

1 Statistische Maßzahlen

empirische Kovarianz

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

empirische Varianz:

$$\sigma^2 = \tilde{s}^2 = \tilde{s}_x^2 := \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2 \right)$$

Standardabweichung

$$\sigma = \tilde{s} = \tilde{s}_x = \sqrt{\tilde{s}^2}$$

empirischer Korrelationskoeffizient (nach Bravais Pearson)

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\tilde{s}_{xy}}{\tilde{s}_x \cdot \tilde{s}_y}$$

Spearman'sche Rangkorrelationskoeffizient von X und Y

$$r_{SP}(x, y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (rg(x_i) - \overline{rg_x})(rg(y_i) - \overline{rg_y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (rg(x_i) - \overline{rg_x})^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (rg(y_i) - \overline{rg_y})^2}} \quad (1)$$

1.1 Lineare Regression

optimale Ausgleichgerade:

$$y = f(x) = \hat{a}x + \hat{b}$$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{\tilde{s}_{xy}}{\tilde{s}_x^2}$$

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

Bestimmtheitsmaß, Modellgüte:

$$R^2 = r_{xy}^2$$

2 Wahrscheinlichkeit

es gilt:

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cup B)$$

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$$P(A \cap \bar{B}) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}) = P(\overline{A \cup B}) = 1 - P(A \cup B)$$