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Measures of central tendency pdf bba

Thank you for using our services. We are a nonprofit group that runs this document sharing service. We need your help in maintaining and improving this website. To keep our site running, we need your help to cover the cost of our server (about \$500/m), a small donation will help us a lot. Please help us share our services with your friends. 1. Course name: BBA (Hons) business statistics aatresh@gmail.com 2. Measurement of mean tendency • Medium • Median • Mode 3. Average • It is defined as the value obtained by dividing the sum of all observations by their number. 4. Example • 2 numbers (with only 2 numbers, the answer is easy: go halfway between) • what is the average for 3 and 7? You can calculate it by adding 3 and 7, and then dividing the result by 2: $(3 + 7) / 2 = 10/2 = 5$. • 3 or more numbers (You can use the same idea when you have 3 or more numbers) Example: What is the central value of 3, 7 and 8? • You calculate it by adding 3, 7 and 8, and then dividing the results by 3 (because there are 3 numbers): $(3 + 7 + 8) / 3 = 18 / 3 = 6$. 6. Median • List all numbers in order and select the middle 7. Example • Uncle Bob wants to know the median age at the party, choose an activity. • There will be 6 children aged 13 and 5 children aged 1. • List of ages in order: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13 • Choose the middle number: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13 So the median age is 13 13 8. • Sometimes there are two medium numbers. Only the average is: • What is the median 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15 • In the middle there are two numbers: 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15 • So it is average: $(7 + 9) / 2 = 16/2 = 8$ The median is 8 9. Mode • Mode is the value that occurs most often • Example: Birthday activities (continuation) • Group numbers so that we can count them: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13 13 occurs 6 times, 1 occurs only 5 times, so the mode is 13 10. • The mode can be difficult, sometimes there may be more than one mode. • Example: What is mode 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7 4 occurs twice, but 6 also occurs twice. (So both 4 and 6 are modes.) • If there are two modes, it is called bimodal when there are three or more modes that we call multimodal. 11. Grouped data: Arithmetic mean arithmetic mean = $\sum X / \sum f$, where X = Individual score f = Frequency 12. • From our previous example of CGPA students in mcs class, 13. • Arithmetic mean = $\sum X / \sum f$ $\sum f = 76.635$ $\sum f = 27$ • Arithmetic mean = $76.635 / 27 = 2.838$ Arithmetic mean for IT department MCS = 2.838 14. Grouped data: MODE • Here, l = lower limit of modal class f1 = frequency of modal class fo = frequency of class before modal class. f2 = frequency of class following modal class h = size Interval. 15. • IT department mode: l = 1.85, f1 = 6, fo = 0, f2 = 5, h = 0.35 • Mode = $1.85 + [(6 - 0) / (6 - 0) + (6 - 5)](0.35) = 1.85 + (6/7)(0.35) = 1.85 + 2.1/7 = 2.15$ • MCS IT mode = 2.15 16. Group data: Median • Median = $L + [(n/2 - Cfp) / fmed] * W$ • Where: L = Lower limit of middle class Cfp = Cumulative frequency of the class preceding the middle class Fmed = Middle class frequency W = middle class width (interval) N = Total number of frequencies Median for IT department 17. • Median for MCS IT: • L = 2.57, Cfp= 11, Fmed= 3, W = 0.35, N= 27 Median= $2.57 + [(27/2 - 11) / 3] * 0.35 = 2.57 + 13.5 - 11/3 * 0.35 = 2.57 + 0.29166 = 2.861$ Median for MCS IT = 2.86 Thank you for using our services. We are a nonprofit group that runs this document sharing service. We need your help in maintaining and improving this website. To keep our site running, we need your help to cover the cost of our server (about \$500/m), a small donation will help us a lot. Please help us share our services with your friends. 1. Course name: BBA (Hons) business statistics aatresh@gmail.com 2. Measurement of mean tendency • Medium • Median • Mode 3. Average • It is defined as the value obtained by dividing the sum of all observations by their number. 4. Example • 2 numbers (with only 2 numbers, the answer is easy: go halfway between) • what is the average for 3 and 7? You can calculate it by adding 3 and 7, and then dividing the results by 2: $(3 + 7) / 2 = 10/2 = 5$. • 3 or more numbers (You can use the same idea when you have 3 or more numbers) Example: What is the central value of 3, 7 and 8? • You calculate it by adding 3, 7 and 8, and then dividing the results by 3 (because there are 3 numbers): $(3 + 7 + 8) / 3 = 18 / 3 = 6$. 6. Median • List all numbers in order and select the middle 7. Example • Uncle Bob wants to know the median age at the party, choose an activity. • There will be 6 children aged 13 and 5 children aged 1. • List of ages in order: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13 • Choose the middle number: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13 So the median age is 13 13 8. • Sometimes there are two medium numbers. Only the average is: • What is the median 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15 • In the middle there are two numbers: 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15 • So it is average: $(7 + 9) / 2 = 16/2 = 8$ The median is 8 9. Mode • Mode is the value that occurs most often • Example: Birthday activities (continuation) • Group numbers so that we can count them: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13 13 occurs 6 times, 1 occurs only 5 times, so the mode is 13 10. • The mode can be difficult, sometimes there may be more than one mode. • Example: What is mode 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7 4 occurs twice, but 6 also occurs twice. (So both 4 and 6 are modes.) • If there are two modes, it is called bimodal when there are three or more modes that we call multimodal. 