22) X₁ mit a und x₂ mit a gemessen, Keine Korrelation.

Berechnung mit gewichteter Methode der Kleinsten Quadrate:

Lösungen für dre Geradengleichung sind:

$$\hat{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{\dagger} w A \end{pmatrix}^{-1} A^{\dagger} w \hat{x}^{3}$$

V(3) = (A + WA)-1

Kovarianzmutrix

Dabei ist

$$W = \left(V(\hat{x})\right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1_{0x^{2}} & G \\ V(\hat{x}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Fehler ohne Komelation

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Berechne nun

$$A^{\dagger}W = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ \alpha_{x_1}^{2} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 1 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \end{vmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{x_1}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_{x_2}^{2}} \\ \frac{2}{\alpha_$$

$$\frac{1}{S_{1}S_{2z}-S_{z}}\left(S_{2}S_{x}-S_{z}S_{x}\right)=\frac{S_{2z}S_{x}-S_{z}S_{x}}{S_{1}S_{2z}-S_{z}^{2}}$$

Damit engibt sich die Geradengleichung

$$x = b + az = \frac{1}{S_{7}S_{zz} - S_{z}^{2}} \left(S_{zz} S_{x} - S_{z} S_{x} + 2 \left(S_{7}S_{xz} - S_{z} S_{x} \right) \right)$$

Dre Kovarranzmatrix ist.

$$V(\hat{a}^3) = \frac{1}{S_1 S_2 z^2 - S_2} \begin{pmatrix} S_2 z & -S_2 \\ -S_2 & S_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Der Korrelationskoeffizient ist:

$$x_{3} = \frac{1}{s_{7}s_{zz} - s_{z}^{2}} \left(\left(-s_{z}s_{x} + s_{7}s_{xz} \right) z_{3} + s_{zz}s_{x} - s_{z}s_{xz} \right)$$

Fehler folgt aus Fehlerfortpflunzung:

$$C_{x_3} = \sqrt{\frac{|3f|^2}{3a}} + \frac{|3f|^2}{3b} + 2 \frac{3f}{3a} + \frac{3f}{3b} \cos(a,b)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{3a}} + \frac{1}{3b} + \frac{1$$

$$=) \qquad \sigma_{x_3} = \sqrt{\frac{z_3^2 S_1 + S_{22}}{S_1 S_{22}}} = \sqrt{\frac{z_3^2}{S_{22}}} + \frac{1}{S_1}$$

1 Testen, ob X = 1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)X; erwartungstren (\(\varphi^2\) m ist. Dann misste gelten;

$$E(\bar{x}) = M$$

$$E(X) = E(X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} E(X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} E(X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} nM$$

=) X ist erwartungstren (Gr M.

$$E((\bar{x}-\mu)^2) = Var(\bar{x}) = \frac{a^2}{h}$$

erster Teil: $Var(\bar{x}) = E((\bar{x} - \mu))^2$

Entspricht der Definition der Varianz mit X=X

Zeveiler Teil:

$$Var(\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n^2} Var(\bar{X}, X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n Var(X_i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} n Var(X)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} n Var(X)$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{1}{h} \frac{\pi}{(z_{1})} (x_{1} - \mu)^{2}$$

C) So = 1 2 (x; -p1 envaringstreue Schaft z Canktion (ar or ?

So ist ein erwartungstreuer Schätzer für orz

 $\begin{cases}
S_1^{2} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \bar{x})^2 & \text{emaxtangstrene Schötzfanktion } Car c^2? \\
E(S_1^{2}) = E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu - (\bar{x} - \mu))^2 \\
= E(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2 - 2(x_i - \mu)(\bar{x} - \mu) + (\bar{x} - \mu)^2) \Big| \times \mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu$

 $= \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} - \frac{2}{n} (x_{i} - \mu) + (x_{i} - \mu)^{2}\right)$ $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left((x_{i} - \mu)^{2}\right) - 2 \left((x_{i} - \mu)^{2}\right) + \left((x_{i} - \mu)^{2}\right)$ $= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - \mu)^{2} - 2 \left((x_{i} - \mu)^{2}\right)$

 $= (1 - 1) c^2 \neq c^2$

5, 1 1st also nicht erwertungstren für cez.

Erwartungstren ist hingegen $S^2 - \frac{1}{n-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} (x, -x)^2$

 $E(s^2) = E(\frac{1}{h^{-1}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2} ((x_i - u)^2 - 2(x_i - u)(x_i - u) + (x_i - u)^2)$

 $= E \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n} - x_{n})^{2} - \frac{2n}{n-1} (x_{n} - x_{n})^{2} + \frac{n}{n-1} (x_{n} - x_{n})^{2} \right)$

 $= E \left(\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_{n} - n)^{2} - \frac{n}{n-1} (x - n)^{2} \right)$

 $=\frac{1}{n-2}\sum_{i}V_{a,i}\left(x_{i}\right)-\frac{n}{n-2}V_{av}\left(x\right)$

 $= \frac{n}{n-1} \alpha^2 - \frac{1}{n-7} \alpha^2$

 $=\frac{n-1}{n-1}\alpha^2=\alpha^2$