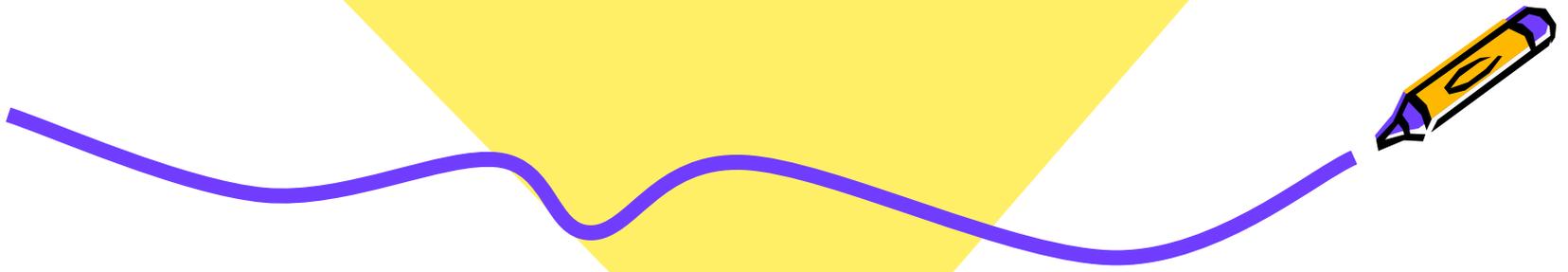


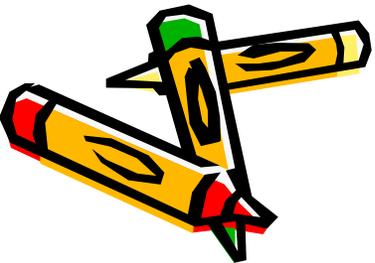
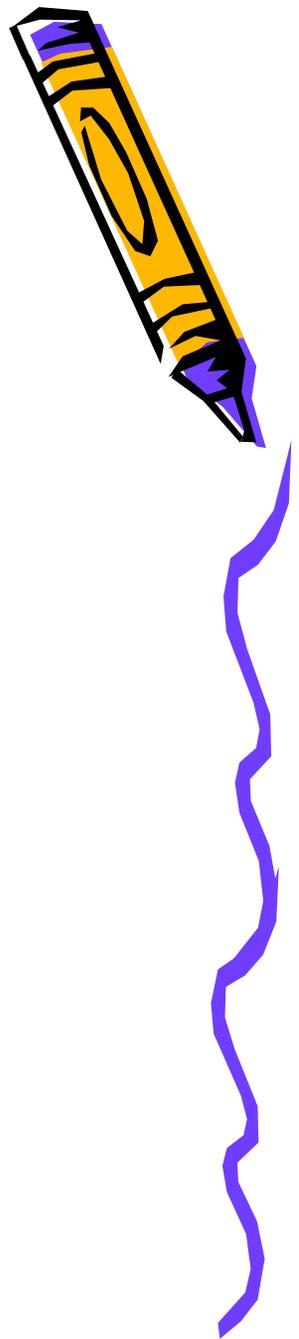
# 實驗一 數據處理與分析



