

$$E[X_i] = \mu, \quad \text{Var}(X_i) = \sigma^2$$

$$Y = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

$$E[Y] = E[X_1] + \dots + E[X_n] = n\mu$$

↑
immer

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Var}(X_1) + \dots + \text{Var}(X_n) = n\sigma^2$$

↑
 X_i unabhängig

$$Y \underset{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{ZGS}}}{\sim} N(n\mu, n\sigma^2)$$

$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} Y, \quad E[\bar{X}] = \frac{1}{n} E[Y] = \mu$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \text{Var}\left(\frac{1}{n} Y\right) = \frac{1}{n^2} \text{Var}(Y) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}!$$

$$\bar{X} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n}\right)$$

z-Test

$$Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}, \quad \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n)$$

wir wissen (S.O.) $E[\bar{X}] = \mu_0$, $\text{Var}(\bar{X}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$
unter Annahme der Nullhypothese

dann $Z \sim N(0, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} E[Z] &= E\left[\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right] = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} E[\bar{X} - \mu_0] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sigma} (E[\bar{X}] - \mu_0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(Z) &= \text{Var}\left(\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right) = \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \text{Var}(\bar{X} - \mu_0) \\ &= \frac{n}{\sigma^2} \text{Var}(\bar{X}) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

VI beim t-Test

$$H_0: \mu = \mu_0 \quad (H_A: \mu \neq \mu_0)$$

H_0 wird wird verworfen falls

$$-t < \underbrace{\frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}}}_{t} < t$$

$t_{df, 1-\alpha/2}$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{ts}{\sqrt{n}} < \bar{X} - \mu_0 < \frac{ts}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{ts}{\sqrt{n}} > \mu_0 - \bar{X} > -\frac{ts}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{X} + \frac{ts}{\sqrt{n}} > \mu_0 > \bar{X} - \frac{ts}{\sqrt{n}}$$

zum Wilcoxon-Test

Summe aller Ränge

$$1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n}{2}(n+1)$$

Halft der di pos., Halft neg. und auch
betragsmäßige Abw. $\approx$ gleich groß

$$\Rightarrow U^+ \approx U^- \approx \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{4}$$