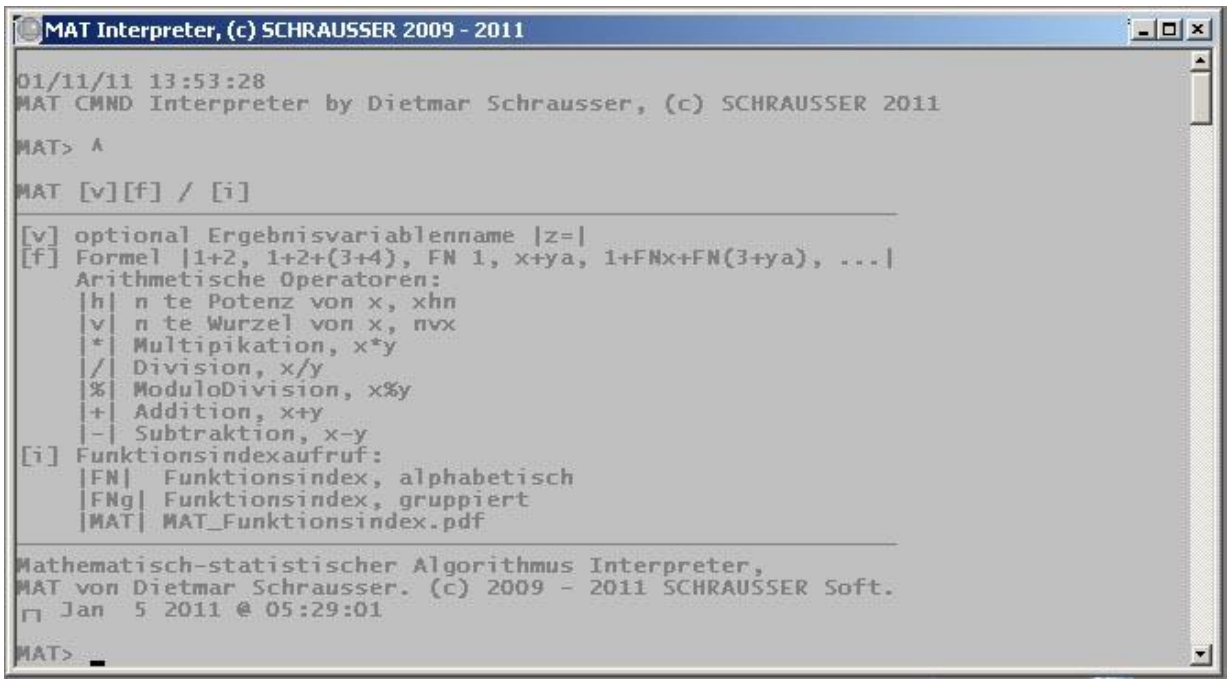
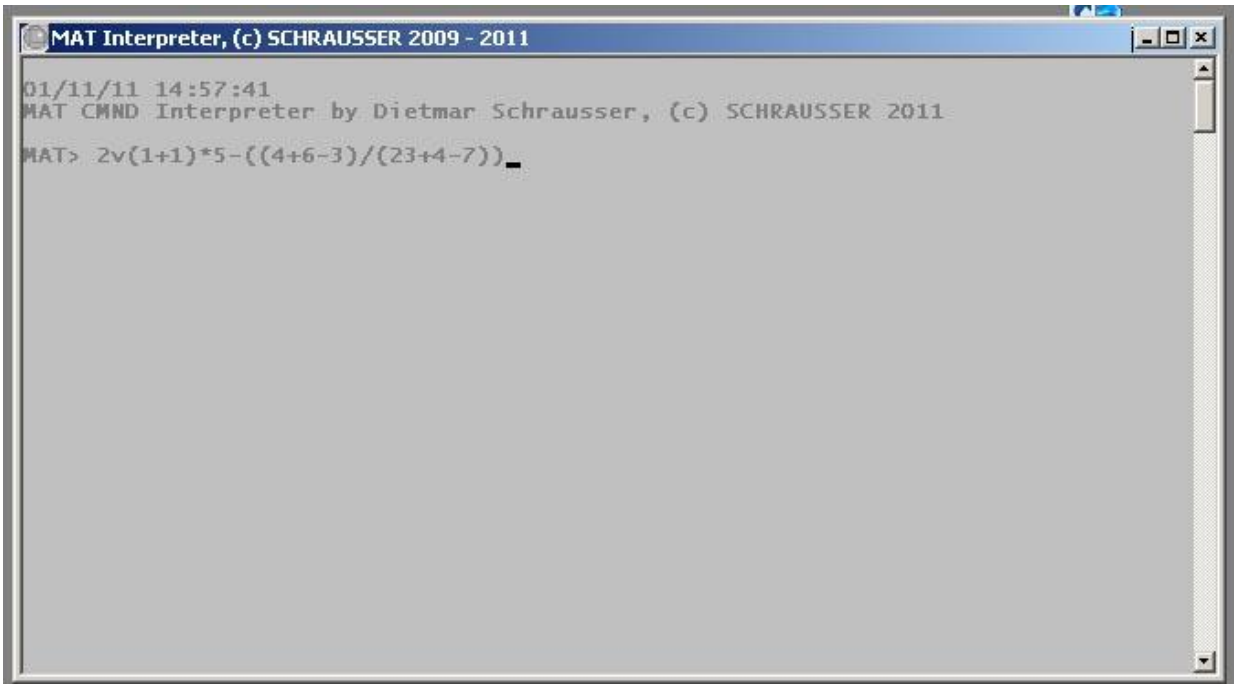
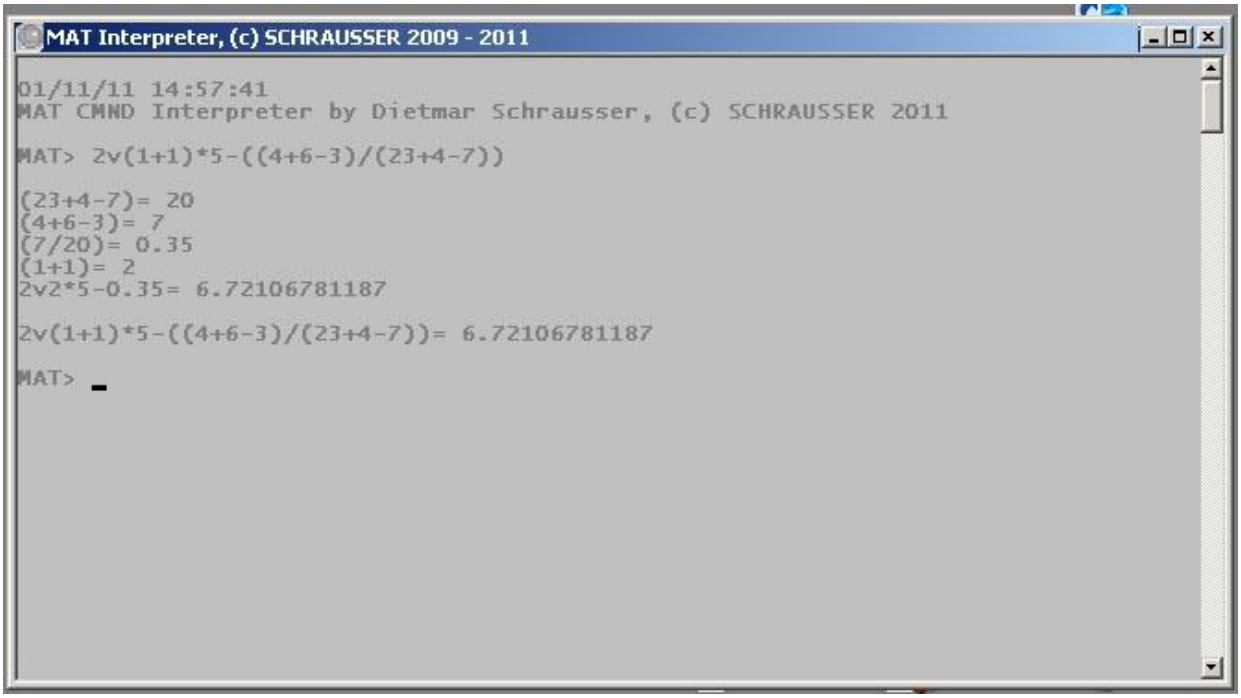
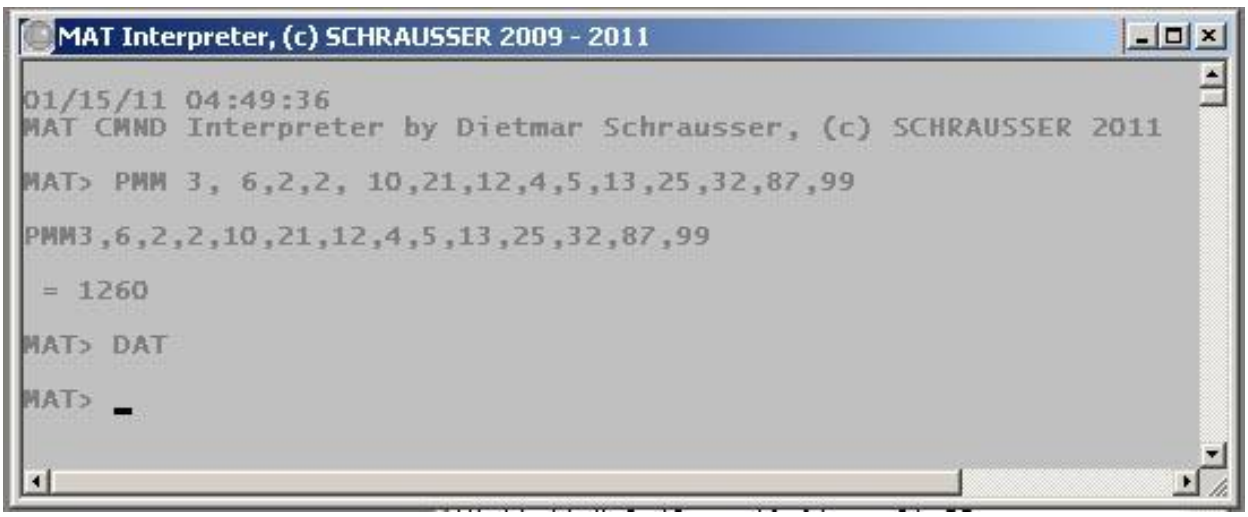
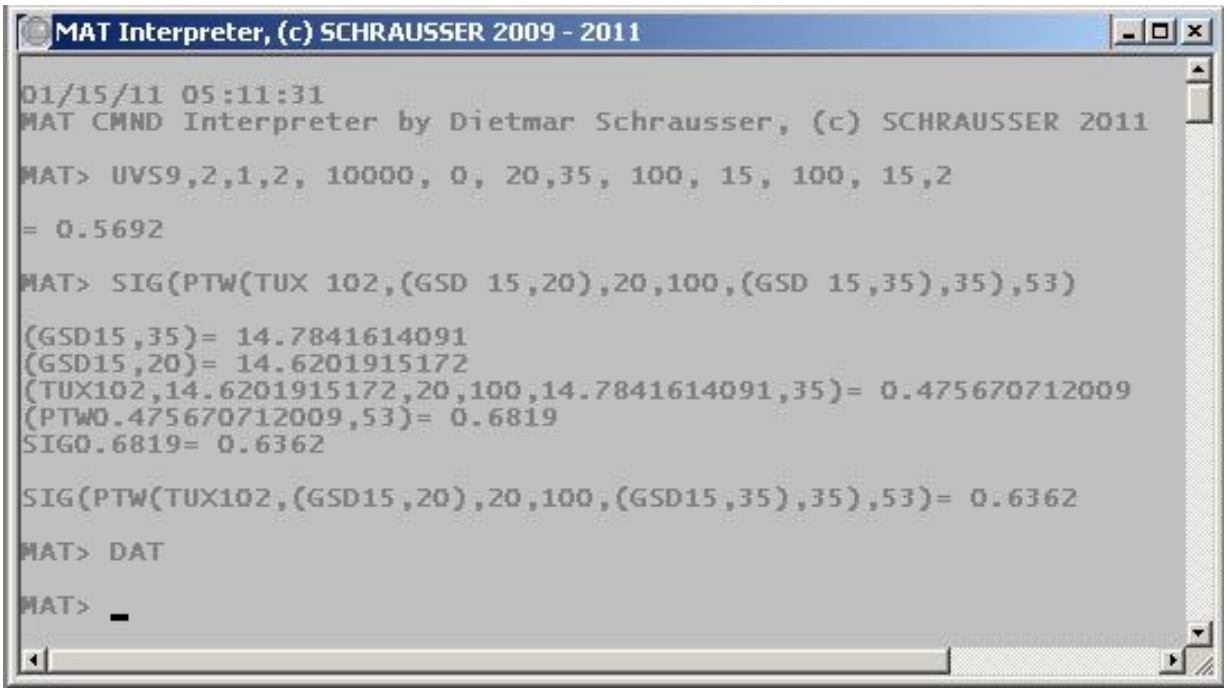
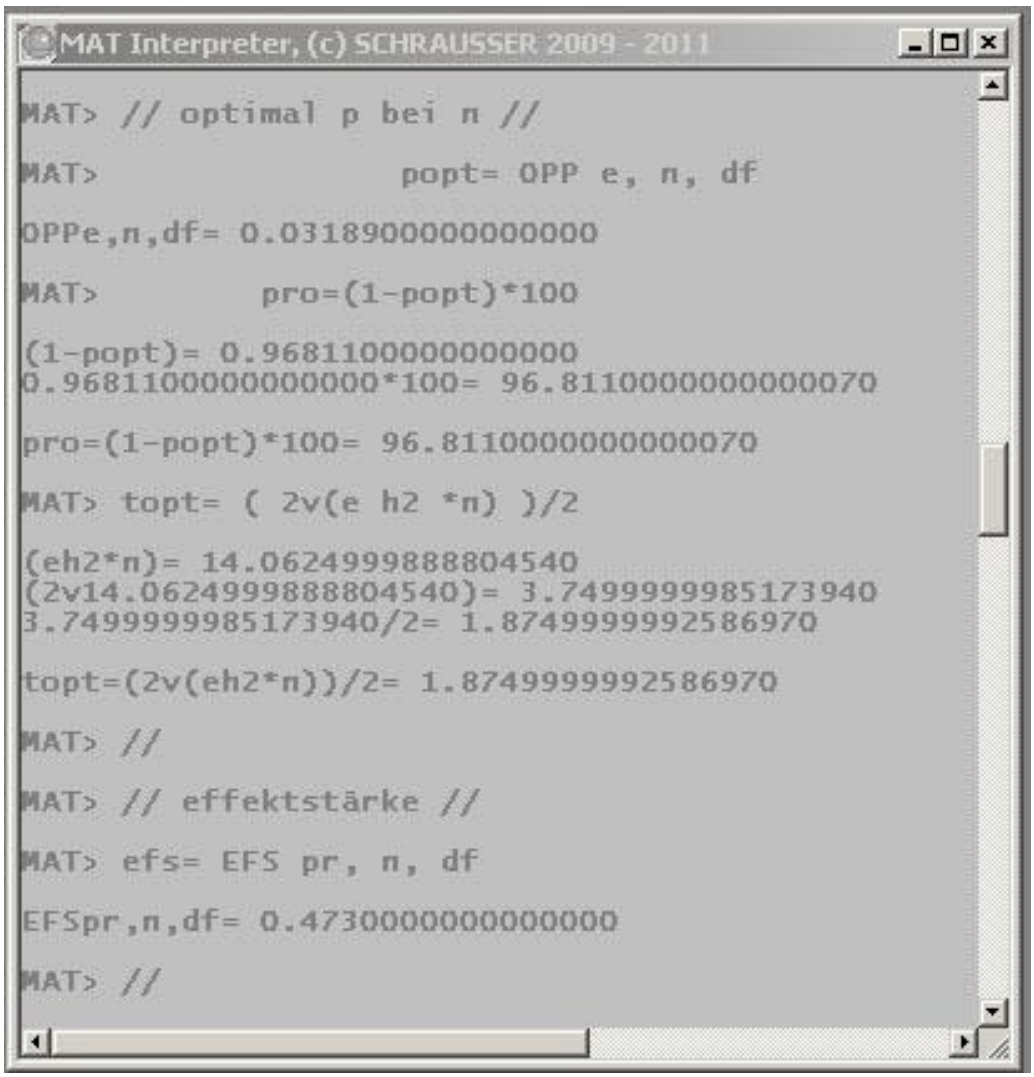

MAT Interpreter, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2009 - 2011
01/11/11 13:53:28
MAT CMND Interpreter by Dietmar Schrausser, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2011
MAT> ^
MAT [v][f] / [i]
[v] optional Ergebnisvariablenname |z=|
[f] Formel |1+2, 1+2+(3+4), FN 1, x+ya, 1+FNx+FN(3+ya), ...|
Arithmetische Operatoren:
|h| n te Potenz von x, xhn
|v| n te Wurzel von x, nvx
|*| Multipikation, x*y
|/| Division, x/y
|%| ModuloDivision, x%y
|+| Addition, x+y
|-| Subtraktion, x-y
[i] Funktionsindexaufruf:
|FN| Funktionsindex, alphabetisch
|FNg| Funktionsindex, gruppiert
|MAT| MAT_Funktionsindex.pdf
Mathematisch-statistischer Algorithmus Interpreter,
MAT von Dietmar Schrausser. (c) 2009 - 2011 SCHRAUSSER Soft.
