

# Indici di dispersione

## Devianza

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \quad (1)$$

## Varianza

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{D}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n} \quad (2)$$

## Deviazione standard (a.k.a. scarto quadratico medio)

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma^2} = \sqrt{\frac{D}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n}} \quad (3)$$

# La curva normale

## Equazione della curva normale

$$y = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (4)$$

Equazione della normale standard, ossia di una normale con  $\mu = 0$  e  $\sigma = 1$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}} \quad (5)$$

## Deviata normale

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (6)$$



# Test di normalità

## Test di Shapiro e Wilk

- ▶ **Ipotesi nulla ( $H_0$ ): i nostri valori hanno una distribuzione normale.**
- ▶ Mettiamo in ordine crescente le osservazioni;
- ▶ per  $n$  osservazioni, poniamo  $m = n/2$  se  $n$  è pari e  $m = (n - 1)/2$  se  $n$  è dispari;
- ▶ calcoliamo la statistica del test di Shapiro e Wilk,  $W$ :

$$W = \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i (X_{n+1-i} - X_i))^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \quad (7)$$

- ▶ più  $W$  è vicino a 1, più i nostri dati si distribuiscono in modo normale;
- ▶ per sapere *quanto* il nostro  $W$  è vicino ad 1, cerchiamo sulle tavole con quale probabilità si ottiene lo stesso valore per caso se l'ipotesi nulla è *vera*, cioè se la distribuzione *reale* dei nostri dati è effettivamente normale.

$k \setminus n$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	0.7071	0.7071	0.6872	0.6646	0.6431	0.6233	0.6052	0.5868	0.5739	
2	-	0.0000	0.1677	0.2413	0.2806	0.3031	0.3164	0.3244	0.3291	
3	-	-	-	0.0000	0.0875	0.1401	0.1743	0.1976	0.2141	
4	-	-	-	-	-	0.0000	0.0561	0.0947	0.1224	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0000	0.0399	
$k \setminus n$	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	0.5601	0.5475	0.5359	0.5251	0.5150	0.5056	0.4968	0.4886	0.4808	0.4734
2	0.3315	0.3325	0.3325	0.3318	0.3306	0.3290	0.3273	0.3253	0.3232	0.3211
3	0.2260	0.2347	0.2412	0.2460	0.2495	0.2521	0.2540	0.2553	0.2561	0.2565
4	0.1429	0.1506	0.1707	0.1802	0.1876	0.1939	0.1988	0.2027	0.2059	0.2085
5	0.0695	0.0922	0.1099	0.1240	0.1353	0.1447	0.1524	0.1587	0.1641	0.1686
6	0.0000	0.0303	0.0539	0.0727	0.0880	0.1005	0.1109	0.1197	0.1271	0.1334
7	-	-	0.0000	0.0240	0.0433	0.0593	0.0725	0.0837	0.0932	0.1013
8	-	-	-	-	0.0000	0.0196	0.0359	0.0496	0.0612	0.0711
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0163	0.0303	0.0422
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0000	0.0140
$k \setminus n$	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	0.4643	0.4590	0.4542	0.4493	0.4450	0.4407	0.4366	0.4328	0.4291	0.4254
2	0.3185	0.3156	0.3126	0.3098	0.3069	0.3043	0.3018	0.2992	0.2968	0.2944
3	0.2578	0.2571	0.2563	0.2554	0.2543	0.2533	0.2522	0.2510	0.2499	0.2487
4	0.2119	0.2131	0.2139	0.2145	0.2148	0.2151	0.2152	0.2151	0.2150	0.2148
5	0.1736	0.1764	0.1787	0.1807	0.1822	0.1836	0.1840	0.1857	0.1864	0.1870
6	0.1399	0.1443	0.1480	0.1512	0.1539	0.1563	0.1584	0.1601	0.1616	0.1630
7	0.1092	0.1150	0.1201	0.1245	0.1263	0.1316	0.1346	0.1372	0.1395	0.1415
8	0.0804	0.0878	0.0941	0.0997	0.1046	0.1089	0.1128	0.1162	0.1192	0.1219
9	0.0530	0.0618	0.0696	0.0764	0.0823	0.0876	0.0923	0.0965	0.1002	0.1036
10	0.0263	0.0368	0.0459	0.0539	0.0610	0.0672	0.0728	0.0778	0.0822	0.0862
11	0.0000	0.0122	0.0228	0.0321	0.0403	0.0476	0.0540	0.0598	0.0650	0.0697
12	-	-	0.0000	0.0107	0.0200	0.0284	0.0358	0.0424	0.0483	0.0537
13	-	-	-	-	0.0000	0.0094	0.0178	0.0253	0.0320	0.0381
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0000	0.0084	0.0159	0.0227
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0000	0.0076