蔡沛真 製

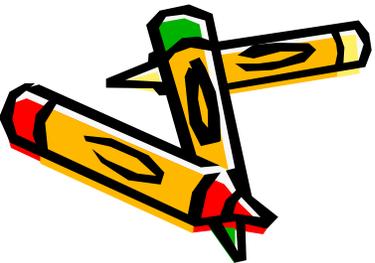
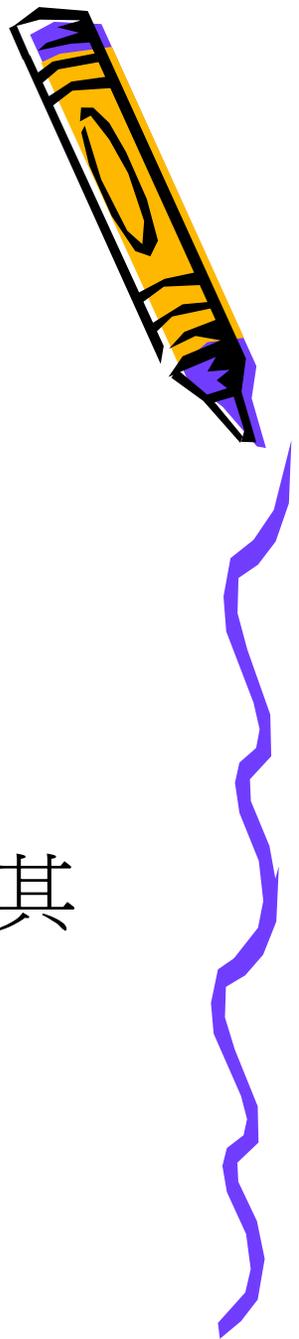
# 紀錄數據的方式

- 數據
- 精確度
- 單位

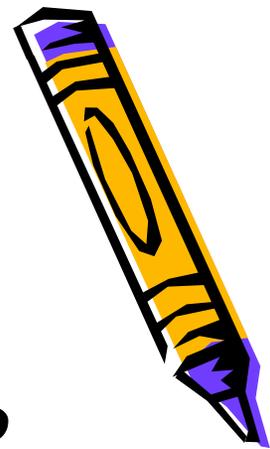


# 有效數字

- 表示實驗所測得之物理量的精確度。
- 包括精確值及估計值。
- 單位換算不影響有效位數：12.68cm  
1.268×10<sup>-4</sup> km、0.0001268 km、  
0.1268 m、12.68 cm、126.8 mm 等其  
有效位數均為四位。



# 有效數字的四則運算



- 加法

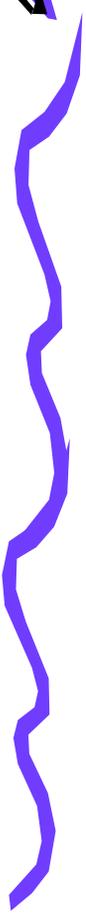
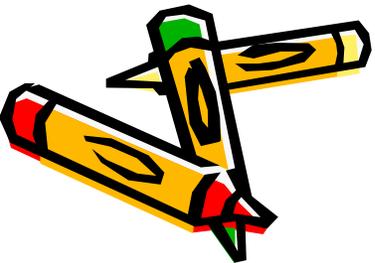
$$\begin{array}{r} 12.48\bar{6} \\ + 406.23 \\ \hline 418.71\bar{6} \end{array}$$

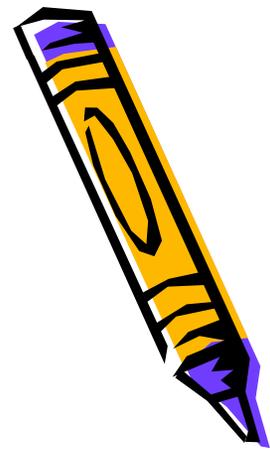
→ 有效數字為**418.72**

- 減法

$$\begin{array}{r} 2206.47\bar{6} \\ - 406.23 \\ \hline 1800.24\bar{6} \end{array}$$

→ 有效數字為**1800.25**





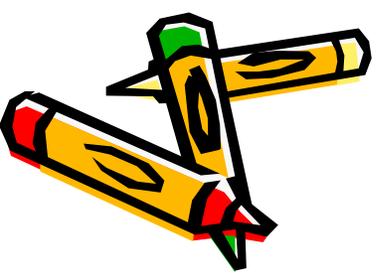
• 乘法  $\times$   $\begin{array}{r} 1.46 \\ 6.23 \\ \hline 438 \\ 292 \\ 876 \\ \hline 9.0958 \end{array}$   $\rightarrow$  有效數字為**9.10**

$$482687 \times 0.68 = 328227.16 \Rightarrow 330000 \Rightarrow 3.3 \times 10^5$$

