

Test)

2) Statistic-Bowl 31 Prasenz-Beteligung



Wie sieht dieses Modell aus?

Avarêter

Avarêter

Avarêter

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$$E(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E_{i}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\underbrace{ax_{i}^{2} + n}_{i} - y_{i}^{2}) \times_{i} \text{ and } g_{i}^{2}$$

Parameter

$$Ma(x_{i}) \qquad \text{We fer of } g_{i}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\underbrace{ax_{i}^{2} + 1}_{i} - y_{i}^{2}) \times_{i} \text{ and } g_{i}^{2}$$

$$(31)_{i} (97)_{i} (870)_{i}^{2} = (31)_{i} (97)_{i} (870)_{i}^{2}$$

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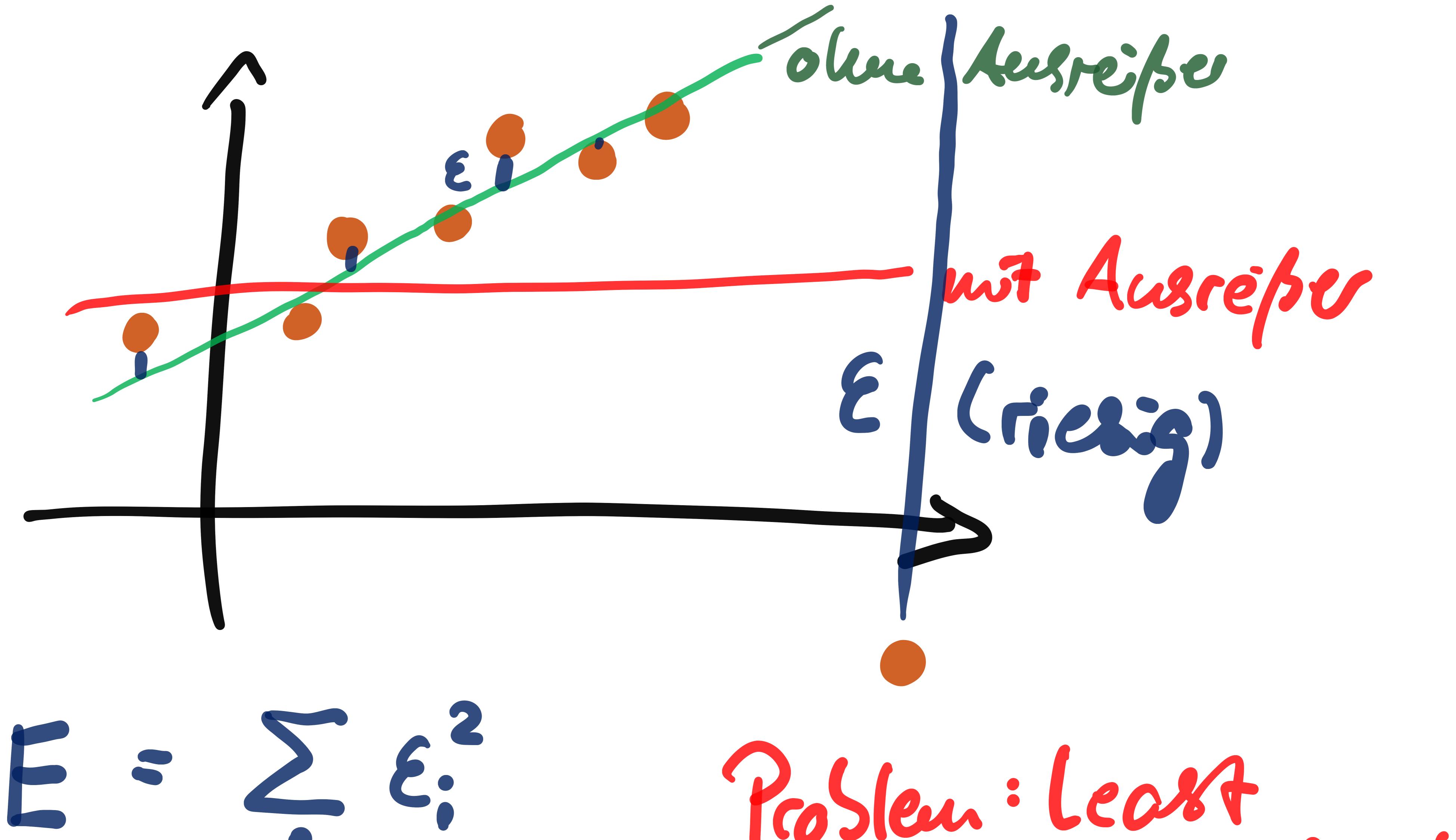
$$Abetug der lefammer$$

$$E(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2 \cdot (ax_{i}^{2} + 1 - y_{i}^{2}) \cdot x_{i}^{2} = 0$$