Table 6. Percentage points of the  $W$  test\* for  $n = 3(1)50$

$n$	Level								
	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.50	0.90	0.95	0.98	0.99
3	0.753	0.756	0.767	0.789	0.959	0.998	0.999	1.000	1.000
4	.687	.707	.748	.792	.935	.987	.992	.996	.997
5	.686	.715	.762	.806	.927	.979	.986	.991	.993
6	0.713	0.743	0.788	0.826	0.927	0.974	0.981	0.986	0.989
7	.730	.760	.803	.838	.928	.972	.979	.985	.988
8	.749	.778	.818	.851	.932	.972	.978	.984	.987
9	.764	.791	.829	.859	.935	.972	.978	.984	.986
10	.781	.806	.842	.869	.938	.972	.978	.983	.986
11	0.792	0.817	0.850	0.876	0.940	0.973	0.979	0.984	0.986
12	.805	.828	.859	.883	.943	.973	.979	.984	.986
13	.814	.837	.866	.889	.945	.974	.979	.984	.986
14	.825	.846	.874	.895	.947	.975	.980	.984	.986
15	.835	.855	.881	.901	.950	.975	.980	.984	.987
16	0.844	0.863	0.887	0.906	0.952	0.976	0.981	0.985	0.987
17	.851	.869	.892	.910	.954	.977	.981	.985	.987
18	.858	.874	.897	.914	.956	.978	.982	.986	.988
19	.863	.879	.901	.917	.957	.978	.982	.986	.988
20	.868	.884	.905	.920	.959	.979	.983	.986	.988
21	0.873	0.888	0.908	0.923	0.960	0.980	0.983	0.987	0.989
22	.878	.892	.911	.926	.961	.980	.984	.987	.989
23	.881	.895	.914	.928	.962	.981	.984	.987	.989
24	.884	.898	.916	.930	.963	.981	.984	.987	.989
25	.888	.901	.918	.931	.964	.981	.985	.988	.989
26	0.891	0.904	0.920	0.933	0.965	0.982	0.985	0.988	0.989
27	.894	.906	.923	.935	.965	.982	.985	.988	.990
28	.896	.908	.924	.936	.966	.982	.985	.988	.990
29	.898	.910	.926	.937	.966	.982	.985	.988	.990
30	.900	.912	.927	.939	.967	.983	.985	.988	.990
31	0.902	0.914	0.929	0.940	0.967	0.983	0.986	0.988	0.990
32	.904	.915	.930	.941	.968	.983	.986	.988	.990
33	.906	.917	.931	.942	.968	.983	.986	.989	.990
34	.908	.919	.933	.943	.969	.983	.986	.989	.990
35	.910	.920	.934	.944	.969	.984	.986	.989	.990
36	0.912	0.922	0.935	0.945	0.970	0.984	0.986	0.989	0.990
37	.914	.924	.936	.946	.970	.984	.987	.989	.990
38	.916	.925	.938	.947	.971	.984	.987	.989	.990
39	.917	.927	.939	.948	.971	.984	.987	.989	.991
40	.919	.928	.940	.949	.972	.985	.987	.989	.991
41	0.920	0.929	0.941	0.950	0.972	0.985	0.987	0.989	0.991
42	.922	.930	.942	.951	.972	.985	.987	.989	.991
43	.923	.932	.943	.951	.973	.985	.987	.990	.991
44	.924	.933	.944	.952	.973	.985	.987	.990	.991
45	.926	.934	.945	.953	.973	.985	.988	.990	.991
46	0.927	0.935	0.945	0.953	0.974	0.985	0.988	0.990	0.991
47	.928	.936	.946	.954	.974	.985	.988	.990	.991
48	.929	.937	.947	.954	.974	.985	.988	.990	.991
49	.929	.937	.947	.955	.974	.985	.988	.990	.991
50	.930	.938	.947	.955	.974	.985	.988	.990	.991

\* Based on fitted Johnson (1949)  $S_B$  approximation, see Shapiro & Wilk (1965a) for details.

# Asimmetria e curtosi

Coefficiente di asimmetria

$$g_1 = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{X})^3}{\sigma^3} \quad (8)$$

Coefficiente di curtosi

$$g_2 = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{X})^4}{\sigma^4} \quad (9)$$