11. Grouped data: Arithmetic mean arithmetic mean = $\sum X / \sum f$, where X = Individual score f = Frequency 12. • From our previous example of CGPA students in mcs class, 13. • Arithmetic mean = $\sum X / \sum f$ $\sum f = 76.635$ $\sum f = 27$ • Arithmetic mean = $76.635 / 27 = 2.838$ Arithmetic mean for IT department MCS = 2.838 14. Grouped data: MODE • Here, l = lower limit of modal class f1 = frequency of modal class fo = frequency of class before modal class. f2 = the frequency of the class that follows modal class h = the size of the class interval. 15. • IT department mode: l = 1.85, f1 = 6, fo = 0, f2 = 5, h = 0.35 • Mode = $1.85 + [(6 - 0) / (6 - 0) + (6 - 5)](0.35) = 1.85 + (6/7)(0.35) = 1.85 + 2.1/7 = 2.15$ • MCS IT mode = 2.15 16. Group data: Median • Median = $L + [(n/2 - Cfp) / fmed] * W$ • Where: L = Lower limit of middle class Cfp = Cumulative frequency of the class preceding the middle class Fmed = Middle class frequency W = middle class width (interval) N = Total number of frequencies Median for IT department 17. • Median for MCS IT: • L = 2.57, CFP= 11, Fmed= 3, W= 0.35, N= 27 Median= $2.57 + [(27/2 - 11) / 3] * 0.35 = 2.57 + 13.5 - 11/3 * 0.35 = 2.57 + 0.35 29166 = 2.861$ Median for IT department MCS = 2.86 Content Measurement of central tendency measurement of dispersion correlation regression Sample test of chi-square test index Interpolation numbers Extrapolation Measurement of central tendency - AVERAGE, MEDIAN, MODE AVERAGE - This is the average of the given set of observations. Ungrouped Data Grouped Data Direct Method: Shortcut Method: Combined Mean: MEDIAN - This is the mean value of ungrouped data observations: Grouped Data: MODE - This is the value that occurs the maximum number of retries in ungrouped data: Mode is the value that has the highest frequency. Grouped data: The relationship between medium, medium, and variance range measurement mode: This is the difference between the value of the smallest observation and the largest observation in the data. Quartile deviation: Average variance: Ungrouped data: Standard deviation: Ungrouped data: Estimated mean method: Grouped data: S.D. Natural numbers: Deviation: Relationship between varying values: Karl Pearson correlation Co-effective method: In the case of grouped data: Spearman coefficient of order: Regression analysis of regression equation Y to X: Regression equation X to Y: If deviation are taken from the mean: If the deviations are taken from the assumed average: Regression coefficients: Relationship between correlation coefficient and two regression coefficients: Index numbers Sample size: Average: Ratio: Null Hypothesis test - Ho alternative hypothesis - H1 sample - n Test types - One tracked, two tracked, right tracked, left tailed Sign type test keyword search ≠ two tracked test or not, always, never < Left Tailed Test higher than, Over, Increased > Right Tailed Test Lower than, Less Than, Reduced Process: Formulate hypothesis Set materiality level Decide test statistics (z, t) Determine critical value Conclusion Use statistics Z, when the sample size is > 30 Use T statistic, if the sample size is < 30 and/or the standard deviation is unknown calculation in terms of statistical difference of the two mean ratios of the counter of two proportions Calculation of two proportions Statistics T: Average: Difference in the two mean ratios of two medium means with dependent samples Chi Square Test Interpolation Extrapolation It is also the main measure of the central tendency. The dictionary meaning of the term mode is the most widely used. Therefore, it is a value that occurs more frequently or with the greatest frequency. It is designed for the average of ideal sizes, pocket money, and also for open-end classes. These different values repeat the maximum number of retries in the set. It has two main advantages: It does not require any calculation, because it involves counting. It can be used for both qualitative and quantitative data sets. Merit It is easy to calculate and easy to understand. Sometimes it can also be placed by a check. It can also be estimated graphically from the histogram. It can also be designed for open-end classes for most repeating values. This is not disturbed by the greatest and smallest observations. Deficiencies It is poorly defined, i.e. it is not defined in the It is not based on all comments. Not suitable for other mathematical calculations. It is affected by fluctuations in sampling. For discrete series, the corresponding mode value is different in maximum frequency. For continuous series where, l = Lower limit of modal class f1 = Modal class frequency fo = Frequency of class preceding model class f2 = Frequency of class after model class h = Size class Empirical relationship between middle, middle and mode mode = 3Median - 2Mean If you liked our content mode, then please be sure to check our additional content range, Quar Deviation deviation, and standard deviation deviation. Derogation.

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