AP (Statistik)

Ye Joon Kim

23. Januar 2019

Standardabweichung:

$$s_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$

Unsicherheit des Mittelwerts:

$$u_x = \frac{s_x}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Lineare Regressionen (sowie Unsicherheiten):

$$a = \frac{\sum x_i^2 \sum y_i - \sum x_i \sum x_i y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}$$

$$u_a = s \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}}$$

$$u_b = s \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2}}$$

$$Mit \ x = \frac{R^4}{l}, \ y = I_V \ und \ s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-2} \sum [y_i - (a + bx_i)]^2}$$

$$t = \frac{|x - y_0|}{u_x}$$

$$t = \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{\sqrt{x_s^2 + y_s^2}}$$