

Stichprobe, z.B. $(1, 3, 4, 1, 7, 2)$ ($N=6$)

Kennzahlen:

- absolute Häufigkeit
(z.B. "Wie oft 1?")

$$n_1 = 2$$

$$n_3 = 1$$

- relative Häufigkeit

$$h_1 = \frac{n_1}{N} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad h_3 = \frac{n_3}{N} = \frac{1}{6}$$

- Mittelwert $\mu = \frac{1+3+4+1+7+2}{6} = \frac{18}{6} = \underline{\underline{3}}$

- Median: sortiert $x_i' = (1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7)$ $N=6$

$$m = \frac{2+3}{2} = \underline{\underline{2.5}}$$

anderes Beispiel $n=5$: $x_i' = (1, 3, 6, 8, 10)$

$$m = x_3' = \underline{\underline{6}}$$

- p-Quantil

$$x_i' = (1, 2, \dots, 100)$$

a) $p=0.1$: $n=100 \Rightarrow n \cdot p = 10$ ganzzahlig

$$\text{Quantil } q_{0.1} = \frac{x_{10}' + x_{11}'}{2} = 10.5$$

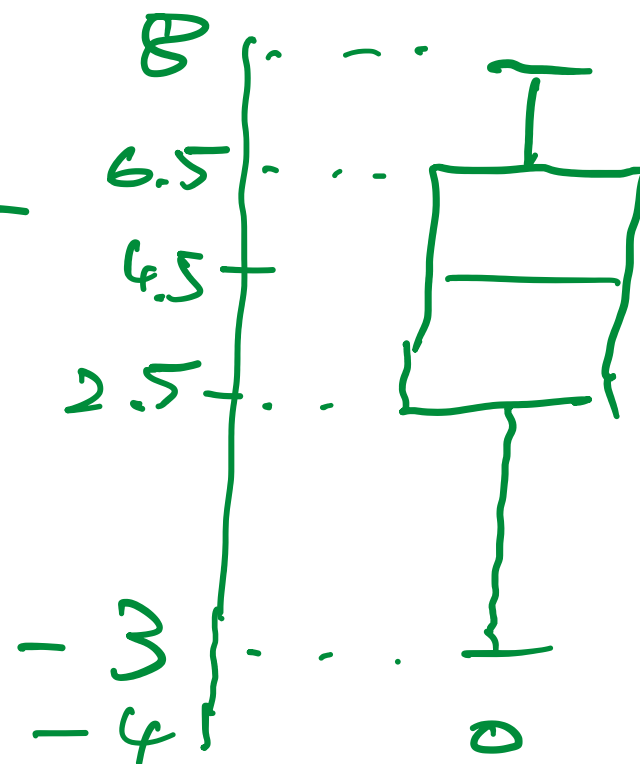
b) $p=2.5\%$: $n \cdot p = 2.5$ nicht ganzzahlig

$$\text{Quantil } q_{0.025} = x_{2.5}' = x_3' = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

Stichprobe $x_i' = (-4, -3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8)$ $N=12$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 $q_{0.25} = \frac{2+3}{2} = 2.5$ $m = 4.5$ $q_{0.75} = 6.5$

- $IQR = q_{0.75} - q_{0.25} = \underline{4}$
- $1.5 \cdot IQR = 1.5 \cdot 4 = 6$
- obere Whisker: $\max. q_{0.75} + 6 = 12.5$
 $\rightarrow$ nehme letzten Datenpunkt darunter: 8
- untere Whisker: $\min. q_{0.25} - 6 = -3.5$
 $\rightarrow$ nehme -3
- -4 ist Ausreißer



Ü Boxplot

Montag, 28. März 2022

12:24

$$x_i' = (4, 5, 5, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 15, 15, 25, 27) \quad n=16$$

$\uparrow$ $q_{0.25} = 10$ $\uparrow$ $m = 12$ $\uparrow$ $q_{0.75} = 14.5$

- $IQR = 14.5 - 10 = 4.5$
- $1.5 \cdot IQR = 6.75$
- obere Whisker: max. $14.5 + 6.75 = 21.25 \rightarrow 15$
- untere " : min. $10 - 6.75 = 3.25 \rightarrow 4$