Jan 5 2011 @ 05:29:01
MAT>

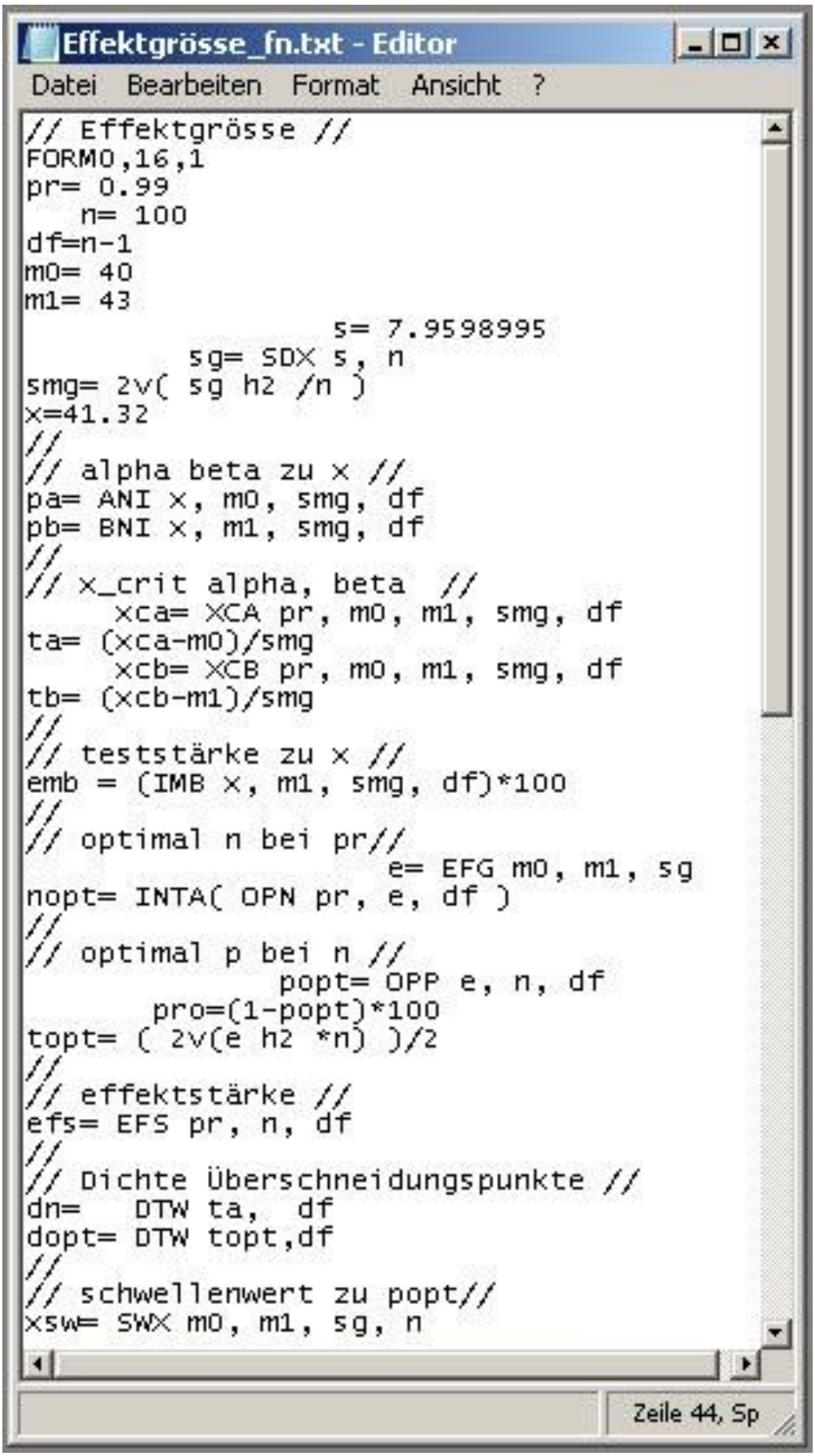

MAT Interpreter, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2009 - 2011
01/11/11 14:57:41
MAT CMND Interpreter by Dietmar Schrausser, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2011
MAT> 2v(1+1)*5-((4+6-3)/(23+4-7))


MAT Interpreter, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2009 - 2011
01/11/11 14:57:41
MAT CMND Interpreter by Dietmar Schrausser, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2011
MAT> 2v(1+1)*5-((4+6-3)/(23+4-7))
(23+4-7)= 20
(4+6-3)= 7
(7/20)= 0.35
(1+1)= 2
2v2*5-0.35= 6.72106781187
2v(1+1)*5-((4+6-3)/(23+4-7))= 6.72106781187
MAT>


MAT Interpreter, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2009 - 2011
01/15/11 04:49:36
MAT CMND Interpreter by Dietmar Schrausser, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2011
MAT> PMM 3, 6,2,2, 10,21,12,4,5,13,25,32,87,99
PMM3,6,2,2,10,21,12,4,5,13,25,32,87,99
= 1260
MAT> DAT
MAT>


MAT Interpreter, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2009 - 2011
01/15/11 05:11:31
MAT CMND Interpreter by Dietmar Schrausser, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2011
MAT> UVS9,2,1,2, 10000, 0, 20,35, 100, 15, 100, 15,2
= 0.5692
MAT> SIG(PTW(TUX 102,(GSD 15,20),20,100,(GSD 15,35),35),53)
(GSD15,35)= 14.7841614091
(GSD15,20)= 14.6201915172
(TUX102,14.6201915172,20,100,14.7841614091,35)= 0.475670712009
