

Ιδιότητες μέσου

1) X ημερολόγηται, x_i τιμές, μ_x
 $i=1, \dots, N$

$$Y = X + a, \quad y_i = x_i + a \Rightarrow \mu_y = \mu_x + a$$

Απόδειξη

$$\mu_y = \frac{\sum y_i}{N} = \frac{\sum (x_i + a)}{N} = \frac{\sum x_i + \sum a}{N} = \frac{\sum x_i}{N} + \frac{Na}{N}$$

$$= \mu_x + a$$

Άσκηση

Η μέση βαθμολογία στα μαθηματικά σε μια τάξη λυκείου είναι 12. Αν ο καθηγητής αποφασίσει να αυξήσει την βαθμολογία κάθε μαθητή κατά 2 μονάδες, ποιο μέσο όρο επιτυγχάνεται στην βαθμολογία;

Λύση

X η βαθμολογία στα μαθηματικά
 $x_i \quad i=1, \dots, N$

$$\mu_x = 12$$

$$Y = X + 2, \quad y_i = x_i + 2$$

$$\mu_y = \frac{\sum y_i}{N} = \frac{\sum (x_i + 2)}{N} = \frac{\sum x_i + \sum 2}{N} = \frac{\sum x_i}{N} + \frac{2N}{N} = 12 + 2 = 14$$

$$2) X, x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_i = \dots = x_n = a \Rightarrow \mu = a$$

Ausdr.

$$\mu = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a}{n} = \frac{a + a + \dots + a}{n} = \frac{na}{n} = a$$

$$3) X, x_i, \mu_x \\ Y = 2X, y_i = 2x_i \Rightarrow \mu_y = 2\mu_x$$

Ausdr.

$$\mu_y = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n 2x_i}{n} = 2 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = 2 \cdot \mu_x$$

$$4) \sum (x_i - \mu) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \mu = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - n\mu \quad *$$

$$\text{aus dem ersten Summanden folgt } \mu = \frac{\sum x_i}{n} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum x_i = \mu n$$

$$* \mu n - n\mu = 0$$

$$1) X, x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_i = \dots = a \Rightarrow \sigma^2 = 0$$

Ausweisf.

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (a - a)^2 = 0$$

$$2) X, x_i, \mu, \sigma^2 \Rightarrow Y = X + a, y_i = x_i + a, \mu_y = \mu_x + a$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_y^2 = \sigma_x^2$$

Ausweisf.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum (y_i - \mu_y)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum [(x_i + a) - (\mu_x + a)]^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i + a - \mu_x - a)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \mu_x)^2 = \sigma_x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) X, x_i, \mu_x, \sigma_x^2 \Rightarrow Y = \lambda X, y_i = \lambda x_i, \mu_y = \lambda \mu_x \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_y^2 = \lambda^2 \sigma_x^2 \quad \text{oder} \quad \sigma_y = \lambda \sigma_x$$

Ausweisf.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum (y_i - \mu_y)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (\lambda x_i - \lambda \mu_x)^2 = \lambda^2 \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \mu_x)^2 \\ &= \lambda^2 \sigma_x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma_y = \lambda \sigma_x$$