

# 1. gaia laburpena

- Aldargiak (Meztasuna) =  $x_i$
- Meztasun absolutua =  $n_i \rightarrow$  Metatza =  $N$
- Laginaren tamaina =  $N$
- Meztasun erlatiboa =  $f_i = \frac{n_i}{N} \rightarrow$  Metatza =  $F_i$
- Klase Marken =  $\frac{L_i + L_{i-1}}{2} \rightarrow (2, 5) = \frac{5+2}{2} = 3.5$
- Zabaleran =  $C_i$
- $h$  Momentu Arruntak =  $a_h = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i h \cdot n_i$   $a_1 =$  batuz besteko  
 $a_2 =$  Bariantza  
 $a_3 =$  kurtosi
- $h$  Momentu Zentratua =  $M_h = \frac{1}{N} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^h \cdot n_i \rightarrow M_2 =$  Bariantza
- Batuzbesteko =  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i n_i = \sum x_i \frac{n_i}{N} = \sum x_i f_i$
- Batuzbesteko ponderatua =  $\bar{x}_p = \frac{\sum x_i \cdot w_i}{\sum w_i} = \sum x_i \cdot h_p \rightarrow h_p = \frac{w_i}{\sum w_i}$
- Medicina diskreto Ez dago taulan =  $\frac{N}{2}$  Honen onaitzen Ni-n begiratu eta  $Me = x_i$  bilden  $x_i$  aldargiaren eman.
- taulen dago =  $\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2}$
- Medicina = Lehengo Klase Marketako Med diskreto egin  $\rightarrow$  ateratzeko den ( $L_i, L_{i-1}$ ) huri  $= L_{i-1} + \frac{N/2 - N_{i-1}}{N_i - N_{i-1}} \cdot C_i = L_{i-1} + \frac{N/2 - F_{i-1}}{F_i - F_{i-1}} \cdot C_i$   $q_1$  ondoan  $\rightarrow$  Postiboa  
 $q_3$  ondoan  $\rightarrow$  Negatiboa
- Ibilbide interkuartiliko =  $q_3 - q_1$
- Moda = Gehien errepiketzen den zaldon
- $q_1 = \frac{N}{4}$  •  $q_3 = \frac{3N}{4}$  •  $q_c = Me$
- Bariantza =  $Sx^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \cdot n_i = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum x_i^2 \cdot n_i - \bar{x}^2$
- Desbideratze tipikoa =  $Sx = \sqrt{Sx^2}$
- Aldakuntzen koefiziente =  $g_0 = \frac{Sx}{|\bar{x}|}$   $g_0 \approx 0 \Rightarrow$  Desbiderapen txikia, egoxka adierazgarri  
 $g_0 > 1 \Rightarrow$  Desbiderapen handia, desegoxka tasuna neurtzen
- Batuz besteko desbiderapena =  $\begin{cases} DM(me) = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum |x_i - Me| \cdot n_i \rightarrow \text{homogeneotusuna} \\ DM(\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum |x_i - \bar{x}| \cdot f_i \rightarrow \bar{x} \text{ desbiderapen trikieta} \end{cases}$
- Biboteak 1
 $\begin{cases} Goibibote = q_3 + 1.5 \cdot (q_3 - q_1) \\ Behe bibote = q_1 + 1.5 \cdot (q_3 - q_1) \end{cases}$

- Banaketa osimetrica
 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_1 = \frac{m_3}{s_x^3} \\ m_3 = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum x_i^3 \cdot n_i - \bar{x}^3 = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^3 \cdot n_i \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_1 = 0 \text{ simetrikoa} \\ g_1 > 0 \text{ asimetrico} \\ g_1 < 0 \text{ asimetrico} \end{array} \right.$$

- Kurtosi koefizienteak =  $g_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \cdot \sum (x_i - \bar{x})^4 \cdot n_i}{s_x^4} - 3$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_2 < 0 \text{ Burzen txikia} \\ g_2 > 0 \text{ Burzen handia} \end{array} \right.$$

- Aldagai zentrala =  $C_x = x - \bar{x}$

- Aldagai tipifikatua =  $T_x = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s_x} \rightarrow$  Balioen alderaketak egitero

- Kolektiboaren masa totala =  $M = \sum x_i n_i$

- i. klaseuri dagokion masa proporcionala =  $q_i = \frac{x_i n_i}{M}$

- Gini indizea =  $I_G = 2 \cdot \sum q_i \cdot f_i^* - 1$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_G \leq 0'3 \text{ exititiboa} \\ I_G > 0'3 \text{ ez exititiboa.} \end{array} \right.$$

- $f_i^* = f_i - \frac{g_i}{2}$

- Histogramaren altueran =  $h_i = \frac{n_i}{c_i}$

## 2. Gaia

$$x_i = x\text{-ren kategorria} \quad y_i = y\text{-ren kategorria}$$

- Maiztasun bateratu absolutua =  $n_{ij}$  ( $n_{1,2,3}$ )

- Maiztasun absolutua bateratu =  $n_{i\bullet}$ ,  $n_{\bullet j}$

- Maiztasun absolutuen batura =  $N$  ( $\sum n_{ij}$ ,  $\sum n_{i\bullet}$ ,  $\sum n_{\bullet j}$ )

- Maiztasun erlatiboa =  $\frac{n_{ij}}{N} = f_{ij}$

- Maiztasun erlatiboa bateratu =  $\frac{n_{i\bullet}}{N} = f_{i\bullet}$

- Bonaketa baldintzak =  $x|y=y=j$ ,  $y|x=x=i$

- Maiztasun absolutua baldintzak  $\Rightarrow n_{i\bullet}/y_{\bullet y=i} = \sum n_{ij} = n_{\bullet j}$

