

Distribucija frekvencija s razredima

$$\text{Sredina razreda } X_i = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{2} \quad \text{širina razreda } i = L_2 - L_1 \quad \text{korigirana frekvencija } f_{ci} = \frac{f_i}{i}$$

$$\text{Aritmetička sredina } \bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i} \quad \text{Modus } Mo = L_1 + \frac{(b-a)}{(b-a)+(b-c)} \cdot i$$

$$\text{Medijan } Me = L_1 + \frac{\frac{N}{2} - \sum f_1}{f_{med}} \cdot i \quad \text{Prvi kvartil } Q_1 = L_1 + \frac{\frac{N}{4} - \sum f_1}{f_{k \text{ var t}}} \cdot i$$

$$\text{Drugi kvartil } Q_2 = Me \quad \text{Treći kvartil } Q_3 = L_1 + \frac{\frac{3 \cdot N}{4} - \sum f_1}{f_{k \text{ var t}}} \cdot i$$

$$\text{Raspon varijacije } R_x = X_{\max} - X_{\min}$$

$$\text{Interkvartil } I_Q = Q_3 - Q_1 \quad \text{Koeficijent kvartilne devijacije } V_Q = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_3 + Q_1}$$

$$\text{Varijanca } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum X_i^2 \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i} - \bar{x}^2 \quad \text{Standardana devijacija } \sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} \quad \text{Koeficijent varijacije } V = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} \cdot 100$$

$$\text{Pearsonove mjere asimetrije } S_k = \frac{\bar{x} - Mo}{\sigma} \quad S_k = \frac{3(\bar{x} - Me)}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{Bowleyeva mjere asimetrije } S_{kQ} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_3 - 2Me}{Q_3 - Q_1}$$

Asimetrija pomoću srednjih vrijednosti

$$\bar{X} = Mo = Me \quad \text{Simetrična distribucija}$$

$$Mo < Me < \bar{X} \quad (Mo = Me) < \bar{X} \quad \text{Desna ili pozitivna asimetrija}$$

$$\bar{X} < Me < Mo \quad \bar{X} < (Mo = Me) \quad \text{Lijeva ili negativna asimetrija}$$

$$\text{Koeficijent asimetrije } \alpha_3 = \frac{M_3}{\sigma^3}$$

$$\text{Koeficijent zaobljenosti } \alpha_4 = \frac{M_4}{\sigma^4}$$

momenti

$$M_3 = m_3 - 3 \cdot m_1 \cdot m_2 + 2 \cdot m_1^3 \quad M_4 = m_4 - 4 \cdot m_1 \cdot m_3 + 6 \cdot m_1^2 \cdot m_2 - 3 \cdot m_1^4$$

$$m_1 = \frac{\sum X_i \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i} \quad m_2 = \frac{\sum X_i^2 \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i} \quad m_3 = \frac{\sum X_i^3 \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i} \quad m_4 = \frac{\sum X_i^4 \cdot f_i}{\sum f_i}$$

Regresija i Trend

$$\text{model linearne regresije} \quad \hat{Y} = a + b \cdot X \quad \text{Ucrtavanje pravca: } M(\bar{X}; \bar{Y}) \sim N(0; a) \\ \text{Parametri} \quad b = \frac{\sum X_i \cdot Y_i - n \cdot \bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}}{\sum X_i^2 - n \cdot \bar{X}^2} \quad a = \bar{Y} - b \cdot \bar{X} \quad \bar{X} = \frac{\sum X_i}{n} \quad \bar{Y} = \frac{\sum Y_i}{n}$$

$$\text{Sume kvadrata odstupanja: } \sum(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum(Y_i - \hat{Y})^2 + \sum(\hat{Y} - \bar{Y})^2 \quad ST = SR + SP \\ ST = \sum(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum Y_i^2 - n \cdot \bar{Y}^2 \quad \text{- Ukupna suma kvadrata odstupanja} \\ SR = \sum(Y_i - \hat{Y})^2 = \sum Y_i^2 - a \cdot \sum Y_i - b \cdot \sum X_i \cdot Y_i \quad \text{- Neprotumačena (rezidualna) suma kvadrata odstupanja} \\ SP = \sum(\hat{Y} - \bar{Y})^2 = a \cdot \sum Y_i + b \cdot \sum X_i \cdot Y_i - n \cdot \bar{Y}^2 \quad \text{- Protumačena suma kvadrata odstupanja}$$

