



The background image is a chalkboard filled with mathematical content. At the top, there are formulas for sample mean  $\bar{x}_2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n x_2^t$  and sample variance  $\bar{s}_2^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (x_2^t - \bar{x}_2)^2$ . Below these, a probability density function is given as  $p(x) = \frac{b(x)/q(x)}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} b(x)/q(x) dx}$ . Further down, a formula for the variance of the difference of two sample means is shown:  $\text{var}(s_1 - s_2) = \frac{1}{n-1}$ . On the left, a partial formula  $g(x) = d(x)/q(x)$  is visible. In the center, there is a geometric diagram of a right triangle with vertices labeled 'a', 'b', and 'c', and a small square indicating the right angle. To the right of the triangle, the formula  $\text{Si}(x) = \sin(t)/t$  is written. At the bottom, the quotient rule for differentiation is shown:  $f(x)/g(x) = (f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x))/g(x)^2$ .

# Analytical Skills

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# Learning Outcomes

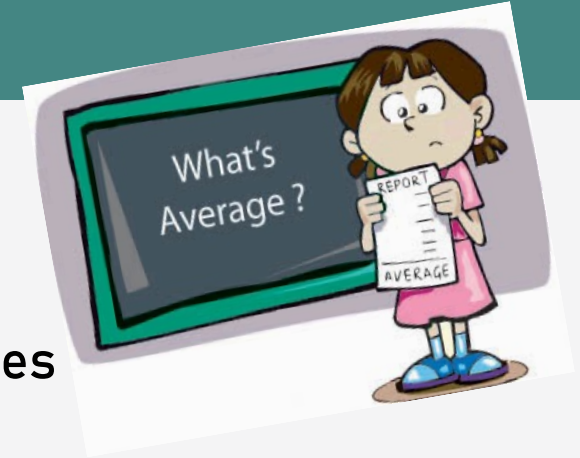


After this lecture, you will be able to

- Find average of numbers and arithmetic mean
- Understand concept behind weighted average
- Solve real life and application based questions of average

# INTRODUCTION

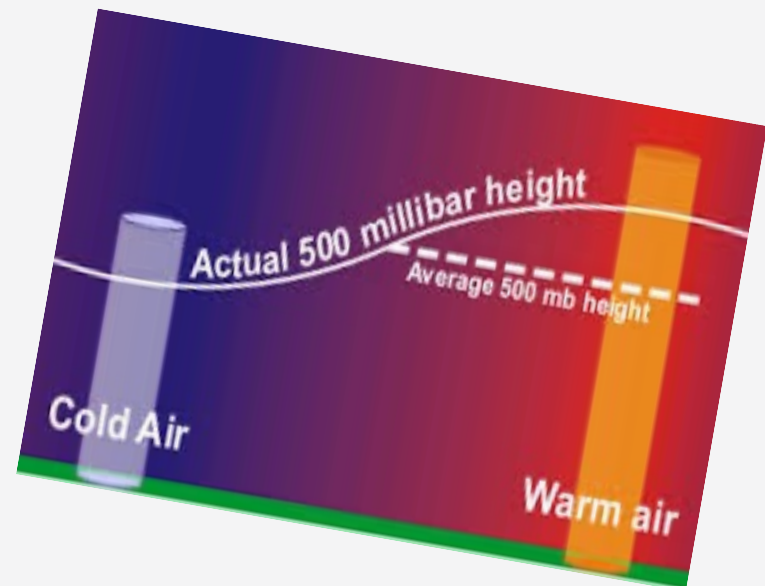
What is an average ??



Average of n values is equal to the sum of n values  
divide by number of values (n)

Averages = Sum of Observations /Number of Observation

$$\text{Avg} = \text{Sum}/n$$



# Formulae

$1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, n$        $1, 3, 5, 7, \dots, n$   
 $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$   
 $= \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 1 + (n-1) \times 1] = \frac{n}{2} (n+1)$

Numbers	Sum	Average= Sum/n
First n natural numbers	$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$	$\frac{(n+1)}{2}$
First n odd numbers	$n^2$	$\frac{n}{2} [2 \times 1 + (n-1) \times 2]$
First n even numbers	$n(n+1)$	$\frac{n}{2} [2n] = n^2$
First n natural numbers square	$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$	$\frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$
Consecutive numbers or Numbers in A.P	$\frac{n(\text{First term} + \text{Last term})}{2}$	$\frac{(\text{First term} + \text{Last term})}{2}$

# Some properties of Average:

If we have  $N$  number of observation as  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_N$  and their average is  $A$ , then

1. If we add or subtract the same value (suppose  $x$ ) from all the observations then average will be directly added or subtracted by  $x$ .
2. If we multiply or divide each observation by a same value (Suppose  $x$ ), then average also multiplied or divided by the same value  $x$ .

