

Descriptive Statistics

Basic Metrics :

Salary data : 30, 30, 35, 40, 40, 300 $n=6$
(in LPA)

- **Mean** = $\left(\frac{30 + 30 + 35 + 40 + 40 + 300}{6} \right) = 79$

- **Median** = $\left(\frac{35 + 40}{2} \right) = 37.5$

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70

↓
Central Value is
(Median)

90, 90, 90, 80, 90, 75, 95 \rightarrow Mode = 90

- **Mode** : most frequently occurring number

20, 25, 60, 150

• **Range** = $(\max - \min) = (150 - 20) = 80$

data: • array of numbers
• To find median \rightarrow sort the data first.

Sorted data: 66, 67, 67, 68, 68, 68, 68, 69, 69, 69, 69, 70, 70, 71, 71, 72, 73, 73

• Median = 50th percentile
(P₅₀)

↓
median

50% of data
less than
median
value

66, 67, 67, 68, 68, 68, 68, 69, 69, 69, 69, 70, 70, 71, 71, 72, 73, 73

↓
median of
first half
(25% data less than this)

Percentiles →

P_{25}



Quartiles →

Q_1

↓
median

P_{50}



Q_2

↓
median of second
half
(75% of data less than this)

P_{75}

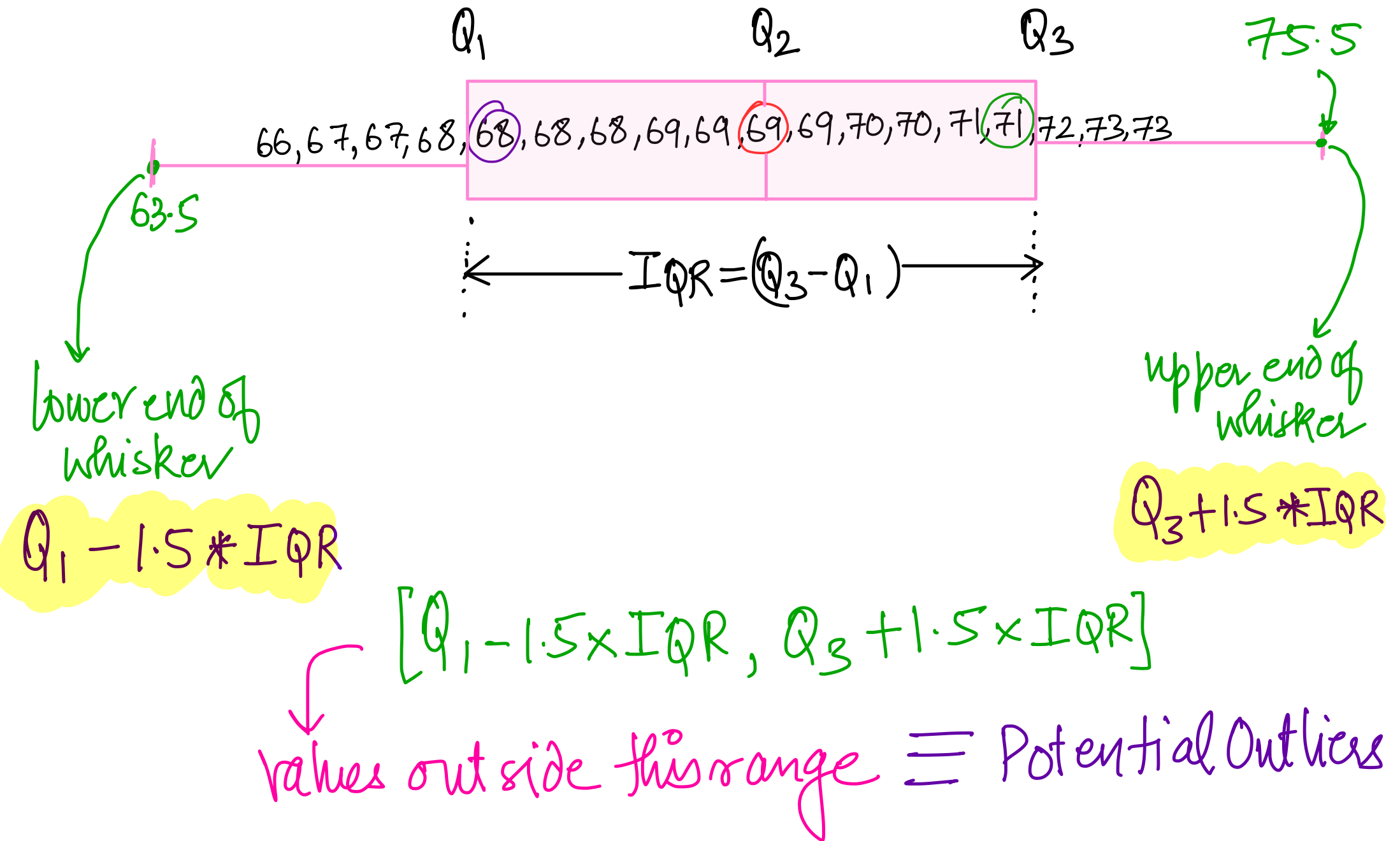


Q_3

Inter Quartile
Range (IQR)

$$\rightarrow Q_3 - Q_1 = (71 - 68) = 3$$

Box-Plot



Variance & standard deviation

— measurement of spread around the mean value

• (data)

x_1	110
x_2	105
x_3	95
x_4	90

• Variance: Average squared distance from mean value

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Variance} &= \frac{(x_1 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_2 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_3 - \bar{x})^2 + (x_4 - \bar{x})^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{(110 - 100)^2 + (105 - 100)^2 + (95 - 100)^2 + (90 - 100)^2}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{x}) = 100$$

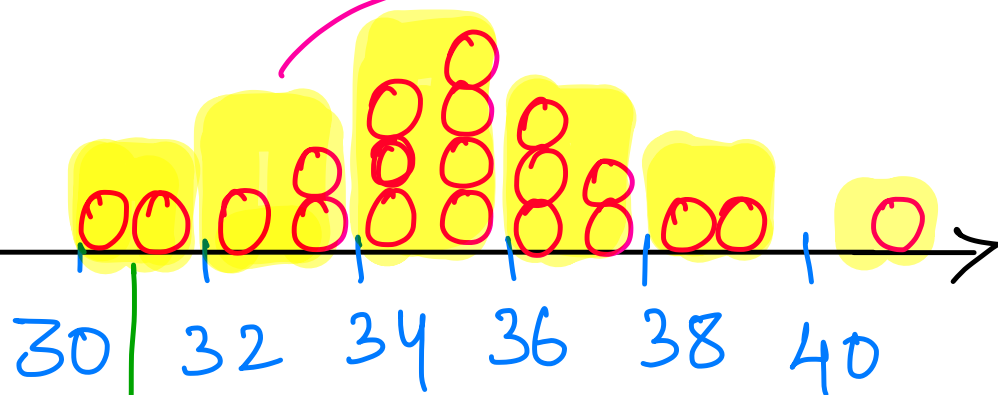
$$\text{Variance} = \frac{250}{4} = \sigma^2$$

$$\bullet \text{ Sfd deviation } = \sqrt{\text{Variance}} \Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{250}{4}}$$

Histogram:

