

Faustregel:

$$QKS \left\{ \begin{array}{l} > \\ < \\ \approx \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow \text{Rechtsschief} \\ \longrightarrow \text{Linksschief} \\ \longrightarrow \text{Symmetrie} \end{array}$$

weitere Faustregel:

$$\text{Lageregel: } \tilde{x} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} > \\ < \\ \approx \end{array} \right\} \bar{x} \begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow \text{Linksschief} \\ \longrightarrow \text{Rechtsschief} \\ \longrightarrow \text{Symmetrie} \end{array}$$

Bsp. Mitbew. $\left(\bar{x} = 1.25 \right)$ $n=4$

bzw. $\frac{1+1+1+3+4}{5} = 2$

$$\tilde{x} = 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \tilde{x} < \bar{x} \\ \text{Rechtsschief} \end{array} \right.$$

Lineare Transformation der Daten

(quantitative) Stichprobe (SP) x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

Lin. Abb. $y_i = a \cdot x_i + b, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{z.B. } ^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow ^\circ\text{F} : a = \frac{9}{5} \quad b = 32 \\ -40 \rightarrow \frac{9}{5}(-40) + 32 = -72 + 32 = -40 \end{array} \right)$$

Es gelten:

1) $\bar{y} = a \bar{x} + b$

2) $y_p = a x_p + b$ mit $0 < p < 1$

3) $s_y^2 = a^2 \cdot s_x^2$ $\xrightarrow{\text{|||||}} \xrightarrow{\text{|||||}} b$

4) $s_y = |a| \cdot s_x$

5) Falls $\boxed{a > 0}$ und $\boxed{b = 0}$ gelten: $V_y = V_x$

6) $QKS_y = QKS_x$

Beweis: 3) $s_y^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 \stackrel{1)}{=} \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (\underbrace{a \cdot x_i + b}_{=y_i} - \underbrace{a \bar{x} + b}_{=\bar{y}})^2$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (a \cdot (x_i - \bar{x}))^2 = a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = a^2 \cdot s_x^2$$

4) $s_y = \sqrt{s_y^2} \stackrel{3)}{=} \sqrt{a^2 \cdot s_x^2} = \sqrt{a^2} \cdot \sqrt{s_x^2} = |a| \cdot s_x$