(PTW0.475670712009,53)= 0.6819
SIG0.6819= 0.6362
SIG(PTW(TUX102,(GSD15,20),20,100,(GSD15,35),35),53)= 0.6362
MAT> DAT
MAT>


MAT Interpreter, (c) SCHRAUSSER 2009 - 2011
MAT> // optimal p bei n //
MAT> popt= OPP e, n, df
OPPe,n,df= 0.0318900000000000
MAT> pro=(1-popt)*100
(1-popt)= 0.9681100000000000
0.9681100000000000*100= 96.8110000000000070
pro=(1-popt)*100= 96.8110000000000070
MAT> topt= (2v(e h2 *n))/2
(eh2*n)= 14.0624999888804540
(2v14.0624999888804540)= 3.7499999985173940
3.7499999985173940/2= 1.8749999992586970
topt=(2v(eh2*n))/2= 1.8749999992586970
MAT> //
MAT> // effektstärke //
MAT> efs= EFS pr, n, df
EFSpr,n,df= 0.4730000000000000
MAT> //


Effektgrösse_fn.txt - Editor
Datei Bearbeiten Format Ansicht ?
// Effektgrösse //
FORM0,16,1
pr= 0.99
n= 100
df=n-1
m0= 40
m1= 43
s= 7.9598995
sg= SDX s, n
smg= 2v(sg h2 /n)
x=41.32
//
// alpha beta zu x //
pa= ANI x, m0, smg, df
pb= BNI x, m1, smg, df
//
// x_crit alpha, beta //
xca= XCA pr, m0, m1, smg, df
ta= (xca-m0)/smg
xcb= XCB pr, m0, m1, smg, df
tb= (xcb-m1)/smg
//
// teststärke zu x //
emb = (IMB x, m1, smg, df)*100
//
// optimal n bei pr//
e= EFG m0, m1, sg
nopt= INTA(OPN pr, e, df)
//
// optimal p bei n //
popt= OPP e, n, df
pro=(1-popt)*100
topt= (2v(e h2 *n))/2
//
// effektstärke //
efs= EFS pr, n, df
//
// Dichte Überschneidungspunkte //
dn= DTW ta, df
dopt= DTW topt,df
//
// schwellenwert zu popt//
xsw= SWX m0, m1, sg, n
Zeile 44, Sp