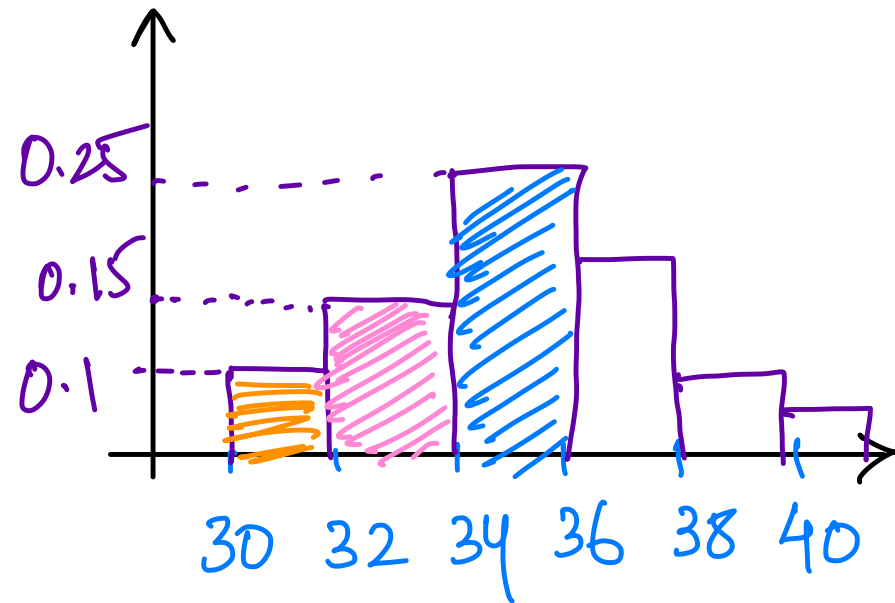
32, 36, 33, 34, - - - $n=20$

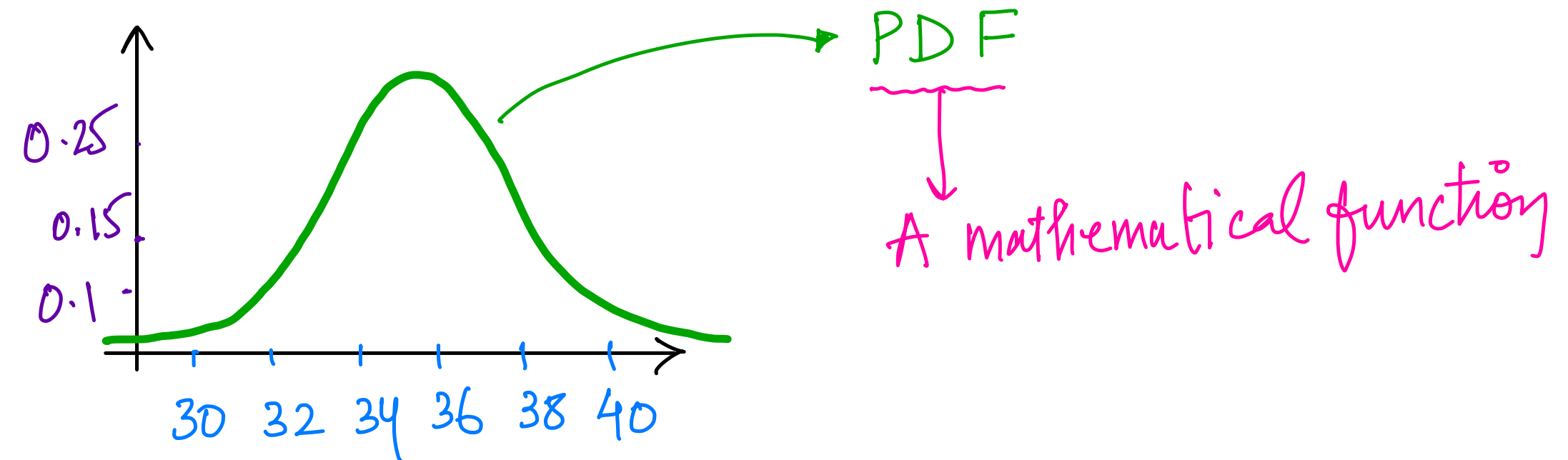
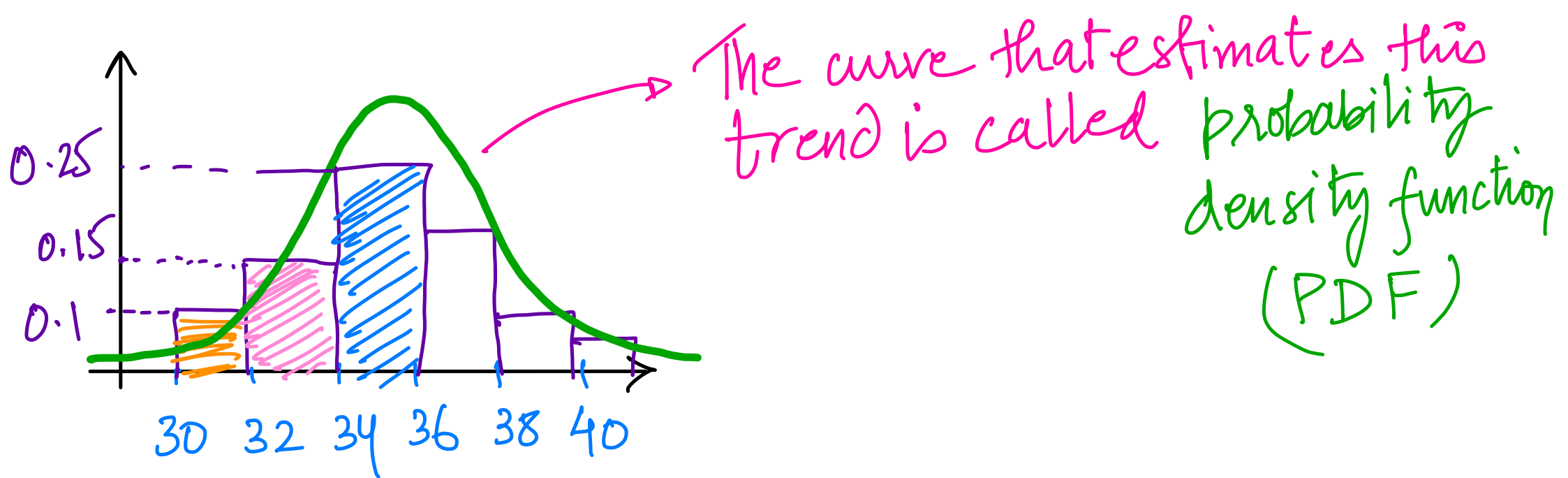
frequency distribution



