7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Statistical Data Analysis.		Page No.		
*	Calculate 10 and 11 mily 313.		1		
	Calculate mean, median, mode	, ra	nge :	TOR,	
	rariance & SD		~~~~		
	20.24 25 31 25 22				
	20,24,25,36,35,32,	33			
(1)	Mean = 20+24+25+36+35+35				
	7	2 + 3 3			
	= 205				
	7				
	= 29.28				
(11)	Median=				
				·	
	20 24 25 32 33 35	36			
7					
	· median = 32.				
(111)	mode:-None				
(17)	Range = max-min				
	= 36-20				
	= 16				
		,			
(V)	IQ,R = Q3-01	\propto	シィーズ		
	= 35-24	20	- 9.28		
	= 11	24	-5-28	Li Filoto	1
		25	-4.28	1 2 2 4 2 1	
(VI)	$SD = S = \{ (x - \overline{x})^2 = [23 \cdot 37] \}$	36	n 6·72		
	J n-1 J 7-1	35	m 5:72		
	= 231.37	32	2.72		
	1 6	33	3.72		
	- \ 38.56			231.37	- >-
	5 = 6.20				

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	Variance = 52 = (6.20)2	O(b) m	A i
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	185 12-1 35		
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4	1)0000	0
	UCSCI IDTIVE	Statichick
	Descriptive	Statistics

· The study of numerical and graphical ways to describle and display your data is called descriptive statistics.

* measure of Central Tendency.

- . This is the center of the distribution of data
 - · 9t describes the location of data and concentrates mhere data is located.
 - · Three measures midely used:
 - mean
 - (ii) Median
 - (ii) mode:

* Outliers

- a Outliers are extreme behaviours.
- An outlier is a data point that differs significantly from other observations.

* 111easure of Dispersion

- · The dispersion is the "Spread of Data".
- · It measures how for the data is spread.
- · These dispersions of data can be measured by
- () Inter-Quartile Range (IQR)

 - (11) Standard Deviation
 - (N) Variance.

	Page No. Date
**	Inferential Statiblics
0	This method is used for making about population data sample
	conclusions from the data sample
1.5.	by using the null and alternative.
-	hypotheses that are subjected to
	random variation.
300	pidud dein sat 20 minus cat is suit
*	Hypothesis Testing
	It is a part of statistics in which we
-	make assumptions about the population
	parameter: i'e to accept or reject the
	assumption.
D	Example-
·	A teacher assumes that 50% of his college
\- <u>-</u>	ctass students come from lower midale
7	elass, families. avoit luist
-	rodt ros ultaria inpis entito
	anai tov sod a
-	Mypothesis
	Marshard to mesonth w
	Difference of the property of the
-	THO VS
	so also alab la energy publication :
-	Pad boun come
	Hypothesis testing is defined in two terms
	119/2011/20
	(11) Alternate Hypothesis [Ha] or Ha]
_	. 9 DTYDI KOV (VI)

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Null Hypothesis -> In which we assume that sample Observations are purely by chance. Denoted by Ho.

Ex:...Extra class...

MAlternate Hypothesis In which we assume that sample Observations are not purely by chance. They are affected by some random situation. Denoted by H1 or Ha

Ex.... Extra class.....

* Witical Value

Denoted by C and it is a value in distribution beyond which leads to sujection of NUII Hypothesis. It is compared to test statistics.

* Test-Statistic.

Denoted by t and is dependent on the test that we run. It is deciding factor to reject or accept NULL Hypothesis.