of sales
TM	The traditional method	SP	Sales profit
AF	Analysis of the factors	PSD	Product sales department
Md	Methods differences	WD	Wholesale department
DCC	Direct cost category	RS	The retail sector
DMPI	Direct material price impact	PP	Product project
DM	Direct materials	TAC	The actual completion
DL	Direct labor	TGPC	Total gross profit contribution
DAI	Direct artificial influence	Ni	Number of influence
AI	Actual input	Pi	The price impact
DMQI	Direct material quantity impact	Tai	The total amount of influence
BIAO	Budgetary input of actual output	SM	Specific material
AP	A product		
DMIA	Direct material impact amount	MC	Material cost
BN	Budget number	TAP	The actual price
DLP	Direct labor price effect	TPP	The product production
DLQ	Direct labor quantity effect	TMP	The material price
DAT	Direct artificial total	CF	Cost factor
P	The price	WHS	Working hour standard
N	The number of	TC	The total cost
Am	The amount of	Com	Cost of materials
GA	Grade a	PMBIT	Profit margin before interest and tax
S	Seconds	NCAT	Number of current assets turnover
AC	A combined	AL	Asset liquidity
SA	The sales amount	ROA	Rate of return on total assets
SP	The sales price	TA	The total amount
SA	The sales amount	BP	B products
AN	The actual number of	CP	C products
BPI	Budget price of input	VUC	Variable unit cost
TBA	The book the answer	BP	Budget price
BV	Budget variances	UTC	Unit time consumption

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