

Statistics Descriptive

*** Data Measurement Part II ***

Nurita Andayani

Mean

Bilangan yang mewakili sekumpulan data

- Ungrouped Data

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

- Grouped Data

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i m_i}{n}$$

\bar{x} is the sample mean
 f is frequency in each class
 m represents the midpoint for each class in the sample
 n is the number of observations in the sample

Rata-rata (Data Kelompok)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i m_i}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{7405}{50} = 148,1$$

Mean

- Grouped Data (coding)
example

Penentuan angka
0 ambil kelas yang
memuat median

Class	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45
Code (u)	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4

$$\bar{x} = x_0 + \frac{w}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k u_i f_i$$

\bar{x} is the sample mean

x_0 is value of the midpoint assigned the code 0

f is frequency in each class

w is numerical width of the class interval

u is code assigned to each class

n is the number of observations in the sample

Tabulasi

$50/2=25 \rightarrow$ kelas yang memuat angka 25 adalah kelas ke-4

Kelas	Batas kelas bawah	Berat	Kode	Frekuensi (fi)	Frekuensi kumulatif	Frekuensi relatif
1	93,5	94 – 108	-3	4	4	4/50
2	108,5	109 – 123	-2	5	9	5/50
3	123,5	124 – 138	-1	8	17	8/50
4	138,5	139 – 153	0	9	26	9/50
5	153,5	154 – 168	1	14	40	14/50
6	168,5	169 – 183	2	7	47	7/50
7	183,5	184 – 198	3	3	50	3/50
		Total		50		50/50

Other mean

- Geometric mean : to find growth rate or to know an average rate of change

$$GM = \sqrt[n]{x_1 \times x_2 \times \dots \times x_n}$$

$$GM = \frac{\text{anti log} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \log x_i \right)}{n}$$

- Harmonic mean :

$$HM = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i}}$$

- Weighted mean : to calculate an average that takes into account the importance of each value to the overall total

$$\bar{x}_w = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (w_i \times x_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

Other mean (grouped data)

- Geometric mean :

$$GM = \text{anti log} \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^k f_i \log(m_i) \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i}$$

- Harmonic mean :

$$HM = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{f_i}{m_i}}$$

Rata-rata Harmonik (Data Kelompok)

$$HM = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{f_i}{m_i}}$$

$$HM = \frac{50}{0,34} = 147,06$$

Rata-rata Geometrik (Data Kelompok)

$$GM = \text{anti log} \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^k f_i \log(m_i) \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i}$$

$$GM = \text{anti log} \frac{(108,2142)}{50} = 145,98$$

Median

- Ungrouped Data

Median = the $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$ th item in data array

w = class interval width

F = sum of all the class frequencies up to,
but not including the median class

f_m = frequency of the median class

L_m = Lower limit of the median class interval

$$\text{Median} = L_m + w \left(\frac{(n)/2 - F}{f_m} \right)$$

Median (Data kelompok)

- Tentukan kelas median :

$$n/2 = 50/2=25$$

kelas yang memuat frekuensi kumulatif dengan nilai 25 adalah kelas ke-4

- Tentukan batas bawah kelas median :

Batas kelas bawah kelas median adalah 138,5

- Tentukan nilai median :

$$\text{Median} = L_m + w \left(\frac{(n)/2 - (F)}{f_m} \right)$$

$$\text{Median} = 138,5 + 15 \left(\frac{(50)/2 - (17)}{9} \right) = 151,83$$

Mode

- Ungrouped Data
 - The mode is that value that is repeated most often in the data set (**modus merupakan nilai yang sering muncul**)
- Grouped Data

$$Mo = L_{Mo} + \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} w$$

L_{Mo} =lower limit of the modal class

d_1 = frequency of the modal class minus the frequency of the class directly below it

d_2 = frequency of the modal class minus the frequency of the class directly above it

w = width of the modal class interval

Modus (Data kelompok)

- Tentukan kelas modus :
cari kelas dengan frekuensi terbanyak
kelas yang memuat frekuensi
terbanyak adalah kelas ke-5
- Tentukan batas bawah kelas modus :
Batas kelas bawah kelas modus

$$Mo = L_{Mo} + \frac{d_1}{d_1 + d_2} w$$

$$Mo = 153,5 + \frac{(14-9)}{(14-9) + (14-7)} * 15 = 159,75$$

Mean Deviasi (MD)

- Ungrouped Data

$$MD = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|x_i - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

