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## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

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# LECTURE- 12

BSc (AG)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Year , IIIrd Sem.  
Statistical Methods  
AES-213

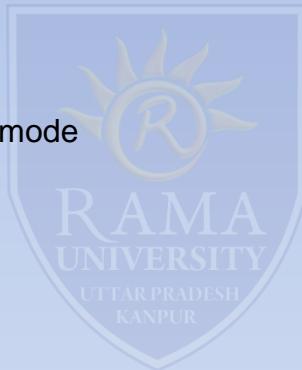


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# Outline of Lecture

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- Measure of Central Tendency
- Numerical Problems on mean, median & mode
- Type II & Type III
- Suggested Readings & References



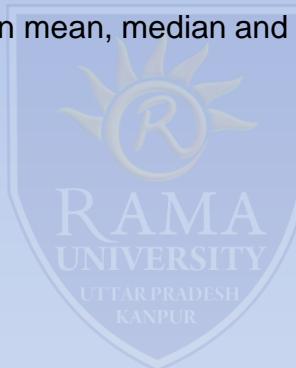
# Measure of Central Tendency

## Numerical problems based on Mean, Median & Mode

There are three types of numerical problems in mean, median and mode according to the given observations.

- Type I
- Type II
- Type III

We discuss one by one both types.



# Measure of Central Tendency

## Numerical problems Type II & Type III

Here,  $N/2 = 13.5$ .  
Number 13.5 in cumulative frequency is 18.  
So median = 4.

(c) Mode

Here, number 5 has maximum frequency hence,  
mode = 5.

Type - II.

Question: Find the mean, Median, Mode of the following data.

class interval	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40
frequency	2	5	7	10

Answer.

(a) Mean

C.I	Mid Value (m)	f	fn
0 - 10	$\frac{0+10}{2} = 5$	2	10
10 - 20	$\frac{10+20}{2} = 15$	5	75
20 - 30	$\frac{20+30}{2} = 25$	7	175
30 - 40	$\frac{30+40}{2} = 35$	10	350
		24	610

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f x}{N} = \frac{610}{24}$$

$$= 25.41$$

# Measure of Central Tendency

## Numerical problems Type III

to Median		mid value	f	cumulative frequency
C.I		5	2	2
0-10		15	5	7 (c)
10-20		25	7 (f)	14
median class → 20-30		35	10	24
30-40				
				$\Sigma f = 24$ $= N$
$\frac{N}{2} = \frac{24}{2} = 12$				
formula of Median is				
$Me = L_1 + \frac{L_2 - L_1}{f} \left( \frac{N}{2} - c \right)$				
where,				
$L_1$ = Lower Limit of median class				
$L_2$ = upper Limit of median class				
$c$ = cumulative frequency before median class				
$f$ = frequency of median class				
$= 20 + \frac{30 - 20}{7} (12 - 7)$				
$= 20 + \frac{10}{7} (5)$				
$= 20 + \frac{50}{7}$				
$= 20 + 7.14$				
$\boxed{Me. = 27.14}$				

# Measure of Central Tendency

## Numerical problems Type III

Q3) Mode				
class interval	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40
frequency	2	(f <sub>1</sub> ) 5	(f <sub>2</sub> ) 10	(f <sub>2</sub> ) 7

Here, maximum frequency is 10 so our mode class is 20-30

Mode formula is,

$$= L_1 + \frac{L_2 - L_1}{2f - f_1 - f_2} (f_2 - f_1)$$

where,

$f_1$  = frequency before mode class

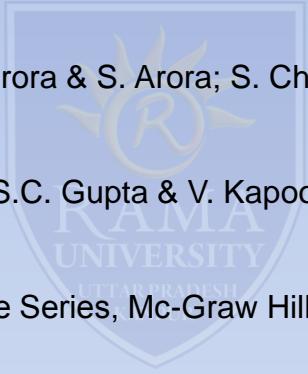
$f_2$  = frequency after mode class

$$= 20 + \frac{30 - 20}{2 \times 10 - 5 - 7} (10 - 5)$$
$$= 20 + \frac{10}{20 - 5 - 7} (5)$$
$$= 20 + \frac{10}{8} (5)$$
$$= 20 + \frac{50}{8}$$

M<sub>o</sub> = 26.25

# Suggested Readings & References

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- 1) Statistical Methods: P.N. Arora, Sumeet Arora & S. Arora; S. Chand & Company Ltd.
  - 2) Fundamental of Mathematical Statistics: S.C. Gupta & V. Kapoor; Sultan Chand & Sons.
  - 3) Statistics: M.R. Spiegel; Schaum's Outline Series, Mc-Graw Hill Publication.
  - 4) Advanced Engineering Mathematics: Erwin Kreyszig; John Wiley & Sons Inc.
  - 5) Elements of Statistics: J.P. Chauhan & S. Kumar; Krishna Publication.



\* THANK YOU \*