$$\text{Varijanca } \sigma^2 = \frac{\sum(Y_i - \hat{Y})^2}{n} = \frac{SR}{n} \quad \text{Standardna devijacija } \sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} \quad \text{Koeficijent varijacije } V = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{Y}} \cdot 100$$

$$\text{Koeficijent determinacije } r^2 = \frac{SP}{ST} \quad \text{Koeficijent korelacije } r = \sqrt{r^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{b \cdot b'} \quad b' = \frac{\sum X_i \cdot Y_i - n \cdot \bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}}{\sum Y_i^2 - n \cdot \bar{Y}^2} \quad r = \frac{\sum X_i \cdot Y_i - n \cdot \bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}}{\sqrt{\sum X_i^2 - n \cdot \bar{X}^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum Y_i^2 - n \cdot \bar{Y}^2}}$$

Koeficijent korelacija ranga

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d_i^2}{n^3 - n} \quad d_i = r(x) - r(y)$$

Individualni indeksi

Bazni indeksi	Verižni (lančani) indeksi	Bazni indeksi na novoj bazi
$I_t = \frac{y_t}{y_b} \cdot 100$	$V_t = \frac{y_t}{y_{t-1}} \cdot 100$ $V_t = \frac{I_t}{I_{t-1}} \cdot 100$	$I_t^* = \frac{I_t}{I_b} \cdot 100$
$I_t = S_t^* + 100$	$V_t = S_t + 100$	
$V_t \rightarrow Y_t$	$V_t \rightarrow I_t$	$I_t \rightarrow Y_t$
$\uparrow Y_t = \frac{Y_{t+1}}{V_{t+1}} \cdot 100$ $\downarrow Y_t = \frac{Y_{t-1} \cdot V_t}{100}$	$\uparrow I_t = \frac{I_{t+1}}{V_{t+1}} \cdot 100$ $\downarrow I_t = \frac{I_{t-1} \cdot V_t}{100}$	$Y_t = \frac{I_t \cdot Y_b}{100}$ $Y_b = \frac{Y_t}{I_t} \cdot 100$

Osnovni pokazatelji vremenske serije

	Tekuće u odnosu na prethodno razdoblje	Tekuće u odnosu na bazno razdoblje	Prosječna
Prva diferencija	$\Delta y_t = y_t - y_{t-1}$	$\Delta y_t^* = y_t - y_b$	$\overline{\Delta y} = \frac{y_n - y_1}{n-1}$ $\overline{\Delta y} = \frac{\sum \Delta y_t}{n-1}$
Pojedinačna stopa promjene	$S_t = \frac{\Delta y_t}{y_{t-1}} \cdot 100$ $S_t = V_t - 100$ $S_t = \frac{y_t - y_{t-1}}{y_{t-1}} \cdot 100$	$S_t^* = \frac{\Delta y_t^*}{y_b} \cdot 100$ $S_t^* = I_t - 100$ $S_t^* = \frac{y_t - y_b}{y_b} \cdot 100$	$\bar{S} = \left(\sqrt[n-1]{\frac{y_n}{y_1}} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$ $\bar{S} = \left(\sqrt[n-1]{\frac{I_n}{I_1}} - 1 \right) \cdot 100$
Koeficijent dinamike	$v_t = \frac{y_t}{y_{t-1}}$	$i_t = \frac{y_t}{y_b}$	

Skupni indeksi

	Laspeyres	Paasche	Fischer
Indeks cijena	$P_{ot}(q_0) = \frac{\sum p_t q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} \cdot 100$	$P_{0t}(q_t) = \frac{\sum p_t q_t}{\sum p_0 q_t} \cdot 100$	$FP_{ot} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum p_t q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} \cdot \frac{\sum p_t q_t}{\sum p_0 q_t}} \cdot 100$
Indeks količina	$Q_{0t}(p_0) = \frac{\sum q_t p_0}{\sum q_0 p_0} \cdot 100$	$Q_{0t}(p_t) = \frac{\sum q_t p_t}{\sum q_0 p_t} \cdot 100$	$FQ_{0t} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum q_t p_0}{\sum q_0 p_0} \cdot \frac{\sum q_t p_t}{\sum q_0 p_t}} \cdot 100$
Indeks vrijednosti		$V_{0t} = \frac{\sum p_t q_t}{\sum p_0 q_0} \cdot 100$	