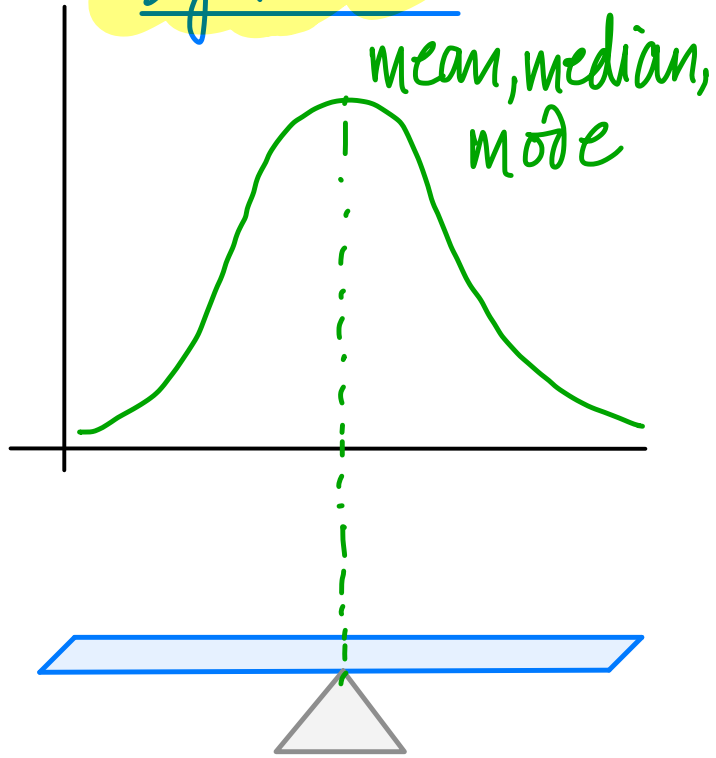
what fraction of data is in
this bar $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{20} = 0.1$