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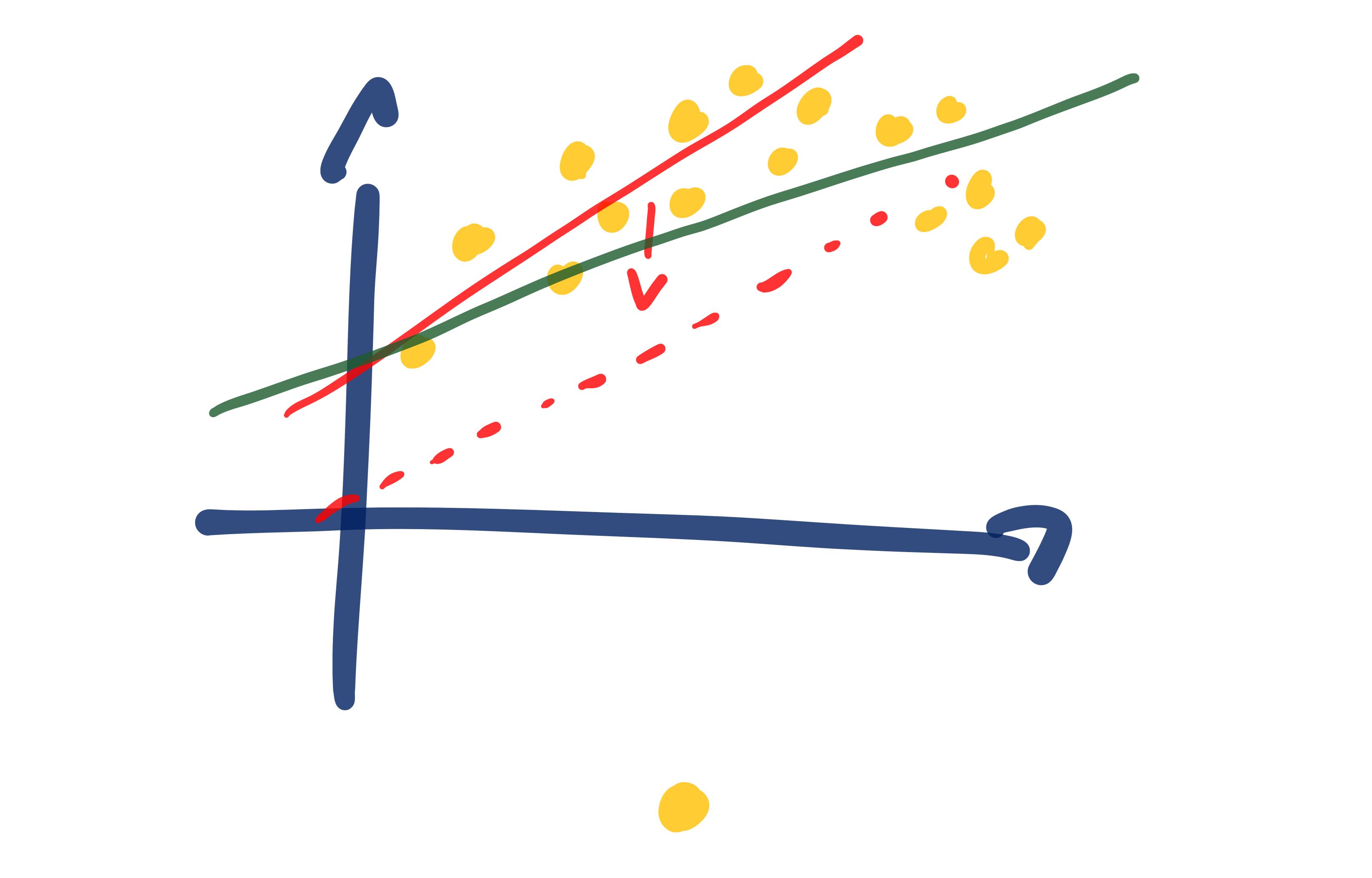
$$E(a) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2 \cdot (ax_{i}^{2} + 1 - y_{i}^{2}) \cdot x_{i}^{2} = 0$$

