

The Mean: Takeaways

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Syntax

- Computing the mean of any numerical array:

```
### Pure Python ###
```

```
mean = sum(array) / len(array)
```

```
### Using numpy ###
```

```
from numpy import mean
```

```
mean_numpy = mean(array)
```

- Computing the mean of a `Series` :

```
mean = Series.mean()
```

Concepts

- We can summarize the distribution of a numerical variable by computing its **mean**.
- The mean is a single value and is the result of taking into account **equally** each value in the distribution.
- The mean is **the balance point** of a distribution — the total distance of the values below the mean is equal to the total distance of the values above the mean.
- The mean μ of a population can be defined algebraically in several equivalent ways:

$$\mu = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_N}{N} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N x_i}{N} = \frac{1}{N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i \right)$$

- The mean \bar{x} of a sample can be defined algebraically in several equivalent ways:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)$$

- The sample mean \bar{x} is an unbiased estimator for the population mean μ .

Resources

- [The Wikipedia entry](#) on the mean.

- Useful documentation:

- [numpy.mean\(\)](#)
- [Series.mean\(\)](#)



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