#### Stat 2:

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14BeCfMBx\_j7JlxlvvY6HD\_NJnjyu6tHn?usp=sharing

### stat session 2:

\_\_\_\_\_

MCT ---> measure of central tendency.

--> to explain about variable performance with a single value.

components of mct.

mean, mode, median

Mean--> average --> most of values are close to mean

Mode --> highly repeated. --> most probably the next event would be "mode"

Median --> central value.--> 50% of data are above to median

50% of data is below to median

Mean --->

----

is an average.

3 types of means.

- 1. Arithmetic mean
- 2. Geometric mean
- 3. Harmonic mean (scientific mean)

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14BeCfMBx\_j7JlxlvvY6HD\_NJnjyu6tHn?usp=sharing

1. AM --> sum/n

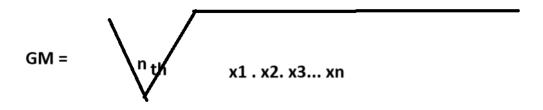
```
x = [10,20,30,40,50,60,70]
len(x)
```

```
tot = sum(x)
cnt = len(x)
am = tot/cnt
print("Arithmetic mean ", am)
```

```
def amean(x):
    return sum(x)/len(x)
```

```
amean(x)
```

## 2. Geometric mean:



```
def gmean(x):
    n = len(x)
    m = 1
    for v in x:
        m *= v
    gm = m**(1/n)
    return gm
```

```
gmean(x)
```

# 3. Harmonic mean:

```
def hmean(x):

n = len(x)
```

```
ix = [1/v for v in x]
s = sum(ix)
return n/s
hmean(x)
```

```
am = amean(x)
gm = gmean(x)
hm = hmean(x)

mean = (am, gm, hm)
print(mean)
```

(40.0, 33.800151591412956, 26.99724517906336)

Relationship between am, gm, hm

Am > gm > hm

When to use, what type of mean ?????????

\_\_\_\_\_

case1

-- > comparision of two person weights.

You Me ------67.9kg 67.3kg ------

who is fatty?

-- > both at same level

---> fractions are neglectable

```
---> am
```

case2

---> comparision of two Gold arnment weights

---> fractions are not neglectable. (important)

---> gm

case 3:

air temperature

==> both days are hotty

---> fraction is neglectable.

---> am

case 4:

rain fall in cente meters

which day is more rained? --> day2

---> fraction is important.

---> gm

when ever fractions are neglectable --> use "Arithmetic mean" if fractions are important ---> use "Geometric Mean".

Harmonic mean: (scientific mean)

-----

two situations for hm:

1. minute (sub) fractions are also important.

[where values can not be roundable]

2. if outliers existed in data (variable values).

```
situation 1>
```

minute (sub) fractions are also important. [where values can not be roundable]

ex: 1. anti missile launching time

- 2. dimond carrot calculations (light reflection degrees).
- 3. chemical compound weights

## weights

### situation 2:

-----

2. if outliers existed in data (variable values).

```
case1:
```

```
Sachin
-----
60
70
80
-----
tot = 210
cnt = 3
am = 210/3 = 70 (mean)
```

interpretation --> most of his scores close to 70

lets test it

Sachin

\_\_\_\_

60 --> close to mean

70 --> equal to mean

80 --> close to mean

-----

above interpretation is correct.

```
case2:
```

```
Sachin
-----
60
70
80
290 --> irregular behaviour ---> outlier
-----
tot = 500
cnt = 4
am = 500/4 = 125
```

interpretation --> most of his scores are close to 125.

lets test:

```
Sachin
-----
60 ---> not close to mean
70 --> not close to mean
80 --> not close to mean
```

290 --> not close to mean

here, your interpretation is wrong.

```
case3:
```

```
Sachin
-----
60
70
80
1 --> irregular behaviour ---> outlier
-----
tot = 210
cnt = 4
am = 210/4 --> 52
```

we need to neglect outliers.

\_\_\_\_\_

Below is "Google Colab" notebook of above code.

 $\underline{https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14BeCfMBx\_j7JlxlvvY6HD\_NJnjyu6tHn?usp=sharin} \ \underline{g}$