

Stat 2:

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14BeCfMBx_j7JlxlvvY6HD_NJnjoy6tHn?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)

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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:

$$GM = \sqrt[n]{x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \dots x_n}$$

```
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:

$$hm = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}$$

```
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

---> comparison of two Gold ornament weights

g1	g2
10.32	10.58gr

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

---> gm

case 3:

air temperature

day 1 --> 34.56 degree

day 2 --> 34.42 degree

--> which day more hotty (sunny)

==> both days are hotty

---> fraction is neglectable.

---> am

case 4:

rain fall in cente meters

day --> 4.1 cm

day2 --> 4.6 cm

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. diamond carrot calculations (light reflection degrees).
 3. chemical compound weights

weights

person ----> 67.83 67.35 (fraction neglectable)--> am

gold ----> 30.83 30.833 (fraction important)
(sub fraction neglectable)-- gm

chemical --> 0.0003245934568 0.000324589123 --> sub fractions also imp-- hm
 0.0003246 0.0003246

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 = $210/4 \rightarrow 52$

we need to neglect outliers.

Below is "Google Colab" notebook of above code.

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14BeCfMBx_j7JlxlvvY6HD_NJnyu6tHn?usp=sharing