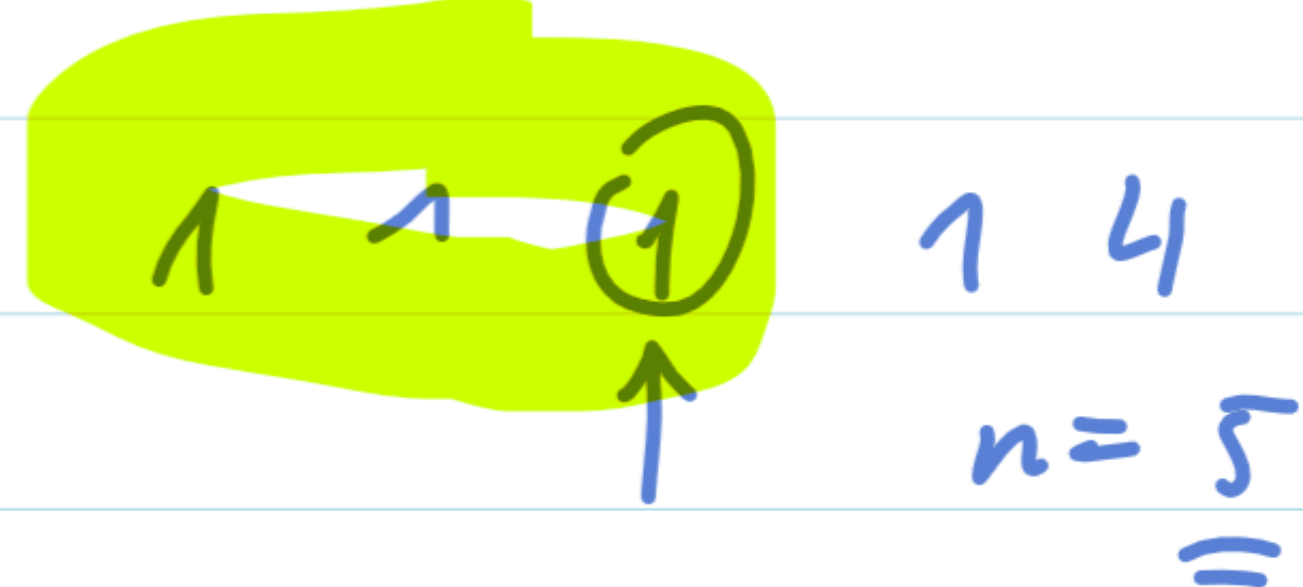


$\tilde{x} = x_{(\frac{n+1}{2})}$ , falls  $n$  ungerade



## empirische Quantile

$$x_p = x_{(\lceil n \cdot p \rceil)}$$

$$0 < p < 1$$

$$p = 0.5 : x_{0.5} = \tilde{x}$$

$n \cdot p$  aufgerundet immer

$$5 \cdot 0.75 = \underline{\underline{1.25}} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{2}}$$

Bsp.  
 $x_{0.75} = x_{(2)} = 1$

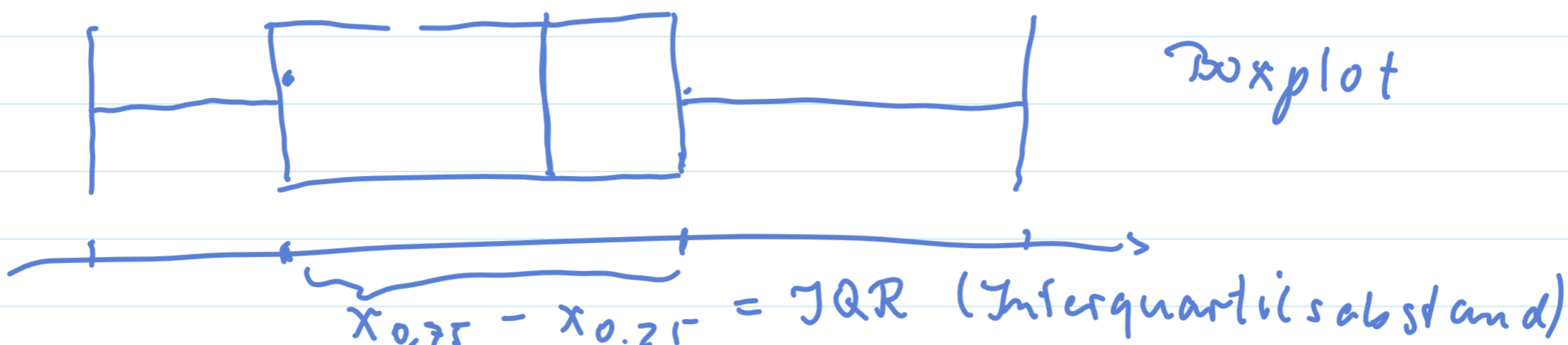
$$5 \cdot 0.75 = 3.75 \rightarrow 4$$

$$x_{0.75} = x_{(4)} = 1$$

25%-Quantil oder unteres Quartil  
 75% - " " obere " "