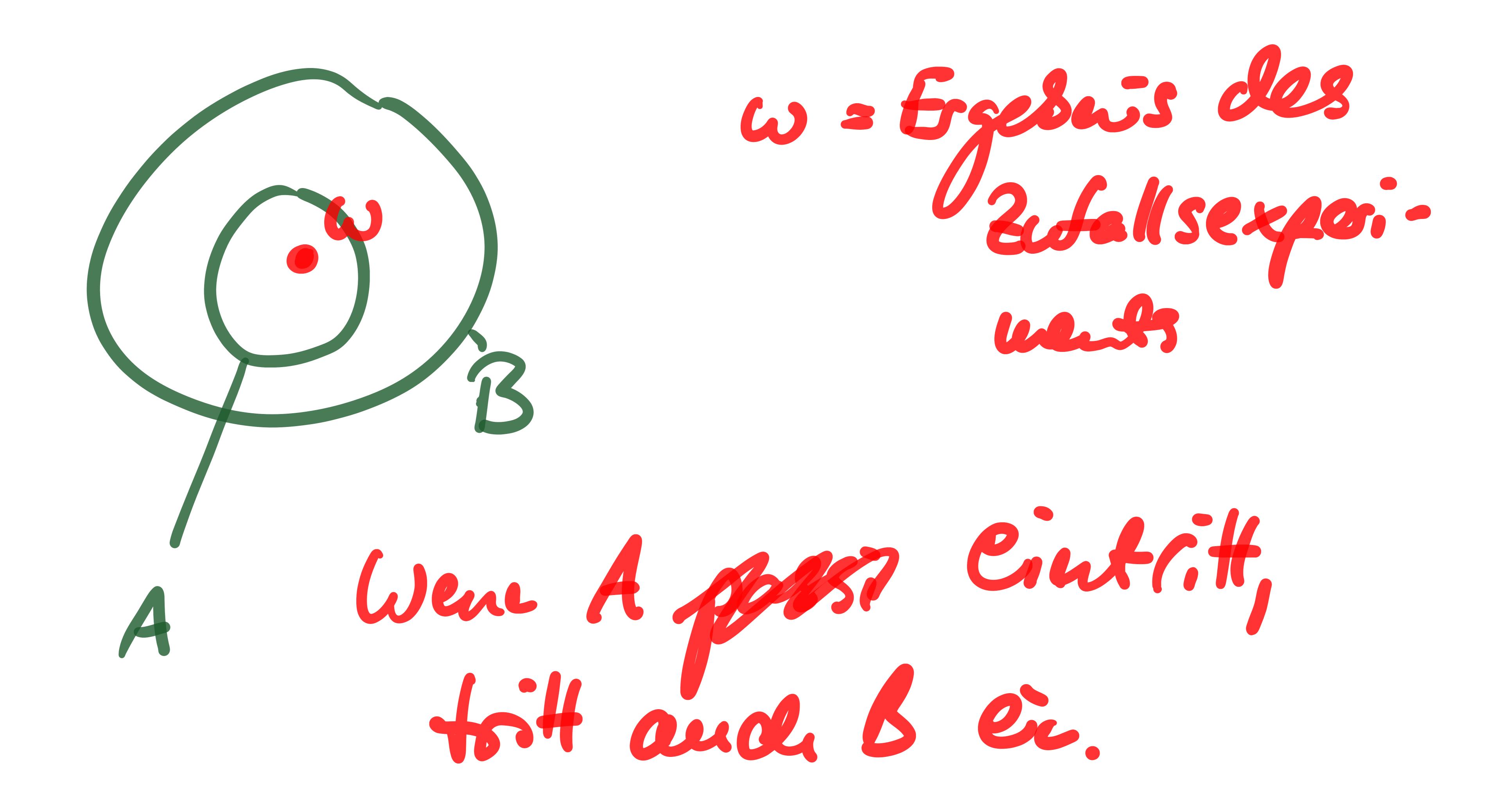
=24iXi



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Problem: Least Squares wird beëntlusst!





$$A \subseteq B \xrightarrow{A \cup B = B} P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A)$$

$$= P(B) \checkmark$$

Größer oder P(A,B)
P(A1B)
P(B)!

Notesook-Tipp

A Heis Lu-Stand g = edutes Areis ŷ = Vorhersage ilves Modells

Prozentuale Asweichng: 19-4/9 2000 5000

 $\frac{3}{3}/y$ · 100 = 100

falls perfellet