• 除法  $\frac{18.46}{978.49}$   $\rightarrow$  有效數字為**18**

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ \hline 448 \\ 424 \\ \hline 244 \\ 212 \\ \hline 329 \\ 318 \\ \hline 11 \end{array}$$

※當除數為一肯定數值時，  
商的有效位數與被除數同。

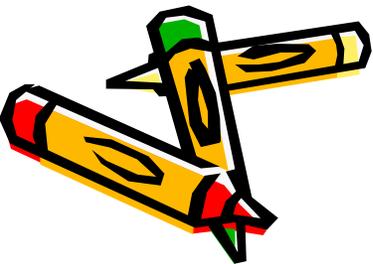


# 四捨六入

- 以四捨六入法捨去多餘位數。
- 若恰等於**5**，則以“遇雙便捨，逢單則入”法，使最終尾數為偶數。

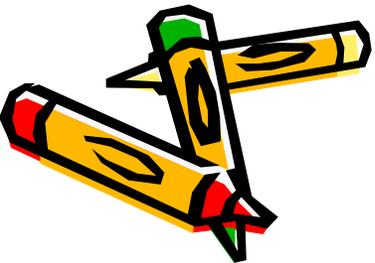
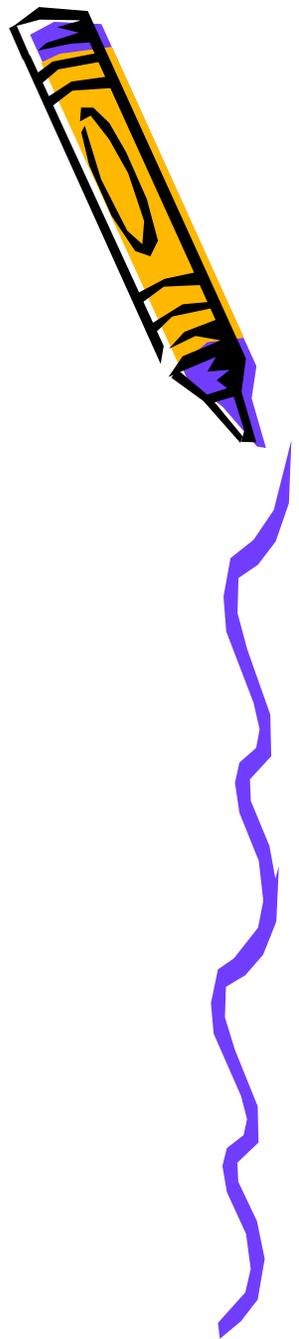
$$6.15 \rightarrow 6.2$$

$$6.65 \rightarrow 6.6$$



# 實驗誤差

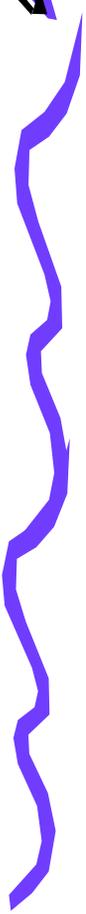
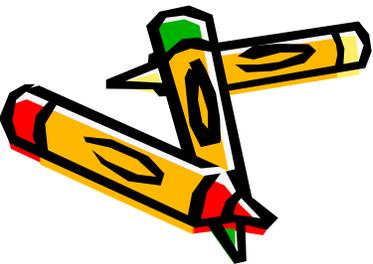
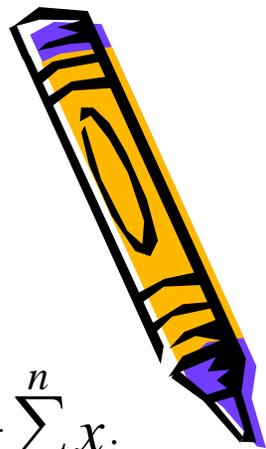
- 系統誤差
  - 設備系統誤差
  - 環境系統誤差
  - 人爲誤差
- 統計誤差

