



INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
JAHANGIRNAGAR UNIVERSITY

Number of Assignment : 01

Submission Date : 25/06/2021

Course Title : Probability and Statistics for Engineers.

Course Code : ICT - 2107

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Roll – 2023

2nd year 1st Semester

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Frequency Distribution: A frequency distribution is a representation either in a graphical or tabular format that displays the number of observation within a given interval. The interval size depends on the data being analyzed and the goals of the analyst. It shows the observations of probabilities divided among standards so we can know the trends or preferences. There are three types of frequency distribution.

1. Ungrouped frequency distribution.
2. Grouped frequency distribution
3. Relative frequency distribution.

Graphical Representation: Graphical representation is another way of analysing numerical data. A graph is a sort of chart through which statistical data are represented in the form of lines or curves drawn across the co-ordinated points plotted on its surface. Graphs enable us in studying and quick analysis of vast data at one time and helps to predict.

Graph may be Bar Graph, Line Graph, Histogram, Pie-chart, Stem & leaf, Scatter diagrams etc.

Measures of central tendency and measure of dispersion:

Measure of central tendency and dispersion provide a convenient way to describe and compare a set of data. Central tendency is the middle point of a distribution. Dispersion is the spread of the data in a distribution that is the extent to which the observations are scattered.

Different measures of central tendency

1. Arithmetic mean

2. Geometric mean

3. Harmonic mean

4. Median

5. Mode

They are generally used in business.