# If terms are in A.P or consecutives

- 1.If the terms are consecutives or are in A.P then average is always the middle term of the sequence if the number of observations are odd.
- 2.If number of observations are even then average is the average of two middle numbers.

*Note: Average of consecutive numbers can also be written as*

*$(2^{\text{nd}} \text{ term} + 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ last term})/2$  or  $(3^{\text{rd}} \text{ term} + 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ last term})/2$  and so on.*

Q. 1. Find the average of following number

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21

A) 9

☒ B) 11

C) 12

D) 13

Ans. B



Q. 2. The average of 20 numbers is zero. Then, at the most, how many may be greater than zero?

A) 0

B) 1

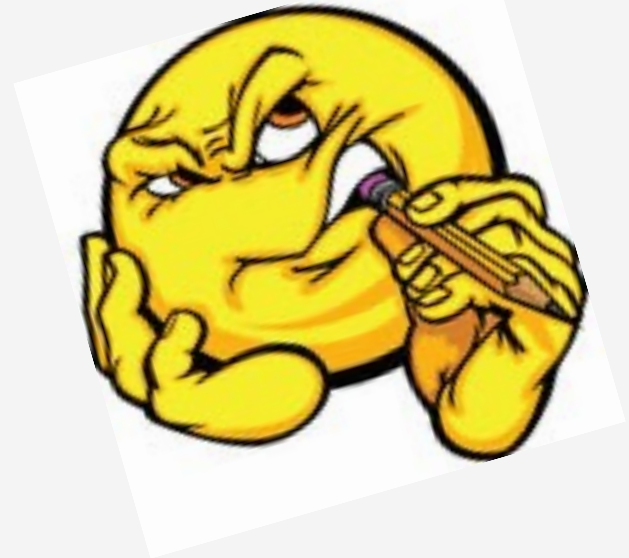
C) 10

✓ ~~D) 19~~

Ans. D

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & +2 \times 10^{10} & 600 & & -2 \times 10^{10} & 0000 \\ \hline a_1 + a_2 + a_3 & \cdots & & & +a_{19} + a_{20} & = 0 \\ \hline & & 20 & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a_1 + a_2 & \cdots & & & a_{19} & & \\ & & & & & & -a_{20} \end{array}$$





Q. 3. The average of 7 consecutive numbers is 20. The largest of these numbers is :

A) 27

B) 26

C) 24

☒ D) 23

Ans. D

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 → Largest



**Q. 4.** Find the average weight of 5 boys having weights 30kg, 40kg, 50kg, 60kg, 70kg?

(a) 50 kg

(b) 40 kg

(c) 45 kg

(d) 55 kg

**Ans. A**

Q. 5. Find the average of 50, 52, 54, 56, .....150

(a) 80

(b) 90

☒ (c) 100

(d) 110

Ans. C

$$\text{Avg} = \frac{\text{1st + Last term}}{2} = \frac{50 + 150}{2} = 100$$

Q. 6. Find the average of all even numbers up to 100.

(a) 50

(b) 51

(c) 52

(d) 55

Ans. B

$$\begin{array}{r} n+1 \\ 50+1 \\ \times 51 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{100}{2} = 50$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots, 100 \\ S_n &= \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 2 + (n-1)2] \\ &= \frac{n}{2} [2n+2] = n(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \boxed{\text{Avg} = \frac{n+1}{2}} \\ = 50+1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_n &= a + (n-1)d \\ 100 &= 2 + (n-1) \times 2 \\ n-1 &= 49 \\ n &= 50 \end{aligned}$$

Q. 7. Find the average of 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28

(a) 22

(b) 19

(c) 19.5

(d) 20.5

Ans. D


$$\frac{41}{2} = 20.5$$

**Q. 8.** If the average of 5 consecutive number is 21. Find the largest number.

(a) 22

~~(b) 23~~

(c) 24

(d) 25

$\textcircled{19}, 20, 21, 22, \textcircled{23}$

**Ans. B**

**Q. 9.** Find the average of first 100 natural numbers.

(a) 50

(b) 50.5

(c) 51

(d) 49

**Ans. B**

1, 2, 3, 4 ————— 100

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}, \quad \frac{n+1}{2} \rightarrow = \frac{101}{2} = 50.5$$

