Measures of central tendency pdf notes

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The central tendency is a descriptive summary of a data set through a single value that reflects the center of the data distribution. Together with the variability (dispersion) of a data set, the centralized trend is a branch of descriptive statistics. The central tendency is one of the most eccentric concepts in the concepts of statistics of statistics of the statistics for funding that the solid understanding of statistics is fundamental to help us better understand finance. Furthermore, the concepts of statistics can help investor monitoring. Although it does not provide information relating to individual values in the data set, it offers a complete summary of the entire data set. Central trend measures generally, the central tendency of a dataset can be described using the following measures: Media (average): represents the sum of all values in a data set divided by the total number of values. MEDIAN: the average value In a data set that is arranged in increasing order (from the smallest value to the larger value). If a data set contains a number number of values, the median of the data set is the average of the two values.Mode central: defines the most frequent value in a data set. In some cases, a data set can contain more mode, while some data sets may have no modalities. Although the above measures are the most commonly used to define the central tendency, there are other measures, including, but not limited to, media geometric meanthertometric The geometric media is the average growth of a calculated investment multiplying N variables and therefore Taking the square root. It is average, medium harmonious, midrange, and the geometric median.The selection of a central trend measure depends on the properties of a data set. For example, the mode is the only central trend measure for categorical data, while a median works better with ordinal data. However, the average is considered the best measure of the central tendency for quantitative data, it is not always the case. For example, the average cannot work well with quantitative data set that contain extremely large or extremely small values. Extreme values can distort the average. Therefore, you can consider other measures. The measurements of the central trend can be found using a formula or a definition. Furthermore, they can be identified using a frequency distribution graph. Note that for data sets that follow a normal distribution, the average, median function and modemodela function mode is classified in Excel statistical functions. The mode will calculate the value more frequently that occurs from a list of numbers provided. If there are two or more values that occur frequently in the data provided, the function returns the lowest level in the same point on the graph. Chart Reading is the Official Supplier of the Global Business Intelligence & Data Analyst (BIDA) Â ¢ Â® a Certified Business Intelligence & Data Analyst (BIDA) Â ¢ ¢ from Power BI to SQL & Machine Learning, Business Intelligence Certifications of CFI (BIDA) will help you master your SuperPowers.ã certification program, analytic, designed to help anyone become a world of financial analyst class. To maintain learning and advance your career, additional CFI resources will be useful: complete list of ExcelFunctionList functions of the most important Excel functions for financial analysts. This cheat sheet covers 100 different functions that are fundamental to learn how analyzed dates of Excel, dates, sum, media and scenarisdynamic dates, sum, media and scenarioslea how to create dynamic dates, sums, medium and scenarios in Excel. For financial analysts in Investment Banking, Equity Research, FP & A e Company, it is advantageous to learn advanced Excel skills, because it makes you stay out of the competition. In this article, we will go through some of the tequitative analysis of the Bancasantitative measurement analysis is the process of collecting and evaluating measurable and verifiable data to understand the IL and performance of a business.standard deviationstassstation deviationfrom a statistics point of view, the standard deviation of a data set is a measure of the size of the deviations between the values of the observations contained in the statistics, the first task is to collect a Given by the field of investigation which is also known as a universe or population. After this presentation data process in a table or graph or any diagram begins the IT analysis. We must analyze the data to draw conclusion and inferences. Those inferences are therefore planned to use in practice for different purposes. The central data values are those values or data elements, around which all the other elements tend to collect. These central values are the representatives of all data. The calculation of representative data values is called the measurement of the central trend. Source: www.slideshare.netacciatura a crum & smith, Ã ¢ â,¬ "An average is sometimes called a measure of the central tendency because the individual values of the variables is clustered.