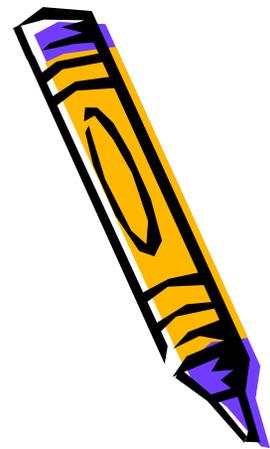


# 統計分析

- 算數平均值(Mean)  $\bar{x} \equiv \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
- 偏差(Deviation)  $d_1 = x_1 - \bar{x}, d_2 = x_2 - \bar{x}, d_n = x_n - \bar{x}$
- 平均偏差(Average Deviation)

$$D \equiv \frac{|d_1| + |d_2| + |d_3| + \dots + |d_n|}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i |d_i|$$





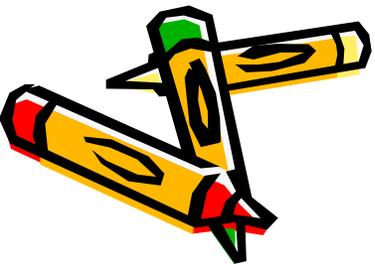
- 標準偏差(Standard Deviation)

$$\sigma \equiv \sqrt{\frac{d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2 + \dots + d_n^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2} \quad (n \text{極大，無法確定時})$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2} \quad (n \text{有限，且能確定時})$$

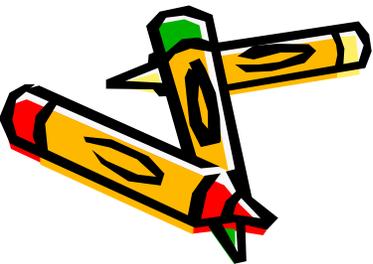
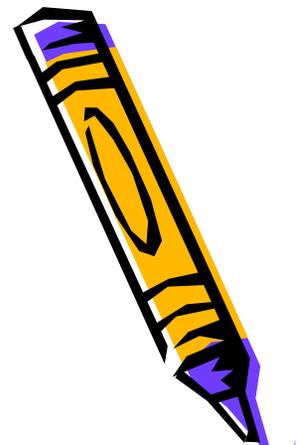
- 平均標準差(Standard Deviation of The Mean)

$$\bar{\sigma} = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_i d_i^2}$$



- 實驗結果表示為  $x = \bar{x} \pm \bar{\sigma}$

- 百分誤差  $e = \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{\bar{x}} \times 100\%$

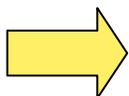


# 誤差傳遞

- 加減的誤差傳遞

$$\overline{x \pm y} = \bar{x} \pm \bar{y}$$

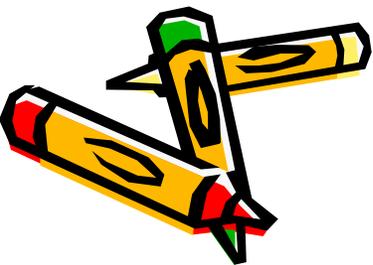
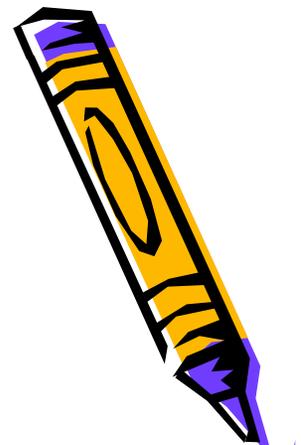
$$\sigma_{\overline{x \pm y}} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}$$



$$(\bar{x} \pm \sigma_x) + (\bar{y} \pm \sigma_y) = (\bar{x} + \bar{y}) \pm \sigma_{\overline{x+y}}$$

$$(\bar{x} \pm \sigma_x) - (\bar{y} \pm \sigma_y) = (\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \pm \sigma_{\overline{x-y}}$$

$$\sigma_i^2 = \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 + \cdots + \sigma_n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2$$