- Maiztasun erlatiboa baldintzak =  $f_{i\bullet}/y_{\bullet y=i} = \frac{\sum n_{ij}}{n_{\bullet j}} = 1$

- Independentsa =  $f_{ij} = f_{i\bullet} \cdot f_{\bullet j}$ ,  $\forall i, \forall j$  /  $\frac{n_{ij}}{N} = \frac{n_{i\bullet}}{N} \cdot \frac{n_{\bullet j}}{N} \rightarrow$  Berdinaketa bete

- Aldagai biakoitzaren momentu arrunta bateratuak

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{10} = \bar{x} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i \cdot n_{i\bullet} \\ a_{01} = \bar{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i \cdot n_{\bullet j} \\ a_{11} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i y_j n_{ij} = \frac{1}{N} \sum x_i y_i \end{array} \right.$$

		Y			n_{i\bullet}
		Y <sub>1</sub>	Y <sub>2</sub>	Y <sub>3</sub>	
X <sub>1</sub>	n <sub>11</sub>	n <sub>12</sub>	n <sub>13</sub>	n <sub>1\bullet</sub>	
	n <sub>21</sub>	n <sub>22</sub>	n <sub>23</sub>		
n <sub>\bullet j</sub>	n <sub>1\bullet 1</sub>	n <sub>1\bullet 2</sub>	n <sub>1\bullet 3</sub>		N

- Aldagai bikoitzaren momentu zentrua bateratuak =  $M_{11} = \frac{1}{N} \sum^K \sum^L (x_i - \bar{x})(y_j - \bar{y}) \cdot n_{ij} = \frac{\sum x_i y_j n_{ij}}{N} - \bar{x}\bar{y}$
- Koburiantza =  $S_{xy} = M_{11} = a_{11} - \bar{x}\bar{y}$
- Erlazio linealak =  $S_{xy} < 0$  Negatiboa /  $S_{xy} > 0$  positiboa /  $S_{xy} = 0$  ez dago erlaziorik
- Korrelazio koefizientea =  $r_{xy} = \frac{S_{xy}}{S_x \cdot S_y}$   
 $\hookrightarrow r_{xy} \approx 1$  erlazio lineal zuria altua  
 $\hookrightarrow r_{xy} \approx 0$  ez dago  
 $\hookrightarrow r_{xy} \approx -1$  erlazio lineal negatiboa altua
- Determinazio koefizientea =  $r^2_{xy}$
- transformazio linealak  $\begin{cases} x \Rightarrow U = ax + b \\ y \Rightarrow W = cy + d \end{cases}$
- $S_{UW} = a \cdot c \cdot S_{xy}$
- $r_{UW} = \frac{ac \cdot S_{xy}}{|a|S_x \cdot |c|S_y}$   $\begin{cases} r_{UW} = r_{xy} \text{ zeinu berdinak} \\ r_{UW} = -r_{xy} \text{ zeinu desberdinak} \end{cases}$
- Kombinazio lineala =  $\begin{cases} x \Rightarrow Z = ax + by \\ y \Rightarrow Z = ax + by \end{cases}$
- $\bar{Z} = a\bar{x} + b\bar{y}$
- Koburiantza =  $S_Z^2 = a^2 S_x^2 + b^2 S_y^2 + 2ab S_{xy} \begin{cases} S_{xy} > 0 \uparrow \\ \downarrow U = x+y \rightarrow S_U^2 \uparrow \\ \downarrow U = x-y \rightarrow S_U^2 \downarrow \end{cases}$

### 3. Guia

- Indize simple batekoak =  $i_{t,0} = \frac{x_t}{x_0}$
- Indize simple ohunekoak =  $I_{t,0} = \frac{x_t}{x_0} \cdot 100$
- Koteatutako indizeak = aurreko urteko oinarri =  $\frac{x_t}{x_{t-1}} \rightarrow \frac{x_t}{x_{t-1}} \cdot 100$
- Huzkunde tasa =  $\alpha_t = \frac{x_t}{x_{t-1}} - 1 = i_{t,t-1} - 1$
- Bataz besteko huzkunde metxorrak =  $\alpha = \sqrt[k]{\frac{x_t+x}{x_t}} - 1 \rightarrow$  K urteetan zeabut igo / jeitsi den.
- Bataz besteko oritmetiko simpleak =  $S_{t,0} = \frac{\sum i_{t,0}}{n} = \frac{\sum \frac{x_t}{x_{t-1}} \cdot 100}{n}$
- Bataz besteko ponderatu simpleak =  $P_{t,0} = \frac{\sum x_t}{\sum x_{t,0}} \cdot 100$

$$\text{• Belioaren indizeen} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n V_{it}}{\sum_{i=1}^n V_{0t}} \cdot 100 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{it} \cdot Q_{it}}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{0t} \cdot Q_{0t}} \cdot 100$$

$$\text{• Laspeyres indizeen} = L_{ti}^P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{it} \cdot Q_{0t}}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{0t} \cdot Q_{0t}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{it} \cdot Q_{0t}}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{0t} \cdot Q_{0t}} = \frac{1 \cdot 0}{0 \cdot 0}$$

$$\text{• Pascheeren indizeen} = P_{ti}^P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{it} \cdot Q_{it}}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{0t} \cdot Q_{it}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{it} \cdot Q_{it}}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{0t} \cdot Q_{it}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 1}$$

$$\text{• Fisher-en indizeen} = F_{ti}^P = \sqrt{L_{ti}^P \cdot P_{ti}^P}$$