**Q. 10.** Find the average of first 100 whole numbers.

(a) 50

(b) 50.5

(c) 49.5

(d) 49

0, 1, ..., 99

$$\frac{0 + 99}{2} = 49.5$$

**Ans. C**



**Q. 11.** The average of first 10 even numbers is?

(a) 18

(b) 22

(c) 9

(d) 11

2, 4, ———, 20

$$\frac{2 + 20}{2} = 11$$

**Ans. D**

**Q. 12.** Find the average of first 17 multiples of 5?

(a) 50

(b) 85

(c) 45

(d) 60

**Ans. C**

5, 10, --- 85

$$\frac{5 + 85}{2} = 45$$

# DEVIATION METHOD

**Example:** Find the average of 20,23,28,24,25

Assume any number as the average, say 25.

Find the deviation for all the given values

Numbers - 20 23 28 24 25

Deviation                    - -5 -2 +3 -1 0

**Total deviation - -5**

Average deviation - -5/5

$$(\text{total}/n) = -1$$

**Final average = assumed average + average deviation**

$$= 25 + (-1) = 24$$

**Note:** It is better to assume the average between the highest value and the lowest value because it will always be between them.



**Q. 13.** Find the Averages of 61,70,67,77,103,90

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 -9 \quad 0 \quad -3 \quad +7 \quad +33 \quad +20 \\
 \boxed{70} \\
 -12 + 60 = \frac{48}{6} = \frac{70}{+8} \\
 \underline{78} \checkmark
 \end{array}$$

~~A) 78~~

B)88

C)98

D)None

**Ans. A**



# COMBINED AVERAGE

Class A  
0

Class B  
100

What is the combined average?  
50 marks??  
NO

We cannot determine the average without knowing the number of students in each class

The combined average depends on the number of students and the average in each class

---

$$\text{Combined Average} = \frac{n_1w_1 + n_2w_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

**Q. 14.** There are 36 students in a class A whose average weight is 30kg and 24 students in class B whose average is 40kg. What will be the average if the classes are combined?

(a) 35

(b) 34

(c) 36

(d) 32

**Ans. B**

**Q. 15.** In a class there are 20 boys and 40 girls. The average age of boys is 18 years and that of girls is 15 years. What will be the average age of the whole class?

(a) 16.5 Years

(b) 17 years

(c) 16 years

(d) 14.2 Years

**Ans. C**

**Q. 16.** There are 63 students in a class A whose average weight is 32kg and 21 students in class B whose average is 44kg. What will be the average if the classes are combined??

(a) 33

(b) 35

(c) 36

(d) 38

**Ans. B**



**Q. 17.** The average of marks obtained by 120 candidates was 35. If the average of passed candidate was 39 and that of failed candidate was 15, the number of candidates who passed the examination is?

(a) 100

(b) 110

(c) 120

(d) 150

**Ans. A**

# BALANCE METHOD:

The principle of this concept is that the weight in the balance is inversely proportional to the distance of the pivot.



Where,

$W_a$  – Class A weight

$W_b$  – Class B weight

$Avg_a$  – Class A average

$Avg_b$  – Class B average

$Avg_c$  – combined average

Q. There are 36 students in class A whose average is 30kg and 24 students in class B whose average is 40kg. What will be the average if the classes are combined?

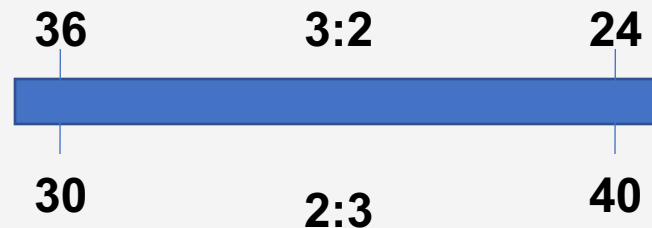
### Step 1: Find the ratio of the weights of A and B

