p-Quantil (klassierte Daten): p-Quantil in Klas

$$\bar{x}_p = x_k^u + (x_k^o - x_k^u) \frac{p - F(x_k^u)}{F(x_k^o) - F(x_k^u)}$$

Spannweite:

$$s_{max} = \max\{x_i\} - \min\{x_i\}$$

Empirische Stichprobenvarianz, Standardabweichung, Variationskoeffizient:

$$s^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \bar{x})^{2}, \qquad s = \left| \sqrt{s^{2}} \right|, \qquad v_{x} = \frac{s}{\bar{x}}$$

Mittlere absolute Abweichung vom (beliebig wählbaren) Lageparameter \bar{x} :

$$d = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i - \bar{x}|$$

Gini-Koeffizient:

Pormierd:
$$G^{\dagger} = \frac{n}{n-4} \cdot G$$

Kovarianz:

$$G = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} f_i(Q_i + Q_{i-1})$$

$$G = \frac{2 \cdot (\sum_{i} \cdot X_{CiJ}) - (n+1) \cdot \overline{\sum_{i} X_{CiJ}}}{n \cdot \sum_{i} X_{CiJ}}$$

$$Comme$$

$$Comme$$

$$Comme$$

$$s_{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow s_{xx}(=s^2) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})(x_i - \bar{x}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

Lineare Regression, Pearson-Korrelationskoeffizient: $y = a \cdot x + b$ (linearer

Zusammenhang)
$$|\mathbf{x}| \mathbf{g} | \mathbf{x}_{i} - \overline{\mathbf{x}}| \mathbf{g}_{i} - \overline{\mathbf{g}}| (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})^{2}| (\mathbf{y}_{i} - \overline{\mathbf{g}})^{2}| (\mathbf{x}_{i} - \overline{\mathbf{x}})|$$

$$a = \frac{s_{xy}}{s_{xx}}, \qquad b = \overline{y} - a\overline{x} \qquad r_{xy} = \frac{s_{xy}}{\sqrt{s_{xx}} \cdot \sqrt{s_{yy}}}$$

Bestimmtheitsmaß:

$$R^{2} := \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (\hat{y}_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}} = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (e_{i})^{2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (y_{i} - \bar{y})^{2}}$$

mit der unerklärten Variation der Residuen e

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (e_i)^2$$