

Lineare Regression für den Rechteck-Plan

N = Anzahl der Datenpunkte

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

$$\bar{a} = \bar{y} - \bar{b} \bar{x}$$

$$\Delta = N \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right)^2$$

$$m = \frac{N \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot y_i - \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N y_i}{\Delta}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N y_i - \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot \sum_{i=1}^N x_i \cdot y_i}{\Delta}$$

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (y_i - m \cdot x_i - b)^2}{N-2}}$$

$$m_{\text{Full}} = \sigma_y \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N}{\Delta}}$$

$$b_{\text{Full}} = \sigma_y \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\sum x_i^2}{\Delta}}$$