$$= 36:24 = 3:2$$



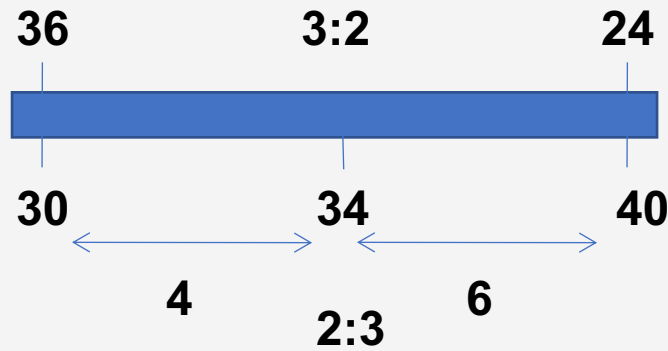
## Step 2: Inverse the weights to get the distance ratio

$$= 2:3$$



**Step 3:** Split the distance between the averages in the ratio 2:3

Here the distance from 30 to 40 is 10. So 10 should be split in the ratio 2:3 as 4 and 6.



The combined average is  $(30+4)$  or  $(40-6) = 34$

**Q. 18.** In a first 10 overs cricket game run rate was 3.2. what should be run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target 282 runs?

A)6.25

B)6.5

C)6.75

D)7

**Ans. A**

# Problems on Change in average

**Example:** Average of 5 students marks is 30. If one student having 90 mark is added to the team then what will be the new average ?

$$\text{Avg}_5 = 30$$

$$\text{No of students} = 5$$

$$\text{Sum}_5 = 30 \times 5 = 150$$

$$\text{Sum}_6 = 150 + 90 = 240$$

$$\text{Avg}_6 = 240 / 6 = 40$$



# EQUAL DISTRIBUTION METHOD:

All the problems in this concept are solved by assuming all the values as average itself.

**Step1:** Assume all the values to be 30.


**30 30 30 30 30**

If the new mark is also 30 then the average will remain the same.

**30 30 30 30 30** 30

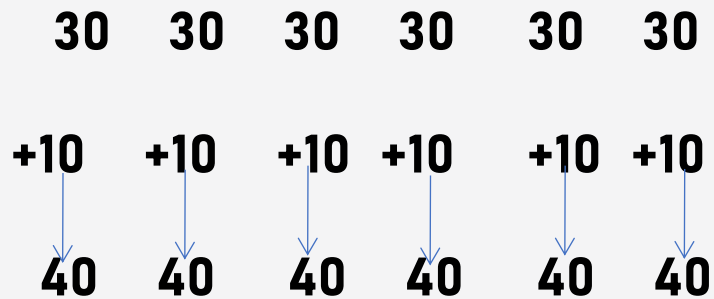
**Step2:** Finding the extra values-

But the actual new mark is 90, which means extra 60 is added to the values.

**30 30 30 30 30** 30   
90

### **Step3:** Distributing the extra values equally-

The extra 60 should be divided equally among 6 values as 10 each.



∴ the new average is 40



**Q. 19.** Average of 4 students marks is 50 and one student having marks has 200, is added to the team , what is new average ?

- A)70
- B)80
- C)90
- D)None

**Ans. B**



**Q. 20.** Average of 6 students marks is 60 , what is the new average if a student of marks 110 is taken out ?

A)50

B)55

C)60

D)None

**Ans. A**

**Q. 21.** If the average weight of 10 students in a class is 30Kg, when weight of teacher is also included new average becomes 33. Find weight of teacher.

(a) 63Kg

(b) 54Kg

(c) 66Kg

(d) 70Kg

**Ans. A**

**Q. 22.** The average weight of a class of 24 students is 30Kg when weight of the teacher is also included the average weight is increased by 1Kg. What is the weight of teacher in kg?

(a) 60Kg

(b) 61Kg

(c) 37Kg

(d) 55Kg

**Ans. D**

**Q. 23.** The average weight of 8 person increases by 2.5 kg when a new person comes in place of one of them weighing 65 kg.

What might be the weight of the new person?

(a) 70Kg

(b) 80Kg

(c) 75Kg

(d) 85Kg

**Ans. D**

**Q. 24.** A teacher while calculating the average marks of 30 students of an examination, by mistake enter a student's marks as 68, instead of 86 and obtained the average as 58. Find the actual average.

(a) 59

(b) 60

(c) 58.6

(d) 60.5

**Ans. C**

**Q. 25.** A Student's marks were wrongly entered as 83 instead of 63. Due to that the average marks of the class got increased by 2. The number of students in class is?

(a) 10

(b) 12

(c) 15

(d) 18

**Ans. A**

**Q. 26.** The average age of a committee of 12 members is 48 Years. A member of age 62 retired and in place a new person aged 26 joined the committee. Find the new average of the committee.