â € types of media as follows are the values of a given. These are also called the measure of the central position. A Variable from their number. The methods of calculation of the arithmetic media are as follows: - 1. Direct method I. Individual series Let X1, X2, X3, ... XN be the elements of a given. So their average arithmetics (am) = (frac {x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + ... x_n} {n})} (overline {x}) = (frac {sum_ {i = 1} ^ n xi} {n}}} {n} can be simply written as: {{x}) = (frac {Ã ¢ 'x} { n} where, n = Number of observations II. Discrete series in the event of a discrete series (Overline {x}) = (frac {sm_ {i = 1} ^ n f_ix_i} {s-ix_i} {sm_ {i = 1} ^ n f_i} simply, (Overline {x}}) = (frac {¢ 'fx} {Ã ¢' f}}}} {Ã ¢ 'fx} {n}) where, Ã ¢' f = n It is the total frequency III. Continuous series in the case of continuous series the formula {x}} = (frac {Ã'fx} {n}) remains the same except x is the average value of the interval of class. IV. The weighted arithmetic arithmetic average indicates the same importance to all articles in a series. The relative importance of the different elements in a series may differ. This relative importance is known as a weight. Weighted arithmetic medium (Overline {x} _W)) = (frac {¢ 'wx} {Ã ¢' w}) where, Ã ¢ 'w = total weight v. Combined average that there is two series of N1 articles and articles N2. Both (Overline {x} _1) and (x {x} _2) be their AM. Be the combined average of the series is both (overline {x} _ {12}). Therefore (overline {x} _ {12} = error! Where N1 + N2 is the sum of the number of elements of both series. 2. Shortcut method or deviation method I. Individual series (Overline {x}) = a + (frac {sm fd} {n}}) where, medium index ed = xa where, Medium suppository and = XA A = presumed middle d = XA II. DISCRETE SERIES (OVERLINE {X} = A + (SUM-SUM-SUM} {N}}) Where, N = (SUM), A = Medium assumed Ed = XA where, n = (sm), a = medium assumption and = xa n = (sum), a = medium assumption and = xa a = average index ed = xa d = xa iii. Continuous series in the event of a series Continue the formula (Overline {x} = A + (frac {sm fd} {n} remains the same as the discreet series except that x is the value The average of the class. 3. Deviation method of step I. Individual series The step forward method, in the case of a single series, is given by (Overline {X}) = A + (sm d '} {n}}}}}}} Assume Mean, d '= (frac {xa} {h}) EH = common factor II. Discrete series in the event of a fair series, the step detour method comes LIKE (OVERLINE {X}) = A + (n)}} {n}}}}} {n} (frac {xa} {h} {xa} {h}) and Ã ,'f = n = total frequency iii. Continuous series in the event of a continuous series the formula {x} = a + (frac {sm d '} {n}) remains the same as the Discrete Excipt series that X is the average value of the class interval. Here H IS. Is. Class interval length. Merits of arithmetic means it's easy to understand and calculate. It is based on the observation of the entire series. And 'less it affected by sampling fluctuations. It is a calculated value. Demerits arithmetic You can give a laughable result. It is influenced by extremes. It can not be withdrawn through the observation. It can not be calculated for the problem with the open and classes. Geometric mean (G.M.) geometric mean is used to find the average growth rate of population and interest rate. I. individual series \ (\ begin {align *} \ text {} GM & = \ sqrt [n] {x_1 \ times x_2 \ times x_3 \ times ..... \ times x_n} \\ & = (x_1 \ times x_2 \ times x_3 \ times ..... \ times x_n) ^ \ frac 1n \\ \ end {align *} \) \ (\ begin {align *} \ text {or, register GM &} = \ frac log 1N (x_1 \ times x_2 \ times x_3 \ times ..... \ times x_n) \\ = \ frac 1n [log x_1 + logx_2 logx_3 + ... + ... logx_n +] \\ & = \ frac 1n [\ sum logx_i] \\ \ end {align *} \) a 'GM = antilog [\ (\ frac {a} {logx n} \)] ii. discrete series GM = antilog [\ (\ frac {Ã ¢ logx} {n} \)] Where, N = A f iii. If continuous series of continuous series formula GM = antilog [\ (\ frac {Ã ¢ logx} {n} \)] applies very well, except that x is the average value of the class interval. Merits of geometric mean It is rigidly defined. It is based on all observations. It is suitable for the mathematical treatment. It is not affected by sampling fluctuations. It gives more weight to small objects. Demerits mean geometric If an item is negative or zero, it is difficult to calculate. It gives more importance to small objects than large objects. He abstract mathematical characters for a layman. Harmonic Harmonic mean (HM) is another measure of central tendency and also on the mathematical basis as the arithmetic mean.The harmonic mean and the geometric mean of a number of observation is the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of the data values . It indicates H.M or just H. i. Individual Series HM = \ (\ frac {n} {a \ frac {1} {x}} \), where n = number of varied values or elements. II. Discreet series HM = \ (\ frac {N} {Ã ¢ für \ frac {1} {x}} \) = \ (\ frac {N} {Ã ¢ \ frac {f} {n}} \) where N = A f iii. continuous series HM = \ (\ frac {N} {Ã ¢ \ frac {FA 1} {x}} \) = \ (\ frac {N} {Ã ¢ \ frac {f} {m}} \) where N afe = 'x' it is the average value of the class interval. Merits of harmonic mean that is based on all observations. It's not very much influenced by sampling fluctuations. And 'the most appropriate medium while dealing with speed. Demerits of Hamonic say that is not easy to understand. It 'hard to calculate. It can not be determined if the value is zero varied. of a given median observation that divides the integer data into two equal parts is said median. According to Cantor, "the median is that value of the variable that divides the group into two equal parts, one part comprising all values greater than and other all values below the median." I. individual series Before calculating the median in individual series, first put the items in ascending or descending order, and then use the following formula: median (Md) = value of (\ (\ frac {n + 1} {2} \)) th Where n is the number of elements. When n is even, the median is taken arithmetic average of the two ie \ average values (\ frac {n} {2} \) th and (\ (\ frac {n} {2} \) + 1) -th values . II. discrete series To calculate the median in discrete series, we first put the elements in ascending or descending order, and add the frequencies from the top downwards in order to obtain cumulative frequencies, and then after that use the date formula: median (Md) of = (value \ (\ frac {N + 1} {2} \)) th value of the voice of having cf equal to or just above (\ (\ frac {N + 1} {2} \)) th element. III. Continuous Series in case of continuous series, the following Used to calculate mediana where median class is located (frac {n} {2}) Ã Item: median (md) = l + (frac {frac {n} {2} - cf} {f }) Ãf H where, L = lower limit of the class where the median falls. The median falls in that class where cf is the same or only only of ({n} {2} 0. The class is called model class. N = FrequencyCF Total = Cumulative frequency Previous The Classf Mediana = Frequency of the Classh Mediana = Meritary size Median class It is easy It is simple to calculate. And rigidly defined OS. It is found from a graph. It is used for qualitative data. It is calculated for open-end classes. Demeri di Mediana The second order data provision is necessary. And it is not based on all The observation. It cannot be determined exactly for data not grouped. It is influenced by data fluctuation. Data mode is that item or value of a variable that repeats the most time. Capture do not exist in series Individual. How much no number does not act by repeating in the event of a continuous series mode is calculated using the following formula: Mode (MO) = L + (info Ãž _1} {Ãž _1 + Ãž _2}) Ãf h where, L = lower limit of the model class, Ãž 1 = F1 -F0, I 2 = F1 - F2, F1 = Great modal class Frequency, F0 = previous frequency, F2 = Frequency following the modal class, H = Dimensions of the moderial moderating modal modal mode is easy to calculate. It is simple to understand. It is not influenced by extreme values. It can be obtained by inspection or graph. Modality demo is not rigidly defined. It is not based on all observations. It is influenced by the fluctuation of sampling. It is not suitable for mathematical treatment. References: ADHIKARI, Ramesh Prasad, Economy-XI, ASMITA Pustak Prakashan, Kathmandu Kanel, Navaraj et al, Principles of Economy-XI, Buddha Prakashan, Kathmandu Kharel, Khom Raj et al, Economy in Medio-Xi, Sukunda Pustak Bhawan, Kathmandu

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