Formelsammlung 3 Mathe

Arithmetisches Mittel

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i \mathbf{n}_{i \bullet}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{l} y_i \mathbf{n}_{\bullet j}$$

Varianzen

Standardabweichung

$$\bar{s}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (x_j - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_j^2 - \bar{x}^2$$

$$\overline{s} = \sqrt{\overline{s}^2}$$

$$s_x^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m (x_i - \overline{x})^2 n_{i\bullet} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2 n_{i\bullet} - \overline{x}^2$$

$$s_y^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{l} (y_j - \overline{y})^2 n_{\bullet j} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{l} y_j^2 n_{\bullet j} - \overline{y}^2$$

Kovarianz

$$COV(X, Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{l} (x_i - \overline{x})(y_j - \overline{y}) \cdot n_{ij} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{l} x_i y_j n_{ij} - \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$

$$COV(X,Y) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i - \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}$$

Lineare Regressionsfunktion

Gleichung der 1. Regressionsgeraden:

$$y = a + bx$$

$$\text{mit } a = \overline{y} - b\overline{x} \quad \text{und} \qquad b = \frac{COV(X,Y)}{s_x^2} = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \overline{x})^2} = \frac{\displaystyle\frac{1}{n} \displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}}{\displaystyle\frac{1}{n} \displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \overline{x}^2}$$

Gleichung der 2. Regressionsgeraden:

$$x = a' + b'y$$

$$\text{mit } a' = \overline{x} - b'\overline{y} \text{ und } \qquad b' = \frac{COV(X,Y)}{s_y^2} = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \overline{x})(y_i - \overline{y})}{\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \overline{y})^2} = \frac{\displaystyle\frac{1}{n} \displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \overline{x} \cdot \overline{y}}{\displaystyle\frac{1}{n} \displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \overline{y}^2}$$

Methode der gleitenden Mittelwerte Gleitender Durchschnitt ungerader Länge

$$\bar{y_t} = \frac{1}{2m+1} \sum_{i=t-m}^{t+m} y_i$$

Gleitender Durchschnitt gerader Länge

$$\overline{y_t} = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\frac{1}{2} y_{t-m} + \sum_{i=t-m+1}^{t+m-1} y_i + \frac{1}{2} y_{t+m} \right)$$

Korrelationskoeffizient nach Bravais-Pearson

$$r = \frac{COV(X; Y)}{s_x \cdot s_y}$$

Spearman's cher Rangkorrelationskoeffizient

$$r_{s} = 1 - \frac{6\sum_{i=1}^{n} d_{i}^{2}}{n(n^{2} - 1)}$$

Preisindex nach Laspeyres

$$_{L}P_{0j} = \frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}p_{j}^{(i)}\cdot q_{0}^{(i)}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}p_{0}^{(i)}\cdot q_{0}^{(i)}}\cdot 100$$

Preisindex nach Paasche

$$_{p}P_{0j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{j}^{(i)} \cdot q_{j}^{(i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_{0}^{(i)} \cdot q_{j}^{(i)}} \cdot 100$$

Trendbestimmung nach der Methode der kleinsten Quadrate

$$y_t = a + bt$$

$$\text{mit } a = \overline{y} - b\overline{t} \quad \text{und} \qquad b = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{t=1}^{n} (t - \overline{t})(y_{t} - \overline{y})}{\displaystyle\sum_{t=1}^{n} (t - \overline{t})^{2}} \qquad \text{oder} \qquad b = \frac{\displaystyle\sum_{t=1}^{n} ty_{t} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} t \sum_{t=1}^{n} y_{t}}{\displaystyle\sum_{t=1}^{n} t^{2} - \frac{1}{n} (\sum_{t=1}^{n} t)^{2}}$$

oder

$$b = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} t y_t - \overline{t} \overline{y_t}}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^{n} t^2 - \overline{t}^2}$$