(a) 44

(b) 45

(c) 46

(d) 47

**Ans. B**



**Q. 27.** Average of 5 numbers is 27, if one number is excluded the new average becomes 25. Find the excluded number.

(a) 35

(b) 30

(c) 38

(d) 25

**Ans. A**

**Q. 28.** The average of a family is 24 years which is consisting of 5 members, out of which the youngest being 6 years old. What would be the average age of family just before his birth?

(a) 20

(b) 22

(c) 22.5

(d) 23.5

**Ans. C**

**Q. 29.** The average age of 10 members in a committee is increased by 3 years when two men whose ages are 25 years and 35 years are replaced by two new men. Find the average age of two new men.

(a) 40

(b) 45

(c) 48

(d) 52

**Ans. B**

**Q. 30.** Average of 7 values is 20. If average of first 4 is 15 and that of last 4 is 25. Find the 4<sup>th</sup> number.

(a) 20

(b) 25

(c) 30

(d) 40

**Ans. A**

**Q. 31.** The average marks of some students is 40 and 10 of them get 60 marks instead of 90 marks by mistake. After correction, the new average becomes 50. Find the number of students.

(a) 20

(b) 30

(c) 25

(d) 35

**Ans. B**

**Q. 32.** In a hostel there are 30 students and if the number of students increased by 5 then the expense is increased by 40 per day. But the average expenditure diminishes by 3. Find the original expenditure.

(a) 810

(b) 870

(c) 910

(d) 950

**Ans. B**

**Q. 33.** A batsman has a certain average of runs for 16 innings, In the 17th inning, he makes a score of 85 runs there by increasing the average by 3 What is the average of 17 innings?

(a) 38

(b) 37

(c) 36

(d) 34

**Ans. B**

**Q. 34.** If A batsman score 36 runs in his 18th innings so that his average is reduced by 3 run. Find the average of batsman in 18th inning.

- (a) 90
- (b) 85
- (c) 87
- (d) None

**Ans. C**



**Q. 35.** A baller whose balling average is 12.4 runs/wicket. He played his next match and takes 5 wickets for 26 runs; therefore, his average is reduced by 0.4. Find the total number of wickets taken by the baller.

(a) 80

(b) 85

(c) 90

(d) 75

**Ans. B**

**Q. 36.** The average temperature in Delhi for the first four days of the month was reported as  $58^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The average temperature reported as  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th days. The ratio of the temperatures of 1st and 5th day was 7 : 8. Find the temperature on the first day.

(a) 42

(b) 46

(c) 63

(d) 56

**Ans. D**

**Q. 37.** The average temperature of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday is  $34^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The average temperature of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday is  $32^{\circ}\text{C}$ . If the temperature of Thursday is  $28^{\circ}\text{C}$ , then find the temperature of Monday.

(a) 34

(b) 36

(c) 40

(d) 42

**Ans. A**

**Q. 38.** friends went to a hotel for taking their lunch. 5 of them spent Rs.32 each while the 6th person spent 80 more than the average expenditure of all the 6 person. Find the total money spend on lunch.

- (a) 280
- (b) 178
- (c) 285
- (d) 288

**Ans. D**

**Q. 39.** friends went to a hotel for taking their lunch. 6 of them spent Rs.60 each while the 7th person spent 240 more than the average expenditure of all the 7 person. Find the total money spend on lunch.

- (a) 280
- (b) 700
- (c) 750
- (d) 650

**Ans. B**

# \*If the number of values is unknown:

$$\text{Avg}_n = 30$$

$$\text{Avg}_{n+1} = 40$$

New number = 90

Old values      30   30   30.....

                 +10 +10 +10.....

New values      40   40   40.....



Total extra value added is 60 (30   90)

This 60 is divided as 10 each which means there should be  $60/10 = 6$  values

∴ New values,  $n+1 = 6$

Old values,  $n = 5$

**Q. 40.** A batsman having average 40 makes 90 runs in his last inning thereby his average increases by 2. Find the number of matches he has played.

A)10

B)50

C)25

D)24

**Ans. C**

**Q. 41.** The average marks of 12 students increases by 3 if a new student having mark 79 is included. The average mark of the students is?

A) 37

B) 40

C) 43

D) 82

**Ans. C**



**Q. 42.** The average weight of 8 men having average weight 40 kg is increased by 2 kg when a new man is included. The weight of the new man is

A) 56

B) 58

C) 96

D) 98

**Ans. B**



**That's all for now...**