

Statistics - ICom Part 1 Statistics Chapter 3 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Define the median.

Ans 1: Median is the middle most value of data in array.

Q2. What is an average of position.

Ans 1: The median is sometimes called an average of position i.e. it is defined as the value of an item which holds a certain position in the array.

Ans 2: Quartiles, deciles and percentiles are also called average of position

Q3. Calculate median from the given data.

Ans 1: 88,03,94,50,94,90,95,05

Q4. What is an average? Why is it called a measure of central tendency and a measure of location.

Ans 1: An average is a single value which represents all the values of distribution in some definite way.

Ans 2: Since the average tends to lie in the centre of distribution. It is called a measure of central tendency.

Ans 3: It is called a measure of location because it locates the centre of a distribution.

Q5. What is coding.

Ans 1: Instead of using the actual midpoints to perform our calculations, we can assign consecutive integers called codes to each of the midpoint.

Q6. Give two properties of A.M.

Ans 1: 1. Mean of constant value is that constant itself. 2. Sum of deviations from mean is zero. 3. Sum of square of deviation from mean is minimum.

Q7. Find six different statistical terms of the balance point or the central value of a symmetric frequency curve.

Ans 1: Mean, Median, Mode, Q2, D5 and P 50

Q8. Give three disadvantages of H.M.

Ans 1: 1.It cannot be calculated if any of the observations is zero.2.It is not simple as arithmetic mean.3.It gives less weight to large values and more weight to small values.

Q9. Define Deciles.

Ans 1: The values which divide the array data into ten equal parts are called deciles.

Q10. Calculate G.M for 0,2,4,6 and 10

Ans 1: We cannot calculate G.M because it vanished if one item in the data is zero.
