Mode Median -> Middle Value of the data. Formula:
Individual observations: Size of (N+1) item. Distrete observations: Size of (N+1) tem; N = Ziff

Continuous observations: L + N - Cf x;

Continuous observations: L + Z - Cf x; the length of CI srequency of Median class

Mode is the value which occurs most grequently in a set of observations and around which the other items of the set objects density. EX:- Consider the following frequency distribution  $\frac{7}{71:1}$  2 3 4 5 6 7 8 7 15 7 3 . J

Mode = 4.

Ex2: Consider the following frequency distribution. 71:1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 15 23 35 40 32 28 20 45 14 40

Kelation between mean, Median & Mode Mode = 3 Median - 2 Mean pregnency preceding the model class Continuous Observation Length of the CI. 1 D= f- fo  $Mode = L + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2}$  $\times i \quad \Delta_2 = \beta_1 - \beta_2$ frequency grequency 7 Model Class Succeding to Lover limit of model Class. Succeding the modal class -> Find the mode for the following, CI: 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70 70-80 f: 5 8 7 12 28 20 10 highest frequency f\_=28.; fo=12; &z=20 Model class in 40-50. L=40. i=10. Mode =  $L + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2} \times i$ ;  $\Delta_1 = \beta_1 - \beta_0 = 28 - 12 = 16$  $\Delta_2 - \beta_1 - \beta_2 = 28 - 20 = 8$  $= 40 + \frac{(16)}{16+8} \times 10 = 40 + \frac{160}{24}$ =46.666 (approx)

(3) omit the I freg & Sum the pro Consec. gray. (4-) Sum & 3 Consec. gr gum the those conse gray (6) omit the first gray & 9 Une Coule Brag Max in each

(2) 75 -> 5,6° (3) 72 -) 6,7~ C47 98 -> 4,5,6 (5 7 107 -> 5,6,7  $C_{b} \rightarrow 100 \rightarrow 6,7,8$