fraction of data [32,34)
 $= \frac{3}{20} = 0.15$

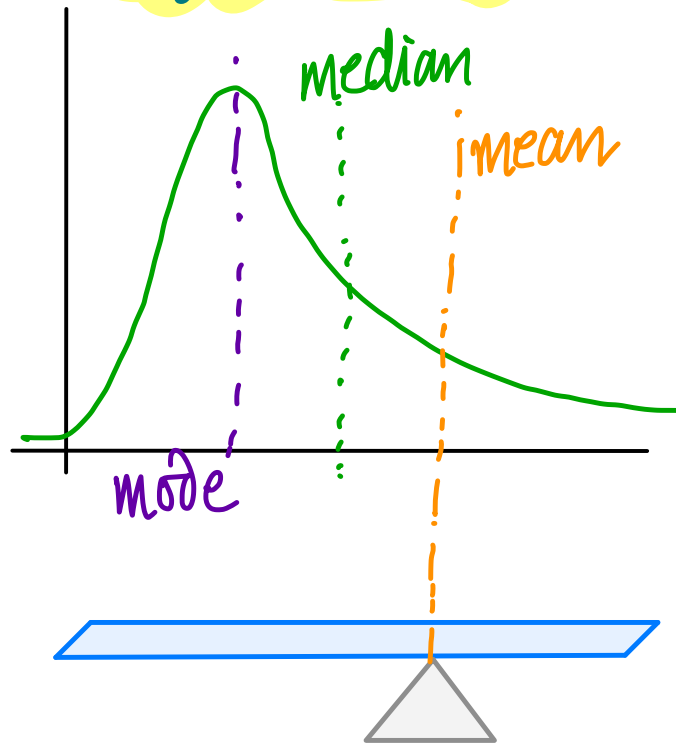




Symmetric

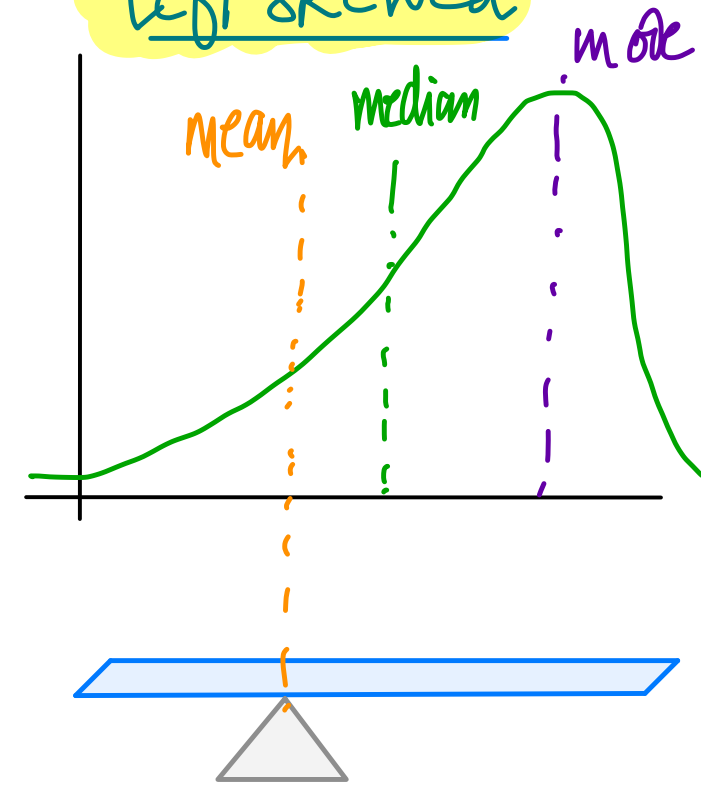


Right Skewed



+ve skewness

Left Skewed



-ve skewness