- Grouped Data

$$MD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i |m_i - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

Mean Deviasi (Data Kelompok)

$$MD = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i |m_i - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

$$MD = \frac{1009}{50} = 20,18$$

Variance

- Ungrouped Data

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 / (n-1)$$

$$S^2 = (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2) / (n-1)$$

- Grouped Data

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i m_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}{n-1}$$

Variasi (Data Kelompok)

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i m_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}{n - 1}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1126385 - 50 * 148,1^2}{50 - 1} = 606,21$$

Simpangan Baku (Data Kelompok)

$$S = \sqrt{S^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f_i m_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}{n-1}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{S^2} = \sqrt{606,21} = 24,62$$

Quartile

- Ungrouped Data
 - Lower (first) quartile = $Q_1 = 25^{\text{th}}$ percentile
 - Second quartile (or median) = $Q_2 = 50^{\text{th}}$ percentile
 - Upper (third) quartile = $Q_3 = 75^{\text{th}}$ percentile
- Grouped Data

$$Q_1 = L_{Q_1} + w(n/4 - \sum_{i=1}^k F_{Qi})/f_{Q_1}$$

w = class interval width
 F_{Qi} = sum of all the class frequencies up to ,but not including the i^{th} quartile class

f_{Qi} = frequency of the i^{th} quartile class
 L_{Qi} = Lower limit of the i^{th} quartile class interval

$$Q_3 = L_{Q_3} + w(3n/4 - \sum_{i=1}^k F_{Qi})/f_{Q_3}$$

Kuartil 1 (Data Kelompok)

- Tentukan kelas kuartil 1 :

$$n * 1/4 = 50/4 = 12,5$$

kelas yang memuat frekuensi kumulatif dengan nilai 12,5 adalah kelas ke-3

- Tentukan batas bawah kelas kuartil 1 :

Batas kelas bawah kelas kuartil 1 adalah 123,5

- Tentukan nilai kuartil 1 :

$$Q1 = L_{Q1} + w(n/4 - \sum_{i=1}^k F_{Q1}) / f_{Q1}$$

$$Q1 = 123,5 + 15 * (50/4 - 9) / 8 = 130,06$$

Kuartil 3 (Data Kelompok)

- Tentukan kelas kuartil 3 :

$$n*3/4 = 50/4=37,5$$

kelas yang memuat frekuensi kumulatif dengan nilai 37,5 adalah kelas ke-5

- Tentukan batas bawah kelas kuartil 3 :

Batas kelas bawah kelas kuartil 3 adalah 153,5

- Tentukan nilai kuartil 3 :

$$Q3 = L_{Q3} + w(3n/4 - \sum_{i=1}^k F_{Q3})/f_{Q3}$$

$$Q3 = 153,5 + 15(3*50/4 - 26)/14 = 165,82$$

Percentile

$$100p\text{th percentile} = L_p + w(p, n - \sum_{i=1}^k F_p) / f_p$$

w = class interval width

F_p = sum of all the class frequencies up to, but not including the percentile class

f_p = frequency of the percentile class

L_p = Lower limit of the percentile class interval

Persentil 25% (Data Kelompok)

- Tentukan kelas persentil 25% :

$$n * 25\% = 50 / 4 = 12,5$$

kelas yang memuat frekuensi kumulatif dengan nilai 12,5 adalah kelas ke-3

- Tentukan batas bawah kelas persentil 25% :

Batas kelas bawah kelas persentil 25% adalah 123,5

- Tentukan nilai persentil 25% :

$$P_{25\%} = L_{P_{25\%}} + w(25\% \times n - \sum_{i=1}^k F_{P_{25\%}}) / f_{P_{25\%}}$$

$$P_{25\%} = 123,5 + 15 * (25\% \times 50 - 9) / 8 = 130,06$$

Selamat Belajar ...

Kerjakan Soal berikut dengan menggunakan data latihan pada pertemuan minggu kemarin :

Tentukan dengan menggunakan teknik untuk data berkelompok (group data) :

1. Rata-rata
2. Median
3. Modus
4. Variasi
5. Kuartil 1
6. Persentil 30%

Tugas dikumpulkan minggu depan

Tentukan dengan menggunakan teknik untuk data berkelompok (group data) :

1. Rata-rata koding
2. Rata-rata harmonis
3. Rata-rata geometrik
4. Mean deviasi
5. Simpangan baku
6. Kuartil 3
7. Median