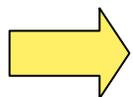
- 乘除的誤差傳遞

$$\overline{xy} = \overline{\bar{x}y}$$

$$\sigma_{\overline{xy}} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2} \times \overline{xy}$$

$$\overline{x/y} = \overline{\frac{\bar{x}}{y}}$$

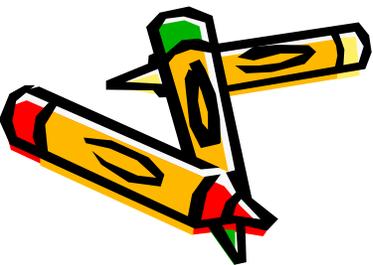
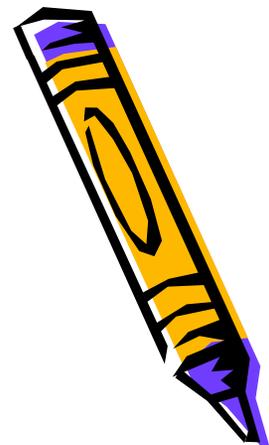
$$\sigma_{\overline{x/y}} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2} \times \overline{x/y}$$



$$(\bar{x} + \sigma_x) \times (\bar{y} + \sigma_y) = \overline{xy} \pm \sigma_{\overline{xy}}$$

$$(\bar{x} + \sigma_x) / (\bar{y} + \sigma_y) = \overline{x/y} \pm \sigma_{\overline{x/y}}$$

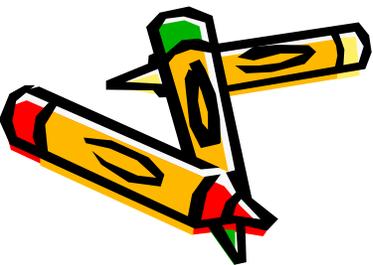
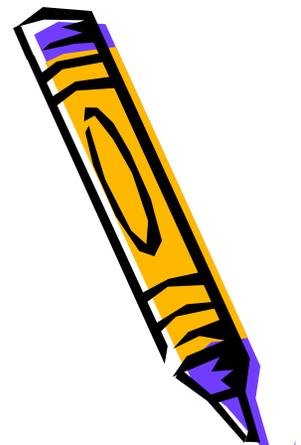
$$\left(\frac{\sigma}{y}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sigma_1}{y_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_2}{y_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_3}{y_3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{\sigma_n}{y_n}\right)^2$$



- 有幕次乘除

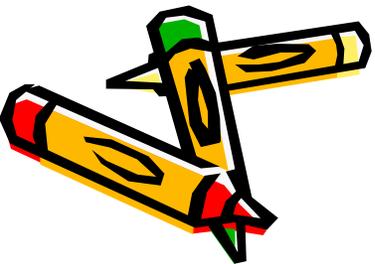
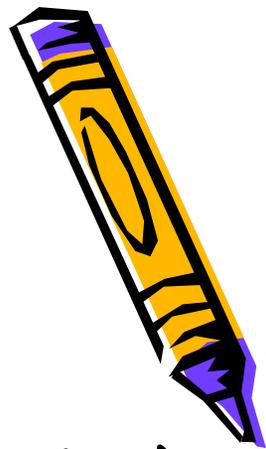
$$\overline{x^l y^m} = \overline{x^l y^m} = x^{-l} y^{-m}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sigma_{x^l y^m}}{x^l y^m}\right)^2 = l^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 + m^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2$$



# 迴歸分析

- 線性迴歸分析(Linear Regression)  
→  $y=mx+b$
- 多項式迴歸分析(Polynomial Regression)  
→  $y=b+c_1x+c_2x^2+c_3x^3+\dots$
- 指數迴歸分析(Exponential Regression)  
→  $y=ce^{bx}$
- 對數迴歸分析(Logarithmic Regression)  
→  $y=c\ln+b$
- 乘冪迴歸分析(Power Regression)  
→  $y=cx^b$



# 判定係數 $R^2$

- 判斷迴歸取線分析所得的方程式是否足以解釋  $x$  和  $y$  值之間的關係。

- $R^2 = 0$                        $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$                        $R^2 = 1$   
完全不相關                       $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$                       完全相關