## 5-Punkte-Zusammenfassung

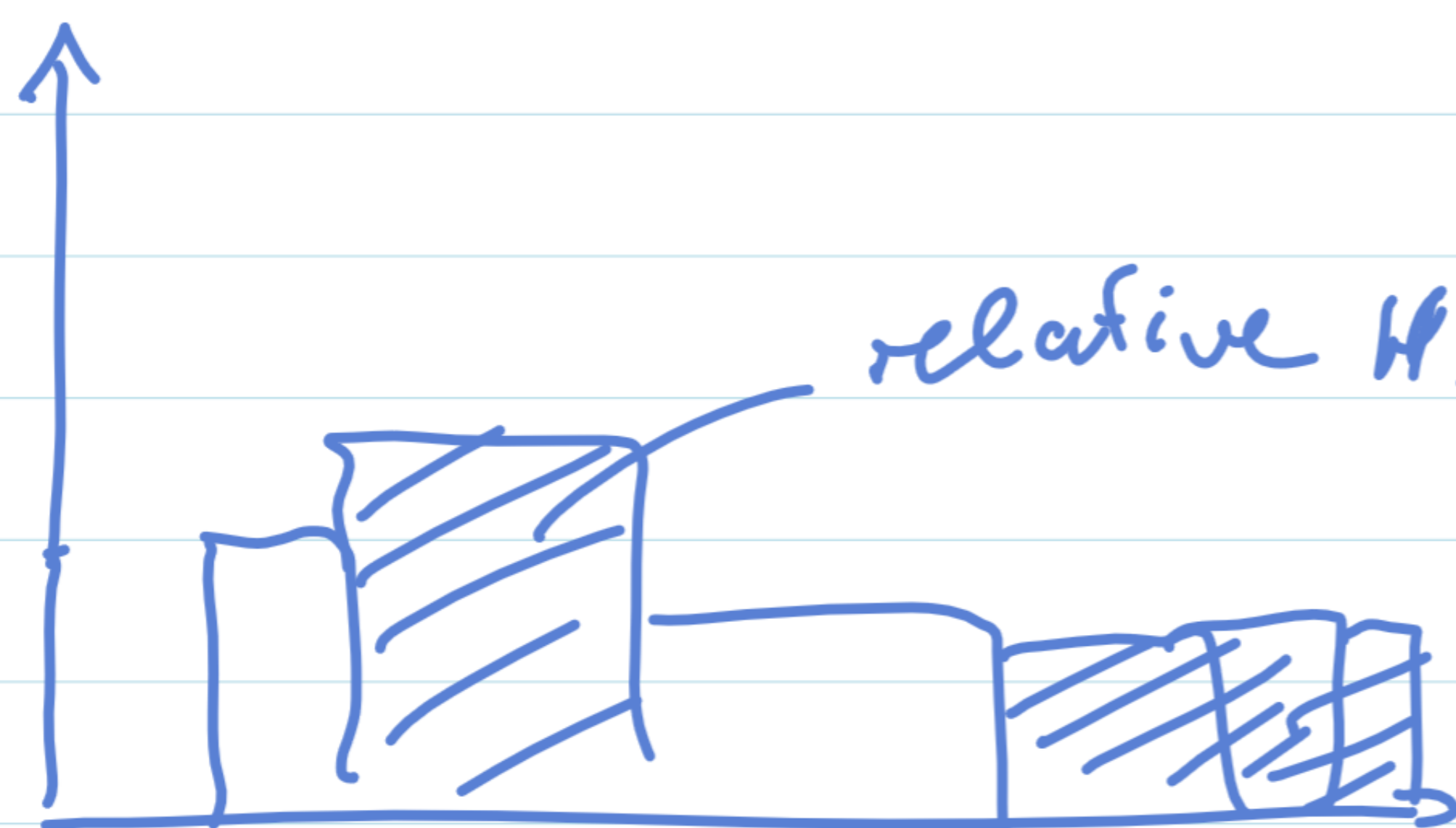
$x_{(1)}$     $x_{0.25}$     $\tilde{x}$     $x_{0.75}$     $x_{(n)}$



Histogramm :

Klassendichte =

$$\frac{\text{relative H\u00e4ufigkeit}}{\text{Klassenbreite}}$$



$x$  z.B. Alter

## 1.2 Streuungsma\u00dfe

$$IQR = x_{0.75} - x_{0.25} \quad \left| \quad s_x^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \cdot \bar{x}^2 \right)$$

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